## CHAT LIBPAKY

## 

 A CO AB. 5 2
northwest
leadership
la beratory


TITS NOTEBUK IS THE OUTCOME IF ONE WEEK
IF SHFRJIG EXPFROEICES.
The material was nathered, typed, mimeographed, and assembled during the camp.

These Western Leaders agreed that:
This should be a sharing camp, with no distinctions of leaders from campers on pupils from terchens.
This should be a fellowship separated fino my sponsoring institution, and self penputuating by some process of democracy.
Goals must be for the enrichment of all life and not merely to add skills and information to already buskin folk.
Recreation Labonator would invite attend rance from diverse vocations and never seek uniformity for its ormpens.
Those who gather here assume cooperation in complete sharing as a wry of life.
Now you ane a pant of $C H T T C L L B$.
This is notebook number 19.
It. is a necond of a precious week together. WTH TRUE AMPIE IATIN we dedicate it TL ALL T WE WC ANE HERE ENRICHED UR LIES.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DUAJCOLAB }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PHiLOSOpHy }
\end{aligned}
$$

CHATCLAB LEAOERSHJP LABLRATCRY is designed
as a stimulating experience for people who are interested in recreation.

> THE LAB IS GRUM LTVSNG
> in which there is an exchange of ideas and
> techniques in the field of recreation.

> THE LAB IS A RETREAT FROM DAILY RUITNE Group unity grows as individuals develop together in work and play.

NEH RNCULESGE WD ABOLTJES
gained through the sharing of creative activities Lead to mental, emotional and spiritual growth.

> AS A RSSULT IF LAB EMERSCNCE individuals recognize opportunities for good living.....
> BY SHANG ONES SELF FREELY!



When wu get hone, number the pages and place the proper page number in place above. Hive Fund


Dear Friends (Chatcolabbers of 1967)
I greet you as one who has been highly honored to have been allowed to serve you this year at camp. I have never served a finer group of people and probably never will again. It has been said that "He who loves best serves best". I hope my service to you speaks will.

Our theme of "Carving a New Image", I have watched grow and develop in each of you this past week. II sure no completely new Image is carved in one week, but it is to be hoped that each of us will proceed in the process started here.
"No man is an island, no man lives alone," has always been a theme song at "Chat", whatever the annual theme we choose.

What does Chatcolab do for me? I believe the sedate, reserved adult would have to say, "I CDN'T I $X^{T}$ IT" on would have to lose enough false barriers, in the way of inhibitions to regress back towards the freedoms of youth. I believe the younger members of the Lab might say they are helped to mature a little more toward an uninhibited adult life and both youth and older members approach a better center course. From where I sit, I can assure you that the youth of the Lab are a great help to me. I hope I have been equally helpful to them.

We master fear through trust--trust in the worthuhileness of ourselves and our actions, and the trustworthiness in our fellow man and in our God. Ne develop trustworthiness in our fellow nan by trusting? them and letting them know it. iV come very near to practicing The Golden Rule here at Chat and it proves to be valid.

Let's so home and try it on our loved ones, on family and friends at large - then they won't ever need to say, "What did you learn at Chatcolab?"

## A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

A week ago, this book was only an idea in my mind-- today it is a realitythrough the efforts of every person here. This has been a most gratifying experience and a week filled with happiness and fun for me. May all who use this book enjoy it, as it is a book never to be duplicated any other time any place, as it has been the recording of the experiences and learning of each one of you, contributing to it all in many ways. May YOU enjoy t this notebook of memories of a week of sharing because we care.

Helen Keller expresses much better than I ever could what the friendships I have made here at Chat mean to me--

## FINDING A FRIEND

There are red-letter days in our lives when we meet people who thrill us like a fine poem, people who thrill us like a fine poem, people whose handshake is brimful of unspoken sympathy, and whose sweet, richnatures impart to our eager impatient spirits a wonderful, restfulness which, in its essence, is divine.

The perplexities, irritations, and worries that have absorbed us pass like unpleasant dreams, and we wake to see with new eyes and hear with new ears the beauty and harmony of God's real world.

I would like to share with you one of my favorite prayers
0 Lord, grant that each one who has to do with me today may be the happier for it. Let it be given me each hour today what I shall say and grant me the wisdom of a loving heart that I may say the right thing rightly. Help me to enter into the mind of everyone who talks with me and keep me alive to the feelings of each one present.

Give me a quick eye for little kindnesses that I may be ready in doing them and gracious in receiving them. Give me a quick perception of the feelings and needs of others. and make me eager hearted in helping them.

And though I have no gold to give,
And only love must make amends,
My only hope is while I live God make me worthy of my friends.

- l lave you all. fila
"Give me the vision to see The faith to believe And the courage to dol"


1967 MESCLREE AND STAFF helping TC Caîve a med liaise

Song Leading Don Clayton Folk Dancing Bruce Elm Discussions Don Clayton Parties

Leila Steckelberg and
Bille Marie Studer


OutDoor Cooking
Lois Redman
Camp Cooks
Marge Leinum
Ceremonies Gloria Johnson
Barbeque (and Genuine Indian TeePee)
Dwight 'Vales Doris Innocenti

Silvenwork and Rock Polishing Marge Bevan
Peasant Painting and Decoupage
Mary Fran Burning
Plastic Craft
Copper Enameling
Leather Tooling Hazel Kucera

Cone Craft Jean Stephens Baringer

Fly Tying
Leila Steckelberg Hazel Beenan \& Chuck Nos

Look and Learn
Wiki uP!
Flag Ceremonies

Mable Franklin
Charlie Scribner
Billie Marie Studer and others
Dwight wales and Lloyd ilandeville Drum

Alice Serer

MTEBCNK STAFF

Editor
Co-qditon
Typist
vireo

Leila Steckelbeng
Sarah Arndt
Sabriele Anndt
Dwight Wales

Labber Typists: Alice Berner
and drawings on
mineoscope

Betsy Earhart
Joe Morton
and many others


Row 2 Cont.
Kathy Storey
Gary Amundson
Ethyl Fox
Joanne Harris
Genie Tounsend
Hazel Beeman
Vernon Burlison
?oe Morton
Betsy Earhart Arlene Voter Billie Marie Studen Miccarty Lois Redman Alice Bennes Jean Baringen Ruth Ann Tolman

Lillian Dove Marilyn Roberts RaNI 2 Judy Gorden Beverly Branden Marcia MdVay Nancy King
Elisa Kimmell

Marian Hungenford
Gaby Anndt
RUN 3
Dwight Wales
Lola Wok Wok
Janine Fleet
Ramona James
Mabel Franklin
Ann Nixon
Marie Brant
Ruby Carpenter
Kay Wilson
Ken Moon

Row 3 Cont.- Dennis Went Melva Mister Sandy Sinclair Aura Dod Al Yeshaw Don Clayton Mary Frances :. with "Skeeters $\begin{gathered}\text { And" } \\ \text { Ann ing }\end{gathered}$ Gloria Johnson Leila Steckelberg

Chuck Vas
Sarah Arndt
ROW 4

Ken
Migchelbrink

Linda Veil
Lane Mitchell
Patsy Stewart
George Crosian
Bruce Elm
Doris
Innocents

Chloetta Writ Marjorie Leinum
Jim Beasley
Hazel Kucera
Lloyd Mandeville
Chief Morton
Doc Stevens
Cony Mclaitity
Donna Branded






## ILLIACIS

Don daytonjeone williamsCollegeChicago
MONTANA
1
Gary Amundson Vilsall
Jean (firs Jack) JeanRuby carpenterLivingston
Kathy Storey Bozenan
Lloyd Ilandeville ..... Bozeman
$\underline{2}$
Alice Bernen Wolf Point
3
Beverly Branden Havre
Donna Branden Havre
Lillian Dowse Boulder
Judy Gordon Havre
Linda Rismon Havre
4
Marie Brant Libby
Mabel Franklin Fontine
Marsha mickey Kalispell
Annis (Ann) Nixon ..... Libby
Mrs. Phillip Oster ..... Eureka
5
Betsy Earhart Ramsay
6
Janine Fleet Great Falls
Ronald Mundt. ..... Belt
Marilyn Roberts ..... Vaughn
Patsy Stewart Fairfield


Name and Address
Gabriel U. Arndt
Box 14
Moses Lake Washington 98837
Mrs. Ed Arndt
Box 14
Moses Lake, Washington 98837
Gary Lmundson Wills all, Montana 59086

Jean (Mrs. Jack) Baringer 326 South Ninth - Box 694 Livingston, Montana 59047

Vernon H. Burlison
Rt. 2, Box 52
Potlatch, Idaho 83855
TR 5-2441

```
James (Jim) Beasley
Rt. 2, Box }82
Oregon City, Oregon 97045
658-5027
```

Hazel R. Beeman 1712 Mt. View Drive Boise, Idaho 83704

Alice Berner
Wolf Point, Montana 59201 525-4148

Marge Bevan 304 N. Blaine Moscow, Idaho 83843

Beverly Branden
Simpson Rte
Havre, Montana 59501
394-2305

Interests
Occupations
Music, dancing, swimming,
Homemaker and painting

Crafts, music, reading, Homemaker and sewing

Basketball, football, Student and baseball

Singing, crafts, dancing, Homemaker and $g$ ames

Fishing and hunting
Forester

Church, golf, camping, Teamster people, etc.

Church. adult, youth and Junior Club

Employment : Interviewer

Dancing and handicraft
Farm wife Working with young people and just people.

People, oil painting, rocks, Foster mothering skiing and hiking. college students

Dancing, some sports
Students

## Donna Br anden

Simpson Route
Havre, Montana 59501
394-2305
Marie Brant
P. O. Box 158

Libby, Montana 59923
293-5114
Mary Fran Bunning
1931 W. Corona
Colorado Springs, Colorado Zip - 80907
303-634-1189
Maurine Bell
1457 Alpowa
Moscow, Idaho 83843
John I. Bowling
Star Route
Hale Center, Texas
879-2281
Mrs. H. L. Carpenter
Box 174
Livingston, Montana 59047
222-1068
Me. R. Carlson
2512 Radway Road
Boise, Idaho 83704
Don Clayton
George Williams College
55 Thirty First St.
Downer's Grove, Illinois
747-2249
George Crosiar
Rt. 1, Box 194
Monouth, Oregon 97361 838-2708

Alura Dodd
8002 53rd West
Everett, Washington 98201 FA6-4984

İillian Dove
Box 306
Boulder, Montana 59632 225-3380

Interests
Cancing and sports in Student general

Knitting, flower gardening, Housewife baking, cake decorating, sewing, crafts and cooking

Call me up sometime Craft Specialist

Skiing, dancing, swimming, Housewife and piano, books and people secretary

International travel and Gentleman farmer Recreation Labs

Arts and crafts and youth Labor at Central work

Conservation, hiking, Forester skiing and youth groups

Fun with People Teacher-preacher

Camp counseling and rel ated Student subjects, county program planning

Dancing, hiking, group creativities

Crafts, rock hunting, singing (can't carry a tune, but try) dancing

Mother, wife creating new self

Registered nurse

Name and Address
Betsy Earhart
P. 0. Box 6

Ramsay, Montana 59748 792-0563

Bruce Elm
635 W. 980 North
Provo, Utah 84601 373-3760 Area code 801

Janine Fleet
3621-4th Ave. N.
Great Falls, Montana 59401 453-5364

## Ethyl Fox

Rt. 1, Box 826
Gresham, Oregon 97030
665-5746
Mabel Franklin
Box 192
Fortine, Montana 59918
882-4418
Judy Gorden
Box 707
Havre, Montana 59501 265-6884

Joanne Harris 1445 N. W. Victoria Ave. Gresham, Oregon 97030

Bill Headrick
Rt. 1, Box 352
Beaveroreek, Oregon 97004 632-3188

Marian Hungerford
16333 S.E. Dagmar Rd.
Portland 22, Oregon 97222 654-5810

Dorise Innocenti 130L4 S. E. Center St. Portland, Oregon 97236 761-0537

Ramona James
Rt. 2, Box 26B
Toppenish, Washington 98948 865-3984

Interests
Camp recreation,
Jr. Leadership, recreation, ski̇ing

Dancing, canoes, nature Dance instructor

Group singing, counseling Student

Hiking and camping Housewife

Craft Housewife

Arts, youth camping, County Extension sports Agent

Roller skating, piano and Secretary and organ playing, camping and Mother and Empire hunting Builder Leader $-4-H$

Group singing, archery, Student sports, wildlife

4-H and working with kids

Arts and crafts and youth counseling

School cook

Yakima Indian Nation
Tribal Employee Skilled housekeeper

## Name and Address

Susan Jimmerson
Box 172
Hilger, Montana 59451 462-2486

Gloria Johnson
4905 West Hills Rd.
Corvallis, Oregon 97330
(Philomath Information)
Elissa Kimmell
5843 S.E. Monroe St.
Milwaukie, Oregon 97222
654-6311
Nancy King
Valley Speedway Road
Helena, Montena 59601
Hazel Kucera
Rt 1. Box 1078
Gresham, Oregon 97030 665-5759

Marjorie Leinum
Box 263
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814 MOL-6770

Lloyd Mandeville 1121 Mandeville Lane Bozeman, Montana 59715 587-7832

Ken Migchelbrink
Courthouse Box 285
Goldendale, Washington 98620 773-4647

Lorne A. Mitchell
242 S.E. \&th
Troutdale, Oregon 97060 665-3361

Kenneth Moen
P.O. Box 242

Troutdale, Oregon 97060 665-2506

Ronald Mundt
Belt, Montana 59412
736-4311

## Interests

Group singing
frts and crafts

Singing, folk dancing, ceremonials, partyplanning, beach combing

Songs, crafts, counseling, piano, painting

Camp recreation, games for people of all ages and speech

4-H, Church work Housewife and mother

Peasant painting, fishing, Bookkeeper and $4-\mathrm{H}$ Leader

Music, hiking, camping, hunting and fishing

Everything, photography, hunting and fishing

Recreation and Empire Builders

Square dancing, swimming, and others

Women, (C.D.), hunting, fishing, chemistry, fun

## Occupation

Student

Graduate Student occupation after June 10)

Student

Student Co.

Student

County Extension Agent

Student

Student

Student (This address and

Caterer for Canteen

| Name and Address | Interests | Occupation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cory McCarty | Football and basketball | Student |
| 5512 Canfield Place North | Fertle, Washington 98103 |  |


| Name and Address | Interests | Occupation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marilyn Roberts <br> Vaughn, Montana 59487 $965-3256$ | Outside, crafts | 4-H Club Leader Housewife |
| Angelo Rovetto 2704 Butterfield Rd. Yakima, Washington 98901 GL3-2339 | Philosophy and people | World traveler |
| Elaine Rovetto 2704 Butterfield Road Yekima, Washington 98901 GL3-2338 | Mushroom hunting, remodeling houses, rock rubbing, knittin | Trip Planner! |
| Charles Scribner <br> 194.5 Idaho <br> St. Maries, Idaho 83861 | Sports and all recreation | Forest onsultant |
| Sandy Sinclair <br> Rt. 3, Box 3550 <br> Olympia, Washington 352-370 4 | People | Teacher |
| Leila Steckelberg <br> Pt. 5, Box 353 <br> Arlington, Washington 98223 GE5-3075 | Family, people, $4-\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{F} . \mathrm{H} . A .$, dancing, crafts, social recreation for retarded | Home Economist (teacher) |
| LaRele Stephens 620 Ridge Road Moscow, Idaho 83843 882-4985 | Women | M.D. |
| Patsy Stewart Fairfield, R.R.2, Montana 467-5316 | Sports, dancing, singing, crafts, games, camping | Student |
| Kathy Storey <br> Route 1 <br> Bozeman, Montana 59715 <br> 586-2812 | Skiing, horses, swimming, boating, water skiing, speech | Student |
| Ruth Ann Tolman <br> Box 267 <br> Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805 AN7-2174 | Group singing and dancing | Extension Home Economics Agent |
| Genie Townsend <br> Rt. 3, Box 1030 <br> Gresham, Oregon 97030 665-5876 | Hunting, wild flowers, games $4-\mathrm{H}$, recreation | ousewife |
| Charles E. Voss 8615 West 32 Street | Golf, fishing, and small group games | Retired County Agent |

8615 West 32 Street Tacoma, Washington 98466 LO4-9282

Mushroom hunting, remodeling Trip Planner! houses, rock rubbing, knitting,

Family, people, $4-\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{F} . \mathrm{H} . A .$, Home Economist dancing, crafts, social (teacher) recreation for retarded

Women M.D.

Sports, dancing, singing, Student crafts, games, camping

Skiing, horses, swimming, Student boating, water skiing, speech

Hunting, wild flowers, games, Housewife 4-H, recreation
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Golf, fishing, and small } & \text { Retired County } \\ \text { group games } & \text { Agent }\end{array}$
Name and Address
Interests
Oscupation

Mrs. Lola Wak Wak
Box 167
Harrah, Washington 98933
Dwight Wales
R 4 Box 286
Arlington, Washington 98223
GE5-3865
Dennis Werth
Rt 1, Box 247
Willmina, Oregon'
879-2226
Chloetta Whitt (Bugs)
121 C. Blaine
Moscow, Idaho 83843
882-5864

| Mrs. Richard B. (Kay) Wilison 1002 West Viola Yakima, Washington 98902 GL3-4991 | Recreation Chairman for ages 9 to ll, swimming, tennis, $4-\mathrm{H}$, Cub Scouts | Homemaker <br> Mother of 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AI Yeshew 820 West C St | Hiking and camping | Studnet |
| Moscow, Idaho 83843 or |  |  |
| Ayalneh Yeshaw |  |  |
| Haile Selessie I University |  |  |
| P.O. Box 1176 |  |  |
| Addis Ababa, Ethiopia |  |  |
| Arlene R. Yoder Route 3, Box 269 | Hiking, camping, skiing, swimming | Stipdent |

Chatcolab
Tribe employee, C.A.P. and power sewing machine operator

Student

Student
outdoor activities

Knitting, sewing, swimming, L-H Mailing Clerk rocks, music and fun Mother Homemaker
Molalla, Oregon 97038
651-2238

When you tell about CHAT --y
Here is a Brochure to pass on
to someone you hope will come
to (HAT next year.
This is one of the ways CHi AT is perpetuated.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { JO } \\
\text { CARE } \\
\text { SS } \\
\text { JO } \\
\text { SHARE }
\end{gathered}
$$


FADIILY STUFF



The Images Fanily began one clear and warn spring night in 1967. The family consists of Ethyl Fox, Mabel Franklin, Jim Leasley, Many Fran Burning, Don Clayton, Kay wilson, Lloyd ialandeville, Al Yeshew, Hazel Kucena, and Pat Stewart. Our family name has a special meaning $x$ all of us and our symbol is one of the nicest things you can see on anyone. The symbol is of course, a Simile.

A smile is our symbol because in order to greet anyone we must wean a smile If there is a soun-puss in our clan he is now a has-been sour-puss on at least he will be by the tine Chat is over. We also have a song-- which is--(no less) STILES. And our cute and shapely y?) cjeerleader, Don Clayton has also trouzit up a real cute cheer which)tums is called Infix. (written above.) This is a Smile...

Poon Little Gill. He was all alone. But soon
Gloria came along. They had something in common. While "licking their wounds", Lorre cane. Strange thing.... He too, had the sane problem. They were then joined by Judy and Linda, who had been looking. all day for the kit.

Soon Janine appeared. She had it all the tine. (find kept it too-- she wasn't at the party!)

Sarah slipped and crossed the line.
A bit of Indian wisdon was shared by Ramona-- use a bandaid. Ruth finn suggested Chat night be a cure as we could anve A New Image and not ourselves.

Our Family symbol-- a bandaid.


Family members
Sarah funds
Janine Fleet
Judy Gorden
Bill Headrick
Ramona James
Gloria Johnson
tonne Vintchell
Linda Rismon
Ruth Ain Tolnan.

## Family 3

The Mini-filen

> Marge evan dwight 'Vales Gev Brandon Dennis Mirth Elisa Kinzel Ken Migchelbrink Jean Baringen Kathy Storey

There was once a town that had a huge clock in the center of the town square. It was so old, it finally stor oed working. No one bothered to have it iced, because it seered no one ever looked at it anyhow. But before long, people bejan to be late for wonk, late to retires, and FER to early for dinner. So inally they called a clock maker and asked hin to find the reason for the clock not working properly.

Old clocks are called "Ernandfatier clocks" as you know, so the watchmaker said:
"Grandfatien (lock, why aren't you working? the way you should?" Hour hand, what's wnonz wit you?"
"Nell, why should I nun when I have no support from the min te hand!"
"Wright minute hand, what's your excuse?"
"Ch. My excuse. Well, the lo sy second hand isn't doing anything Why should I?"
"Second hand, why aren't you nurnin??"
"In so stall and insi nificant. No one would even notice if I don't work.
"ivy don't you give it a try? That's night. "That's night. Now was that so hand? Five it another try."

This illustrates that each individ al is important to society. Nobody is insimificant ard unnoticed. Everyone should, pitch in and try.

NO. 4
NEW SHAVERS
Spokesman: Donna Branden
Keeper of the Shavings: Joe Morton

Years and years ago our forefathers brought forth upon this camp some whittlers, who were little shavers. They created an image which has changed over the years.

Some of these activities that these little shavers did was to dance the charleston and various other old dances. Heavens!! Their clothes were clear below the knees. How horrible!! They had steam-operated, fragilly constructed put-puts. Egad!! The said thin es like "Twenty-three skido," "For heaven's sake, grow up," and "Boy, what a doll." Land sakes alive!!

The moral of the story is: Don't be an old whittler; but be a new shaver.


Vernon Burlison Ailuna Dod
Ruby Carpenter Joe Morton Ken Mien


Susan Jimnerson
Linda Nail
Donna Branden
Melva Aster

Mrian--Tauasi. Chief.
Leila-Tunbling Tater
Conky-Theodone
Bugs --Trillium
Chief-- Tawny
Chuck-Tanarack
Gary -Toby
Marsha--Teddy


It all started back in the days of Bedrock. Each family had a toter pole to show the development of their family- on the tribe had one to show the development of the tribe. A sad face on the toter pole means there has been the death of an important person, a bad winter, on a poon crop. (When all crops failed, the family brew.) A happy face means they strick a rich vein. Our tote? pole will represent the development of an image (physical and mental) from the beginning of Chat to the end.


Doc Roc - Rimrock

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Arlene Yoder - Yodler } \\
& \text { JoAnne Harris - Ladyslinper }
\end{aligned}
$$

Elaine Rovetto - Kodiak bear
George Crosiar - Bull Elk Papa Mountain Man
Lola Wak Wak - Bubbling brook
Bruce Elm - Elm tree
Billie Marie Studer - Wise owl
Marge Leinun - Wild strawberry

Song -
I Love the Mountains

Symbol


We are the nine greatest frontiersmen opening up the western frontier. We came down the shadowy St. Joe River into a beautiful lake and traveled to the western shore where we climbed the treacherous cliffs to maintain an outpost high on Indian Cliffs. Every night we make our camp on the sheltered shore of the lake, while scouts watch for the stealthy Hudson Bay Comnany trappers, who constantly try to poach on our rich trapline. Tvery summer we go South to Camas Prarie where we trade with the Ne Perce Indians for Camas root.

In the winter we travel Rastward to trade with the Flat Heads for buffelo robes which we use to protect ourselves against the frigid $w^{*}$ nter wi ds which sween the mountains and valleys full of snow. In the soring we journer est over the praries to the Columbia River where we tr de our Beaver pelts for Salmon with the Yakima Indians. In the fall we trek North to trade with the Eskimos for seal skins, whale oil for our lamps and ivory to cerve in the winter to satisfy our urge to make something beautiful.

And there lies the purpose of our long trek------carving our NEW IMAGE in ivory.


We of the GiNS family have a history that goes back to the very origin of man on the planet Earth. The proof of our wonk is found and proven through the discoveries of the first implements carved by man. Our family today consists of:

| Genie Townsend | The Engraver |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hazel Henan | The Carver |
| Ramona Ray | The Chisler |
| Ron wundt | The Poet |
| ingelo Rovetto | The Philosopher |
| Marie Brandt | The Gencutter |
| Nancy King | The Glazier |
| Maurine Bell | The Whittler |
| riel Carlson | The inchitect |

Our familytree is not intact from this ancient date because our poet did not learn to write until 2000 years later. "e would have lost our first one million years of recorded history had it not been for our artistic carver.
iften the poet stopped meditating and learned to write, the heirogliphics of life were recorded.
Our philosopher dreans and talks and draws ever on to horizons of an enlightened life togetien. Through the combined efforts of our Engraver, Sem Cutter, Chiseler, Whittler, and inchitect, the dreans of our philosopher are carved into reality of our everyday living. Our fanily song is "Beautiful Creamer".

## GROUP 8 THE PLUS PLUS'S

These are the images that are within our family:
Minus Minus (--) This person doesn't have much hope for himself or others.

Minus Plus (-+) This person doesn't bave self-confidence and feels that everyone else can do it better than he can.

Plus Minus (+-) This person feels that he can do it better than anyone else.

Plus Plus (++) This person has self confidence, but feels that everyone else is just as capable as himself. This is our ultimate goal, and we are going to work on it this week at Chatcolab.

OUR MOTTO IS:
THINK WELL OF YOURSELF, BUT TO YOURSELF.
The Images in our family are:
John I. Bowling - It has been rumored that Johithinnks the 4 - H is a Texas five-point star.

Ann Nixon - Ann is in the cow business, she
cow!
Alice Berner - Did you know that Alice lives on the South side of the Missouri River.

Lois Redmond - When she lived in Missouri, she zvadd on the North side of the Missouri. She's an Oregonisn with a Missouri accent.

Jean Parnel - She is a web-footed Washingtanifed from Mayfield Lake.

Sandy Sinclair - He is a football coach from Timbuctư.
Betsy Earhart - She is really changing her impge. Within one month, she will have attended Chat, graduatpd fromil High School, and have been married.

Gaby Arndt - Gaby is from Germany, and has beet imp Anerica for eight months. We hope that we can give her of godd vimpge of us.

John I. Bowling is the Chief.
Betsy Earhart is the Scribe.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [y]se } \\
& \text { Finc jic TJE }
\end{aligned}
$$



As Labbers are registered at Camp, they are set busy making name tags fonidentification. (Later in the week at various times some were seen wearing a HUFE sign saying: "Boner" on "I goofed." --because they forgot to wear theirs.

They are also divided into Family groups for various activities, Work details around camp. and kitchen. They prepared a family history to be recorded among valuable papers, and here they are for you to perhaps learn from-- One thing on another. One thing sure- TiTS could ave been heard from the cooks:

## Mealtime Dilemma

Come and get it!"
(The dinner is perfect and right on the dot
(until someone disconnected the electric clock)
And ready to serve while it's all piping-hot.
But my brood is party planning and can't leave the spot!
COME AND GET IT!"
I've buzzed and buzzed them--till I m seeing stars--
That I have a dinner that waiting just mars.
But they're in a huddle discussing new cars.
"CONE AND GET IT"
(WHY IS IT the Bugle they all disregard?)
At the very last second they'll dash from the yard.
Maybe it's typical-- But I've worked so hard...)
IF YOU DON'T CONE NOW YOU WON'T GLT IT!

Catherine Clark wouldn't recognize her own poem)
dar ah.

## FAMILY DIE

Take two (2) heaping cups of patience I heartful of love, td a full pound of wisdom and love. l, cup' of,' unselfishness, l cup good nature \& laugh ter. Mix tu get en smoothly with complete faith in Gods. Sprinkle generously with thoughtfulness, and plenty of faith, 1 headful of understanding. Mix well and spread oven a period of a lifetime and serve everybody you meet. This makes a wonderful family pie.

WE worry, we putter, we push and we shove Hunting little molehills to make mountains of.

YE OLD EDITOR'S. FAVORITE CANDY
1 C. Butter; 2 Tbs. Corn Syrup 2 Tbsp. Water. 1 C. water 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cups walnuts $80 z$ Hershey Bar.
1 C. oleo
3 eggs
3 C. buttermilk
3 tsp vanilla
6 . flour
3 tsp soda
3 6. nuts
1 C . dates
Mix and bake 40 min .
Pour TOPPING OVER WAFM CAKE and serve.

TOPPING
Heat juice of 3 oranges (a little rind)
3 lemons and 3 C . sugar. Pour over warm cake. Or Serve cold after setting at least 24 hours

CRISS-CROSS POTATOES
Large baking potatoes, sliced but not peeled. MIX: $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. dry mustard to 2 Tbsp butter, with salt to season. Score top of potatoes with a fork. GAR michaEL Spread the melted mixture on the potatoes and bake a bout 40 minutes.

OATMEAL CAKE
Pour $4 \frac{1}{2}$ C. hot water over 3 C. oatmeal and 3 cubes butter or oleo. Let stand 20 min .

Ad 3 C. white sugar
3 C. brown sugar
6 eggs beaten
l $\frac{1}{2}$ C. raisins
Add $4 \frac{1}{2}$ C. flour
3 tso soda
3 tsn cinnamon
li $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp baking powder.
TOPPING:
Melt 3 cubes butter
stir in 3 eggs
3 c. coconut
3/4 C. Evaporated milk
Boil 2 minutes Add
3 tso vanilla
Bake 30 minutes 350' (30-40 min.)

GINGERBREAD
6 C flour
6 tsp baking powder
$3 / 4$ tsp soda
5 tsp ginger
3 tsp cinnamon
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp salt
1 C. shortening
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ C. sugar
3 eggs
2 C. molasses
$2 \frac{1}{4}$ c sour milk
Sift dry ingredients 3 tines, creams hortening and sugar,
add egos to molasses, ant dry
ingredients with milk.
Bake 30-1.0 minutes at 350'

BARBECUE SAUCE
2 C. chopped onion (about 4)
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ C. brown sugar
1/4 C. paprika
1/4 C. salt
1/4 C. mustard
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ Tbsp chili powder
$1 \frac{1}{4}$ Tbsp cayenno pepper
$\frac{1}{2}$ C Worcestershire sauce
10 C . tomato juice
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ C. vinegar
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ C. catsup
5 C. water.
Makes enough for 40 \# of chicken.

CORN BREAD
4 eggs
7 Cups buttermilk
2 tsp soda
2 cups flour
6 cups yellow cornmeal
tsp sugar
Tbsp baking powder
tsp soda
1 C shortening
400140 min.
FUDGE CAKE for 40
Cream together:
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ C shortening
4 C sugar
6 well beaten eggs
Add:Mix together
4 oz. chocolate (melted) or
5 oz. cocoa
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ tsp soda
li C hot water
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints milk
Add this liquid alternately
with 7 Cups flour.
Bake 25-30 min. at 350'
Makes 6 9" layers.

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS
16 C. flour
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{C}$ baking powder
3T salt
2 C lard
li $\frac{1}{2}$ C milk
Rake 17 minutes at $450^{\circ}$

## APPLE PIES

Crust for 7 pies:
10 C. flour
$31 / 3$ C. shortenting
4 tsp selt
1- 1/4 C water
6 gallons canned apples makes

```
Heat 3 C. oil
Cook: 10 C. chopped onions
    in the oil until brown.
    (golden-- that is.)
```

Add: 85\# hamburger and cook until brown.

Add: $\frac{1}{2}$ C. (to taste) SALT $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{C}$. (to taste) NUTVEG $1 / 8$ cup pepper or less

ADD: 6 small cars of mushrooms (stems and pieces)

Add $3-50 \mathrm{oz}$ cars mushroom SOUP and cook -5 minutes when ready to sorve, spread about 4 cups powdered buttermilk ovor top and stir gently. Serve on rice.

HUNTERS SIEW
Brown hamburger and onions Add raw, sliced nctatoes Add canned vegetakle soup. Cook, covered, on top of stove until vegetales are done.
Refrigerate, and warm when needed.

## MEXICAN CHIII

Cook 5\# kidney bears
(can buy gallon zans)
Mix: 2 Qt. \#10 cans tomato soup.
2 C. chooped orion
4 oz chili powier
4 oz salt
Sear 10\# ground bee? $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{C}$. suet
Water to make 24 Qt. volume Simmer together 3 ms , with the beans.
$8 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{flour}$ sifted with:
4 tsp salt
4 tsp soda
3 tsp Baking powder.
4 Tbsp corn meal
4 Tbsp sugar
Add 8 eggs
8 C. buttermilk
4 Tbsp melted shortening. Yield 80 hotcakes.

THURSDAY'S CAKE
Pineapple Squares
Filling:
$\frac{1}{2}$ C. sugar
3 Tbsp cornstarch
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp salt
1 can crushed pineapple--
( $3 \frac{1}{2}$ cups, $1 \# 14$ oz size can) 1 egg yolk
Cook all together and cool to lukewarm.

DOUGH:
2/3 C scalded milk Add:
1 tsp sugar
dissolve I pkg aetive dry yeast in
$1 / 4 \mathrm{C}$. warm wator, add to the cooled milk.
Add 4 egg yolks slightly beater
4 C. flour
1 C. margarine
Mix as for pie c rust. Stir
in yeast and milk mixture.
Blend thoroughly-- divide in
half and roll out on floured
board to fit pan 10x 15", overlapping edges. Spread
with filling--roll remaining dough to cover, seal edges snip top with scissors for air to escape. Cover, let rise in warm place 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4}$ hours.
Bake at 375 degrees
(VARIATIONS FOR !'HURSDAY CAKE) ICING
1 C powdered sugar
Use pineapple juice in the icing Other fruits in season; Rhubarb, cherriss, strawberries, apricots etc., can be used for the filling.

1 tep butter
2 Tbsp cream or milk
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp vanilla
Drizzle over hot cake.


Oh say can you see
By the dawn's early light
What the crew fixed for us
At twilight's last gleaming.
The fish and farina
The cornbread so yellow
The hash brown potatoes
And the coffee pot steaming.
The fires ruddy glare
and the smoke in the air
Give proof to us all
That Charley's been there.
He gives the best fish fry any man every gave and merits the plaudits of the cold and the brave.

The Barbeque fire washot, and ready for the


Cliff Roberts.
The Barbeque committee, Dwight, Kay, Linda, Arlene, Marie, Mabel, Marilyn,


John J., Lonne, and Ramona James got the pin cooking by 10. o'clock. The spit kept turning and the pig kept on turning and the pig kept cooking until 7: pom.
wien Angelo returned from the nock hunt.
Potatoes salad, carnot nd celenys sticks, Icecream cups and cookies were also senved.

Angelo carved the, pig, with was brought in whole
$\Rightarrow$ on a platter, with an apple in his mouth.
There was enough left for dinner the next night.

Some of the
VISItors to CHAT
during the week

Mrs. Parilla Farnam W. 1406 Spofford, Spokane Un. Edith Hallants W. 2028 Nona, Spokane Martha Davies--fonner Labber-- helped run many paces
through the mimed. Thanks all the rest of you, too.
Martha's address is: 18180 st., Pullman.
Mir \& Airs. Dan Warren
Dan helped start (hat.
in \& Airs. Gene ipiriard, Box 419, Kellogg, Ida. Ohiods formerly of Buckeye Recreation Workshop
Germany For All Seasons
cheese apples cranberry juice 7-up
Sauerbrauten Blue Cabbage Noodles-crumb topping Dried Fruit
Tosses Green Salad - oil and vinegar dressing
Pumpernickle Christmas Braid Stollen Egg bread
Apple Muerbeteig
Christmas Braids or Weinachts Stollen (one receipts doubled)

```
l C. shortening
1. 1/3 C. sugar
Ltsp. Salt
7, tsp. crushed cardamon seed
    2 tsp. cinnamon
    4 C scalded. milk
    4 Pkgs yeast
    ?. C lukewam water
    4 \text { beaten eggs}
    16 C flour
    2. C raisins
    2 \mp@code { C ~ d i c e d ~ c a n d i e d ~ f r u i t }
```

Measure shorten, sugar, salt, cardamon seed and cinnamon into a large mixing bowl; add milk. Cool to lukewar; add yoast which had been softened in lukewarm water, add
 candied fruit. Mix in 8 more cups of flour. Place dough in greased bowl; cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down and knead on lightly floured board; shape into braids or round loaves. Place on greased baking sheet and let rise again. Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes. Brush with melted butter and cool on rack.
Baked by "Lil" Dove


## SUNDAY DINNER TABLE FUN

The first numbers were made and placed over the tables. Thes represented the eight groups, or families. Don and Gloria led songs and Doc gave an orientation. Then three get-acqua games were played among each of the eight groups. The first was Mrs. Wiggins which Leila led. Jean led in the game "Descriptive Initials". Alice led in "Information".

After these games, each group was to choose their names and make out their histories. Mey also were to choose a leader or president and a scribe.

## MONDAY LUNCH \& DINNER TABLE FUN

The committee for planninr table fun for monday met and made plans for lunch and supper. Marsha. Mc Vay led the table grace (for healths \& strength) and then the rest of the program gane way to the introduction of our craft instructors. After these Introductions Ramona invited everyone to the party. Each of you is invited to our party tonite at the rec. Hall the theme is

> "Would you Believe - my new Image?"

We request you come dressed to portray what you most want or least want to be - whether attainable or not. Don't tell anyone what you are portraying - let them guess.
Table Decoration were wire figures. We were led in a game of "windy Ping Pong" (everyone on their knees blowing the ball back and forth, passing it down the lenght of the table). This was led by Cary Mc Carty.
For the evening meal we were led in table grace by Gloria Johnson. This was "The Johnny Applesud" Erace.

After eating, Don Clayton led in spontaneous singing while the tables were being cleared, then we had a word game led by Joe Morton. He made as many words as we could from the words "Our New Image". Don Cleyton then led a game asking everyone to write the response that comes to mind on questions he asked. The questions were on this order.
"What flower do you think of when you look a.t me?"
What kind of a boat do you think of?"
What kind of a dog do you think of?".
"What kind of a body of water"
What kind of a house."
My, My, some of those answers!
A short skit "We Thell Bird Theed" was given by Pat Stewart, Cary Mc Carty, and Susan Timmerson.

On Monday night the CANI family set the tables for dinner using for our theme the birthstones of each month. To carry out this theme we made large cems from construction paper the color of each gem, except for the diamond for April and the pearl for June. These were made of aluminum foil and soit white newsprint.

To make the gems from construction paper we used an 8 inch square and folded it as follows:


Each fold was cut in 1 inch then lapped and glued. Corner cuts were lapped over about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch and the other folds were lapped $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Some of the straight lines were folded "out" and others were folded "in" forming facets of cut jewels and giving the gems a little different contour.

The gems were then mounted on complimentary colors of construction paper with the month for each birthstone printed on this sheet.

Our table seating was according to our birthstones.

Prepared by Marie Brandt, Ramona Ray and Haze. Beeman


He had been re-elector president of the Vegetable Eaters Club (an unheard of thing) so he had to be very careful to disguise his unfortunate problem of running out of his ranch-house type cave on top of the hill and he COULDN'T help himself as he scamperedoverthewavingfieldsofgrain and GRABBED a poor
little defenseless, hooless rabbit and BEATING HIM VER THE HEAD 3 TIMLS! Then he would be so ashamed, hew ould go back home to his ranch-house type eve on ton of the hill, and sit in the refrigerator to cool off-- anyhow, everyone knows a Westinghouse is a good place for tired webbits.

Anyhow, the Fairy Godmother was all ayes, and shes aw Maximilian the 3 thousand, three hindered and thirty third, and she told him what would happen if he did this one more time! (you knows) coming out pf his cave on ton of the hill, running down
 field hill, and overthewavingthe rest.) Sometimes he just couldn't stand it, and ran the wrong way, and you know what hap-
pens if you run the wrong way in Thy a cave. Well-- we must tell you the moral of
our s tory----
HARE TODAY AND GOON TOMORROW.


AICTILIV
In auction was held to inaugenate the Chatcolab scholarship fund. Labbers donated items to be auctioned off and Little Bill and John Bowling got things under way by acting as auctioneers. After the two days of auctions there were many who had tried their hands on voices as a ctioneers.
fonong the many many items offered for sale were services such as back rubs, breakfast in bed, can wash, and free boat rides around the lake. Ctier items of interest included pictures of both popular and modern art, statues of plaster paris, fish flies, books, and even Doc Rock's wi. (poon cold headed Loci. Marking pencils, watermelon, wooden sculpturing, Irish linen, tea towels, and nary other artistic and useful items pracea the auction table.

This nesonter cannot give an accurate account of the amount of money added to the special fund for which the auction was held but we all agree that the auction was a biz success, and it is felt that sone f $t$ re labben will be here because of this year's auction.



When two work together, each for each Is quick to plan, and can the other teach; But when one alone seeks the best to know, His skill is weaker and his thoughts

are slow.





$\qquad$

1 $\qquad$ -

The circles are made of plywood with screw etes. On the board are cuphooks to change the duties easily.

flop Step Each Day
2,:20 Flag Raising
$7: 30$ Breakfast (NOT IN BED)
8:30 Song Fest (with instructions)
9:00 Discussions
10:30 Planning Time
12:00 Ton and Table Fun "70.

3:30 Descuaration Time
4:CO Peczostion Experiences
6:00 Fin....
7:45 TV L: Towering
8:00 Evening Program

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { That } \\
& \text { Jim Beasley put }
\end{aligned}
$$

great trust in
his fellowmen (and women) and they "let him down"
hard!

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Look for a smile today } \\
& \text { And return it with } \\
& \text { One of your own--- }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give someone new faith and hope It's such a beautiful loan!

Don't let worry and care depress you or brush the day's joy away--

But rise and give thanks to God above for His love and another happy day.


Special haber of the Day

We extend a very warm welcome to GABRIELE ARNDT from Bischofsheim, Germany

She likes to hike -- and we hear she's a very good cook!

# The <br> BREAKFASUG 

How nice to wake up to the song of birds-Better yet how about waking up the birds with our song!

We hear that is what happened when our bugler went to the mountain to practice.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In addition to regular crafts:
Mary Fran will be giving some extra small craft demonstrations during craft time.

Billie Marie will have more Soap Stone Carving Silk Spoon Coloring Rope Belts

Remember
Leila can use some help!!! Anyone interested in candle making sign up on the slip by the Notebook Box.

## all ye hardy

 Out
 up early for the Fish Fry by the lake? Make good use of today, yesterday is gone and tomorrow is out of reach.

By helping another up the hill you wind up closer to the top yourself.
Patience and Gentleness is also power.
Today's "thoughts" contributed by Chloette "Bugs"



A pessimist is a person who absorbs sunshine and radiates gloom-An optimist can absorb gloom and turn it to sunshine!

## Free <br> Day With So Much to Do

UP bright and early from the Overnight Camp Out.

FISH FRY by the Lake Ummonamia So 0000 Good!

ROCK HUNTERS load up immediately after breakfast---Be prepared for anything---Even for Finding some Gems!

Mountain Climbing or Hiking?
Nature Appreciation Trip?
Just Relaxing---maybe???
Help the Notebook Crew:!:!

$$
B_{u}+
$$

Don't Miss the Barbeque!

Use friendship as a drawing account, if you wish, but don't forget the deposits.

Nothing in life is more wonderful than faith--the one great move ing force which we can neither weigh in the balance nor test in the crucible.

Gather a thought that's kind--One that's sincere and deep--But be sure to pass it along For such are too precious to keep.

## SPECIAL LABBERS OF THE DAY

We're happy to have with us Ramona James and Lola Yak Wak from Yakima Indian Reservation.

As Heardand Seen
by Labbers
Old People Believe Everything Middle-Aged People suspect everything And Young People know everything,

And if you believe that, you are old! Contributed by Kenneth Mickelbrink

Don Clayton says he isn't old, he is just faced with sagging maturity.

Don't waste a minute-brush your teeth as you go to your next destination as Mel Carlson does.

Shh weren't those pretty flowered "pants" the men brought for Leila!

## Someone sea:

Marge Bevan is a shoosher!
We hear that Mel Carlson and Vern Burlison call their abode the "Blue Room" because by the time they got the mice chased out they were "blue in the face."

The essence of courage is not that your heart should not quake, but that nobody else should know that it does.

Put away the sleeping bags,

## Put away the tent.

File away the road maps
Showing where we went.
Put up in the attic
The folding stools and lamp,
The compact cooking dishes
Needed when we camp.
Stone them all till next year
When nature-lovers yearn
Aloin for outdoor living
And vacation will return.
But what now these other things
That can't be packed away?
like reveille of cardinals
Heard at break of day
$i_{n}$ music of a waterfall,
in call of chickadee,
in ballet of ground squirrels
Scamp'ning round a tree?
Pictures can't do justice
To beauties of the trails
That lend through towering forests, in sunlit mountain vales.

Albums hold the wonders
(f camping, but in part...
The rest we'll file in memory And stone them in the heart.

Dorothy Walter.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I rind th et road ak } \\
& \text { Are handy for showing } \\
& \text { Where I've just come from } \\
& \text { Or where I am going. } \\
& \text { But one thing about them } \\
& \text { That frustration brings: } \\
& \text { How in the world do you } \\
& \text { Refold the things! }
\end{aligned}
$$

Down by the lake, beneath the sheltering pine: Warmed by the rising sun, a quiet nook I find.

A campfire greets me there, and Lois with her food; As rugged individuals wander into view.

A shiver in the shadow; but basking in the sun; We greet the day with breakfast cooked by everyone.

We make our dough from Bisquick and plant a sausage there. The bacon and the eggs!! Mmmmm Good in the morning air.

Some try to wash their fingers; But that just isn t done. No forks allowed, nor dishes; thismakes for more fun.

And so when we have eaten, and talked and sang a bit, We wander back to camp. Our breakfast was a hit.

And Lois, may we tell you, that as the long years pass, We'll all remember breakfast and your outdoor cooking class.


I will arise and look unto the mountains;
For in them I find strength, and Peace and Hope and Comfort. And without them I am alone and full of doubt. And I dispair and wither and am sore afraid.
For the Mountain is my guide;
And the flowing light about it brings me courage.
Yea, the stars above that peak call out to me;
And the moon and the sun that shine upon its heights Bring strength to me. I look unto the Mountain, and my soul becomes content, Serenely able to meet what'er may come. Yea, I will arise and look unto the mountain, And I will find peaced

Lil
\#\#ッ\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#法\#

Friends are like flowers. I have found them so. The hardy staunch perennials that grow Year after year are like some friends I know.

One need not cultivate them with great care. They only need the sun and wind and air Of trust and love, and they are always there.

## Outdoor Cookery

Who doesn't love to eat in the outdoors? The tantalizing aroma of sizzling chicken or of steaks, the mellon glow of the coals, the hum of happy voices--it all adds up to fun for everyone. nd the setting can be porch, patio, park, seashore, or stream.

Cooking can be very simple, or it can become very elaborate and part of the outdoor fun.

## STARTING THE FIRE

In getting a fire started, remember that a fire needs three things-HEAT, AIR and FUEL. When sticks are too close, the air cannot get in and the fire smothers. When the sticks are too far apart, too much air gets in and cools the fire below the kindling point. Piling too much fuel on a fire before it gets started may put out the fire. Add small sticks very carefully, a few at a time, until the fire catches well.

Flames from a fire are useful to boil water or cook food in a utensil.
After the flames die down, the glowing coals furnish the best heat for cooking. Be patient--Wait for the glowing coals.

## GREEN STICK COOKERY

Sticks used for cooking should be of green, sweet wood to prevent flavoring the food. Examples are apple, poplar, hazel, maple, and cherry. Resinous woods impart unpleasant tastes. Make them about 4 or 5 feet long and sharpen one end if using over a campfire. They may be shorter if using over a grill.

## Hamburger Drumsticks

Mix 1 lbs. ground beef
log cup crumbled corn flakes 1 egg

Seasoning
Squeeze firmly around end of a whittled stick. Cook slowly until done.

## Cheese Bakes

Thread slice of bacon on stick and partially cook. Cut hard cheese into $l$ inch cubes and slide on stick. Wrap bacon around each cheese cube and fasten with a toothpick. Cook over hot coals until the bacon is crisp and the cheese is melted. Put on bread or a roll to eat.

## Angels on Horseback

Slice weiners in half lengthwise. Be careful not to cut clear through. Open the weiner and place a strip of cheese inside. Close and wrap a strip of bacon around the weiner. Fasten with toothpicks and broil slowly over hot coals until the bacon is done and the cheese melts.

## Doughboys

Use canned biscuits or make biscuits from "scratch" or a mix. Mold the dough into balls. Shape the ball over the end of a green peeled stick l-2 inches thick. Shape dough down the stick evenly to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness. Be sure the dough covers end of the stick. Bake over hot coals - turn to get even golden brown. Remove from stick and fill center with preserves, cheese, peanut butter or jam. When filled it is known as a Cave Woman's Cream Puff.

Biscuit Twists
Mold the dough into a ribbon about two inches wide and as thick as your little finger.
Peel the bark from the large end of a green stick. Sticks should be about twice the size of your thumb. Heat for a few minutes over the fire. Dust stick with flour. Wind the ribbon of dough spirally around the peeled end of the sticks. Leave a slight gap between the spirals.
Bake over hot coals. (10-15 minutes) Turn so they bake evenly. The "Twists" should slip off the stick easily when they are done. Put a wiener, cheese or bacon in the hole or eat the twist plain.

## Other Outdoor Biscuit Tricks

. . . Trap strips of biscuit dough around a wiener . . . fasten at either end with a toothpick. Roast over hot coals.
. . . Biscuits and bread are easily toasted over an open fire. Split and butter bread or biscuits. Place them buttered side down on a piece of heavy duty foil. Lay foil on the grill or cooking rack. The breads will brown to perfection in about 5 minutes. . . Be a real adventurer! Bake drop biscuits in a heavy skillet with a lid - . - Place skillet over hot coals, grease generously and drop biscuits in. Cover and bake. They should be done in 15 to 20 minutes.

Elderberry (Blue) Blossom waffles
then elderberries are in full bloom, pick whole clusters, and leave stem about 12 inches long. Niake a pancake batter--plunge blossom cluster into pancake batter. Deep fat fry and eat with or without butter and syrup. Mrs. Butterworth*s syrup works best because it has butter included.

## SHISH-KBBABS

Kabob is the name of a dish consisting of small pieces of meats, vegetables or fruits which are put on a skewer or stick and broiled over hot coals. It is a Turkish word - Shish means Skewer and Kebab means - broiled meat.
If the meat is raw, it is best to partly or completely pre-cook it before you place it on the skewer. This will help make sure the meat is done the same time as the vegetables and fruits. Arrange the food neatly on trays and let each person make his own selection. Each person strings on his skewer (or stick) alternate pieces of meat, onion, tomato, mushroom, green pepper. etc. Use a pastry brush to brush the meat and vegetables with melted fat or marinade sauce, or lace with food with a piece of bacon on skewer and the bacon will baste food.
Hold sticks over the coals or lay skewers on a rack over the coals. Broil foods 15 to 20 minutes. Turn skewer or stick often and baste when food appears dry.
When food is done enough to suit you, add salt and pepper and slip foods into a hot bun.
Since most meats take longer to cook than vegetables and fruits, one person might like to cook the meat and another person cook the vegetables or fruit and then both share the food. Meats would not have to be pre-cooked.

## Kabob Variations

Beef or Lamb - Tomatoes - Onions - Green Peppers Cut tender lean meat into $l$ inch cubes and pre-cook. Iternate meat and vegetables on skewer.
Frankfurter - Bacon - Pineapple Cut frankfurters in fourths. Thread one end of bacon slice on skewer and weave over and under chunks of frankfurter and pineapple as you alternate them on the skewer. Repeat.
Sausage - Peach - Cherry - Mushroom
String skewer with brown-and-serve sausage, peach halves with a cherry in the center and mushroom caps.
Bologna - Onion - Dill Pickle Remove skin from ring-style bologna, cut in $l^{\frac{1}{5}}$ inch slices. Thread skewer with bologna, thick onion slice (thread crosswise) and a chunk of dill pickle. Repeat. Add bacon if you like.
Ham - Spiced Crabapples - Pineapple - Sweet Potatoes Cut cooked or canned ham in $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch cubes. String on skewer with canned spiced crabapples, pineapple chunks, canned sweet potatoes. Brush with glaze of 2 T. Butter, '/ cup brown sugar and cup pineapple syrup.
Meatball - Bacon - Tomato - Onion Make your favorite meatballs and wrap in bacon. Thread meatball on skewer, $\frac{1}{4}$ tomato (or small whole one) and small whole onion. Repeat.
Scallop - Bacon - Mushroom - Green Pepper Thread sea scallop on skewer, $1 / 3$ strip bacon, mushroom, green pepper cut in 1 inch squares. Repeat. Small onions may also be used.

## Kabob Variations cont.

Frankfurter - Potato - Pickle - Tomato
Cut frankfurters in fourths, spread with mustard. Alternate with pickle chunks, cooked potato chunks and tomato wedges.

## Marinating Meats

To marinate means to cover meat with a liquid such as vinegar or fruit juice and seasonings and let it set for a period of time. Marinating will help tenderize the meat and give it a very delicious flavor.

Marinade Sauce
(Many different combinations of liquids and seasonings $c a n$ be used.)

| 1 part oil | You may add one or more |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 parts vinegar | seasonings such as soy |
| 2 parts water | sauce, celery seed, catsup |
| Salt and pepper |  |

Soak the meat in the sauce for several hours or overnight. Drain and use sauce to baste food as the kabob cooks.

Italian or French dressings also make excellent marinade sauces. Use directly from the bottle and soak meat several hours or overnight. Check recipe books for other combinations.

Desserts on a Stick

## Marshmallows

Toast the marshmallow very slowly. Marshmallows are made of sugar and they burn like paper. When the marshmallows are toasty and brown, try rolling them in cinnamon, ground nuts or grated chocolate. Try dipping them in chocolate syrup and then rolling in coconut.

## Mock Angel Food Cake

Bread
Sweetened condensed milk Coconut

Trim crusts off bread and cut into 2 inch squares. Dip in sweetened condensed milk, then roll in coconut. Toast over an open fire until brown. Tastes like angel food cake when done.

## Fruit Kabobs

Alternate marshmallows and pieces of fruit such as pineapple cubes, orange sections, etc., on green sticks. When browned, eat plain or place between graham crackers.

Apples
Core apples and stuff center with marshmallows. Roast on sticks. Put green sticks through stem ends of apples. Roast over coals, turning often until the skin slips off. Peel and roll in brown sugar, then toast just long enough to melt the sugar.

Date Dreams
Alternate pitted dates and halved marshmallows on a stick. Toast over coals.

SALAD SPECI 1

## Walking Salad

Take a nice big apple and core out the inside. Use a teaspoon to do this. Take out as much of the inside as possible, without breaking the outside peel. Then fill "salad bowl" with chopped celery, raisons, Small manahmelome, nuts, and mayonaise, when have hen moper ligicter

Then enjoy your salad as you hike--or when you get to your camp site--you'll enjoy eating your salad bowl as you eat your salad. Use no spoon--but beware, you may end up with a little mayonaise on your nose!

LISTEN!

## by Patience Strong

> "Listen",
that's a lovely word-- it makes us quiet and still--thene's so much in the world to hear-the binds that chirp and trill-- the wild wind fluting in the trees-- the drumming of the rain-the muffled fluttering of moths against a windowpane; Chopin, Beethoven, Liszt and Gnien--giants of music's art--created golden melodies to stir the human heart-the would is full of Lovely sounds- they fall about our ears-- remembered in serenity- they echo down the years-- a voice we loved, a waterfall, a violin, a thrush-- all steal into the quiet heart in memory's solemn hush... So close your eyes and listen-- you will hear all kinds of things--the secret language of flowers-- the whirr of gossamer wings.

Have you ever tried to cook a meal in a tin can? It is really fun and very easy to do. This makes an excellent theme for a hobo picnic or hike.

If you want a complete real cooked in a can, try "Coffee Can Cookout". A pound size coffee can will do but a two-pound size gives more room for vegetables. Put these in the coffee can in this order.

2 T butter or margarine
3 T water
$l$ generous hamburger patty using about $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. ground beef
Pack firmly into the can. Adc one or more of the following vegetables. The number and anount will depend upon your appetite.

Carrots cut in strips Onion slices
Chunks of raw potato Chunks of cabbage
Chunks of celery Green beans

## Salt and pepper

Punch several holes in lid to allow steam to escape. Snap on the lid and cook 30 to 45 winutes over hot coals. Be sure you have coals and not a blaze.

WATCH OUT!! Use your insulated cooking mitts, tongs, or thick pot holders to handle the hot coffee can.

Another method for "Meal in a Coffee Can":
For each person arran $e$ in a l-pound coffee can lined with heavy weight aluminum foil the following:

1 heaping $T$ of canned tomatoes
1 thick slice onion
1 thick hamburger patty
$1 / 2$ slice becon
$1 / 4-1 / 2$ cup begetable (peas, car $o t s$, lima beans, mixed)
Turn cans upside down and shape heavy aluminum foil over each. Turn cans right side up and place foil liners inside. Arrange in-, gredients in order given above and put lids on cans. Place cans on coals for 30 to 40 minutes. Remove lids and lift food out by foil ends. Eat right from the foil "plates".

Want Dumplings too?
Cook your "Can meal" for about 20 to 30 minutes. Then, drop small spoonfuls of dunpling batter ( 1 Cup Crescent mix and $1 / 4$ cup and 2 T of milk) on top of food cookery in can. Cover and cook for 15 to 20 minutes.

## ALUMINUM FOIL COOKERY

One of the easisst ways to cook outdoors is to wrap your food in heavy duty aluminum foil. Place it in the hot coals and then turn it a few times (about every 5 to 10 minutes) during the cooking. The foil serves as a dish and leaves no dirty pots and pans or dishes to clean up later.
HOW TO WRAP FOODS IN ALUMINUM FOIL BEFORE COOKING OVER A CAMP FIRE


Place itern to be cooked on a sheet of aluminum foil. Wrap should be big enough to allow for a three-fold crimping of open edges.
Next, fold in half and crimp the three open edges. Nake three folds on these edges. This makes an air tight envelope.
If light weight foil is used, take another sheet of aluminum foil the same size as the first, repeat the process, making a double layer around the food.
This package is placed right on the coals. When the food is cooked, the three crimped edges can be torn off in zipper fashion. The contents are then eaten from the wrap, doing away with a dish or plate.
Care should be taken in turning the package during cooking so the foil is not broken open. If the foil is broken, the juices and stean necessary for cooking will be lost. Two long sticks can be used, tongs or insulated gloves can also be used. Care should be taken when opening the package to avoid burning your hands.

The drugstore wrap that was used to wrap sandwiches for the freezer can also be used to wrap your food for cooking over coals. Fold over in about 1 inch folds until foil is close to food (Careful, some foods need roon to expand). Do the same. Fold for both ends. Just remember to seal all of the edges to keep the moisture in. This way you cook by steam and keep all of the juices in your food. You can cook more than one food at a time in the same package and the flavors blend with each other to make a delicious meal.

## "COMPLETE MEAL IN ONE PACKAGE"

Hamburger, canned string beans, sliced onions.
Place a pat of butter on center of foil. Press hamburger to about $1 / 4$ inch thick and season. May use bite size pieces if preferred. Then add the drained string beans and onions. Add another pat of butter on top. Salt and pepper and wrap. Cook for 40 minutes.

Try other hamburger combinations. Here are a few suggestions:
Sliced or diced onions, potatoes, and carrots.
Frozen mixed vegetables
Frozen peas and carrots
Other combinations:
Ham, sweet potatoes and apples or pineapple
Place a slice of raw ham on foil. Slice potatoes about $1 / 2$ inch thick and place on top of ham. Then add slices of apples (or pineapple) on top. Wrap and cook 45 minutes. If precooked ham is used, it will be ready in about 30 minutes.

Link or bulk sausage, potatoe or apple
Cut core out of a potato or apple. Stuff with a link sausage or bulk sausage. Wrap in foil and cook for 45 minutes.

Canned tuna fish or salmon (keep sealed until time to use)
Onion and potatoes
Place a pat of butter on foil. Put a layer of sliced potatoes on foil. Cut fish about $1 / 2$ inch thick and place on top of potatoes. Top with sliced onions. Wrap and cook about 30 minutes.

## COOKING VEGETABLES IN FOIL

Arrange individual portions of fresh or frozen vegetables on foil. Add butter or margarine and salt and pepper. Seal in foil. Cook on grill until done. Good combinations are: (1) corn, peas, green pepper and tomato; and (2) tomato, thinly sliced onion and squash chunks.

## Baked Potatoes

Wrap clean, whole unpeeled potatoes in aluminum foil. Cover with hot ashes and coals and bake for 45 minutes to 1 hour, depending upon size of potato. Test for doneness by piercing potato through the foil. When done, cut cross in top of potato, squeeze to soften and push cross up. Serve with butter or sour cream, salt and pepper, and grated cheese, if desired.

## Kabobs

Kabobs may be wrapped in foil and cooked 10 to 15 minutes in hot ashes and coals, depending upon the sizes of the pieces of food.

## Roasting Ears

Husk corn and remove silks or remove silks and lay husks back on corn. Spread husked ear with butter or margarine and season with slat and pepper. Wrap in foil, adding 1 teaspoon water, if desired. Twist ends of foil to secure. Double wrap if fire is very hot. Cook about 6 minutes, turning 2 or 3 tires.

If husks were lift on the ears, wrap in single thickness of foil and roast about 15 minutes. When corn is done, remove husks and season with salt, pepper and butter or margarine. Corn in husks may be soaked in cold, slaty water about 30 minutes, then cooked over a grill unwrapped about 15 minutes with occasional turning until husks are brown and dry.

## COOKING MEAT IN FOIL

## Stuffed Frankfurters

Split frankfurters almost through lengthwise and fill with: (1) chili; (2) baked beans or spanish rice and cheese strip; (3) picle relish and cheese strip; or (4) mashed potatoes, grated onion and cheese strip. Wrap securely in foil and bake in coals 10 to 15 minutes.

## Fish Fillets

Fish fillets may be wrapped in foil with other foods such as potatoes, onions and other vegetables, dotted with butter and seasoned and cooked on grill above hot coals about 30 minutes, depending upon thickness of fish.

Paul Bunyanburgers (Giant meat patties with a "built-in filling).
2 eggs ly tsp salt
2 lbs ground beef $1 / 2$ tsp seasoning or
2 T Worcestershire Sauce garlic salt Pepper

Beat eggs slightly; add ground beef and sprinkle with seasonings. Mix lightly. Divide into six portions. Flatten out gently on aluminum foil. For filling, let everyone select his own. Leave a 1 inch margin for sealing and spread half of patty with mustard, top with chopped onion, grated cheese, pickle relish, etc. Fold meat over filling and press around margin to seal in "everything". Wrap the burgers "drug store wrap" in foil and broil over coals 3 to 5 minutes on each side. Yield: 6 burgers.

## Pigs in Blankets

Mix biscuit dough and roll or pat $3 / 4$ inch thick. Cut into $3 \times 5$ inch oblong pieces. Place link sausage on the dough and wrap in foil. Bake 12 to 15 minutes, turning at least 3 times. Start cooking with sausage side toward fire.

Try mixing the dough on the foil you are going to bake your individual biscuit in to save washing extra dishes.

Butter and hot raple syrup pourea over Pigs in the Blanket makes a great out-of-doors breakfast.

## FRUITS COOKED IN FOIL

Baked Banana Boat - Select under-ripe or green-flecked bananas. Wash, and with a paring knife, slash the skin on the inside curve of the bananas; cut down into the banana and spread it apart.

Insert small cuts of marshmallows and long slender fingers of plain milk chocolate bars.

Pull the skin together, wrap each banana in foil.
Place over the coals and cook for about 20 minutes. Turn at least twice. Serve hot.

Try eliminatingthe chocolate bar and add asprinkle of brown sugar and cinnamon or nutmeg.

Baked Apples - Wash and core baking apples; fill center with mixture of white or brown sugar, raisins and cinnamon or anise seed for flavoring. Score the skin with a fork. Wrap in foil, twisting ends together at the top. Bake 20 to 30 minutes in hot coals. Turn about every 5 minutes.

Don't be afraid to try something different. Cooking with foil is unlimited so be sure and try many types of food. Just remember that the size of the package, the thickness of the food and the fire will determine how long the food must cook. While learning, you may want to check once or twice to make sure th at the food will be done just right.

## PLANKING FISH

Shad, flounder, salmon or any other "flat" fish are most commonly used when planking. Other fish may be planked if they are split open and laid flat. Be careful not to cut them completely apart. Open the fish so it looks like a book. Tack some pieces of bacon or pork to the fish to help keep the fish moist and prevent it from drying. Salt and pepper fish and spread it with butter, margarine or oil. Arrange the plank before the fire. Soaking the plank in water before using helps prevent the plank from burning. Have a bucket of water handy to dip the plank in if necessary.

The fish may be held secure to the plank with nails, hardwood slivers or by placing a piece of "chicken wire" over it. Turning the plank several times will help fish cook evenly. If the fish appears dry while cooking, baste it with butter, margarine or oil.

## TIN CAN UTENSIIS

A whole set of utensils for outdoor cooking are easily made from various sized tin cans that can be inserted together. Caution: edges of the can should be smooth to prevent cuts. Certain types of can openers will leave a good edge.

The No. 10 can with a wire handle makes a good water can or stew kettle. Drinking cups can be devised from small fruit cans. It is
possible to make useable lanterns from nearly any shape of can. Large cans, when cut diagonally across the length, make good reflector ovens. Tin can stoves are especially popular and safe if fire building is all hazardous. Plan to make a tin can stove and learn to cook on it.

## TIN CAN STOVE AND BUDDY BURNER

Equipment needed : I emply tuna fish can or other small can
1 empty No. 10 or galling size tin can with one end cut out $l$ corrugated box wax - either cold candles or paraffin

To make the stove, use a No. 10 or larger tin can. The unppened end of the can will be the top of stove. With a wedge can opener, punch two or three holes in one side near the top for the chimney. On the bottom of the opposite side cut a 3 inch door.


To make the buddy burner, cut corrugated box into strips a little less in width than depth of tuna fish can. Make fairly tight pol and insert in can. This makes the "wick" of the buddy burner.

Melt old candles or paraffin and pour over roll in tuna fish can until it is well saturated. With sharp knife, rough up edge of the wick so it will light easily.

A well-saturated buddy burner should last several hours. The more openings in the stove, the hotter the fire will be and there will also be more smoke.

This is an excellent stove for cooking pancakes, eggs, bacon, sausage and french toast. Make or buy all purpose mix and try cooking some of the recipes on your tin can stove.

## BRAN HOLE BEANS

Did you ever hear of Bean Hole Beans? The beans are placed in a heaver kettle or pot, covered with water, seasoned and placed in a pit in the ground. Bean Hole Beans take a lot of time and are a dish you will probably not make very often but they are fun to try at least once. You can fix them and as soon as they
 are cooking, you can go for that hike you have been planning and come back to a delicious meal.

## Bean Hole Ceremony

Bean hole beans are best when a bit of ceremony is included as they are put into the ground. Try the Aztex Lullaby with some motions and you are in for some real fun. Many different motions $c$ an be used in addition to the clapping and humming that is described below. For example: Part I start the group standing around fire with arms extended skyward; then arms forward toward the fire; end by clapping on knees. Part II - Kneel down and repeat arm movements and clap on ground.

During this time several cooks are lowering the pot in the hole and shoveling dirt. Thinking positive thoughts about how good the beans will be as the song is sung adds excitement.
game section)
A. ceremony similiar to this can be done as the bean pot is removed from the bean hole.

## $\triangle$ ZTEC LULLABY (Indian)

Part I


Words: Part I - Aaaaahhh through all of section I
Part II- Ko-nish ko-nish pal.ee-sha
Chi-ca-ben chi-ca-ben pa-ke-ka

1. Clap soft rhythm of 1--2--1-2-3 or slow--slow--fast-fast-fast (repeat)
2. Add singing of "aah" to Part I, continue clapping (repeat)
3. Sing words to Part II and change clapping to single beat (repeat)
4. Repeat as many times as needed to complete ceremony.

## REFLECTOR OVEN COOKERY

Reflector ovens or bakers can be purchased or made of tin or aluminum foil. The fire should be backed with small logs placed at one side of the fire to reflect the heat. Place the oven as close to the fire as you can bear holding your hand to the count of eight or nine. You will need to experiment with the distance from oven to fire.

## Type 1 Reflector Oven

With this simple method, biscuits can be baking while the fire is burning to form a bed of coals. At one side of the fire make a little platform of bricks or stones. Place your pan of biscuits on the platform with the back part of the pan slightly higher than the side nearest the fire. (The slant
 gives the heat a chance to bake the biscuits at the back side of the pan.) Behind the biscuit pan set up a bright shiny sheet of metal such as a cookie sheet or a piece of board covered with foil. The heat reflected from the shiny surface behind the biscuits and from the biscuit pan bake the biscuits.

## Type II Reflector Oven

Select a box about $12^{\prime \prime}$ to $15^{\prime \prime}$ wide, $20^{\prime \prime}$ to $24^{\prime \prime}$ long, and about $12^{\prime \prime}$ deep. Cut a wire coat hanger into a rod about $16^{\prime \prime}$ to $19^{\prime \prime}$ long so that it is about $3^{\prime \prime}$ to $4^{\prime \prime}$ wider than the box. Have another wire coat hanger ready for use. Put a hole in the center of each of the lengthwise sides of the box near the base just large enough for the wire rod to go across inside the box. Just above the two holes put a vertical slit in the sides of the box about $3^{\prime \prime}$ long.

Line the lengthwise sides of the box with metal foil - this will cover the hole and slit on the inside but the wire can easily go through the foil when needed.

Take a strip of metal foil long enough to go from the top of the short side of the box to the center of the base and then up to the top of the other short side plus enough to lap well beyond the edges. About $l^{\frac{1}{6}}$ yards will be ample.

Place the center of this strip in the center of the base of the box. Carefully insert the wire rod in the side hole, put it over the foil and out the opposite side. Stretch the foil to the top of the short sides and fold over the edges. This will make a $V$-shaped lining in the box.

Last, take the wire coat hanger and insert the rounded ends into each slit in the box from the inside, cutting the side lining of the foil as it is inserted. This hanger is the base on which the baking pans will set. The hook of the hanger can also be an easy handle to carry the oven


When the fire is down to coals, set the box on end before the fire and put the baking dish on the shelf. A blazing fire is not recommended for this oven because the cardboard box might burn.

## Type III Reflector Oven

Measure the width of a strip of heavy freezer aluminum foil. Drive two sticks, with prongs at the top, the distance apart of the width of the aluminum foil. Place the sticks directly in front of the blaze of the fire. Take a strip of aluminum foil and fasten securely to the sticks at both the top and bottom by tying with a string or fine wire. Leave the foil loose so that it will form a loop as shown in the picture. The distance from the fire will depend on how hot the blaze is. To bake biscuits takes a fairly hot fire. Place biscuits on the foil as shown in the picture, to bake. When they brown on one side, turn to brown on the other side.

## Type IV Reflector Oven

In a large round can, - such as a five gallon oil can, - make a slit in the side from about one inch of the top to one inch from the bottom. Cut another slit from each end of this cut about $1 / 4$ to $1 / 3$ of the distance around the can. Bend the loosened section into the c an for the shelf. Prop this before the banked coals so that it will not roll.


A rectangular can should be cut in half diagonally. One side should be cut again so as to furnish a metal sheet to use as the shelf in the triangular piece. If tabs can be left on the ends of the metal sheet, these can serve as braces for the shelf.


## PATIO MARTY GRILL

Try using a large clay flower pot. You may want one for each person on perhaps 2 on 3 people could shane. Place coals in pot and use for cooking kabobs, torsting marshmallows and other foods. A wine cake nock could be used as a grill for the "Flower Pot Stove." FIRESTARTER IDEAS

Remove the conk liner from the soda pop bottle caps and fill with melted was. Place a piece of string in the wax as it hardens to use as a wick on place a small birthday candle in the wax to act as your starter (A good way to use up those "pieces" of candles!) Remember wax is flammable so you should be very careful when handling it. ( Old candles cut in small chunks might be a good idea, WFTERTRUF MATCHES

Dip matches in melted wax before starting on your hike. The wax keeps them dry and you will always be ready to start your fire, even if the day is very damp and rainy. (S (army your matches in a plastic medicine bottle) CLEWING POTS ANS MANS

Before you put your skillet or cooking pot near the fire, rub a cake of soap generously oven the outside... then washing the pan will be easier. CAMP MEASUREMENTS:

Going hiking? You don't want to carry a lot of utensils Learn these measurements and you can take fewer items in your pack. (Each one left out helps!



3 finger pinch $=1 / 3$ tsp.


4 finger pinch equals I tsp.

## UTIDUR ACTSNTY IDEAS

Relays and other contests are fun when you are camping, on when you are with a group of younger children try some of these:
Skip nocks on the water. Water boiling contest.
Nature Identification
Tracking
Treasure thents
Compass Readings
Ine-match Fire
Potato on apple peeling.
Taste identifications)
(also smell, on sound)
Collecting insects (not flowers. . Just look) HAVE A MRPPLSE IR THEME FOR A HIKE... Sunrise hike, lantern, hobo, camera, (observation hike-- take list of things to see on make a list of different trees, etc. you see whi hiking. Crawl under a bush and ere tend fou are mystèny on surprise ending hike...

## EDIBLE WILD PLANTS

A man lost in the forest could find plenty of food to help him survive if he kn w the wild foods which Indians used to eat.

Gail Thomas, forestor at Bend, has collected lore on the early-dey Indiens' natural foods. One of the easiest to find, he points out, is the bleck moss frequently found hanging from trees on both the east and west sides of the Cascades. You simoly pluck it from the granches, roll it into a ball and begin chewing.
"You have to acquire a taste for this morsel," says Thomas, "but it is thought to be rich in protein and a man lost in the woods could live on it. Inaians used to make a sort of salad out of it. Deer and elk love it and they of ten follow logging onerations to browse on moss from the limbs of felled trees. A pound of it is supposed to be equivalent to a bale of hay."

Another Indien neimstay was the cattail, whose tender shoots were considered a delicacy. Other Indians sought out edible bulbs such as the harvest Brodiaea or the harvest cluster lily - which resembles the potato in taste.

Ponular berries on the Indien's fruit menu were huckleberries, the false Solomon's seal, spikenard, golden currant--also known as Missouri or buffalo currant - and chokeberries.

Plants with edible roots included the thistle. It was disting ished from the bull thistle bv its absence of soiny points.

Tribal squaws boiled cow parsnins, which taste slightly like carrots. Women and children elso gathered the wocus or yellow pond lil, sometimes called spatterdock, which grows orofusely slons the west side of unner Klamath Lake. They used a special two-horned pestle and mortar to grind the roasted seeds into meal.

The common sunflower and the belsam root, which resembles it, furnished seeds which were sround into an oilt meal and made into a lind of bread or mish. The sticky tarweed or comnon madia, which onens at night and fades during the dev, sunplied an oil resemblins olive oil.

When the going was really tough during a hard winter, the Indians would resort to chopping awa the bark on a ponderosa pine tree and eating the soft cambuim layer underneath.

Many plants found in Western Oregon are not at all tasty but can be utilized in an emergency to keep one alive. In utilizing wild plants, it is a good ides to keep the following rules in mind:

1. Use only plants thet you are familiar with and can positively identify.
2. Remember that cooked nlants are sefer and more easily digested.
3. Be s spicious of lents with the following characteristics. Some of them sre nerfectly edible but the share characteristics with noisonous ones.
a. Plants with rilky juice. (dogbane and milkweed)
b. Onion-like plants that do not smell like onion. (death camas)
c. Plants with parsley-like foliage. (poison hemlock)
d. Roots that smell like persnips. (water hemlock)
e. Plants in the families Umbelliferae, Solanacea and Leguminosae.
f. Wilted leaves of Prunus. (Known to develop hydrocyanic acid)

## HABITAT

1. Beaches and dunes
2. Ponds and marshes
3. Stream borders
4. Cúltivated fields
5. Damp wooded areas
6. Dry, rock or send
7. Mountain slopes
8. Meadows
9. Ash, Mountain (Sorbus species) Berry juice used to : $3-7-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{Z}$ flavor cold drinks.
10. Aspen (Populus tremuloides) Strin off under-bark 3-7-C-V-Z and dry.
11. Berries (Rubus species) Eat ripe fruit, Blackberries, raspberries, salmonberry, thimbleberry
12. Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum) Young shoots like asparagus.

$$
\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{Z}
$$

5. Burdock (Arctium minus) Pith good raw or like asparagus. Common burdock.

$$
4-8-A-B-C-V-X
$$

6. Cat-tail (Tyoha latifolia) Flower spikes and

$$
2-A-B-F-V-Y-Y
$$

7. Camas (Camassia quemash)
8. Currants and gooseberries (Ribes) Eat ripe fruit
9. Chickweed (Stellaria media)
10. Clover (Trifolium pratense) Dip dry smaked roots
11. Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale) Dry ground roots used for coffee.
12. Dock (Rumex crispus) Curly-leaved dock
13. Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii).
14. Fiderberry (Sambucus glauca) Flowers good fried in batter. Blue elderberry
15. Fireweed (Epilobium angustifolium)
16. Grape (Berberis aquifolium) Oregon grape

$$
3-4-5-7-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{X}-
$$

Z
8-A-Y
4-5-D-X
$4-5-7-8-D-V-X-$
Z
4-A-D-W-X
4-D-X
3-5-7-C-W-Z
3-5-E-F-V
$3-4-6-B-C-D-W-$
X
17. Huckleberry (Vaccinium parvifolium) Red huckleberry
18. Hazelnut (Corylus)
19. Hemlock (Tsuga snecies) Young tips steeped for tea

5-7-E-V
3-7-E-V
3-4-5-E-V-Y
3-5-7-B-C-D-W
20. Kinnikinnick or Bearberry (Arctostaphylow uva-ursi) Qui e tasteless, better cooked.
21. Lamb's quarter (Chenonodium album) Prepare like spinach.
22. Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) Dried under bark
$6-7-E-V$
4-D-E-V-X-Z
6-7-C-E-V-Z
23. Miner's lettuce (Montia perfoliata) Some add

5-D-V-X
. formic acid by putting in ant hill.
24. Nettle (Urtica gracilis)

3-5-B-D-W-X
25. Onion (Allium validum) and others. Wild onion and 2-3-6-7-A-X swap onion - all have a stronj our. Change water a time or two.
26. Plantain (Plantago major) Fix like spinach Common plantain.
27. Rose (Rosa) Wild rose

4-D-W-X
28. Salal (Gaultheria shallon)

3-4-5-E-V
29. Service berry or Juneberry (Amelanchier)
30. Shepherd's purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris) Use like cabbage.
31. Shooting star (Dodecatheon)
32. Shield leaf or Indian rhubarb (Peltiphyllum 1-3-E-V-Z 3-5-7-E-V 4-D-X

3-7-8-A-D-Y peltatum) Use in spring or summer.



Thursday tea time

> Mexican Christmas Cookies by Kay
I'm not sure of the nane of these because I got the necipe from a Miexocan girl who got it fron a German Girl. (International Cookies!) The Miexican girl served them at Christnas (so we call them Mexican (hristnas (ookies.) I serve them fon company if they catch me off guard without sonething neady. They take only basic ingredients that are always on hant and they are really just plain and simple to prepare-- yet they are good and something different.

I heard Jin say they'ne like potato chipsYou can't just eat one.

Kay's Mexican Christmas Cookies

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { C. Flour } \\
& 3 \text { Tbsp shortening } \\
& 3 \text { large tsp Gaking Pouder } \\
& \text { a dash of salt } \\
& \text { hot water }
\end{aligned}
$$

Mix all ingredients in onder and with fingers,making a soft, light dough. Roll out papen thin and slice $l$ inch wide by 4 on 5 inches long. (The thinner you noll them the higher they'll puff up.) Deep fry till bnown. Then sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Fon a variation you can fill then with lemon puddin? mix and top with poudened sugar.

Saturday noon Sabriele firndt showed Labbers the lovely hand carved objects she had brought with her from Gernany, as gifts from her father and brotren, who are professional wood carvers, living in Bishofheim, Gernany. Hen father carves large figures and alters, etc, for churches, and has done some things for churches in tmerica. Her brother carves many things, but she has a beautiful leaf shape boul he made. Everyone loved the little dog. Everyone nemembered "inter der Linden" when the types of wood was mentioned.


Small minds discuss persons. Average minds discuss events. Great minds discuss ideas.


If you have knowledge lot others light their candles at it. Thomas Fuller

The discussion was started with a few remarks about the problems ofrelationship that we encounter especially in the small, face groups we are a part of. Reference was made to the plusminus, minus-plus, minus-minus and plus-plus kind of relationships that Lois had talked about briefly Sunday evening. It was proposed that a central and essential element in realizing a positive (plus-plus) relationship is trust. This trust is a mutal matter. Unless one can sense trust for one's self in a situation he will not be able to sense trust for the other(s).
Because this element of trust is difficult to pin down as a concept it was proposed that we have a little exercise to demonstrat. Several individuals (from six to nine is suggested) were selected and asked to come to the middle. The discussion leader then selected a tall but rather sleight young member and asked him to stand in the middle with knees locked, legs together, arms to the side and with eyes closed. He was to try to maintain this stance regardless of what might happen.

The leader then put his hand to the shoulder of the middle person and shoved him to the other side of the group without any warning of directions being given. This caused a suprised response from several of the members. Soon the ideas of pushing this falling person away from oneself and toward another caught on and the group moved in closer to more effeciently indulge in this operation.

After this pattern was established the leader bent down and took the center persons ankles lifted them up. This caused others to move in to support him under the shoulders and back. As the leader pushed his legs up higher the others pushed to a greater height. Then they gradually lowered him down to stand him up again as the leader lowered his feet to the floor.
The leader then asked that all those participating sit on the floor. He then asked the center person how he felt. He tried to get the person to describe specific feelings and to identify when and where this happened. There was no strong effort upon the part of the leader to control the discussion. When others in the circle commented or when questions and comments came from those viewing the exercise he encouraged their participation but again tried to clarify what they were saying by asking from specifics.

After a few minutes of this discussion the leader suggested that groups of about eight to ten get formed and that they then choose one or more members in their group to be in the center. After this they were to spend a longer amount of time talking about their feelings of trust and mistrust as it applied also outside in the various relationships that they find themselves involved in. A summary of some of the main points that each group dwelt on and reported back to the group as a whole are included below.

## Demonstration of Trust

The group involed its. self in a demonstration of trust.
We found the following requirements of trust:

1. Feeling secure within group.
2. Courage to step forward and help.
3. Take time to help others.
4. Everyone within the group wanted to assist when one member was in need.
5. There is more need for trust where groups are seemingly self-sufficient. These people take for granted that someone other than themselves will assist.
6. The group must have close communications to support individual needs.

Chloetta "Bugs"

Group discussions
Our group decided that this game kind of displayed an example of trust building or promoting responsibility, and by the same token responsibility promotes trust. Any leader in any group must have the support of the rest of the group in order to be a leader. We used as examples of this the younger people such as in a camp for younger kids. In order to get leaders from the younger people, they must have the support of the rest. We also thought for the adult and teenagers that the example that "Chat" presents in that the teens are put on the same level as the adults. Most of us had never experienced this before anc we were shocked by it. We felt this same feeling must be felt bj the younger people we work with. If we recognized it in our relations with adults, we could help correct it in our relations with younger people. We also felt that there must be a basic ability for any deed or task we tried to do, but more than that there must be a faith or trust in yourself in order for you to do anything.

Learning to sey NO -- some feel they must be very active in many clubs and activities. Most of the time they spread themselves so thin they don't do justice to any job. We are not even fair with ourselves, \& ften feel we've not done our best.

Decide what we can do best or when we can help most, and do these things.

Each person must develop self confidence. Believe in self We are often our worst enemy. We should,always tear ourselves down. Accept ourselves and develop oursetves to our fullest potential.

TODAY 's CHUCKLE:
"The average person not only is responsible for most of his troubles, but uses poor judgement in choosing the ones he brings upon himself."

## Little Bills Discussion Group:

The main topic of these discussion was to discribe the feelings felt between the person in a group, working together. The main purpose in working in a group is to gain trust and confidence in one another.

An example: This group used is to make a group consisting of 6 or more people working together to lift a man about 5 ft . 11 in . weighting about 200 lb . who is lying on the ground. They are going to lift hir 5 ft . off the ground. Those doing the lifting use only their index and secondary fingers. Thus showing the man's trust and confidence in those lifting im. Also showing that only working together as a group this could be accomplished. For this to be a success the man being lifted and those doing the lifting must be concentrating on the one main purpose of experiment; having the neccessary trust and confidence between each party.

Our group learned by passing the character the circle how important participation can be - how important every member must pull his part. Another thing, ability -- if there is a handicap you must take care not to "over-do" a situation. An interesting point mentioned was a leader döes not command respect rather he earns this respect. Something else -- a leader needs a oerson or persons to sub lead the group. These were referred to as "teachers pets" hence the attitenative listener that will lead out the group.

Example: If someone stood and said "Let's sing 'Three Blind Mice'" and no one stood and sang -- there would be a leader with no following.

Again too this importance of togetherness is demonstrated by this example: If we were to row a boat and on the down stroke every one involed would row together think how much ground can be covered compared to everyone rowing at a different speed at a different time.

Another point mentioned here was how important this thing communication can be. The leader keeping a tempo with his group.

The leader being one of the group, not better than them.
After repeating the demonstration of the circle and the person in the center we discussed the fact that ther must be Mutal Corperation Mutual Confidence, and Interdependance between the leader, the followers and all components of group. A loner is a goner. All people react in different way but also at different times under different circunstances the react differently. The helpers inside and out are of equal importance. One of the weakness of a leader is often that he or she trys to do too much, alone, instead of delegating tasks or showing soreone how they take, what seems at the time, the easy way out by doing the jobs themselves. Always delegate to others, tasks which they can do confidently.

The purpose of Tuesday's discussion was to have the group get involved in a creative effort. It was decided to challenge them to let themselves go in developing a party idea that was never conceived by any of the group members in previous experiences and that this idea would be developed to some degree by several small groups so that the Thursday Party (Committee could then use the contributions in developing their party plan.

The leader asked that members concentrate with eyes closed, on a mind view of a setting sun on the horizon of a lagge Lake or ocean. As an object passed through the large orange sun people were to call out what they saw. Two people tried to write all of these items on objects on news print as they flowed freely from the merabers. The leader reainded them that there was to be no explanation, justification or critical working with these suggestions at this point.

The next step was to begin choosing which of these ideas seemed to be most suggestive as fruitful for a party idea. In orier to stimulate thinking one of the selections was explored in part to show what kind of activities could be used around the theme-idea. Before going to far into details of decoration, leadership, build-up, etc., the task of elimination was taken again. As some ideas were eliminated others were found to be related to others. As some ideas were combined somebody else would suggest a new title to replace and refine one of the corabination. The result that the Tuesday group arrived at for their party idea was "A Wild Blind Happening".

The next step then was to provide a story-situation or a setting within which this idea was to operate. It was explained that unless the subgroup handling such items as build-up, atmosphere, central activities, refreshments and closing know and relate to a comon story line that the party will suffer from "gapesis" or the theme will becone a drag. Because there were so many in the brainstorming group smaller groups of five to seven in size were requested to make up their story-line and then suggest the kinds of activities, decorations, refreshments, costuming, etc., that could be used. These results were to be written up and make available to those who were to plan the actual Thursday party. Below is included some of the small group results.
a BLIND ViILD harpening
Sub title - Trust your Senses
These words of wisdom came from our group discussion.
Trying to tame.
Scared in new situations
Blind.
We felt the theme should contain color and therefore we would suggest colorful decorations.
Also wild, modern music.

## Other Senses

1. Hearing - Perhaps the game Ruben and Rachel could be played (Cont.)
2. Trust of Smell - Refreshments - smell the cookie, etc.
3. Trust of touch - A grab box - as blind choice draw from the box
4. Trust your Nonsence 5. Horse sence 6. Common sence Game - Blind Man's Bluff

HAPPENING - a drip of water couldbe watched by a small group - after a few minutes each tells his feelings or thoughts.

## BLIND WILD HAP ENING

Come as horses, wearing blindess square dance blindfolded Guessings games - feel, sound, smells, large something - describe as did the several blind men.

Setting mild sounds as they enter or two record players with different type nusic or record wrong speed.

Publicity just come to party as you are
Get groups vy - give everyone a rock, twig, etc as they enter.
By feel only find group warker hanging from rafter (enclosed in a sack)
or have these attached to a string.
Sack full of stuff - have smaller groups make a skit
Decorations textured - feel pine boughts - smell NONE - blind shake hands as they enter - holding something sticky.

Refreshments Hot party mix (cereals, nuts, etc.)
Ceremonyblind obstacle course or maze, be lead like a seeing eye dog. Go to a camfire - humorous - 3 blind mice - sweetly sings the donkey - do with eyes closed clapping rhythms.

Setting Defination dark thoughtless occarance

## Blindfolds

## Games:

blind squaredancing blind food tasting clothes
Rubin \& Rachael
groups
blindfolded
one at a
time

People feeding each others
Refreshments:concraled - wrapping somehow so people couldn't see what they were getting.

Closing None is so blind that those who will not see other because the answer is blowing in the wind.

Blind - no foresight
wild - unusual, different, unique
happening - anything which takes place
have an idea to follow

## Decorations:

Cover lights with dark paper -
stagger decoratations all over the hall leaving some places completely bare. (Including light bulbs)

Food:
Have a variety of food set out. Turn out all of the lights \& let them "feel out" their tastes (include something with whip oream on iti)

## Entertainment:

I baby bottle feeding contest . $\sim$.
Relay: pass on orange by under the chin (no hands)
put a piece of bread, with jam on both sides or peanutbutter on a string \& hang from rafters.
Marshmellow on the middle of a ft. long string - boy \& girl on end \& chew string until you get the marshmellow eaten.

Discussion group -- Doc-Billie M. Vern Ldrs. Lil Dove. etc.
Blind wild happening

## EVENING ACTIVITIES

Theme:Blind wild happening Trapped miners
Build-up: Costumed as miners or moles or etc. Speleology skit... Souvenier rock from valuable mine.
Skit: Miners come befor snack table dressed appropo. One says he has an eerie hunch something is going to happen. Another says he's wearing his lucky ring etc. Tell everyone to come to do ever what happens at a wild blind happening in a deep dark mine cave.

Atmosphere: Black paper pasted on the door. Crawl thru mouth of cave. After everone in, seal uip thè doors. Turn out the lights. Work clothes-casual miner outfits.

Decorations: Not too many neccessary
Body of the activity:
Entrance -- get acquainted game
Game: Lights out sample-taste and smell things like onions, apples etc. Feel and identify objects or substances sand salt, sugar, chopped celery, cooked spagetti

1. This could be done in another building then persons blindfolded and led by another to the rec. hall or follow long rope pulling self by feel. Blindfolds used part of the time. Perhaps only leaders of groups designated as they come in the door. (Cont.)
2. Juding of legs calves behind curtain certain persons selected at random are judged for conformity, spavins, stance, shape etc. by someone versed in Cattie lore. Blue garters awarded as prize or large ring for big toe etc.
3. Can we do some dances with halif of the couples blindfolded (square dance mixer trio and circle mixer)
\$. Then Lacquer spray Insecticide is sprayed hair spray etc. This creating gas seepage atmosphere (poisonous gas) Lights are out.
4. Have a relay in which (pair blindfolded) ties neck tie, other ties bootlace., or some variation while blindfolded.
5. A circle guessing game. All eyes shut and in darkarticles are passed which must be identifed by feel
6. Some sort of game to bring on the rescue. Athosphere of sound rock-drilling behind a door papered over than bring group braking thru this door and hand in hand guided out among the stars and trees and moon down to the lake for celebration of thankfulness ceremonial. Discussion of how it feels to be handicapped and fearful in a nothing blank atmosphere, as floating candles are set into water.

Refreshments: Hot spicy punch and drilled hole rolls (doughnuts.)

## THURSDAY DISCUSSION

The discussion time was opened with the suggestion that we too often by-pass, miss or neglect the tremendous resources that we have within ourselves as a group. It could be stated as a principle for group leadership that one must constantly strive for the full and creative use of the human resoures of the group itself. Just the investment that each of us has in concern, problems and past experiences when one resonsibly tried to solve problems can provide some of the richest resources for effective discussion and meaningful fellowship in talk.

The plan presented was based on the following steps: 1. The leader showed his dependency upon the group by saying that he did not have anything planned or organized for the group to discuss. One of the ways that he tried to demonstrate this was to call for leadership from the group to lead or share songs during the opening part of the session when we were singing. 2. A blank card was shown except for a number written on it. The plan was that each member was to get a card with a different number on it. No one would know which number was to be gained because they were shuffled in front of the group. The prooedure was to have each person write a problem or question on the chosen subject. The card then would be passed ${ }^{-1} \mathrm{~h}^{-}$a line of direction while the group sang a song. (cont.)

When the leader called out "Stop" these holding that particular card would keep it. At this point the leader shecks to see ifdo not have cards and then colects the extra card available and distributes them. The leader explains that he will call the option of just reading what is on the card or reading it and making the first comment on it. The writer of the statement does not have to identify himself. However, if he cares to for the purpose of clarifiying the statement or adding extra data to help the discussion he may. The leader does not allow a question or statement to be fülly discussed but stops the process to suggest that other statements may well relate to the present one or provide a different perspective so he calls on another number. Often the leader can depend upon the fact that someone in the group will volunteer their statement without ging through the leader at a point in the discussion because they think it is pertinent to the point in the process that has been arrived at. This, of course, is to be desired and encouraged.
3. Subjects for discussion are asked for and put on a board for the groups consideration. The subject agreed upon for stating a concern or problem that each one felt on their individual card was "Conformity and Non-Conformity"
4. Because you can seldom get beyond a few cards in an hours discussion it is usally a good idea to ask that the cards be handed in for possible further use. If the group meets regulary or will be having a few more sessions the cards can be handed out again for continuing the method. Another use could be for the leader to select some for use in starting a discussion with another group indicating that these were questions stated by people like themselves. The leader can also use these questions by grouping them into certain areas or points of emphasis to learn just what seems to concern people most and what concerns people less. Sometimes he will find that what he assumes group members are concerned about is more what he thinks or feels they should or aught to be concerned about than what they are actually ready and interested in dealing with.

## FRIDAYS DISCUSSION

The atmosphere at "Chat" makes one feel releaxed enough to be able to take another!s hand or pat a new found friend on the back. Love can be shown by a touch.
Do you remember the play that James Barrie wrot, "Dear Brutus" It was the story of several couples who were invited to spend a weekend on a country estate. They were invited out into a beautiful garden and as they walked through the gate, a magical experience happened.... they alle became youns again. Perhaps that is what happens to us middle-agers at Chat. Because of the sign, "Heyburn Youth Camp", we pass through the portal and miracuously we become young and enthusiastic again. (cont.)

We hope you teenagers understand this strange phenomena and accept us-- not as fading into senility and having a last fling, but as becoming young and appreciating this week of freedom from responsibility, of opportunity, new friendships, creative ideas - in all a press of rejuvenatron for many of us. Hope you understand

Maurine Bell

## SATURDAYS DISCUSSION <br> The evolution of man? Not Not Evolving man.

The last millinium brought the evolution of man to the point we are to-day, but man the one creature in the universe that we know today is evolving at a pace that man himslef can not keep pace with -- yet only this thinking being can grasp and live and direct his own evolvement.

We are doing in a life time what nature alone took millions of years to do. We are not doing this without the aid of nature but we create the condions purposely that nature found only by accident and then even more accidently propigated what was thus evoled.

What doors these thoughts open and more than ever before man must look at the individual, "Himself" for this is the meaningfull purpose because, what els is all this if not for those things that tend to register on man and impression on the gray blob that is our brain( We have lived for this these many years and only now we see its function and operation) The super -being or just a Chatcolaber.

Lets get with it in our home, LIFE is beauty beauty to be and seen, felt heard and remembered.

We are a store of memory, lets only use those memories that bring joy to ourselves for these are the true joys that bring joys to others-SMILE.

> I GET TIRED
> CF BEING AN
> ADULT...

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A=1 \text { GoOnMyWuy }
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My life shall touch a dozen lives before this day is done---
Loavo countloss marks for good or 111 ore sots this evening ${ }^{1}$ s sun,
Shall foul or fair its imprint prove, on those my lifo shall hail,
Shall bonison my impross bo, or shall a blight provail?

When to tho last groat reckoning the lives I meet must ©O,
Shall this woo, flooting touch of mine havoc added joy or woo?
Shall Ho who looks their rocords odorof name and time or place --
Say, "Moro a blossod influonco came," or "Hor is oval's trace"?

From out coach point of contact of my life with other lives
Flows over that which holps tho on c who for tho summit strives,
The troubled souls oncountorod, does it swooton with its touch,
Or does it moro onbittor those ombittorod overmuch?

Does love in every handclasp flow in sympathy's cares?
Do those that I have grootod know a newborn hopefulnoss?
Arc tolerance and charity tho keynote of my songs,
As I 30 plodding onward with oarth's cager, anxious throng?

My Info must touch a million lives in some way ora I $\mathrm{B}^{\circ}$
From this door world of struggle to the land I do not know.
So this the wish I always wish, the prayor I over pray:
Lot my lifo holp tho othor lives it touches by the way.

Substitute the name of your organization on pet club for all of these!!

The anatomy of a lodge includes
four kinds of bones:

## WHICH ARE YMIR

An attender on an abssenter?
A pillar or a sleeper? A wing on a weights A power or a problem? A promoter on a provoker?
$A$ giver on a getter?
A doer on a deadhead?
A goer on a gadder?
A booster on a bucker?
A supporter on a sponger?
A soldier on a slacken?
A worker on a worrier?
A lifter on a leaner?
A friend on a faultfinder?
A helper on a hinderer?
THIS IS THE WAY THE
MEETING SOMETIMES LOOKS TO
THE
HE GOES TCTHEFRONT OF THE ROM.
TALK TO A WON PILE
AS TC EMPTY
SEATS. There is no inspiration in that.

THISISTHE WAY itoughtto lookat every meeting, anditwillifeachone does hispartby cominghimselfand bringing afriendortwo. If everyone came every meeting how encouraged everyonewouldbe and we would havealotoffun.
The best way to "pep "up the meeting

1. Wishbones. Members who want someone el. to do the work.
2. Jaw Bones Members who talk a lot but do little else.
3. Knuckle Bones Members who knock everything others try to do.
4. Back Bones Members who get behind the WHERE DO YOU FT $J \mathbb{R}$
a RELULTANT (JTJZEN
When asked to join someone's committee
I'm noncommittal, coy on witty:
I think, "I won't consider serving,"
I say, "I'm really undeserving!"
Because I can't say "no" directly,
I go to meetings most , abjectly.
Why not just nun when chairmen sight me?
The next year they might not invite mel --Lloyd Rosenfield.
Published in WALL STMEG JG ARNAL
BE AN ACTNE ME BER-- the kind that would be missed. Don't be just content that you name is on the list. Do attend the meetings and mingle with the crowd. Don't leave the work for just a few on we'll be in a cloud. There is quite a program scheduled which means success if done. And it can be accomplished with the help of everyone. So attend the meetings regularly, and help with hand and heart. BE AN ACTNE MEMBCR and take an active part.
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(cont.;)
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## "SOMEBODY ELSE"

Thoro's a clovor young follow namod Somobody Elsc.
Thoro's nothing this follow can't do. $\mathrm{Ho}^{1}$ s busy from morning 'til lato at night Just substituting for you.

You'ro askod to do this or asked to do thet.
And what is your roady roply?
"Oh, why pick me? Got Somobody Elsc,
$\mathrm{Ho}^{\prime}$ 'Il do it bottor, much buttor than I."
U
You'vo a worn out excusc on the tip
of your tonguc,
Too busy or somcthing or othor,
Whon roally, the truth of the mattor is this-You simply just don't want to bothor.

So much to do in this busy old world,
So much and tho workors so fow.
And Somobody Elso is all tirod and worn out Just substitutine for you.
'Tis timo that this faithful old Somobody Elso Gots a much noodod vacation.
Supposc you starts substituting for him, And build up your own roputation.

Noxt timo thet you'ro askcd to do somothing worthwhile, Just give thom this roady roply: "If Somobody Elso can givo timo and support, My foodnoss! then so can I."


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CRED OF CHATCOL B

R CREATION LAB


This is the creed of the Chatco Lab.
This we believe and practice each day.
Giving to others the joy we know.
Sharing pleasure that help us grow
Bigger and stronger in faith exch day.
Letting our deeds light up our way.
Shining a list so bright and clear.
Turning brighter with each new year.
Adapted from David Jessie



A book that I ha e sometimes referred to in my work as a teacher is called the "Silent Language". It is written by a special anthropologist and his point is that all of a society's culture is basically communication. In a very real way he is right about this. We speak to each other very forcefully in ways other than through words. In fact, as Glenn pointed out during one of our discussions, the word content doesn't say nuch until we determine the intent that inevitably lies in and behind the content of the words that we put together into phrases and sentences. So it is that we speak or communicate to each in many ways apart from words.

One of the most fluent, often wordless, languages that I find personally indispensable in music. Its scope and versatility allow us to relate to the ribald or the reverent mood. It allows cominnication beyond national or cultural bounds; it speaks of the evoryday or of the once in a lifetime experience; it ministers at the heart level to the needs that move in upon us when we are in sorrow or to these needs to sing out when joys abounds and overflows from within. (cont.)

Can you imagine an "experience" here at Chatcolab if music woro climinatod from tho cntirc wock of living and loarning bocausc it was folt that othor things worc morc important? When you study about tho cultures of various pooplos you invariably find thoir baic art form to includc music.

This is not to infor that music is the causc or tho curc for our folling sad or doprosscd, lost or loncly, nor joyfully costatic. What wo aro trying to say hero is that music is a kind of vchiclo which allows cach of us to give honost exprossion of our innor foclings, thoughts, remombrances, fears, hopes and boliofs in such a way that wo can admit thom and ofton rocognize and accopt thom as roal to us. It allows us to spoak out at the hoart lovel when the propriety of that situation scems to dony the worth or importance of foclings as facts. So it is a wondorful way that music confronts us and thon pormits us to give oxpression to what is in us and without us.

Can you imagine any famous composer gaining the mark of greatness or any folk song continuing to be the choicc of the pooplo for their singing if there isn't ovidont in that music that olomont of the "Human" mossage. Isn't that why our musical tastos chango and broadon? As you grow and bocomo you find that you"have an car for music that before "didn't do anything to

And at the same time there is an increasing store of rich and meaningfulmemory intertwined and immediately available when that certain tune is played or sung again. And it happens in the darndest times and places. In the shower, the car at twilight, in the singing of the grace, or even in the midst of that momont of crisis.

I just can't imagine how I would be able to understand, tell about or accept cortain ossential experiences that have punctuated and processed my personality if I wasn't able to converse in the language of music. It articulates some of the deepest human feelings that you and $I$ have and it is such a beautiful and flowing language for communicating the subtle but central moanings of live about us at the aesthetic level.

There were several times this week when you and I have kind of let ourselves get caught up in the powerful and satisfying experience of commicating through a song. I'm not sure how you felt but I felt and heard in those moments-the promis of fulfillment.



HINTS FIR LEADING ONFCRHAL SRUTI SUNG SESSOUNS

KNOW YOUR SONGS WELL ENOUGH TO BE FREE TO RELATE POSITIVELY TO THE/ GROUP AND THE SITUATION.
(If we aren't secure in the pole of song leader boenitse we don't feel we know our material. We so to be free of the fear of failuse enough to size up the situation and the opportunities and limitations within it.)
BE ENTHUSIASTIC AND SHOW IT
(crochet when a situation is most solemn the leader inevitably provides the contagious element which sparks the group and involves them inf(efree and full experience of singing together.)
SET THE STAGE FOR THE SESSION AND THE INDIVIDUAL SONGS BY RELAYING THE MUSIC OR THE STORY BEHIND TO THE "HERE AND NOW" OF THE OCCASION THAT ALL ARE A PART OF
(It is important that selections be intofrated into the experience of the participants)

AVOID THE USE OF CRUTCHES AND PROPS UNLESS YOU ARE SURE THAT THEY WILL HELP THE SITUATION
(Accompaniment, pitch pipe, individual books or song sheets, microphone and public address system often get in the way of or detract from the success of a singing experience. Then we are in the spotlight of the songleading role we are often tempted to depend upon gadgets, instruments and other people because we are worried about ourselves rather than because we have carefully evaluated the situations and the kinds of aids that are essential.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, OPEN THE SESSION WITH A FAMILIAR SONG AND ONE WHICH HAS A LIVELY TEMPO
(A song that takes too lons to practice and learn before the group can really sing it or one which is known and therefore sung by only some of the group means that the group is depprived of a beginning mood setting experience which promises a satisfying experience in song)

## BE READY TO CAPITALIZE ON AND ADJUST TO THE UNEXPECTED

It is impossible to anticipate all the elements and demands or the oppurtunities that are in a situation before you actually get into the process of the occasion. Therefore it is impossible to elimilate or avoid the unknowns and the challenge that they often offer. Learn to roll with the punches and learn to both accept and admit that a leader has the right to be wrong about what he expects of himself and the group situation. Don't be afraid to change the selections, the sequence or the time planned for sing-
fing if the condition suggests it.
VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF A SINGING EXPERIENCE BEFORE TAPERING AND TERMINATING THE SESSION

When singers can predict what will be sung and how songs will be led and sung, the enjoyment of the experience is dulled greatly. The same kinds of songs or songs with the same tempo or key are poorly selected if they aro grouped together. Certain songs seem to do a better job than others and so should be selected and placed with that in mind. The song or songs you choose to conclude the session should be such that people sense a kind of completoness in their experience of being delightfully bound in music.)

SET THE STAGE FOR THAT WHICH IS TO FOLLOW
(So often the very important matter of helping the participants make a transition in mood and attention to the next item on the program is not taken care of and unfortunate results are invited. The songer leader can often do this quite logically and easily through the choice of closing songs and the remarks he makes to relate them to the kind of event that is coming up.)what it is supposod to 2000 mplish )
REMEMBER: YOUR MAIN TASK IS TO FASHION AC EXPERIENCE OR DISCOVERY FOR A GROUX THPOUGH DINGING-IO DISCOVER AND PBEL THAAT

## AND SATISFACTION TKAT GONS THROUGH DOING SOMETHING JUST FOR

THE BeING OF IT.
ENJOY MENT
Mother was watching is the little girl lay on the floon, singing to hersel.. Eveny so of ter she would noll over. Finally the mothen asiked hen why she was doing that. She said: II am a 'recond' and I have to noll oven to plry the othen side."

HERR
For Ears
the pleasure tone

SEE
For Eyes
the

meaning

SONG
For Voices
the
joy
singing

From Billie Marie

```
Stellenborher Boys
The baboon climbs the hill
With a sickle tail, with a sickle tail.
The baboon climbs the hill,
With a sickle tail, with a sickle tail. Good morning all you campers, your're
The farmer watches till he has surely looking
Come much closer still, fine.
Then he grabs him by his little sickle tail.
Stop your groming, stop your moaning,
The Stellenbacher boys are here,
Stop your groaning, stop your moaning,
The Stellenbacher boys are here!
```


## Good Morning Song

```
Good morning all you campers with your hands and face as clean as mine.
With a sickle tail, with a sickle tail. Good morning all you campers, your \({ }^{1}\) re The farmer watches till he has surely looking Come much closer still, fine.
Then he grabs him by his little sickle tail.
```

Stop your groaning, stop your moaning,
The Stellenbacher boys are here,
Stop your groaning, stop your moaning, The Stellenbacher boys are here!

## Miss Marie Mack

Miss Marie Mack (Mack, Mack) All dressed in black (black, black)
With silver buttons (buttons, buttons)
All down her back (back, back)
She asked her mother (mother, mother)
For fifteen cents (cents, cents)
To watch the elephants (elephants, elephants)
Jump the fence (fence, fence)
They jumped so high (high, high)
They reached the sky (sky, sky)
And they didn't come down (down, down)
Till the Fourth of July (Dy, ly)
And they didn't come back (back, back)
Till the Fourth of July (by, li)
Action: With partners,
clap own hands together
clap partners right
clap own together-partners left.
Clapping provides rhythm, and also fun,
because of coordination involved to
clap and keep singing.
West Indies Fun Song
From Wippleton to Wappleton, sixteen miles
From Wappleton to Wippleton, sixteen miles.
Wippleton to Wappleton
Wappleton to Wippleton
Wippleton to Wappleton, sixteen miles.
How did you enjoy your morning dip in the lake?
Have a little breakfast for your your tummies sake..
Good morning all you campers with your hands and face as clem $\min$ as your appetite as keen as your conscience as serene as mine.

## The Bear

Leader: The other day.
Group: The other day.
L: I met a bear.
G: I met a bear.
L: Up in the woods.
G: Up in the woods.
L: Away up there.
G: Away up there.
A11: The other day
I met a bear
Up in the woods
Away up there.
He looked at me
I looked at him
He sized me up I aized up him.

Ha. says to me
Why don't you run
I see you ain't
Got any gun.
And so I ran
Away from there
But right behind
Me was that bear.
And then I saw
Ahead of me
A great big tree
0 Lordy me.
The nearest branch
Was ten feet up
I'd heve to jump
And trust to luck.
And so I jumped
Into the air
And missed that branch
Away up there.
But that's okay
Now don't you frown I caught that branch on the wa back down.

That's all there is here ain't no more Unless I meet
That bear once more.

Rudolph the Red Nosed Gary
Rudolph the Red Nosed Gary
Had a very funny nose
And if you ever saw it
You would really know it glows/
All of the other people
Alwars call him stupid names, They never let poor little Gary Play all the little people games.

Baseball, basketball, archery Gary could do them all
Poor little Gary burned his nose.
On a summ r day, BANG!
Rudolph the Red Nosed Gary
Mad a very funny nose.
And if you ever saw him,
You would really know it GLOWS!
Community Project of
Janine Fleet
Lis Kimmell
Turkey Turkey "D.T." "Red" Linda Niell

One Bottle of Bear
One bottle of beer, two bottle of beer,
Three bottle of beer, four bottle of beer,
Five bottle of beer, six bottle of beer,
Seven, seven bottle of beer.
Fish and chios and vinegar, vinegar; vinegar,
Fish and ships and vinegar, peppeppor, popper pot.
Don't chuck your muck in our dustbin, dustgin, our dustbin.
Don't chuck your muck in our dustbin, our dustbin's full.
(This can be sung as a round.

## FUN SONGS cont.

The Risque Song
Said the shoe to the sock
I'll but a ho-ole in you, hole in you, hole in you.
Said the shoe to the sock
I'll put a ho-ole in you.
S. d the sock to the shoe

I'll. be darned if you do, darned if you do, darned if you do.
Said the sock to the shoe, I'll be darned if you do.

Said the mayonnaise to the egg I'll be mixed up with you, mixed up with you, m mixed up with you.
Said the mayonnaise to the egg I'll be mixed up with you.

Said the tree to the stream I will fall over you, etc.

Said the streen to the tree
I'll be demmed if you do, etc.
Lollypop Song
L-o-double $1-y$ p-o-p spells lollypop.
It's a decent kind of candt, cande.
The fell who made it wes a dondy, dandy.
L-o-double l-y p-o-p you see-ee
It's a lick on a stick guaranteed to make make you sick,
Lollynop for me!
Oh, I'd rather suck a lemon drop
than trust my luck to a lollypop,
Cuz I always dron my lollypop,
And it gets all over icky!
C-a-s-t-,-r o-i-l spells castor oil,. . castor oil,
It's the only kind of medicine, medicine, The fellow who made it wasn't Edison, Edison.
C-a-s-t-o-r o-i-1 you see-ee It's alick on a spoon guaranteed to kill you soon, castor oil for you !!

Poor Old Man
The poor old man has gone to rest. Beneath the old oak/ thee-pe-ee. His bones now lie benedthythe sky Way down in tennessee-ee-e

Add re sound:

The pe-oor old me-an has ge ore to retest.
Be-neath the old o-ak tree-treeHis be-ones now le-ie be-neath the . His be-ones now le-ie beneath Way de-own in tee-enessee-seeAdd ickety sound: The picket poor old mickety men Has gickety gone to rickety rest Be-nickety neath the ickety old oakety/.
Trickety tree tree tree. His bickety bones now lickety lie Ne-nickety neath the skickety sky Way dickety down in tickety Tonessickety see see see.

Add acetr sound:
The pickety packety poor old mickety mackety man
Has gickety gackety gone to rickety rackety rest
Be nickety nackety neath the ickety ackety oak
Trickety trackety tree tree tree His bickety backety bones now lickety lackety lie
Be nickety nackety neath the skickety sckakety sky Way dickey dackety down in tickety tackety Tennessickety sackety see see.
(Usually for counselors or select group stunt who have practiced in private.)

The woman stood in the churchyard door.
00-000-00-000-000-000-000.
She had not be-leen $t$ ere before-
oo r.
00-000-00-000-000-000-000.
Six long corpses were carried infin.
Very long and very thin-in. The women to the corpses said, Will I be thus when I am dead.
The conses to the woman said: ses to the woman sa
SCREEEECH (Scream)
Circles of Friendship
(Tune: Lullaby and Goodnight)
Hold"r.g hands of dear friends
Forming circles of friendship
Meeting eyes all so true
Ever brings me thrills so new.Though we part 'tis with joy
For we'll always remember
Chatcolab, for work and play
Hope we meet again someday.
I Want to Linger
Ooo I want to linger
000 a little longer
000 a little longer here with you.
Ooo it's such a Derfect night
000 it doesn't seem quite right
Ooo that this should be our last

                        good-bye.
    000 and in St.otember
000 I will rememberOoo our Chatco days and friend-ship true.
000 I want to linger
000 a little longer
Ooo a little longer here with you.


Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht! Alles schlaeft, einsam wacht, nur das traute hochheilige Paar. Holder Knabe im lockigem Haar, Schlaf in himmlischer Ruh! Schlaf in himmlischer Ruh!

Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht! Hirten erst kund gemacht!
Durch der Engel Halleluja
Toent es laut von fern und nah: Christ der Retter ist da!
Christ der Rettter ist, dal

Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht! Gottés Sohn, o wie lacht Lieb aus deinem goettlichem Mund
Da uns schlaegt die rettende Stund
Christ, in deiner Geburt!
Christ, in: dainer Geburt!



Lois Anne Williams
In the eye of the beholder Is the beauty of this earth, And when we take the time to We truly know its worth.

The woodlands stand in glory With the flowers wild and gay And the trees in rustling green gowns As their windblown garments sway


The rippling brook hums a tune As it goes rippling by. One can grasp its song of wy If he will only try.

The mountain stream reflects a scone Of quietness and peace That gives to one an inner calm And bids his turmoil cease.

The beauties of this lovely earth Surround us everywhere... We need but take the time to look And all their glory share.


## SNClV

Thratenceposts wear marshmallow Bushes in their nights nouns ane
 Donothy Aldis

## BROOMS

On stormy days when therigind is Tall trees are broomshebegaping
They swish 趋㑭 of fancies in And swash and sweep itabinlue
Dorothy Aldis

## SNOWMAN

I made a treat tall smouman With two huge coal－black eyes， And just to reach about his Took two of daddy＇s ties！
I put a hat of mother＇s Upon his rounded head； Then I ran and left him And hurried off to bed．
When I awoke one morning I found to my surprise My snowman had mun away And left his ties and eyes！ Hanna Mendelsohn


Most people are about as happy as they make up their minds to be． －Abraham Lincoln．


## IDE TO A SNOWFLAKE

Little snowflake，falling from the sky． Making blankets white Covering Man＇s sins and blight．

Little snowflake，precious everyone like man on earth，no two arelifike． Little snowflake，pretty as just one United with others Are beauty unsurpassed．

> Lola Reynolds

## CLENJNG SONG

When Mother Nature cleans the earth Hen children help her to； Their names are Sunshine，Wind and Rain And this is what they do：
The wind she uses as a broom， He sweeps the earth with care； Then Rain upsets his pails，－ The clouds－－And clearderethings ev＇ry
The gentle Sunshine does her part， She makes things fresh and And Mother Nature thanks They＇ve done the work just night． Alice R．Baldwin

You cant control the weather，but you can control the moral atmosphere that surrounds you．

You can＇t control the distance of your head above the ground，but you can control the height of the contents in your head！


A TRIP TC JNOOAN CLIFFS
By Joannetlarris
Monday after our planning session Dok Rok decided we would take a quick trip up Indian Cliffs. Armed with tin cans and paper bags, we seven traveled on our way, studying every plant and bug we came across. We picked morrols a type of mushroom, which are eatable. Also Joanne Harris and Ethyl Fox of Gresham, Oregon collected ladyslippers to take home for their flower gardens. Other points of interest were snails and a rubber Boa snake found west of the trail. by Genie Townsend.

Labbers who went on hike were:

Dow Rok
Ethyl Fox

Alice Berner Joanne Harris Elaine Rovetto

Genic Townsend Fanon James

It happened all last night We all walked up the hill
Some came down and WE stayed up!
(We surely did miss Little Bill')
without that (blank, blank) trip, Chat would not be complete.
We starved ourselves all last night
And now we want to eat!
The Montanians

## cas TuA CAMPR

Well, it looks like Billi Marie made it again Sitting on top of the mountain waiting for rain That was forecasted by rings around the moon Which were seen by those awaiting their doom. They were the ones who stayed all night, Braving the cold, and enjoying (?) the fright Of being taken away and cast in the gorge By ill-minded, rigorous Ken and George. Nancy and Kathy tried to sleep it out As they ignored the screams and covered the shouts Of undue criticism being tossed their way For attemting to sleep in the same bag of hay. Al covered up like a hibernating bear Gary stripped down 'till there was almost nothing there. It seems Lis was trampled (involving her shin) George was cold, but he couldn't get in. Janine and Ron were snuggled up tight Correcting each other upon stating their fright. Lloyd was there, full blast, with his horn, But, alas, hope did fail, and the group did rejoice Upon waking and hearing Lloyd's booming voice. "My mouth-piece -- it's gone! It's a part of my horn!" (That had gone down with Linda and Lorne.) After blowing up the mattress of the two Siamese twins And disassembling his flashlight to put Kathy's contacts in, Dennis relaxed, praying for rest,
Expecting the worst and not getting the best.
Tawasi and Marsha slept quiet as mice.
Disturbing no one (Now wasn't that nice?)
Before retiring, on the agenda was Snipe,
It was a game of a new sort of type
For Al, Lloyd and Gary (they were guinea pigs rare). They went hunting for Snipe which really weren't there! So completed the night for the mountain-top troup. Who descended a frozen and famished group. Dropping lumnis and sleeping bags along the way, The troup marched home by the break of the day. Stuffing themselves at the morning fish fry, The campers collapsed, ready to die.

## Kathy Storey

How to tie a sleeping bag
Roll sleeping bag lengthwise. Have a small rope or nylon cord at least $1 \frac{1}{2}$ times length of sleeping bag. Tie end of rope around bag about 8 inches from end of bag with a square knot, then go up sleeping bag another 8 or 10 inches and put a half hitch, now curve the sleeping bag a little and have another half hitch around bag. Do this a couple of times until you get to the end of the bag. Tie them, run rope over to the other end, making the sleeping bag into a horseshoe shape. You can carry this over your shoulder or around the neck. You can also tie on extra pots or pans to the ropes. This way your hands are free.

SHE'LL BE CCMON'DCWN THE MOUNTAIN
by Jean Panel
High on top the mountain, back of good camp Chatcolab, In the midst of a merry gathering, fell the squirrel Ramona Ray. Sick at heart we gathered 'round her, Discussed just where, and how to plant her. High up on the mountain, facing Lake Chatcolet,? Smiling weakly as she lay there, With a chuckle, almost gleeful, whispered she, Not yet, perhaps, next year." Quietly, Doc set about repairing the damage done upon the mountain. "A splint and bandage I must have, 'ere we dane to move her." Down the mountain, swift as lightening, Sped Ken to bring First Aid. So we sat around and waited, as it ever darker grew. The moon come up, the stans did glitter, Ch, the beauty of the night. At long last, gasping, panting, most exhausted, Ken came staggering up the trail.
Stalwart Angelo and sturdy Doc supporting Our invalid so fragile.
Muttered Doc, "You've got to lose ten pounds, Ramona, 'Ene you come back next year." Staggering, stumbling, laughing, joking, The little cavalcade descended Down that narrow mountain trail. Soon the pine trees closed about us, Danker still the narrow way. Through the woods like fireflies, Flashlights flickered ever near. So the group expanded, all were homeward bound. Stretcher bearers, Bruce and Little Bill soon arrived upon the scene. Carefully upon the stretcher, gently boys, now don't you hurt her. Once again take up your guider, now wei' ll make it, never fear. Through the creek and by the station ALMOST HCME NCW, Cheer up all.
Triumphantly they bone their burden, Parked her on a table near. There, you have it down on papen. TEAMWCRK is our theme this year!

## Vernon Burlison

Folks hereabout call it the "Shadowy St. Joe". The St. Joe has the distinction of being the only river in the world that runs through a lake. That may sound funny, but the St. Joe does just that. It was once featured in Ripley's "Believe It or Not" column.

The explanation for such as unnatural phenomenon is this: The river drains a forested area. Thús, its sediment load usually is light. The St. Joe has a strong current. The lake water theSt. Joe enters are relatively shallow. When the strong river current bearing only a light load of sediment enters the shallow lake water, the current continues for some distence, gradually loosing its velocity. The sediment load is dropped off to the sides of the current, thus building $u p$ the banks and continuing them out into the lake.

This underwater deposition builds up until it nears the water aurface Because the river and lake are high in spring and low in summer, the deposition can go on until it extends above the summer water level. As soon as the deposited material comes near or at the water snrface, reeds, reedier andother plants begin to grow on it. The building up of the banks then proceeds faster, not only because the bodies of the plants add too the soil thickness but because they catch and hold more river sediment.

This, then, is the means through which the St. Joe has been able to become the only river that runs through a lake. It enters the lake not far below St. Marie's and continues within its banks for several miles through the lake, emptying about even with the village of Chatcolet. Beyond the mouth of the river (to the north) is Lake Coeur d'Alene. The body of water from our camp across to the river and from Chatcolet Village to Rocky Point is Lake Chatcolet. Beyond Rocky Point (though it is still the same hody of water) is Benewah Lake and the portion of the lake that lies beyond the river frrom Camp Heyburn is Round Lake. An excellent view of the river and the lakes can be had from the top of the Indian Cliffs Loop Trail.

A quip to quote?? from Washington:
"Grand Coulee!" yelled the farmer after hitting his thumb with a hammer.
"Why did you yell 'Grand Coulee'? asked his wife. "Well, it's the biggest DAM in the world, isn't it?

A farm expert is someone called in the last moment to share the blame.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW A HILL...And the clean joy of running down its long slope... With the wind in his hair... He should know a tree...The comfort of its cool lap of shade... And the supple strength of its arms...Balancing him between earth and sky... So he is the creature of both... He should know bits of singing water...The strange mysteries of its depths...And the long sweet grasses that border it... Every child should know some scrap of uninterrupted sky to shout against...And have one star, dependable and bright... For wishing on.


I thought a dog was the perfect pet:
I loved his bark, and his shiny wet And nuzzling nose: Oh, I loved him more Than anything,

But that was before A kitten crept Right under my skin With her fluff, .and hor purr, And her feet curled in.

The dark is such a cozy place For little folks to be,
It gives them time to lie and think Of things they cannot see.

There may be dancing fairies With gay and gauzy wings
Or saucy, sprigntly elves Who jump thru loops and rings!

The dark is like a velvet cloak-So smooth and soft and warm;
I like to think God wraps it 'round To keep children safe from harm.

Saturday morning
So now we wander over camp, The happy clean-up crew. We picked up more than we have left Among the pine and yew.

Along the trail, what's this I see? Gum wrappers, candy too, A paper plate and cup and foil, Was that left there by you?

Ah, no, some of it's really old.
From last years camp? you say?
Well yes, there is a little mold;
But let's clean up today.
If everyone in all the world Cleaned just a little more,
It wouldn't be long before each park Would be cleaner than before.

And then the Green of flow'ring vine
And grasses, and the trees,
Would be more beautiful to us
Kissed by summers breeze.




If dark or black background is used, rub back of tracing paper with whiting and with this side dow retrace lines on article you are to decorate.

## Painting of design



Use medium of equal parts of turpentine and varnish. Mix with artist oil colors as you paint.
Choose colors that are pleasing to you and using brush strokes demonstrated in class -- Practice until you reach a point of satisfaction to you.

Brush Strokes


There are two brush strokes which you should learn.
Practice until they become easy for you. Brush strokes should be painted slowly. The tear drop or parenthesis stroke is made by first putting pressure on the brush, then lifting brush and finishing with a light stroke on edge of brush.


The other stroke is the "S" curve. It is made by a light touch, heavy pressure and finish with a light touch.





When design is thoroughly dry--clean off any charcoal smudges with a damp cloth and a little mild soap.

Finish with several coats of varnish, rubbing in between coats with 600 grit wet or dry sandpaper used wet. After final coat and rubbing, make a paste of rottenstone and oil and rub gently. Wipe clean, and finish with wax.

A packet of designs, "Folk Designs in the Norwegian Way" is available for $\$ 2.50$. Send to:

Mary Frances Running
1931 North Corona
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80907


FUN WITH "FINDS"
Mary Fran Burning
Collecting interesting articles and seeing their potential as "things of beauty" on "articles of usefulness", can be a facinating hobby in its own night.
thrift stones such as Goodwill and the Salvation Army, as well as second hand stones, and your own barn on basement can be a veritable gold mine, with a bit of digging and dreaming on your part.

For, in my experience, the things I have found in discards have earned a lasting warmth in my home and heart, for they were first my idea and then my effort and this adds up to be a part of me.

Following are a few ideas to prime your Idea Pump:
Old Mail Boxes Old mail boxes can be painted and decorated and used for many purposes. The old Early American Candle boxes were shaped much like some of the mail boxes which we use today. When painted a colon and hung in the kitchen, dining rom on hall on even by the fireplace can be charming used as just such a candle box, on in the kitchen they can become a wonderful catch all for pencils, pads, tape, etc. (Just as a thought, there is no law to prevent decorating a mail box and using it as such.)


Old Dust Pans Many old tin dust pans had that extra piece at the top to hold the dust. Painted and decorated and hung upside down they also make a nice holder for memo pads and pencils, hot pads, etc.


Old Scale Pans The tin panjgthat were once on scales can be used for charming bread on bun servers, as well as for a fruit bowls, flower arrangements, snacks, etc. Always a conversation piece.


Tin on Wooden Scoops
Also delightful for serving cookies, cakes, candies, snacks, etc.

2.

Trays Trays, plates, lazy susan of all sizes and descriptions can be nestored and repainted.


MOLK PANS The old tin milk pans, especially the ones with the seams are fun for serving, on arrangements. In New England where they restore a great deal of the old tin, they take articles, which have rusted thru, to the places where automobiles ane repaired and have the holes filled in, and then decorate them, which is only to say, don't throw away something because it has rusted thru in a few places.


TIN (ANS Coffee cans for cannister sets on cookie jars, juice cans for pencil holders, langer cans for letter holders etc. A tin can with a hole punched in the side on bottom makes a string holder.


BCXES Boxes have a million uses, and hold a million treasures. How about a new purse made from a wooden box, and decorated?


TIN CUPS Tin cups make charming candle holders with on without a chimney. You can use a metal lid from any discarded bottle and glue in the bottom of of the cup with metal epoxy to hold the candle. Candle holders can also be made from tuna is ans and a chimney(glass)added if desired.


WOCDEN SCAAPS (R CDD SHAPES Any scraps of wood and a cup hook (on more) can find many uses. Some of these ane: Key boards, holders for measuring cups on spoons, hot pads.


WOCDEN MUG BUARDS In of the fun things we have been making ane decorated boards which we hang vertically for coffee mugs. They take up less space in the kitchen, and once again, draw the favor of our friends. (and hasn't DON told us this is important?

3.

OLD WHSH BULERS Make wonderful wood holders for the fire place, on for newspapers, etc. Tin dish pans for popcorn for a crowd!'

FILM BCKES are for treasures, cookies, sewing needs and such like.

CLD CLFFEE PCTS Painted and decorated make lamps, containers for flower arrangements, on purely decorative shelf pieces.


DIS ARDES RONG NOTEBUCKS. Paint the covens, and line wit' contax paper on paint the inside. Use as scrap books, quest books, recipe books, etc. (You can also buy" loose leaf" photograph pages)


CDO SILVER CHESTS Old wooden silver chests painted and decorated are beautiful for their intended use in the dining rom, on fitted as sewing on jewelry boxes.


OLD PMCTURE FRAMES Paint and decorate old picture frames, and use with plywood in conk for a bulletin board, etc.


CUTTING BCIRDS Can be cut from scrap lumber. These may also be used for breakfast boards, cheese boards, etc.


COOS AND ENDS Wooden spoons and forks with cup hooks for keys, spoons etc. Buckets for crayon holders for children, for serving chips, etc., and many
other uses.


FIRNJTURE TND UD TRUNKS Decorated and relined old trunks are happy things for blankets, linens, etc. Tr perhana a wood box for the basement on fun room fireplace. Furniture painted and decorated, can unify a room that might otherwise be a grand mixture of odds and ends. And with all this nambling....this is only brushing the surface. Happy Hunting Carry ono!!

# mary fran bunning 




$\square$

## Preserving \& Antiquing Prints \& Cards

"Breathes there a woman who doesn't have a box of cards, calender prints, or pictures clipped from magazines that she has saved because she just couldn't bear to throw them away?" Here is a justification for that saving, and an end result that is both fun to produce, and a joy to have.

The only cost involved is for a bit of paint and varnish, and sandpaper, and perhaps some glue. Most of which is standard equipment around the average home.

## Materials required:

Suitable pictures for mounting Scraps of lumber -- boxes -- trays -- etc. Wall paper paste, or Elmers glue Shellac, brush, and alcohol for thinning Varnish, brush, and turpentine for thinning
 400 and 600 grit Wet or Dry sandpaper Rottenstone and oil for final rubbing if desired Old Rags

## Procedure



Choose picture which you wish to use and shellac to prevent inks from bleeding in suceeding steps.

Prepare suitable piece of wood by sealing with paint, shellac or commercial sealer. (This is to prevent air bubbles forming under picture through wood pores that have not been sealed.)

Allow board to dry thoroughly.
Adhering picture to wood


Here are several methods of adhering pictures all still in the experimental stage. You may want to try these and see what works the best for you.

1. Fut a coat of varnish or sealer on dried board and allow this to reach a "sticky tack". Carefully place picture on this tacky surface and smooth from center out to work out any air bubbles.

Second method...Use wall paper paste evenly on back of picture andplace on board. Use rubber roller if you have one to smoothe picture and press out air bubbles and excess glue.

Third method...Elmers glue thinned with a little water.


Preserving and Antiquing Prints and Cards...Page 2

In all three methods


Be sure picture is well adhered and air bubbles worked out.

Weighting picture for a couple of hours is helpful. Always allow ample drying time between all steps in all methods.

## Applying varnish and antiquing

Apply coat of varnish and allow to dry.


Antiquing...(This is what gives the final product the aged look...and takes away the appearance that it is a picture glued to wood.

Mix glazing solution of equal parts of varnish and turpentine. Squeeze some "burnt umber" artist oil color on a plate or paper or if you prefer mix it with a small amount of the glazing liquid. Spread this over entire picture. Then with a cloth, wipe off portions which you do not want, to produce-results that are pleasing to you.

Allow to dry thoroughly.


Finish with five to ten thin coats of varnish rubbing down after final coat with 600 grit wet or dry sandpaper used wet.

After final coat of varnish rub with a mixture of rottenstone and oil for a more luxurious surface if desired and finish with a coat of wax.

Wood may be distressed if desired after picture is adhered. A few hammer marks, or dents from other objects such as a file and corners may be chipped off and smoothed.

Brass hanger rings at top are an added enhancement.
 This technique is not confined to pictures--only, it can be used on trays, boxes, old trunks or what have you?

It is a form of the old art of de-coupage.



Don't let anyone say "You Cant Take It With You", for this Lapidary hobby is one that you can. Everything you need for grinding and polishing a rock can be carried in your pocket with lots of room to spare. You wont need a jingle of coins in your pocket to carry on in this hobby either. Much of what you need for grinding and polishing rocks can be acquired at no expense. J. look in the Lapidary catalogues can scare you spitless at the expensive grinding wheels, etcetera. But remember, this hobby of rock working is a new one to we amateurs which has become popular in the past twenty-five years. Those in a hurry have brought about a demand for power equipment. We who like to work with our hands know that the perfectly exquisite rock work which we see in art museums all over the world. was done by hand with equipment of the most primitive nature.

Now first of all we need a stick: a dop stick, to secure the stone we have decided to work on. This can be a short length of dowel, a short piece of a round pencil, a nail, or what have you. It needs to be round to rotate easily. Then dopping wax, sealing wax with shellac added to it, is needed. But sealing wax is perfectly all right to use, and you can get a large stick of this in a stationary store for fifty cents a stick. This will last a long time. The wax is melted over heat of some sort, perhaps a cigarette lighter, a candle, or a simple alcohol lamp.

Heat your wax. Watch out here. There is a fine point at which the wax is soft. It will go from soft to dripping quickly. Mold a nice gob of wax on the end of your stick. Then heat your stone (carefully and above the flame as some stones will fracture or shatter from too much heat), reheat the wax and then join the wax and the stone. Make a good base of wax under the stone. Then reheat quickly to make a good bond. Set aside to cool. Don't hurry the cooling or your stone will break off the dopstick and you'll just lose time putting it back on.

Now the fun really begins. With a carborundum stone (you know, a piece of a grindstone) just start grinding away to shape that stone the way you want it. A grit stone will grind faster than a fine grit. You can use your grindstone dry, with oil or with water. Tater seems to work best of all but in some circumstances its messiness makes its use quite prohibitive.

When your stone has reached the shape you want from grinding, the next step is sanding. But right now you must wash the stone, wash your hands and be sure you have gotten rid of all the grit under your fingernails. The objective in sanding is to reduce the size of the scratches. The scratches will be course and deep from an 80 grit carborundum stone. So proceed to erase them with about 120 to 200 grit sanding cloth. This sanding cloth can be purchased at a hardware store, auto supply store, etc. The "Wet or Dry" will cost a few cents more a sheet but it's worth the little extra cost as it can be washed in water to remove the dirt and so will be usable longer. When

## Rock Polishing - 2

you are sure the first scratches are gone and just those of the sanding cloth remain, again wash rock, hands, and fingernails and proceed with a finer sanding cloth. This time 300 to 400 grit, after washing up again. The size grit you use will depend on what you are able to buy in your store. Next you will go to 500 or 600 grit, after washing up again. The washing up is very important. One grain of grit can do an awful lot o scratching and you'll just have to go back and repeat the process you have just completed.

By now the colors and the patterns, if any on your rock will be coming through. So now you can start with the best part of all-- the polishing. The polishing powders we use are very very fine grit. They are almost entirely oxides of metal. The common and inexpensive ones are Tin Oxide and Cerium Oxide. You probably have some Tripoli in your workshop around home. This is an ancient and time honored polishing agent of metals and rocks. Each Lapidary seems to have strong opinions of what polishing agent is best to use on each kind of rock. Work this out to your own satisfaction. Also decide what you will use as a buffer for your polishing powder. This buffer could be felt (firm as from a man's hat), leather (from shoes, gloves, handbags), pelion (the plastic fabric home sewers use for stiffening), or even a piece of wood. Beech wood has been much used in the past. Moisten the powder slightly on the buffer you have chosen and proceed with your polishing. Work hard and when you are able to SEE into the stone you will have achieved the perfection towards which you have been working.
"And this our Fife exempt from public haunt, Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones and good in everything."

## Marge Bevan

## DIAMONDS <br> by VIRSONOA CALL

Diamonds are only chunks of coal
That stuck to their jobs, you see. If they'd petered out, like most of us do,
Where would the diamonds be?
It isn't the fact of making a start,
It's the sticking that courts, Ind say.
It's the fellows that know not the meaning
But hammer and hammer away.
Whenever you think that you've come ty the
And you'ne beaten as bad as can be,
Remember that diamonds are chunks of coal
That stuck to their jobs, you see.


A few years ago at Chat, Doc Rock invited anyone who was interested to go with hime on a rock hunt. Since then he has had happy groups of Labbers getting thoroughly drenched by rain, slogging through snow banks, wading through mud, etcetera. But always the group has had the time of their lives and have gotten back to camp with their precious prizes of Idaho Star Garnets.

The Chat group has generally gone garnet digging in the Emerald Creek area which is 5 miles south-east of Fernwood, Idaho. They have dug in the stream beds of each of the four gulches which meet the main stream of Emerald Creek. These are Pee Wee, No-Name, Garnet Gulch and Trail 381. The interesting part of this situation is that even though the gulches are very close together a quite different kind of garnet is found in each one.

People think of garnets as always being a red color. However, they are found in every color imaginable except blue in various parts of the world. The garnets in the area to which Doc takes us vary in color from red to the purple shades. The red garnet is called the Pyrope garnet and its color is due to the magnesium found in it. A good red one is classified as a precious gem. The dark garnets color is due to the presence of iron.

The unusual and exciting part of finding garnets in this area is that a good number of them show asterism. So far as we know at the present time, star garnets are not found in any other place in the world. Our garnets are preCambrian in age. These stones have probably been under great pressure for a long time.

The crystal structure of the garnet is dodecahedral which means that it grows with 12 faces. A few stones will have beveled edges and this will count 24 faces. This crystal is called a trapezohedron. The garnet is one of the harder stones to work on. Its hardness is an asset in that it will not scratch readily. Its hardness varies between $6 \frac{1}{2}$ and $7 \frac{1}{2}$ on the Mon scale. This means that ordinary steel will not scratch it, but
hardened steel possibly can.
Star stones of any type are cut in a "cab" form (cabachon). This means a rounded top. Generally a garnet is cut so that the inside of the crystal becomes the top of the finished stone. The reason of this is that the silk or chatoyancy is generally found in the center of the stone. Chatoyancy in all star stones is due to hollow needle-like inclusions which are parallel to each other and it is this which creates the star effect. Care must be taken in grinding and shaping the stone so as not to cut away much of the silk because in so doing a poorer star will result.

But perhaps you have found a very clear stone. One like this had best be faceted to bring out its full potential beauty. Faceting must be done by someone who has the know how and equipment to do this. The refractive index of the garnet is not high and so it is generally more satisfactory to have a stone cut in a small size. The Bohemian garnets which have been expensive and world famous for so many years have always been cut very small and then mounted close together. This gives the light a chance to shine through and show off the lovely red color.

If you can see a dodecahedral face on your stone dop the flat face to the dop stick and you will generally find that the star will then appear uppermost on the stone. As you grind away the stone you will be changing the contour of the stone and the star will keep shifting slightly with the change. The star must be kept uppermost so you will have to keep checking on its position under a strong light. To proceed with a stone that you expect will show a good star you will need to partly finish a small portion of the stone by grinding and sanding. When you think you might have gotten to the point of seeing a star, put some light oil on the stone and hold it under a strong light.

In working a garnet by hand one doesn't have the problem of keeping the stone cool. However, if you have access to an electric grinding wheel you must use extreme care that the stone does not heat up through friction. Just an instant of too much heat will cause the stone to fracture or to craze under the surface. This can be avoided by using cool water on the grinding wheel.

Marge Bevan

> Dean God, I have so much that's good, May I be quick to shane, To reach a friendly hand to those Who need someone to care.

> All that I have has come from Thee;
> I know it's not my oun;

Please give me grace wisely to use
(Anna Gassen) These gifts I have on loan.
gems all ion polishing

The value of a gem lies in its value to the owner. It may be sjust a "pretty rock" in the pocket of a child: and of no value to others, but it has an intrinsic value to its owner. It may be valued because of ty-
tire, color, shape, or just a feeling.

Gem polishing is a process of altering what may be found in nature to make it more pleasing and of enduring pleasure, by bringing out the best shape, color, and most of all, rendering the surface so smooth as to make it transparent and reveal its intimate qualities.

We have all had the experience of picking a beautiful stone from a stream only to see it become dull and uninteresting as it dries. Polishing leaves the surface so smooth that it is even more beautiful than when wet.
Stones are polished, or cut, by a series or steps:

1. Grind the stone against a harder, rough surface which can bring the most desired shape and pattern. This first step is usually done by grinding the gem stone with a coarse carborundum, which is

$\overline{2}$. The second step consists of grinding all surfaces against a finer carborundum, about 400 grit, until the coarser marks from the stone are all ground out.
2. Step 3 consists of even finer grinding, using about 600 grit emery cloth until all marks from Step 2 are gone.
3. Tais step usually consists of grinding with tin oxide powder until stone a high polish, which it will maintain wet or dry.

Rock polishing is easy to do with pocket stones of carborundum and small pieces of carborundum paper. The final polish can be done easily by tacking a piece of an old felt hat brim to a board, soaking it with water and tin oxide powder and bringing out the final polish by rubbing against the felt impregnated with wet tin oxide.
Care should be taken to wash all loose grit from the stone between steps because a few particles from a coarser grit can ruin a finely polished surface.

I see stone-polisning as like the process that happens to people-grinding the disinteresting and unpleasant characteristics away, then by finer and finer trining bringing out the final gem quality that we see in all mature individuals.

In general, the most satisfactory stones for polishing will have a smooth, even texture, be hard enough so as not to scratch easily after they are finished, and be of pleasing quality of color, etc.

More detailed information about techniques can be obtained from any rock shop or rock hobbyist. I hope ry contacts with all of you "labbers" has been pleasing to you as our association has been to me.


Doc Rock Stephens


WHAT DO YOU SEE WHEN YOU LOOK?
Con you look in a puddle of mud and sec
Reflected, a clear blue sky?
Cen you look at your troubles and see in them good Thet shall como to you by and by?

Cen you look thru' the bleck-shrouced night and see Illumined, 2 sterlit sky?
Gen you tako what lifc gives end come beck for more?
Sen you "take-it" and not quostion why?
n you look thru' the tompest of strife and see .6. smilc of the Master there? Gan you see mirrored beck some rich promise of crace, Assurine of heevenly care?
on is trouble just troublc and mud just mud, Depriving your soul of its sicht?
Te you'll look for some good in the worst that may come, Your cloon will Give place to the lichtd
(from"iemory Bells" by R.J. Jackson, Th.B)

> from tho book "All About the Nonths." by Noymic R. Rrythe.

JANUARY BIRTHBTONE: The GARNET.
The gernet is hard, durable, and trenslucent; therefore it makes a beeutiful gem stone. However, some are too soft for ring settings, while others are hard enough for use as abrasives.

The latin word for garnct means "seed-like," for the אुernet crystels, ombodiod in the metrix, rosemble pomegrenete secds. Also, red, the most comon color of gernets, looked like the thick juice of this iruit.

The gein has beon known from time immonorial, and was usod, not only for ornementation, but for smeltine ores and polishing (continued.)

Garnets (from "All About the Nonths") 2
various surfaces. The çarnct is considered a semi-precious stone. Since it has been found practically in all parts of the world, in different kinds of rocks, and in reat abundence, this stone has not been hichly prized for jewolry, and bccausc it is one of the cheapest of foms, its extraction hes not been too profitablc.

Peoplc usucily think of the cुarnet only $2 x=$ stone of dark red shade. But its color varies with its comosition; besides ruby-red, othor hues are yellow, browish-crecn, yellow-cुreen, creen, purple, and even black. The gernet of greetost value to the jowelry trede is the decp-red veriety, the "pyrope," from a Greek worc conoting "fire-like."

Germots cifier, too, in size, verying irou smell ones to exceptionally lerce spocimens. For example, in the Imperial Treasury in Vicnne, there was one the size of a pigeon's ege. haiser Rudolf II orned one valued e.t 7,000 pounds (eivout 20,00 American money.) The ling of Saxony hed such a gem, weighing $468 \frac{1}{3}$ carats, set in the Ordor of the Golden Pleeco. And in 1885 a. Şernet, weighing $9^{\prime \prime}$ wes found just off Broadwey, in N.Y. by som workmen during en excevating job.

Some carnots are quite brittle and aro not easily eneraved, and it is remerkable that ancient engravers were cible to carve them so skillfully and artisticallly. It is said to be possible to identify the likenesses of Plato and Socrates from e. cुarnet that hes bn it the carved heeds on one stone... (iarlborough collection.)
In using garnets for jowelry, various superstitions have beon built up around them. People born in Jenuery were supposed in we worn thesc gems as protection açainst sickness. This b. is seid to have started in Poland, and from there spread to plecos on the continent and then abroed. wes thought, elso, thet a gernet could protect its owner I... Jonts when treveling; that it had certein qualities ...... com $2 \cdot$ With blood, and could imvart to those whose birthdeys wors oun Jenuary such mocyical characteristics as "constancy", "tame aeslowship," and "iidolity." In addition, anyone who wore 2. gexust tith 2 . lion ongreved unon it would be blessed with bealth honor. Sometimes these stones vore crushed and used An poutsees to stimulate the heart!
A. Sonding to en encient legend in the Talmud, the only licht 1 Wh. had in the Ark came from an enormous rod fornet. Pliny, 5kewall-know Letin mriter, steted that lerge gernots... Were nometimes hollowed out and used as drinking vossels. In 1791, the Fronch crown jewels collection conteined cicht cups, each inade from c. large, single gernet.

In primitive deys, some Asiatic peoples used those stones as bullets, for they believed the glowing shedes of the gems made thommore doadly. The Porsiens considercd farnots as royel stones, and often encravod the likeness of their monerch on them.

Thile gernets are found in vericd perts of the glove, cortai places heve 2 mejority of them...south Africe, for instance. In 1870 a Dutch overseer.. suspected the presence of diamonds also, for the two arc often found close togethor....and it was so. India and Bume are other places. A cinnemon-colored earnet has been found in Coylon; this same type has been discovered in the Lave of lit. Vosuvius. Hendsome olive-creen jems have been found in Russia, with en unusual transperency. They look well in pendents end nockleces, but are not herd enough for finger rings. (continued)

## (Garnets. pacc 3.)

The gernet industry wes carried on at Teplitz, Czeschoslovakia, for conturics, and as many as 10,000 persons werc engecुed in cutting and sctting the geins. However, in the latter part of the lSth contury, thoy wore mountod in whet many peoplo considered unatractive and inortistic pins end brooches with the result that industry and stones lost popularity. Traders and tourists buy these gems sot by thenavajo Indians in Arizone and Noin., (light violet-colored or palo rod). Althouch cerncts aro feshioned for ornemental ourposes, much of them are used other weys--- especially as jewels in wetchos, and for bocrines in scientific instruments, also eibrosivos neoded in the SECE industry, plate Glass, wood, cind leathor. Gernet peper, consiciored superior to reculer send pener, is an important commerciol product.

If the çarnot is your birthstone, romember, it is of value not only for its ornemental qualities, but also for its utility.


But when it's found, end when it's ground, And when it's burnished brichht,
That diamond's everlestingly Just sendinc out its light.

Oh parent; teacher in club or Sunday School Don't say, "I've done enough;"
That worst boy in your class may be A diamond in the rourgh.

If you'd like to preserve that lucky 4 -leaf clover, those small gems you found, a pretty picture, or a blue-tailed skinkuse plastic. Make it into a key chain, tie clip, earrings, necklace, bracelot, paper weight or what ever may suit your fancy.

This craft may be used with older youth, besides adults, but it is not the ideal craft for children under 14 years. You may endup doing it all yourself.

Materials for this craft may be found in any handcraft book---American Handeraft (a Tandy Leather outfit) or Gagner's Handcrafts, 1024 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403 Part of my supplies were purchased at the Great Falls (Montana) Northern School Supply Wholesale house.

For this, you'll need the plastic or ceramic (more expensive but better to work with) molds, the casting plastic, the hardener (or catalyst), some items to embed in it, jewelry items (key chains, necklace and bracelet chains, ear ring backings, jump rings, etc.) epoxy glue, a drill, files, and something to mix the plastic in and with.

Here's the process:

1. Use about a dozen drops of the hardener with about a nutcup full of casting plastic and mix with a toothpick.
2. Pour this mixture into the desired forms so they have $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ layer--not full. This will fill about 12 of the smaller molds. Use less proportion according to the number of molds to be filled.) Let this set until the consistency of jello--about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
3. Put in the initials, glitter, pressed and dried flowers or ferns, stones, pictures, etc. Use a toothpick to press down so there are no air bubbles or to arrange design in the desired position. Put these in upside down.
4. Pour in another layer and let "gel" (30 minutes)
5. If a colored backing is desired, mix a liquid or powdered paint with the plastic before pouring on the last layer.
6. After this has completely harden or set (is no longer sticky) put the molds in a pan of boiling water for about 3 - 5 minutes.
7. Remove this from the boiling water wi th tongs or pliers and dip in real cold water. After a few minutes they should pop out with a little help from your fingers. If they don't come out readily, wait a minute and try again or repeat the hot water process.
8. Use a file or sandpaper to smooth off the edges. Don't scratch the front as the scratches will be permanent and "fog up" the design.
9. At this point drill a hole for jump rings for the key chains, or use the epoxy glue to attach the jewelry pieces.

Note: The mountainous areas and dryer areas cause differences in the hardening of the plastic. A moist atmosphere requires more hardener. If animals, insects, or plants are embedded

Plastic Craft...page 2
they should be dried to remove all moisture. Flowers may be put into cornstarch to remove moisture and still preserve the shape. If they are not dried, the specimen will eventually shrink away frcm the plastic inside, causing a silver cast and ivill be unable to be seen by the viewer.


Supplies and equipment:

Plastic ribbon
Yarn

Hari pin
Ruler
Scissors

The plastic ribbon may be purchased at dime stores, craft shops or some craft catalogues (Lee Wards for one). I found it in Ben Franklin at l0d a yard and less than that in the catalogue.

Some rolls are wider than others, $\left(2^{2} \bar{夕}^{\prime \prime}\right.$ and come in many colors. They are the remoins after sequins have been punched out!

Yarn used may be all the same in a mat, two or three colors woven in a pattern or a variety of colors in one. It is a good way to use up left over yarn. (Rug yarn may be too thick and some yarns are too thin). I prefer to use the Red Heart Yarn.

Do not try to wash or iron the mats as the plastic will discolor and melt!

They make good Christmas, Valentine, and other gifts, or can be worked nicely into a home during different seasons, especially Christmas and Easter.

To make them follow these directions.

1. Decide on colors for ribbon and yarn.
2. Measure off and cut desired lengths of ribbon, taking care not to waste any. (A place mat requires 3-18 inch strips of wide ribbon.
3. Measure yarn for as many rows of holes there are, remembering to subtract for the overlapping rows. For length, measure length of mat and allow two inches at each end for knots. Ex: For an 18 inch long mat with three strips of wide ribbon, measure 36 inches (using double yarn in each row) plus $4^{\prime \prime}$ to equal 40 inches for 1 length, needing 40 leng ths.
4. Double yarn through hair pin (as though it were a needle) and weave through holes in ribbon, keeping a pattern.


Don't let the yarns twist!
5. To join ribbon strips, weave yarn through the edge row of both ribbons overlapper as though they were one.
6. Cut loop ends and tie knots in both ends so they can't pull out.
CONT

Es: Tie 1 and 2 with $3 \Rightarrow 0$

7. Cut ends off evenly, leaving about I inch. You may want to comb ends, taking care not to stretch yarn or pull out knots.

## FOAM CRAFT LELINTERS

## By Jean Baringer

Supplies and equipment:


Foam may be purchased in dime stores for about 29 \& a sheet ( $36^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{xl} 2^{\prime \prime}$ ) or in craft stores, $98 \%$ for sheet $36^{\prime \prime} \times 36^{\prime \prime}$.

To make a clothes brush

1. Cut a strip of foam 4 or 5 inches wide the length of the sheet.
2. Fold the strip in half, widthwise and cut slashes from folded edge towards cut edge, taking care not to cut all the way through (about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from edge). These slashes should be about $\frac{1}{3}$ " apart.
3. Starting at top of dowel glue foam around the dowel dowel twisting the foam on in a candy-cane fashion dow to within 4 or 6 inches from the end. This leaves room for a handle. Clothes pins or clamps may be needed to hold foam tight till glue sets.

This process may be used on a wooden hanger wrapping around the wooden part. This kind of hanger is good for dresses with narrow shoulders or wide necks that have trouble staying on hangers.



## MATERIALS

Large reed mat Round reed rat or plywood Arrange dry weeds or leaves, cones - cut some small cones, mosses, green cedar with cones. Fasten on with fine wire and Duco cement. Spray varnish.
(Can as plastic flowers for arrangement also.)

## MATERIALS

Cardboard cut size and shape desired
Elmers glue
and Cone Petals
and all sizes of cones, nuts, pods and lichen, salt dough
1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt, (sack) 2 tablesponns instant coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water. Work in hands.

Cut cardboard size desired, add inch of salt dough. Start by using single petals, dip each petal in Elmers glue and go all around outside edge, then add bottle cap size to fit candle and dip in glue and insert in center of candle holder.

Then add the larger cones, nuts and pod lichen - each dipped in glue. Arrange where wanted, fill in with small cones till completely covered. Let dough harden and spray varnish.

To make Pine Cones that glow in color when burned -
Have cones warm. (room temperature). Warm overnight to open.

```
    Red flames - use strontium nitrate
    Blue - barium
    Green - copper chloride
    Orange - calcium
    Bluish - copper sulphate
    Violet - lilhium chloride (Most expensive)
```

1. Dissoulve $1 \# \#$ chemical in 1 gallon water in wooden or earthen container. Fill a cheesecloth bag with cones, dip bag up and down 1 minute or less. Remove and spread on newspaper to dry overnight
or
2. Dip cones into solution of $I$ gellon hot water in which $I$ tablespoon solid glue has been dissolved. Skim them out and while they are still moist and hot sprinkle them freely with the powdered chemical.

> Or
3. Sparingly pour melted paraffin over the cones which have been spread out on paper. While wax is soft sprinkle it with different powders. (I Have to really ซork fast with this method.)
4. Keep color producing chernicals by fireplace in a jar with wooden spoon. Sprinkle by spoonsful over blazing logs.


The girl's dress is glued on except for the skirt which nad to be gathers ed by hand. Wool pom poms are made from yarn and fastened on for feet. A pow pom also forms the tail for the little boy.
The arms are made from large chenille type pipe cleaners (The kind for craft Use) The whiskers are formed from smaller pipe cleaners anal glued on,
The boy rabbit was dressed by glueing a solid color piece of cloth to the bottle for pants. His vest is cut from checked material and trimmed with rick rack - bot $n$ glued on.
The eyes and mouths are cut from felt and glued on.
P.S. These rabbits are guaranteed not to possess any of the emotional problems of
Don's "Mean Little Rabbit"

Copper enameling is one of the oldest crafts known to men. Exquisite jewelry has been found in ancient toms in Egypt. Jewelry with a beauty far beyond anything we moderns have been able to create.

## BASIC STEPS of Enameling on Copper

1. Llean the copper with very fine steel wool. (000)
2. Brush a covering coat of Copper Scale-Off or Smear-On on the front of the piece to be enameled. Allow to dry thoroughly. Drying is a MUST if they are to do the job of absorbing oxidation which forms on copper during firing. (This protector is applied on the back side before each subsequent firing when only one side of the copper is enameled.)
3. Counter enamel. Brush copper Prep-O or 7001 oil on the BACK of the copper piece, sieve on the powdered glass with an 80mesh sieve to about the thickness of a postcard, starting around the outside edge or the powdered glass will pile up too thick in the center. Place on a trivet and place in a kiln which has been preheated to 1450 or 1500 . When melted and glossy, but not quite smooth (similar to orange peel), remove from kiln and allow to cool. The reason for counter enameling is that enameling both sides of the copper will prevent rapid temperature changes from popping off some of the enamel after your piece is finished.
4. When cool enough to handle with bare hands, remove Scale-Off or Smear-On by touching the edge of the piece. It will drop off in a sheet, removing all fire scale.
5. File all of the oxidation from the edges of your piece. In this is not done between each firing, pieces will pop off and come down on top of your work (marking black spats) during the next firing.
6. Repeat step 3 on the right side or front of your piece. It is not necessary to apply Scale-Off again since the back is now protected with the enamel and will not burn.
7. Repeat step 5 .
8. Apply a light coat of Prep-0 to the enameled face of the piece, and sieve an a second coat of enamel, exept that all coats after the first should be fired until JUST glossy and smoth instead of like orange peel. DO NOT FIRE YET: instead, choose one of the decoating ideas described below:

DECORATING IDEAS:

## LUNP AND THREAD ENAMEL

Place a few small lumps and/ or threads on this unfired coat of enamel-- put them in a kiln and fire until

## 2. Copper Enameling

(Cont.) lumps, threads, and sieved-on coat of enamel all fuse together and smooth down. (lumps and threads are enamel before it has been ground to 80 mesh for sieving.) Remove from kiln and repeat step 5 .

## STENOILING.

Start with steps 1 trough 8. Using a sheet of thin paper, a bit larger than the copper piece being enameled, cut a stencil (or pattern) from the paper, lay the paper over the copper piece, sieve a contrasting color of enamel through the cut out portion, remove the paper carefully and fire the piece. Trees, stars, birds, and faces in profile are fun for this one.

## SGRAFSITO

This is an Italian word which means, literally, "scraping away" or scratching through. Start this piece with steps 1 through 8 This time, be sure enamel used for second coat is of a contrasting color. Befor firing, use a sharp tool to scratch through the unfired top coat to the base coat in any design you may choose. Fire until smooth. Rooster, fish and bold geometric designs are especially attractive for sgraffito.

## SLUSH (Also known as Crackle)

This is finely ground enamel in liquid form suspended in a clay base. Start with steps 1 through 7. Stir well and brush an liquid slush fairly heavy. Allow to dry thoroughly, then fire. Slush will "shrink" or crackle, showing the base coat through, Slush works best when applied over a base of transparent enamel on a concave or convex surface.

## SOLDERING

Soldering is NOT a chore when done as follows: Place one drop of solderines fluid on back of copper piece; place one small piece of flattened soft solder right on the drop of fluid; set finding on top of fluid and solder clamp the whole thing together with self-clamping tweezers. You may hold this over small kiln or over gas flame or use a small torch to melt the fuse solder.

When solder has fused, cool piece slightly, then drop in metal cleaner for a minute or two, rinse in clear water and dry. To finish, rub exposed copper with white rouge to polish (a soft cloth will do a good job) then lacquer.

When counter enameling, be sure to leave a small spot of copper exposed in the center of the bảck of the piece for soldering. Solder will bond metal ONLY to metal. You may brush away a bit of enamel before firing-- or apply one drop of Scale-Off to the center of the back and allow to dry, then sieve on enamel. When fired, the Scale-Off drops away leaving a small, clean spot for soldering.

Leila Steckelberg

## MATERIALS AND EqUIPMENT

1. No. 18 or 20 copper wire, preferably lacquered.
2. Pointed nose pliers.
3. Snips or scissors for cutting wire.

Wire is cut 7" lengths. Twenty to twenty-four links are required for a bracelet.

Diagramatically the are constructed as follows:

4.


SUGGESTIONS:
a. Bring all links to stage 3 before bending the hook.
b. Grip the wire firmly when bending the coils-- it prevents slipping and marring the lacquered finish.
c. To start a coil, hold the tip of the wire firmly with the pliers and bend the wire around the nose of the pliers rather than turning the pliers.

After the bracelet has been assembled, the "hook" links is attached.

"hook" links B must be attached to bracelet A before further bending can be done.


Ends are coiled inward to conform with bracelet coils.


Hook is then bent upward to prevent irritation of wrist.

These bracelets, necklaces, and matching earrings are sometimes called Egyptian because a similar kind of jewelry was made of wire in Egypt about 2.000 B.C. each bracelet or necklace (cont.)

Leathercraft is one of the most versatile of crafts. It is simple enough for the beginner or for children 6 years and up. It can also be a very creative art for the skilled craftsman. Simple tools can be used very effectively or the individual may choose from a very large variety of intricate tools, you can enjoy hours of pleasant relaxation, fun, and creativity with leathercraft with a few basic tools. For the leather artist it can also become a very lucrative hoppy or business.

Sides and Skins are usually measured by square foot. The leather is measured by special machines. The thickness (or weight) of leather is usually measured in ounces. One oz. equals about $1 / 64^{\prime \prime}$ thickness. For billfolds, comb or key cases and other small articles a 3 to 5 oz . is good. For heavier articles such as purses, brief cases or light weight belts a $6-7$ or $7-8 \mathrm{oz}$. weight is best. Western belts, gun cases, and similar large articles can be made from 8-8 or $9-10 \mathrm{oz}$. for longer wear. Leather kits are available at most leather craft stores and also for the beginner small scraps may be purchased by the paund. For those who plan to make a number of articles the most economical way to purchase is by skin or side. A skin is the full hide of a small animal, the side is half of a large animal hide. The closer the leather is to the backbone of the animal the stronger it is and therefore the most expensive. This is often best to purchase if only belts, etc. are to be made. However, a full side is more economical if purses are to be made as the Belly section can be used for gussets and the overall cost is less per square foot.


You will need a few basic tools - other can be added as you desire. A Marblite tooling board or similar smoth, hardsurfased piece of material to be used when using stamping tools. When punching or cutting place the leather on a piece of heavy leather, Poundo board, linoleum or smooth board. For a water container it is best to use a glass, porcelain or enameled container for water and sponge for casing the leather. Many metal containers will stain the leather. Also be sure to keep the wet leather away from metal filings or stell dust.

The 7 basic tools you will need are the swivel knife, camo flage, pear shader, beveler, veiner, seeder, and backgrounder. Many designs can be made with even less. A metal stylus is helpful in tracing the design but a wooden orage stick or any sharp but smooth object may be used. Never use carbon paper or ball point pen on leather, though as it will mark the leather and can not be removed. (cont.)

Here are the basic steps in making your leather project. First the leather must be cased - dampened. If you are using heavy leather vor belts, etc. it is best to immerse it in water until all airbubbles stop. Then place the leather in a plastic bag overnight or for a few hours to be sure it is evenly moist all the way through. Approximately 4 hours to before it is to be worked the lèather should. be taken from the bag and let dry until the natural color begins to return. When the leather dries too much it can then be slightly dampened on both top and bottom sides with a sponge. The leather should be just damp enough to feel cool to the touch but never soggy wet. Light weight leathers can be "quick cased" by merely dampening them on both top and bottom with a sponge.

When the leather is ready to work tape the pattern which has been drawn on tracing paper or tracing film to the leather and trace each line with a stylus or any sharp tracing instrument. Next cut the design with the swivel knife being sure to cut the foremost objects first. Also be sure to cut each line all the way to the joining line - but never cut across another line. To prevent stretching the leather on light weight articles it is best to cement it to heavy wrapping paper or cardboard with rubber cement and the paper can be removed when the project is tooled. A rawhide mallet is best for pounding the stamping tools but a wooden mallet or even a block of hard wood can be used.

The first stamping tool to use for most designs is the camouflage. Always stamp the design away from you for better visibility. Space the impressions evenly.


Nest use the beveler around the outside edge of each part of the design remembering to bevel the foremost objects first. The tool must be "walked" for smoth beveling. Use the pear shader to put depressions in petals or leaves to give a three dimensional relief. The seeder is used for flower centers or for trimming letters or making borders and the veiner to make decorative lines along the centers of leaves or on scrolls.


Bevelen


Psar Shacer


Geeder


Trimmed with the reiner

Here are a few simple patterns for key cease or comb Cases:


## WHEN FJSHENEN MEET

"Hiyamac." "Lobuddy" "Binearlon?" "Cuplours"
"Ketchanmern?" "Goddafew." "Kindanthrys"
"Bassencarp."
"fishanonaboddum?" "inn sizetoom" "Rydonnaboddum"
"Couplapouns" "Jgoddago"
"Hittinard" "Tubal."

"Sordalite."
"Seeyaroun"
"Wahchoozin?" "yeatakideezy."
"Gobbaumurns." "Gi LEK."
"SAMETUHYUH"
"THIS TS MU REATTAIN"
By Wee tianchas, Moses Lake.

Since the day I learned to tie a Royal Coachman I've tried to catch a fisk on one. It has an impressive, traditional background but it would be better for me if it also had a practical use.

The Coachman is a hands ane fly. It's harder than most for me to tie and the listof equipment needed to make one reads like a witch's potion concocted from the kingdom of birds. Even with the interesting problems in its makeup it hes been a standard fly for years, so surely for someone it has been an unfailing fish-catcher.

One strand of a peacock tail feather, two neck hackles from a game rooster two wing feathers from a white duck (from opposite wings of the same bird), a snippet of red feather, not artificially colored, besides silk thread, bee's wax and a hook not larger than a size 10 are all you need to tie a Royal C.

Does that sound like a magic combination? Well, the magic won't work for me. I've never had a curious trout even lift its nose for a look at my fly.

I wonder what bug the Coachman is supposed to imitate. No insect within my knowledge is remotely like it. The design originated in England so maybe there's an English bug with a red body, white wings, and a bit of irridescent fluff on its posterior and a red rudder.

A fisherman friend offered to show me how to use the fly, and I went with him. I watched from a distance, and he was catching fish. I insisted he show me how to hold the rod---- As I reached him he lifted the line from a riffle ir the stream. The lure skipped through the air and landed at my feet. There was the Royal Coachman, sure enough. But hiding the small turn of the hook was a

> fat, wiggling worm.

## I TM oNLY NE

I am only one: But I am one
I cannot do everything
But I can do something.
What I can de, I ought to do:
fid what I ought to do,
By the grace of God,
I will do.

## AT TKCHTISC ON FISH ANE FIS:ERIEN by Charlie Scribner

There are many differences between fish and fisherman. There are also some similarities. A fish has a very limited brain capacity, and he makes complete use of all that he has. These are perhaps the greatest difference
 between the two.

Fish, or at least most fish, live in water. But to a fish there are many kinds of water. Some of them he likes and they furnish his every need. Others he can manage to survive in, but he is uncomfortable and unhappy, and he doesn't stay there if he can avoid it. Still l other waters are completely unsuited to his particular needs, and fish will not live in them. The fish also has certain food preferences, and certain foods that he prefers in specified times and conditions. This whimsy is compounded by the many different species of fish. Should be then too surprised too much by the difficulties that confront the fisherman Since he does not fully utilize his superior brain capacity, he is in real trouble.

Here is water. Fish live in water; therefore, here is the place to fish, and he goes to work. First, he is likely to tie on some piece of equipment that is like nothing alive or dead ever before seen in air or water. He got hooked on it in the tackle shop and suffers because the fish are not as gullible as he. He fails to study the water to discover where fish may lie. He beats the surface to a lather and accumulates a bounteous supply of good clean exercise in the open air. This is very much on the profitable side but it is usually not completely appreciated. If he would pour in a slug of detergent he could really work up a magnigicent head. He spends the time between bites compounding sarcastic comments for the Fish Commission becasue they stock sufficient full fish that he could catch one.


D' ind josiffilo is


Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the

Every day is a new opportunity to do something you have never done before.

Doing things by halves is worthless, because it may be the other half that counts.

A circle is a round line with no kinks in it, joined up so as not to show where it began.

To be of use in the world is the only way to be happy.

He too serves a purpose who only stands and cheers! key to it.

Failure is man's opportunity to begin again but far more intelligently.


## BEGIN AT THE BEGINNING



You will find the beginning is a very important place to start any project. When you begin at the beginning, you can grow as you proceed and you will have laid a good foundation for future success.

To profit from good advice requires more wisdom than to give it.


## FIGURE 3

Shift lofthand thumb to position A, as in Figurc 3. and proceed as befor rupuat--for sucond knot. etc.etc...

NOTE: SPace knots about 2-3 inches apart and continue until d sircd lungth of belt is ruachid.
The closer together the knots the 'hicker the textur. of the be
AT END: Bend rope ands around a 'ons and helf or two inchlong dow-l or twig, or carved wooden hook. (See Top lllustrotion Doubleknot) LASH ENDS with heevy threed or twin cut off and discard surplus rope. STep 4 \&FiGure 5

STARTING LOOP A (Fig. 1) IS PL/CED OVER STICK TO FASTEN BELT.

##  <br> M A THER I A L S: STRONG CLEAR $2 \%$ AMMONIA $3-4$ oz.

(availablu at drugstore).
OZILID PAPER available at any Blueprinturs or
Engincering supply offic ) \$2.50.
Punny pur sheet( $\frac{1}{2}$ Reant.)
SHEETS of GLASS (Not-book, or: helf/shtet size) Masking tape. \#10 cans or Gallon Glass Jars.

ИE THOD: Preparc large conteincr.
Cut paper in half of trim to fit canister. Fold tissuc-toweling in bottom of can Pour on 3-4 Tablespodns ammonia.
Cover can quickly with GLASS SHEET -to retain fumes.
CAUTION--NOTE-- AVOID FUMES by operdting with arms outstretcheg.

BIRECTIONS: SUNNY DAY ESSENTIALI!

process betweer $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $3 / \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Place luaves, flowers, moss, seaweed, etc... on glass arranging in pleasing patterns. Qzilid paper is placed over/ specimens YELLOV SIDE DOWN.
Put a piece of carboard or another shcet of glass over ozilid sheet. HOLD TIGHTLY.
Flip over.
Carry out to direct sunlight and watch for moment or two until paper turns whitc under the glass.

QUICKLY REMOVE TO AMMONIA CAN AMAITING IN SHADY AREA.
RO11 paper slightly after dumping spucimens. Line side of can ...exposing coatcd surface to fum.s.

R-place 11 c -peek to watch pictur-outline of leaf turn from white to green to dcep bluc.

Picture is then complut.d.... Fek out-DMIRE. .

THIS CRAFT has been enjoyed by 8-9 year old youngsturs undur supervision, so it is appropriato for any disiplined age as a means of increasing interest in nature, as a followup of nature hike, for satisfying the collecting manic, can bu usud as placemats for home or camp banquet, sillouste pictures, greeting cards, etc.

For biology and botany students, this is a cluver maans of iduntifying and cataloging specimens for school and colluge.

LET'S FACE IT-----THIS IS CREATIVE RECREATION THAT IS P U N! and FASCINATING!!



Indoors or Cutdoor Handeraft
S U P P L I E S: PLASTER--100年 Sack from Bldg. Supply \$3.0 Enough for Camp season or doze: club groups.
1 to lo\# Plaster of Paris from Druggist...more expense
WIRE, Telephone wire, or LARGE SAFETY-PINS WATER
WAXPAPER or PLASTIC WRAP WATER COLORS or POWDER PAINTS Small BRUSHES or \&IIPS TEASPOON or TABLESPORN PAPER CUPS for Paints.

C OS T per BLOBBIE CHARM or BLDBBIE PIN: $3 \notin$ to $10 \phi$.
CA UT I O N: NEVER pour plaster down any drain 1
Thin down plaster lertoyers with water and throw outside. OR let residue of $Q$. unused plaster harden in bowl, then erack-m bending the howl $:$ DISPOSE IN TRASH or

Can be created, painted, and worn away from a one hour craft session if supplies are organized OR Craft can be completed at two shorter sessic

Thrust open safety pins thru waxpaper or plastic Layout double-strand of twisted wire with loose loopy knot, in center of $\frac{1}{\text { E }}$ sheets of plastic or wax wrap. BLACE KNOT S P R E A D OUT. STEP:

Mix plaster by dropping several handilisi inte water-f1lled plastic bowl ( $1 / 3, \ldots \frac{1}{4}$ full of water) (Warm water will speed setting-time)

Add plaster until mound forms in bowl. Mix gently with fingers until of thick gravy-1ik consistancy. (Don't stir in air-bubbles.)

Spoon out blubs quickly on top of pin-backs or atop logj-knot twisting spoon slightly to create Do Not Touch. peaks.
LET DRY 5-10 minutes............
Try a couple of Action Fun Songs while waiting. or allow craftsmen to mix community paints,

Each individual should examine and think about his blobb1e. Allow cholce of only twó colors.
Suggest some white be left for contrastaccent. Caution about difping brushes into wrong paint cans and mixing colors.
Paint according to whim --LET DRY--WEAR NCW.
Pendant FOURTH STEP: Can be waxed or sprayed for permanence.
Wear 1 medrately original TYK天 CHARM,
CAMP SOUVENTER PIN, CONVERSATION PIECE, or HAND IN BEDROOM or DECORATE BULLETTN BOARD for IMPROMTU ART DISPLAY. HANG Fhom beams ij DINING HALL or MAKE SEVERAL for WIND MOBILE.
PURFQSE: Creatively experiment VARIATIONS: With imagination and color, abstract shape. So if consistancy of plater should be too thin when poured then nonedescrppt ovalsdisks will result. These can be patterned geometricallvwith faces, initials, names, or monograms; Can resemble insiccesor flying saucers. If this happens, please try again with thicker mixture:... For true purpose of this handeraft. These are just temporary artifacts of no lasting value except for individuality and jewelry value NEVERTHELESS F U NI Bm

Before "Blobbing" add drops of BLUING . Do not stir...Just swirl spoon as you dip up.
LARGER SIZE WALL BLOBBIES sthgly or Pairs can be an artistic challenge in color and des A Couble wire loop-knotted ( 4 inches') tanger 0 Ue hand or large spoon or cup to scoop plaster onto wax-sheet.
Donit overdo color cominations...keep design simple. RESULT: Highly original artform.

MATERIALS:
PLASTBR I lb-10 lb erin from druggist Plaster of Paris $\$ 3.00$
100 lb sack from Builder-Supply $\$ 3.00$
MILK CARTONS or SMALL BOXES waxpaper or plastic lined. BOX of SIFTED DIRT ( or Coffee-grounds, Vermiculite Sand or sawdust)
POWDER PAINTS - SMALL BRUSHES
SCREEN, OLD SIFTERS, OLD SIEVES.
SCULPTURING TOOLS:
Jacknife,old paring knives, can-openers, old ballpoint: forks, Crochet hooks, Odd Knitting Needles, Long Nails. Nutpicks, old Scissors, Woodcarving implements.
Asst SANDPAPER ( $2-3$ inches squares)
BUCKETS Of WATER or HOSE handy.
BLASTIC DISHPAN or BUCKET
DI RE CT I ON S
Into basin of water s 10 quarts water
In pour handfuls of PLASTER.
Mix gently. Keep adding until of soupy consistency. Add binding ingredient (Dirt ,Vermiculite, or Sand).
Mixture quickly becomes thick gravy--POUR IMMEDIATELY. Into 5 or 6 opened cartons -- $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ full.
Let set for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour or more.
RINGE BASIN . MIX ANOTHER BATCH. . Several times, etc.
PEEL OFF CARTON.
PREPARE TO SCRATRH-ETCH, AND DIG PATTERN.
Draw on with pencil and incise.
TIME: Two-hour session or 2- Wo minute sessions. Can be worked on $2-3$ days before to hard for small hands to manipulate tools safely.

INCISING IS MOST SATISFACTORY METHOD FOR QUICK CRAFT.
SUGGESTED PATTERNS: Indian symbols, Club crest, Geometric designs, Initials, Monograms or Tiki Face
Feelies (curved or angular abstract designs).

There are five opportunities for ideas on each side and the top.
Integrated design is too much to expect of most kids. Painting these blocks is satisfying for younger childe as they ain use as door stop statuette or totem tiki for their room.

## WARNING:

Definitely for outdoor setting as it is messy mixing, requires quantities of rinse water, and can never be flushed down sink or toilet. NEVERI (Ruins plumbing Throw out or let residue harden and dispose of in garbage pit. Use of Plastic pan allows cracking and flipping out of unused stiff plaster...easy disposal.

PLAIN PLASTER CAN BE USED IN THIS MANNER. Plain White. Tinting can add to beauty of the Plaster....
A teaspoon or so of a color in a batch and a brief mi. swirl will give a surrealistic whorl. to the texture.


Courtesy of Billie Marie Studer's IDEA NOT\&OOKS-Revised Seattle 1966

FOR ALL AGES..... Under 10 yrs less manual dexterity and patience usually to achieve neat job.... Eut let lem enjoy creative fun, too.
 Requires WIRE JIG:

In exact center of thin wood block drill a pinhole. Drill 2nd pinhole $1 / 8$ th inch away from center. Drill 3rd pinhole an inch away from center. Wax surface...this prevents glued wire from sticking. Thrust in nail-tack, gluing head on underside for
NOW insert tip of wire ( $2-3$ feet long) into security hole next to nail rod. This holds strand as you manipulate wires. Begin winding. lay wire flat exactly beside next strand to areate flat disk, or oval or square. When finished tuokisplpped end ander next wire, touch with drop of glue, let dry. Remove object carefully and varnish to maintain shape. Allow drying time-4 to 6 hours. Fut various ovals disks and squares together in patterns. CARTS, CARS, WAGONS, SPACESHIPS, TREES, HAVE PARTICULAR APPEAL TO BOYS AND CAN BE READILY ASSEMBLE WITH WIRE AND TWIG COMBINATIONS.
MINIATURE ANIMALS, BUGS, PEOPLE, FAMILIES CAN BE MADE. THIS IS AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT. YOUNGSTERS AND ADULTS WILL FIGURE OUT HCW TO MAKE THIER CWN AND PUT THEM TOGEPHER, EVERYONE HAS A IIIPERRENT PICTIEE IN GIS MIMD ABOUT WHAT HE WISHES TO TURN OUT. EVERYONE HAS A DIFFERENT METHOD, A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT APPROACH AND CAN OBSERVE BETTER ONES BY COMPARISON AESC ADDING INOVATIONS OF HIS OWN. TRULY A CREATIVE ACTIVITY. Suj1 Wire Figurine Hobby books are available in IAbrary.

MATCHBOX FIRST AID BANDAID BOX KIT -metal

TINY PURSE or POCKET
KIT
MATERIALS
2 BANDAID STRIPS
4 Wooden MATCHES Waterproof

2 MATCHES WOUND with THREAD ( 1 yd)
1 NEEDLE

2-3 Small SAFETY-PINS
Single birthday CANDLE
2 ASPIRIN in
scbtch tape.
1 Single-edge
RAZOR BLADE
1 capsule Vaseline or Firstaid Creme

BUS TOKEN \& DIME
(Tape underneath
COUGHDROP or DENTYNE
KLEENEX-folded
(Hanky)
$\frac{1}{2}$ Plastic Sandwich
Bag + rubber band
(to waterproofprotect matchkix)

FOR GLOVE-COMPARTMENT
KNMPSACXE, SKIPACK, DESK
SUITCASE:
S P P LIES
6 ASSTD SIZED BANDAID STRIPS
Dozen waterproofed kitchen MATCHES

2 matches WOUND with 2-3 yds
of white and dark IHREAD.
1 NEEDLE (insert in black thread on wound
3-4 SAFETY PINS
A CANDLE STUB
4-5 ANACIN-ASPIRIN wrapped in sctch tape strip or in pillbox. PERSONAL PILLS
1 RAZOR BLADE
1 extra SHOELACE
Small Tub or phial of
Suntan oil, Vasolene or Cream.
1 Chap-stick
1 INSECT REPELLANT Stick or phial.
BUSFARE-DIME-DOLLAR BILL (Tape inside 11d)

SUGAR packet, SALT packet HERSHEY BAR GUM

TISSUES - rolled...3-4
EMergency hanky-bandage-tollet
COTTON or GAUZE PADS - MOLESKIN
Q-TIPS SWABS BANDANA-SCARF or
TRIANGLE BANDAGE
TAPE wound on flat card.
Phial of IODINE or MERTHIOLATE or ALCOHOL

1-2 Water Furifiers
PENCIL stub PAPER or CARDS
COST per KIT--25\& plus COST: \$1 to $\$ 2.00$

EXCELLENT CRAFT PROJECT FOR KIDS 9 to 12.
RE-ITERATE that this kit is not plaything. STREDS Sterilizing with match fizme.
SUGGEST it be carried at all times and be re-newed if used.
DIRECTIONS:
Tape DIme-fare under bottom of box.
Razor, pins, matches, candle, on bottom.
Next layer: capsules,aspiring, cough-drop. Fold bandaids and top with folded tissue. LABEL KIT with Name-address-Phone.

PARENTS OFTEN WONDER--1f the kit is safe with cubs-bluebirds. ANSWER IS: TBS! If safety-first and know..edge about reliability and self-help is ever going to be learned... WHEN DO YOU START TRUSTING AND TEACHING THEM. THIS GOES ALONG WITH THE KIT...
you just don't let them assembie 1t without prior explanations of contents and warning.
Eullioncube Tube, Plastic Pill Bottle or Anacin pill box can be used instead of smali matchbox.

KIDS ARE VERY PROUD OF THESE LITTLE KITS. courtesy of Billie Marie Studer.

PURPOSE and USAGE

## For scratches, burns, blisters

 Dip in meited wax or fingernai: polish.For mending emergency-rips etc.
For sterile needle for slivers. For sewing kit.

## USEFUL.

Emergency light or fire-starter
For Headaches, Pains, Fever. Lquixte
For emergency shave, cutting, slicing (in place of scissors) For snakebite surgery.

For sunpurn windburn, chaping,
For Prevention of insect bites.
Fhone call or Gas money Emergency funds.

For excessive heat.
For quick energy-tiredness To allay tharst-chew gum. paper.
For Small wounds or Blisters.
For applying salve or Merthiol: Far cleaning ear or cleansing For sprains, hoding wound.

For sterilizing water or For small wounds. EHLORINE or IODIDE tablets. For message, infor, emergency LABEL ALL PHIALS and PILLLs. DIRECTIONS to ASSEMBLE:
Insert. tubes, phials, matches, pencil bandaid sprips-UPRIGHT. Stuff pills, cotton, tissues, gau: Slide in card and taped card. Tissues tightly rolled on top. Strip tape-long-to overlap. along side to inst contrats. put on NAME and ADDRESS, too. WRAP COMPLETE KIT IN BANDANA or TRIANGLE BANDAGE. WRAP AGA? in Plastic bag...TIe with LAC Might use a rubberband to attach chapstick,tube and Insect Repellant and Suntan Lotion tube to outside of can for easy accessibility.
Druggist may give you screw-ts phitals or large capsules for salve and Merchurochrome liqu:

TEENERS, CAMP COUNSELORS, ADULTS, ALL HIKERS, SHOULD HAVE SUCH AN EMERGENCY KIT ON

## DEMONSTRATION

FANCY FOLDED PAPER DYEING
Materials:
Sheets of $36^{\prime \prime}$ by $24^{\prime \prime}$
Silk Span Paper
(rayon fiber toweling)
Available at hobby stores
(airplane paper)
Paper Towels and newspaper Blotters
Vegetable coloring, water colors, or Water color (brillian)
Felt pens or India ink
Fine brushes - sqeegee bottle or
eyedroppers or swabs
Bowl of water or plastic spray
bottle of water
Cut sheets of square size or rectangle
Fold geometrically - Cube or Square or strip Star Triangle etc.....
Dip folded paper into water.
Strip-press water out with fingers.
Blot until slightly damp.
Apply dots of color, smear, press into paper with fingertips. Combine cool with warm colors in patterns with wide and thin lines.
Dots of varying sizes and circles or diagram variations.
Let set for a few moments before unfolding.
Gently spread paper on clean toweling or newssheet to dry.
Uses:
Wall decorations, Book covers, Hospital place mats
Decorative gift paper, Lampshades, Color technique and Design experimenca.
Delightful creative pastime because the pattersn are so distinctive they $\mathrm{c} a n$ seldom be duplicated again.

Janine Fleet prepared samples for notebook samples.

## MATERIALS NEEDED:

Jacknives, Files, Small pieces sandpaper, razor, rasp. Scraps of white pine or soft fir or balsa, etc. Coping saw blades (or prepare roughly on jib or band saw at home)
Cut notches, curwes, hooks, hollows, faces, features,
at random on all edges.
Flair top above and narrow near bottom.
Wood. 1- to $3^{\prime \prime}$ wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1^{\prime \prime}$ thick 6 to 12" tall length.

Rasp trim, smooth edges\& hollow depressions, carve PROTUBERANCES. This activity is excellent small busy-ness, rainy days, Easy to port around, highly individual results. If given a choice, people will invariably choose a notched or bumpy stick over a plain one. They seem to require a point of departure on their first whittling adventure... But are likely to apply their own ideas to a plain second one more readily.

$\therefore \overbrace{1}$

PROGRESSIVE PARTY POP ART SESSION Friday Eve y主宅lded the colorful pages in your Chatbook.
String painting : Dipped 12-20 inch string into tewpera Place bntsheet in loopy pattern, leave tail. Puitanother sheet on top plus a sheet of cardboard. Hold firmly, Pull string. Distinctly individual patterns emerge.
POTATOE PRINT:
Carve images -designs on flat of a spud. Paint with ink or tempera.Ap@ly to paper. For notebook covers, stationery,decorations Gift wrap etc. Easy to do for all ages.
BLOB PAINTING:
Drop thick paint onto sheet and either fold in half or press another sheet on top to smear the pattern. Lift carefully and dry. Same uses as aforementioned... Think of this for your social service craft Place mats for hospital and nursing home

Waxcraft, which dates back to a period in early historial times, is the presentation in wax of figures, ornaments, candles, and etc. The candle has continued most important in religions and other ceremonies. Candle light, a beautiful soft light, creates a happy atmosohere, which helps make parties, banquets, etc.

This newly popular candle craft, and old craft with new developments, has real charm because of the illumination of the whole candle when you touch a match to the wick, thus is name "Glo-Candle". Placed om mirrors and arranged with flowers or greenery, your Glo-Candle will create an even more attractive effect. This craft is simple to mas-ter, imexpensive, more fun, and a solution to your decration problems for the home, the church, the school, and clubs of all kinds. You will find the making of candles a very happy and satisfying craft and an outlet for extressing your own ingenuity and new ideas. It brings a great deal if you could purchase it.

## I. Materials needed.

A. Glo/Candle wax (comes in 11 pound blocks): This is a special candle wax which is free from stearic acid, as it must be in order for your candles to glow. Do not use paraffin. Paraffin burns at too low a temperature, $2 l$ so you will find that the andles melt much faster as you burn them. They are more apt to smoke when made from paraffin. Four standard quart size candles can be made from 1 block of wax.
B. Wicking: Can either buy candle wicking, use old wicking from melted dowm candles, or make your wicking by soaking cotton typing cord overnight in a solution of 2 tablespoon borax, 1 tablespoon salt, and 1 cup water. The smaller wicking is better because it gives sufficient light but less heat so your candle will not melt down so fast.
C. Coloring Material: Glo-Candle color (either powder or solid) or crayolas--only oil soluble colors can be used. Water soluble colors such as cake and fruit coloring will not mix with the wax. Old lipsticks can be used but are not very satisfactory. Old colored candles can be used but due to the stearic acid in most of them, your candle will not glow. Use any amount of coloring, depending on the depth of color desired, but the deeper colors will not glow as well. A $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ piece of the standard size red crayola will give a nice red crayola will give a nice red color for a quart size candle.
D. Pictures: from greeting cards, wrapping paper, etc. Parchment type pictures are best since the light can pass through easily. (cont.)

Hold your picture up to the light and you can see how they will look on your candle. The brighter and darker colors show up best and pictures of churches are especially impressiv since the light comes through the picture in a way that makes it look as though the lights were on in the church, shinning out through the windows.
E. Glitters, sequins, flowers, small cones, perfume, etc.: Glitters are better if they are very fine and are easier to use in shakers. Be sure your silver glitter is the type that will not tarnish.
F. Candle perfume or fragrance, if desired.
II. Equipment
A. Containers for melting wax: Always melt wax over hot water. An old double boiler or a No. 10 can or gallon bucket for the hot water and tall juice cans or 2 pound coffee cans for the wax. Do not use good kettles - cans work just as well and do not have to be cleaned up. Put a metal screw band from a fruit jar in the bottom kettle to hold the can with the was up from the bottom. Remember that hot wax is inflammable and care must be used in handling. Do not spill or pour over open flame. Using the screw band will help the wax from getting so hat and will enable you to have more water in the lower can - thereby eliminating some of the danger of boiling dry. Have a large can (larger than the 2 cans together, if possible) or a pan lid handy, just in case. If the wax should catch fire put the lid or can over the container and the fire will go out. Do not throw water on flaming wax it will scatter the fire.
B. Egg beater to beat the wax. Ordinary dover egg beater is most practical.
C. Forks to apply the frosting.
D. Ice pick, skewer or knitting needle to make holes for wicks.
E. Teaspoon (bowl bent forward where it and handle meet), and gravy ladle are handy.
F. Molds: Tin cans, cake pans, glasses, vases, jello molds, sections of irrigation pipe, plastic containers, rubber ball cut in half, or waxed cardboard. When tin cans are used, the can must have perfectly smooth sides. Any tiny crease or rough edge will make it impossible to remove the candle from the mold. Plastic, if it has a slick inside finish and is tempered to stand heat, is excellent as its flexibility aids in removing the candle from the mold. Milk carton are all right, but be careful that they do not collapse when you pour the hot wax into them.

## III. Steps in Making a Candle

A. Melding the wax.
B. Molding the candle.
C. Removing candle from mold.
D. Putting wicks in candles.
E. Applying pictures
F. Beating wax and applying frosting.

Always melt wax over hot water. Do not get the wax too hot. Add the color, and perfume, if you want it, after the wax is melted. Pictures are best put on the uncolored candels. Use colored frosting, if desired.
B. Molding the Candle. Molds may be found everywhere. As you make more candles, you will find more and more pleasing and interesting molds. If you are using a glass mold, wash it with very hot water just so that the hot wax eill not break the glass. Oiling the container helps in removal.
Fill the mold with the melded wax. Let stand overnight, cooling at room temperature. If you want unusual effects, try colling candles quickly in the freezer.
A pit will form in the center of the candle as it solidfies so be sure that you save plenty of the same wax, if colored, to fill the hole later. Use the ice pick and make a few slantod holes in the depression before you fill it with hot wax--the holes help the ot wax and cold wax fuse together. If this is not done, many times the two will not stay together.
C. To remove molded wax from container

Press the bottom of the carton with your thumbs. Tap the sides of the carton, then turn the container upside down and shake. If the candle does not come out easily, put it in the freezer for several hours or overnight. The extreme cold will shrink the candle enough to slip out easily.

If you are using the 2 halves of the rubber ball to mold a snowball, you will have to mold these two pieces together. As you beat the wax for frosting, when the wax is at the frothy wax, put them together quickly, give them a twist, and you will have a good joining.
D. To insert the wick:

1. Do not put in the wick until after the candle has been taken from the mold because many times the top of the candle in the mold will be the bottom of the candle (i.e., a bell shaped cand le). Do put the wick in before decorating the candle. A piece of wicking may be stiffened by dipping it in hot wax. Lay wicking on waxed smooth surface to cool. The wick does not need to extend all the way through the candle; no deeper than you expect to burn the candle. When the hole burns quite deep in the big candles. Just fill up the hole, put in a new wick and it's new again.
Heat an ice pick and melt a hole through the center of the solidified candle. When melting this hole, you must tip the candle at an angle in order to allow melted wax to run out of the hole being made. Do not force the pick or you may break the candle. Insert the waxed wick to depth desired, cut off, and then fill the hole with hot wax with the bent.
If you like perfumed candles, you may either add the perfume to the melted wax before your pour the candle (takes quite a lot of perfume this way) or add the perfume to the small amount of wax that you dip the wick in to make it stiff and use that same perfumed wax to fill up the hole made for the wick.
(Cont.)
2. Another method is with an ice pick make an opening for the wick in the candle (if the top of the candle in the mold will still be the top of the candle when unmolded) while the wax is in the semi-solid state. Insert the wick and fill the whole with melted wax. A metal knitting needle can be used instead of the ice pick.
3. Dip a piece of wick into wax-several times. Stick small pieces of concentrated coloring at $\frac{1}{4}$ "intervals along the wick, alternating the colors. As the candle burns and the flame reaches the colors, they will drip down the sides of the candle with beautiful effect. Use for candles not over $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in diameter.

## E. Applying pictures.

There are several different ways of putting the pictures on candles. If you want the picture to look like parchment, hold the condle over a large can of hat wax away from the stove, and with the gravy ladle, dip the hat wax over one side of the candle several times and quickly put the Pictures on. This must be done very quickly since the wax sets so fast. Care must be taken not get wax on the front of the picture. If you want to have the picture look as if it were painted on the candle, quickly dip the picture in the hot wax and put on the candle. Be extremely careful when removing a picture that is pasted to other paper, thin spots will show since they let more light through.

## F. To frost the Candle

Melt the wax - a 2 lb. coffee can is especially nice for beating the wax because the wax will not splatter so badly when beaten in the deep can. Let it cool until quite a thick caating forms on top of the wax. Stir the wax with your fork to loosen the cooler wax from the sides and bottom and then beat the egg beater until fluffy like divinity. You may achieve two different effects by using the whipped wax either while it is still glossy or beat it until it loses its gloss. The latter will give a snowier, fluffier effect. Now you are ready to frost your candles. If it is one with a picture, frost around the picture first with a fork or your fingers, daubing or tapping it gently on the candle. Be sure to leave open spaces. The irregular size and shape of the open spaces adds to the beauty of the candle. Do not press the frosting against the candle as this will leave unsighly fork marks. Continue frosting around the candle until entirely frosted. Last, build the frosting out around the top of the candle so as to leave a pit in the center around the wick. Unfrosted edges around top of candle are most unattractive.
If desired, sprinkle with glitter or sequins while still warm. Choose a color that matches the picture. Silver or gold glitter used with the colored glitter gives added. beauty. Keep a can of hot wax handy as you are frosting then if the frosting gets too hard, add a little hot wax and beat a bit; then you can go on frosting. (cont.)

When frosting several candles, you will find that if you frost a little on each one and add the glitter as you go, the frosting will have a chance to harden as you work and it will be easier to hold the candle to finish frosting it without crushing any of the frosting.
Decals, Christmas seals, and colored sugar also may be used. Frost approximately $1 / 4$ of the candle at a time and then sprinkle on the sugar. Having the colored sugar or glitter in shakers is a big help. Set the candle on a paper doily or paper towel to protect your furniture when using.

Additional information may be received by sending to:
Co-operator, Homemakers Dept., P. O.-Box 1004, Walla Walla, Wn., The Glow Candle Co., Box 2205, Kansas City, Mo. 50申

## BEESWAX CANDLES

This is one of the simplest kind of candle to make and is a very pretty one. It can be as versatile and imaginative as you like. Evergreens, flowers, real or artificial, cones or anything you wish. You should work in a warm room to keep the beeswax at its best to work with, but you will find that beeswax is very flexible and can be rolled without breaking even in a colle room. It holds together better and makes a firmer candle if the wax is worked in a warm room. I find that the price of the beeswax sheets varies widely from various places, but the best and most economical way to purchase it, is to order it from a craft supply store or catalog in large quantities. The price per sheet if you order 100 or more can be as low as $12 \phi$ or can go all the way up to 50申. I have seen these candles in shops sold for $\$ 1.00$ and more for the elaborate ones.
The first step is to work on a clean surface. Beeswax will pick up and hold dirt or crunbs. Also have an area where you can lay the sheets flat. You will find that it crushes and breaks very easily, so care must be taken to avoid crushing. The wick should be dipped in candle wax so that the beeswax candle will burn slowly and evenly. If you can not do this easily, you may use the undipped wicking, but the candle will burn more quickly. Be sure to use candle wax. Parafin burns at a lower temperature and is dangerous to work with. It also burns a black smoky flame. Lay the sheetof wax flat and begin by placing the wick at the edge you decide to begin with. If you have a flaw in the sheet of wax, roll it into the center and it will not show. Seal the wick in the wax by folding the edge over and then begin to roll the candle. Work slowly and carefully so the candle will be straight.
You can vary the shape of the candle by cutting the sheet of wax on the diagonal and rolling up the long side first. An interesting candle could be made by using two colors of wax and cutting one an inch longer than the other and rolling them together. If you wish to have a thick candle use two sheets of wax. Otherwise, use only-one-half sheet of each color. (continued)

## COCONUT JEWELRY

Beautiful jewelry, buttons, etc. may be made from coconut shall with very little expense. Your tools are a coping saw, a rasp, files, and several sizes of sandpaper.

Draw the outline of the butter on the inside of the shall and cut out with the saw. You need not be too accurate in cutting because your files will round the edges quickly. Using the rasp, take off the coarse outer layer on the outside of the shell. Do not use th rasp too long on the shell or you will have grooves that you will not be able to get out again. Use the files to shape the button top and edges; sand until very smooth. The smoother it is the shinier your button will be. Drill holes in the button before sanding so there will be no rough edges. Finish by waxing. Free form designs for your jewelry and buttons are especially interesting. Be creative Half shells may be used for hanging baskets and string holders.

Use hair ornaments for patterns for buttons and buckles that match


BEESWAS CANDLES Elaine Rovetto

Continued.
Also, an interesting variation is to use a cookie cutter to cut out sections of wax from the outside edge of the wax. You could put pictures behind these cutouts or roll two colors together and let contrasting color show through, or you. might use the same cutout and cut out designs from two sheets. Then you could exchange the cutouts and fill the designs in the finished candle. The beeswax is sticky enough that it will hold without gluing.

Turn the sheet of wax around and roll it the width instead of the lenght and you will have a shorter and thicker candle for holiday use. Use satin covered balls and evergreens for a. lovely holiday arrangements.

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& \text { AND }
\end{aligned}
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materials needed:

> 2 pieces of $3 / 8$ plywood $24 \times 36$ 2 piece of $1 \times 2$ inch ine 36 inches long 2 pieces of $1 \times 2$ inch pine about $221 / 2$ inches s long.

DIRECII IS FOR ASSEMBLING:

1. Take one piece of $3 / 8$ inch tywood $24 \times 30$ inches and nail to the $1 \times 2$ matrial to ike a box-line structure.

2. Hinge the other piece of $3 / 8$ inch ply ood to one end of the box structure (on the end iece f the $1 \times 2$ ).
3. ut a hook an eye or other cab Blackboir $/ / /$ Hinge int ard re on the o site end of the hin ed area to old blackboard toether in a co pact unit hen lransporating.
4. Paint the si gie piece of tyyod with green blackboard saint.

5. Atcach a handle (cabinet hardware) to one side of the blackboard for carrying.

S MA L I-C RA F TS IDEAS -- Suggested by.....Maurine Bell MATERIALS: Drinking Straws, India Ink or coloring or dye.... Construction or typing paper white or colored.
METHOD: Place "BLOB" of ink on lower corner of sheet. Assume crouching position and blow the ink down the straw onto upper part of the paper. Follow along changing position frequently blowing in various directions. One ca One can create Japanese-type branches...abstract patterns Simple oriental design developes from this method. PRACTICE! Practice, and many variations may be found.
Paper may first be painted lightly with water color in pastel shades, then with black ink....The affect is very colorful. Plain white paper gives an effective impression. Do not use too much ink at a time until you experiment.

USES: Aesthetic appreciation, wrapping paper, Stationary, gift wrapping (Distinctive on tissue or shelf or butcher paper).

## Woodcarving Patterns from a former Labber

S. E. Norris

Hobbies never grow oid, they aren't just for youngsters. They occupy and entertain anyone throughout their entire-life time. Proof of this is found in the fact that a hobby show for older persons held in New Youk City attracted more than a thousand entrants -- $2 l l$ of these more than 60 years of age. Their work included fine needle-work, painting, copper and brass work, wood carving and other fine hobbies.

Wood carving lends itself very nicely to either very simple carvings or to the more eleaborate intricate pieces. From the humble white pine to the expensive mahogany. One does not need to spend long hours in patient tedious practice, but can start with a knife and a piece of wood -- something will result.

It is a natural instinct of man to shape something with his hands giving expression to thoughts. A real craftsman would need no designs for he would make his own. To use someone elses design is to save a little time and you are still putting your own thoughts behind the drawing.

Be a specialist, pick out something you like. A collection of dogs which you have carved yourself would be something to be proud of -- few horses in different poses, maybe busts or figurines is what you would like. Many beautiful plaques, done in half round, are popular in the fmerican home. Chip carving can be used to decorate small articles. It is comparatively easy to do and is very attractive when done correctly.

No matter what kind of carving you intend to do, it will be a constant pleasure to see something take shape and come to life by your own efforts.

The sketches in the following page show dogs - which can easily be carved from pieces of wood. The arrow shows the direction of the grain and the figures show the thickness of the dog at the widest point. Transfer the dog to a piece of wood then with a coping saw or some other means cut the piece out. Nark a center line the way you want' toile toil look. Then rough cut the parts away in like the tail, be sure to make them a little larger than the finished object. Block out for the ears and start rounding the body.

After one or two dogs, you will soon get the idea and will be able to show some very pleasing pieces. The main thing is to get a good sharp knife and keep it sharp. Don't try to work with a dull knife.

Special tip: These dogs can be made from the end of an apple box.

## Try it! Dimentions on next page.

Contributed by Sarah Arndt


## SMALL CAFFTS <br>  <br> Vaughon, Mont

3 yards of Nylon Net, Pipe Cleaners, l-wire coathanger, heavy duty thread, $3^{\prime \prime}$ black felt or velvet.
Leave net folded and cut the following strins across of net: 2-8" strips
 12-3" strips Open up each strip to 72" and fold in center. Baste on fold the full $72^{\prime \prime}$ and pull gatherings up tight and tack, making a pompom. Fluff out by separating net and shaking. Shape coat hanger to form swan. Attach all but $3^{\prime \prime}$ strips with pipe cleaners as illustrated.


The $3^{\prime \prime}$ strips slide over neck of swan.

Nake bill out of cardboard and cover with felt or velvet. Tack onto end of hanger. Use buttons for the eyes. Sew to net.

## DUCK PLAQUES



Materials: 3-1x4x24" board, 1 large gold can (these you can get from the bakery), tin snips, varnish stain, small tacks, sandpaper

Cut out 3 ducks, bevel edges and sand. Using a soft cloth, wipe on varnish sta:n. Apnly 3 coats. Cut out 6 metal wings and $6-\frac{1}{4}$ " metal strips for around neck. Wrap metal strips around ducks neck and tack on back. Tack on wings, one to back and one on front, making sure feathers are to back of duck. Use 3 tacks for each wing. Drill or punch hole on back wing for hanging.



## THOUGHT FROM YOUR PHLLSLAHER



Birth ,
Life,
Black Burial
This is life in its purest form but for man, the thinking animal, the pattern in be altered through the pattern can be altered through the second birth, "Bloom" and Buriall And the Bloom can be even Blooming.

Nature, even in its most expansive comprehension by man, strives for balance. This begins in the most insignificant act like the fall of a grain of sand to a level of rest-pressure for pressure, to the balance of planets in their paths through the universe--pressure for pressure, governing their paths.

Along with this nature has man with all his brisic drives When each on all basic drives on all basic drives on desires ane fulfilled he can lie dormant and at peace like a child with one drive-- eat and breathe to grow- to grow and develop by natures choice its other drives to perpetuate its existence to evolve to a better being---l

Evolving at a pace that many of its kind, cannot keep pace (we have eased the physical pressure through mechanization, but increased the need of the mental potentials)

We have made it possible to enter many levels of life, even placing an even growing burden on the brain (nervous system) this in turn, (one of the lenst understood actions of our body, becomes fatigued? And the behaviorism ceases to function in accordance with the pattern acceptable to its group. It fails to gain its just share of recognition and as such the Bloom begins to fade.

This is the point where man, the individual, needs help. But this, like all of man's behaviorism is so intangible that the breakdown goes to an accelerated pace and it appears that only friendship (continued)
recognizes it early and only friendship of sort can help make the repair. Can it be that "Chatcolab" is that kind of a friend that not only makes repairs but creates the mechanics of man-kind that ventures into the lives back home making the small repairs of maintenance that prevent the retreat of the mind that brings the stagnation the world has evolved in the the past years.

## Your Philosopher

THAT UDO, LD, FRIEND CF MINE--
There are many priceless jewels We may covet day by day,
But of all this life's possessions That human hearts defend,
There is none I hold more dearly Than a certain old, old, friend.

A friendship that was nourished By the many trying years,
Through the seasons smiles and tears, With a sort of understanding, Veiling all our human pride, And I could open up my heart Where troubles often hide.
And 3 would that he might understand, Ere all our days are spent, How I've treasured his acquaintance-Inst what his miles have meant;

For those memories I cherish, Like the sweetest, rarest wine That I sip in recollections, (f that old, old friend of mine.


Within the wood are many trees And some are big and tall With branches swaying in the breeze, But one looks down on all;
It did not reach those heights sublime With but a single stroke... It took long years of steady To form the lofty oak.

Could rise up strong and grand
Until it was a monarch crowned Is hard to understand;
It did not sleep within tho soil. Until great strength awoke, But years of patient faithful Brought out the sturdy oak.

This true tho little loaves we see, Which on thoir lofty height Add grace and beauty to the fro Nay burst out overnight; But they are born for one brief dey, As fire turns to smoke

"Cry ai chivalric A Thc--"

Large, sal, tall, and straight, twisted, gnarled, with leaf on needle--the tree is sired one of God's most wondrous creations.

Many a tree is found in the wood And ever" tree for its use is pood; Sone or the strength of the gnarled root, Sone for shelter against the storm, find sone to keep the hearth-st ne warn; Sone ion the roof, and sone for the beam, find sore for a boat to breast the strean; In the wealth of the wood since the world began The trees have offered their jiffs to ran.
The tres ans the sties and the Lanes and the brooks fine none full of wonders than all of the barks.. And always outdoors sou can find so retting new You never are lacking for something to do... So, cone where the wild things are waiting outside And let your soul taste of the joys that abide."
---4-H Campfires.
Spring has cone into ne garden find the lilacs are in bloom, Fist this norninn I was awakened By a nobirs boisterous tune. Oh, I like it in the sun en, And it's pretty in the fall When the reddish tilted iv Hangs won ny arden wall.
But I alums get new courage, And ny whole heart starts to wins Then the lilacs are in blown In ny garden in the spring.
People talk about the futine In sone other pleasant cline but I get a little preview Every spring in lilac tire. --Florence Jones Eundace

Singly there is something in the unruffled clan of nature that over-awe's our little anxieties and doubts: the sight of the dee o blue sk f and the clustering stars above, seen to impart a quiet to the mind. --jonathan Edwards


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IS AWHTLING INICSSIBLC?
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                                A LAKESLIC PRANCK
IF Lond of the great waters
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WHO CWN IAKE Lond of the tireless waters EVERGREEN TILLS

WITH
BLACK TidieS
cist
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CN
wHITE SNOM Hear ry lakeside prayer. Waterfowl, water lilies, That ride $h$ gogh and trustful Over the great depths, That were here before nan was here,

That will remain when ran is gone, Grant ne unhurried calm. quicken the tempo of my living So that I becone none of a clock Than a nan.

``` That ceaselessly flow beneath the vaulted sky, Grant ne the poise of all floating things-Slender canoe and stir sailing ship-Sustained by the mercy of the waves. Let not the busy beating of the seconds Let no awareness of swiftly passing moments rake ne forgetful of everlasting things \(=====-=======\) And the Everlasting One.
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Lond of the Pardoning watents,
Grant unto me a forgiveness that forgets a wound
Wrazet by friend on noe
As the great waters are
cut by a keel,
Ruffled by a breeze, And buffeted by strong, But in mere moments resure their tranquility As if keels and breezes and storms Had always been kind. Make re reflective, too, Mirroring in all my days The narrificence of a Higher will
Than belongs to nan.

Lond of the welcoming waters That are cordial to inflowing stream, To ship and summer, And that rake noon for countless fishes And other divellens of the deep, Make me a welcoming spirit, With abundant noon in ny soul For the cares and griefs, The contr siasins and joys, Of all Thy children
Knowing that, like the lake lying before ne, The more good things I receive unto myself The higher I shall rise. (Cont. to the left)

THINKING
If you think you one beaten you are,
If you think you dare not, you don't
If you'd like to win, but you think you cant
It's almost a cinch that you won't.
"f you think you'll lose, you're lost.
For out of the world we find, Success begins with a fellows will,
.t's all in his st te of mind. If you think you're outclassed, you are,
You've got to think high to rise, You've got to be sure of yourself before
You even cone hone with a prize. thonemous
$T$ ell say the world is mound. ind yet I often think it is square. So man: little hurts we get From corners here and there.

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He drew a circle that shut me out, Heretic, rebel, a thing to flours. But love ard I han the wit to win. we drew a circle that took hin in.

Edward Iian'ham
Contributed by Maurine Bell
"I've had a vacation," said Timothy Brown. "if fine one, although 3 have not left tour. I merely vacated ny worries and fears; at once I became younger by: mainly five years. I vacated mu l nuts and began to enjoy my regular humdrum but useful employ. I change my outlook and vision of life, and made it a pastime instead of strife.
"I've had a vacation --not vacant-a bone-but fuller and freer than even before. The best of vacations for fat purse on leanna change of the 'seeing' instead of the 'scene'.

There is one truth in life I've found While journeying. over the State; The only folks we really wound the those we love the best. wive flatter those we scarcely know, We please the fleeting guest, And deal full many a thoughtless blow To those we love the best.

## Author unbroun

Chat is like the little city bo" who spent his first night at the farm. Much earlier than usual, he was awakened by the activity around him, and he remarked sleepily, "Hgt doesn't take long to stay here all night, does if"

A man's conversation is the mirror of
his thoughts. his thoughts.

## HARVeST FESTIVAL <br> by

Kathleen Partridge
Although sone seeds are wasted and some work destroyed by gale, Some crops yield unexpectedly, while others seem to fail. Yet there must be a harvest, the fulfillment of our toil, The goodness will be gathered after patience, from the soil. And life, too, has a harvest for the aims that we pursue,
Although some good deeds planted do not flourish it is true. Some plans are disappointing, sown too early or too late, While impulses of kindness might grow friendships that are great.
In nature and in life we plan our way and sow our seeds, But in Yod's time and season reap the harvest of our deeds.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { WHEN LOVE AND SKILL } \\
& \text { WORK TOGETHER, EXPECT } \\
& \text { A MASTERPIECE. } \\
& \text { John Ruskin } \\
& \text { A } \\
& \text { VACATION }
\end{aligned}
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"I te had a vacation," said TimTimothy Brown. "A fine one, although I have not left town. I merely vacated my worries and fears; at once I became younger by fairly five years. I vacated my ruts and began to enjoy my regular humdrum but useful employ. I changed my outlook and vision of life, and made it a pastime instead of a strife.

I've had a vacation--not vacent--a bore-- but fuller and freer ghan ever before. The best of vacations for fat nurses or lean-- a chance of

BRAVE HEARTS CAFE TOCLMB
Anonymous
For every hill I've had to climb, For every stone that bruised my feet, For all the blood and sweat and grime, For blinding storms and burning heat, My heart sings with a grateful song-These were the things that made me Strong!
For all the heartaches and the tears, For all the anguish and the pain, For gloomy days and fruitless years, And for the hopes that live in vain, I do give thanks, for now I know These were the things that helped me grow!
'Wis not the softer things of life Which stimulate man's will to strive, But bleak adversity and strife Do most to keep man's will alive. $O^{\prime}$ er rose-strewn paths the weaklings creep, But brave hearts dare to climb the steep!

## A PAINTING

Myriad, diamond brilliants glow
In fluffy, soft, new-fallen snow; The trees are draped in robes of plush, The earth is stilled by muffled hush, The moon's adrift, the stars all nod... A painting from the hand of God.

## Carlita Pedersen

Surely thereis something in the unfuruffled calm of nature that over-awes our little anxieties and dots; the sight of the deep blue sky and the clustering stars above, seem to impart a quiet to the mind.

$$
\text { A ESSAGC} \frac{T O}{\text { By } y} \frac{\text { SARCin }}{\text { Elbert Hubbard }}
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In all this Cuban business there is one nan who stands out on the horizon of my menony like Mars at Perihelion.

When war broke out between Spain and the linited States, it was very necessary to communicate quickly with the leader of the Insurgents. Garcia was sonewhere in the mountain fastnesses of Cuba-no one knew where. Io rail on teleg rraph ressaze could reach him. The President must secure his cooperation, and wickly. What to dol

Sone one said to the President, "There is a fellow by the name of Rowan who will find Garcia for you, if anybody can." Rowan was sent for and was given a letter to be delivered to Garcia. How the fellow bs the nave of Rowan" took the letter, sealed it us in an oilskin pouch, strapped it oven his heart, in four days landed by night off the coast of Cuba from an oven boat, disappeared into the iursple, and in three weeks care out on the other side of the Island, having traversed a hostile country on foot, and delivered his letter to Garcia--are things I have no special desire to tell in detail.

The point that I wish to ike is this: crinkle gave Rowan a letter to be delivered to Garcia; Rowan took the letter and did not ask, "inhere is he at?" By the External there is a nan whose form should be cast in deathless bronze and the statue placed in every college of the land. It is not book-learning young sen need, non instruction about this and that, but a Stiffening of the vertebrae which will cause then to be loyal to a trust, to act promptly, concentrate their energies: do the $\therefore$ thins, "Carry a messaze to Garcia." jeneral Garcia is dead now, but there are other Sarcias.

No nan who has encicawred to carr out an enterprise where nary hands were needed, but has been well-ni-h appalled at tines by the inbecility of the average nan--the inability on unwillingness to concentrate on a thing and do it.

Slipshod assistance, foolish inattention, doudy indifference, and hal;-hearted work seen the rule; and no nan succeeds, unless by hook on crook on threat he fonces on bribes other nen to assist hin; on nayhap, Fod in ties goodness serfonns a niracle, and sends hin an inzel of Light for an assistunt. You, readien, put this natien to a test: You are sitting now in your office--six clerts are within call. Sun on any one and rake this reruest: "Please look in the enc clopedia and rake a brief rerorandwn for ne concerning the life of Conrezzio."
will the clenk wietly say, "yes, sir," ana go do the task? In your life he will not. He will lock at you out of a fishy eje and ask one on none of the following suestions: who is he? Which encycloperia? Where is the encyclosedia? Was I hired for that? Is he dead? Don't sou nean the Eismarck? What's the natter with Charlie doirg it? Is thene any hurry? That do you want to know fon?

And I will lay you ten to one that after you have answered the suestions, and exalained how to fird the infonnation, and why you want it, the clenk will 30 off and get one of the other clenks to help hin try to find jarcia-and then come back and tell you there is not such a nan. Of course I nay lose my bet, but acconding to the Law of averazes I will not.

How, if you are wise, you will not bother to exslain to your assistant that Conregzio is i dexed under the C's, not in the $K^{\prime}$ 's but you will sirile very sweetly and say, "lieven nind," and go look it up yourself.

And this incasacity for indeserdent action, this nonal stupidity, this infinnity of the will, this unwillingress to cheenfully catch hold and lift--these are the things that out pure Socialism so far into the future. If nen will not act for thenselves, what will they do when the bene; it of their effort is for all? A first nate with knotted club seens necessany; and the dread of getting "the bounce" Saturday nizht holds rany a worker to his place.

Advertise for a stenoprapher, and nire out of ten who asply can neither ssell non punctuate--and do not think it necessary to do so.

Can such a one write a letter to Garcia? You see that bookkeeper;" said a fornan to ne in a large factory. "Yes; what about him?" "vel, he's a fine accountant, but if I'd send hin up-town on an errand, he night accomplish the errand all right, and on the other hand, night stop at four saloons on the way, and when he jot to lain Street would forget what he had been sent for." Can such a ran be entrusted to carry a message to jancia?

We have recently been hearing such naualin sympathy expressed for the "downtrodden denizens of the sweatshop" and the "homeless wanderer searching for honest enoloment," and with it all often go many hard words for the men in power.

Nothing is said about the enployen who prows old before his tine in a vain attempt to get frowsy ne'en-do-wells to do intellizent work; and his lone, patient striving with "help" that does nothing but loaf when his back is turned. In every store and factor' there is a constant weedinz-out process going on. The "help" that have shown their incapacity to further the interests of the business, and others are being taken on.

No matter how good tines are, this sorting continues; only iftimes are hard and work is scarce, the sorting is done finerbut out and forever out the inco potent and unworthy 30. It is the survival of the fittest. Self-interest prompts every employer to keep the best--those who can carry a message to Garcia.

I know one san of really brilliant parts who has not the ability to manage a business of his own, and yet who is absolutely worthless to any one else, because he carries with him constantly the insane suspicion that his employer is oppressing, on intending to oppress him. He can not give orders; and he will not receive then.

Should a message be given hin to take to Garcia, his answer would movably be, "Take it yourself!"

Tonight this man walks the streets looking for wonk, the wind whistling through his threadbare coat. No one who knows him dare enoloy hin, for he is a regular firebrand of discontent. He is impervious to readon, and the only thin? that can impress him is the tow of a thick-soled Number Nine boot.

Of course I know that one so morally defonned is no less to be pitied than a physical cripole; but in our pitying let us drop a tear, too, for the ven who are striving to carry on a great enterprise, whose working hours are not limited ty the whistle anduhose hair is fast turning white tirnoigh the struggle to hold in line dowdy indifference, slipshod ilbecility, and the heartless ingratitude which, but for their entenonise, wo ld be both hungry and homeless.

Have I out the natter too strongly? Possibly I have; but when all the world has pone a-sluniing I wish to speak a word of synsathy for the nan who succeeds--the nan ww, against great odds, has directed the efforts of others, and having succeeded, finds there is nothing in it: Nothing but bare board and clothes. I have carried a dinner-pail and worked for days wages, and I have also been an cnoloyer of labor, and I know there is sonething to be said on both sides. There is no cxecllence, pen se, in poverty; naps are no recommendation; and all enoloyers are not rapacious and high-handed, any none than all poon men are virtuous.
"in heart goes out to the an who does his work when the "boss" is ava;, as well as whin he is at hone. Find the nan who, when given a letter for Garcia, wetly takes the nissive, without asking any idiotic uestions, and with no lurking intention of chucking it in$t$ the nearest saver, on of doing aught else but deliver it, never gets "laid off", non has to po on a strike for higher wages.

Civilization is one lon anxious search for just such individuals. Anything such a nan asks shall be granted. His kind is so rare that no employer can afford to let him go. He is wanted in every city, town, and village--in every office, shop, stone and factory.

The world cries out for such: He is needed, and needed badly-the nan who can carry A "ESSAXC TC SARCLA.


## Recreation St SteckytbertreGroups

Social recreation is any social occasion where people get together for fun and fellowship; to play, to dance, to laugh, to compete in the spirit of a game, to join in the theme of a party.

This social occasion may be at any age level from two to one-hundred-may be any age separately, or all ages together. It may be any size from a handful of friends at home to a group of several hundred at a conference or camp. It may be any length from thirty minutes of games to a three-hour dance or rally. All have one thing in common-a group of people who have the same general interest in sharing some time together in one or more activities.

The party-type recreation is not a special luxury for the few far down on some priority list. Rather, it is one of the most needed mediums for healthy personality development in our modern day. Ot offers a necessary balance to one's irork life, as it promotes and teaches wholesome self-expression in a group, encourages the development of creative talents, gives constructive release of tensions, offers many opportunities to gain a sense of being accepted just for what you are, and all in a gay and friendly atmosphere. A good party may not always be an educational program as far as providing intellectual stimulation and factual knowledge, but a good party never fails to educate one's emotions by helping the participant to experience more confidence in right human relationships with others and with himself. and who of us can deny this need for people to learn cooperative, friendly, intermingiking ing socially. It is an art that requires much practice and participation in wholesome, friendly, and democratic situations.

Having a party doesn't mean that you have to spend a lot of money or hours making decorations and favors, nor does it have to come on some special day. A good party is merely any social recreation centered around one idea or theme. It is a program of events that is unified, has movement, gives new twists to old games, stunts, or dances, provides friendly mixing, offers variety in group participation, comes to a climaz and tapers off to a mellow close.

When you volunteer, (or someone aska you), to help plan a party, you need not be apprehensive. One of the great educational experiences in democratic living is to serve on a party-planning committee. Many committees have more fun getting the ideas and doing the planning than those who finally attend the "super" affair itself. This fact in itself reveals one of the key secrets to a successful party; that is, that the more the committee and the leaders can do to get those attending the party to help make it, the more fun they will have! The success of a party is to a large degree dependent upon how many people are involved in "putting it on".

The only prerequisites for being a successful and productive member of a party-planning committee are، a genuine interest in, and love for all people, a liking for parties, and, most of all, boundless enthusiasm!! A knowledge of the principles and techniques of planning and conducting social recreation will be a great help in bolstering confidence in your abilities and capabilities. In order to be a relzxed leader, it helps to be aware of leadership techniques for planning well, choosing and arranging materials carefully and the conducting of activities for the enjoyment of all. Only you can provide the prerequisites; some of the principles and techniques I shall attempt to bring to you here.

Good parties are not automatic-- they don't "just happen". Just getting people together is not enough. This need not be frightening, however, since it does not take a magician to provide the ingredients necessary. Good parties need to appear relaxed and effortless. This means planning down to the smallest detail. A well-planned party agenda, with dependable and enthusiastic people on hand to help, and everything ready to go well before the pa party begins, means security for the leader and reaults in a relaxed, smiling happy person who can proceed with confidence. The result will be genuine enjoyment for the guests and the leader as well. It is also the responsibil-' ity of the leaders to create an atmosphere where the guests will be at their best. Under certain circumstances and atmospheres, people are shy, selfconscious, afraid, or inhibited. Uncer other circumstances and different atmospheres, thesè same people are friendly, relaxed, and cooperative. They are happy, contributing, and spontaneous. It is the objective of the planning committee to find the rigiht combination of circumstances to set the stage. PLANNING FOR, and WITH, EACH SPECIFIC FROUP of PEOPLE is the magic formula for any party-planning committee. 'Finding the right circumstances is a matter of answering a few questions and building the party around the answers.
L. THE TYPE of party will be determined by:
A. WHO will be attending?

1. Age of participants?
2. Sex of participants?
3. Proportion of men, women, children?
4. Abilities or limitations of participants
5. Special interests or participants?
6. Prejudices, if any?
7. Size of the group--number attending?
8. Iype of group: (Church, 4 H , etc.)
9. Experiences this group has had.
10. Do they know each other?
B. WHAT IS THE OCCASION for the party?
. 1. Why is the group getting together? Will help set the theme.

- 2. How will they be dressed?

3. What type of party will it be?
C. WHEN is the party being held?
4. Time of day?
5. Season of the year?
6. Weather?
$\because 4$.How long will it last?
7. Will party include a mea of some kind of refreshments?

WHERE will party be held?
Location? (Indoors? Outdoors?)
Size of facility? Kind of place?
2. Facilities available?
a. parking?
b. hanging wraps?
C. Lavatory?
d. Fireplece, etc?
e. Electricity?
f. Heat \& ventilation?
g. Kitchen facilities?
h. Chairs and tables?
i. Waste baskets
i. What is the floor like?
3. What equipment is available? P.A. system? Record player? Piano?
4. Regulations?

How early can you get in? how late to stay?
(Any cleanup requirements, or decoration regulations?)
E. How much is the budget? Its resources?
II. THENE (The theme is an idea or hook on which to hang a variety of spontaneous and interesting ideas and events.)

Where does the theme originate-- past, present, future; History-events or people? Activities, sports, circus, Occupations? Geographical areas (Countries, customs, traditions, celebration dates or days? Fiction or make-believe? seasons, nature?
WHERE DO THE IDEAS COME FROM?

1. Sometimes an alredy determined by the occasion.
2. Brainstorming (saying the first thing that comes into your head. whether it makes sense or not).

List ALL ideas suggested, eliminate by democratic
3. $M$
procedures.
3. Make final decision on mutual interest (even combine themes)

## 111. PARTS OF A PARTY

A BUILD-UP-- to create enthusiasm, to stimulate interest to want to come to the party. INVITATIONS, POSTERS, SIGNS, ANNOUNCEMENTS (radio and TV for public events semetimes free)

State clearly the date, time, place, theme; whether the guest is to wear costume or bring anything special.

Should have element of mystery or surprise. A clever committee will create a variety of things to keep interest alive and stimulate "looking-forward"to the party.
B.ATMOSPHERE -- to create more enthusiasm.

Decorations shouls accent the theme and be appropriate; need not be elaborate, gaudy, or expensive. May be done pre-party activity, or ahead of time by committee.
P ROGRAM -- the program IS th party!
A 1. The program is concerned with:
Choice of activities-- what kind, how many, order of events.
2. Transition from one activity to another.
3. Relation of activities to the theme-- change the names of activities (games, dances, etc.) to suit the theme. 4. Appropriate activities according to "who" is attending. FUN!FUN!FUN! EHTHUSIASM! ENTHUSIASM!

Program continued:
2. The program may be made up of any, or all, of the following activities:

GAMES: Ice breakers, defrosterrs. Get-acquainted. Mixers. Active, Quiet. Relays. Pencil \& paper. Musical.
Dances. Western- Squares. etc., Popular. Interpretive.
PRE-PARTY ACTIVITIES: something easily and readily provided to participants, with very little explanation necessary, as they arrive. Don't let your guests have a moment of bewilderment about when the party will $b$ begin-- it has begun the moment that first guest arrived! These activities must be of the type that can be used for any number of people; does not upset the whole group when a new person arrives; and is easily terminated.

1. Decorations 2. Costumes 3. Name tags 4. Competitive types of things such as each group building something pretzining to the theme of the party -- such as a space vehicle for travel on the moon, dressing another member as a scarecrow, animal, etc. GROUPS should be kept small so that they may get acquainted if need-be, and share the fun rather than be isolated.
(2. cont.)

Contests, entertainment, skits, stunts, music, singing, slides and films (and equipment needed!) stories, visiting.
3. Preparation of the program-- some general leadership directions
a. have a definate program planned. however, be flexible, and have substitute activities available, and be willing to change if necessary.
b. An hour and a hałf is plenty of time for a program of organized social recreation activities especially if the activities are quite active.
c. Always plan more activities than you can use, for something may not prove popular and you may want to change activities sooner than you expected, or some may not take as much time as you planned. On the other hand, some activities may take longer than you planned, so be willing to drop or skip some of the program-- don't drag it out to the bitter end!
d. A pre-party type of activity should come first in an organized program and should be the type the type which involves everyone-- individually or in groups-- as soon as they arrive.
e. The second activity should be one which includes everyone together as a group. This may be a get-acquainted, icebreaker, or mixer type of game or dance, andpshould be lively, fun, and one of the leader's surefire activities since this event can set the tone of the entire party.
f. The next activity should be in a similar formation but contrasting in terms of action-- if the first was noisy and active physically, this one can be less active or

Page 5
cont.
or more quiet. Be sure to have something at the beginning to get everyone started and with a certain laugh-- active participation will usually take care of itself after that. Do make it easy for late-arrivals to enter into the activities by choosing those that are simple, and easy to start participating in at any stage of the game. Save the more complicated for later in the party.
g. Now a change of position or formation is needed. Plan for one activity to have some relationship to the next--winner of the last be captain or "it" for the next activity. Move smoothly from one activity to another with a minimum of time lost--but don't push! Confusion can be kept to a small degree if you can end one game in the formation required for the next activity, or use a game to get into the new position (Choo-choo", "Circles," Grand March, etc.)
h. Vary the program-- use ideas from those listed previously..I. Active and quiet. 2. small group activities and whole-group activities. 3. Participant and spectator.
i. A climaz activity should bringthe whold group back together This leaves the group happy an exhilarated from good participation.
j. The closing activity should be snappy and gay; including everyone. It should send guests home singing, laughing, and chatting about "a good time." Or, you may prefer a "tapering off" type of activity which will unify the group into a mood of fellowship. Real fun is not merely a surface feeling or a whimsical "fling". Good party fun goes deep into the heart of á per-: son and brings to one some of that joy in friendly fellowship that one can-n not help but someday realize to be his most priceless possession. A party committee would do well to do some experimenting with some short, but well conceived and planned, closing to their parties. A simple, ceremonial type of affair that takes ten or fifteen minutes and which, through music, poetry or simple dramatics, seeks to present(without preaching) a serious, or humerous but meaningful, note on the party theme may prove to be most effective.
$k$. Be sure that the closing activity is done in such a way that people are aware that this is the last activity without having to say "That's all folks!"

1. Give some consideration to the order of events in regards to ease of setting up the materials. Do not run tow consecutive events which require different materials to be passed out and cleared away.
m. When planning a party around a theme, any activity can be changed or renemed to fit into the atmosphere you wish to create.
n. Have a master list of events with leaders (and materials if needed) posted in some inconspicuous, yet accessible, place so that those who are going to lead can check at any time to see when they are aue to perform.
D. Refreshments may be served any time, beginning, during--as a part of the regular flow of activities,gr at the close. Plans include some activity leading into the serving and also for leading back into the other program activities, if served during the party. May be PLANNED ACCORDING TO THE THEME. Keep in mind the comfort of the guests, ease of handling. and eating what is served.
E. CLEAN UP -- If all has been planned well, each committee wil take care of their own and no one will be stuck with the job.
2. It is a time when those who have worked together to pl an the party enjoy sharing the fun, laughs, and good fellowship of clearing it away.
3. Have on hand plenty of waste baskets, brooms or mops, ladders, dish washing materials including hot water, and boxes in which to carry things away.
F. PARTY POST-MORTEM-- Z.O. Harbin, the outstanding merican recreationalist, says that "a good recreation occasion ought to be enjoyed three times-- in anticipation, in realization, and in retrospect." This is certainly true for a successful party, especially the last part, if we judge by vocal expressions alone. A good party always has a delightful party hangover, with people buzzing and exclaiming as they review the happenings and try to explain it to others.

Much could be learned from this kind of a reaction or even an adverse one, if a kind of supervised or controlled discussion w were held after the party. ft least, the party committee should indulge in some honest evaluation by looking at the party piece by piece and scoring the success, mediocrity, or f: ailure of each event.

How will this material improve your party planning? I have given you the "whole load" as the saying goes, now you must sift through and use the things which apply to your situation. There is much to learn about social recreation--I have only scratched the surface here.

## PLANNING EXCITING P RTIES IS EASY-HAVE FUN, BE ENTHUSIASTIC.' ! 

## BELJVE JN YAIRSELF

by Edgar A. Guest.
Believe in yourself! Believe you were made
To do any task without calling for aid.
Believe, without growing to scornfully proud,
That you, as the greatest and least are endowed.
A mind to do thinking, two hands and two eyes
Ane all the equipment God gives to the wise.
Believe in yourself! You'ne divinely designed And perfectly made fon the wonk of mankind. This truth you must cling to through dinger and pain;
The hights man has neached you can also attain.
Believe to the very last hour, for it's true,
That uhatever you will, you've been gifted to do...
The wisdom of ages is yours if you'll read.
But you've got believe in yourself to succeed.

Activity TINE: (Evening, Day)
THEME:
wRK CMMNTEES: (Each cormittee does its oun cleanup.)

BUILCUP: (TableFinl) (Tea Timel) (Invitation?) (Tosten?)
ATMSNEERE: (Pnops used: Costumes? DESCRATCNS:

BCOY CF TUE ATNITY:
Games, Dances, Stories, Sturts, Contests?
(Closing?)

RERESHEITS:

EIALLATIN:

> SOME THONGS TC CWSODER for your own parties From Many Regor, cLabber.
Place Available (1) Space: Lane, small
LIGHING: Adequate outlets () Any other props necessary
VENTILATJUN: Good? Hent needed? Fan
ADE THERE RRCVOSOUS FLR REFIESHECTTS (prepansition on serving?)
CHAORS: Movable? Stationary? Can you make noise?
DEC(RATSCUS: Is the rom clean? Attractive? she you allowed to put up deconations?
Need Piano? Stage?
Everything like you found its In better.

You are very essential to the happiness of the world. Your little services to others may pass unnoticed but the sum of Ul such helpłubress is what makes the world better today than it was yestend y and builds up our civilization. - Anthony "ope.

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small consideration, habitually practiced in our social relations, give a greaten charm to the character than tie display of great talent and accomplishments.

Family rresentations of their histories:
Jean asied each farily to present the story of their group: Some were readines, some skits, and each group introduced its members.

After the eirht grouns "told on themselves," Leila lead the group in a song contest. then she called out "mouse" - one group came to the microphone and sang "Three Blind lice" end another ran up and sang "Fickory Dickory Dock." When she called out green, onegroup ran up andsang "Green Green." Due to time this was all the songs done.

Bruce started off the dancing with the Grand liarch. This was followed by: Jiffy lixer, Teton lountain Stomp, Third lian Theme, Square Dance lixer, and Spanish Flea. Theinstructions to these can be found in the dance section.

Don Clayton then lead songs starting with noisy soncs and gradually vorling doum to a quiet one to set the mood for the ceremony.

The decorations consisted of a larce sign in the back of the Rec Hall which said "WELCOIE FRIENDS!"


## MONDAY NIsHT ACTIVITIES

IRWIN'S IMAGIITARIUM
The party began at $8: 15$ at the rec Hall, with a chance to draw or paint your imagination.

Then at $8: 35$, Bruce led in mixer dances. This ended up with "Musical Madness." This split the party un into its group. The rest of the games were played in these groups.

At 8:55 three games were played. The first was "Elephant, Rhinocerus, and Rabbit", "Alice in Wonderland Croquet", and German Football..

After this refreshments were served.
The costumes for this party were left up to the individual. He could pick what he least wanted to be or what he most wanted to be for a day.

The decorations for this were: One large sign outside the Rec Hall which said, "Irwin's Imaginarium!" and the other one was inside the Hall which said "Welcome Friends."

The costumes were as follows:
f mona Ray - Least like to be a peasant girl.
Loren Mitchell - P.H.D.
Angelo Rovelto - An angel
Little Bill Heedrich - A sad clown
Jud Gorden - Japanese Geisha Girl
Linda Rismon - Would not like to be a little girl again.
Ramona James - Oh to be spry again.
Janine Fleet - I'm in the army now!
Ron Mundt - French man
Nancy King - One of the four oarsman!
Cory McCarty - Rip Van Winkle
Patsy Stewart - A Swiss Yodeler
Donna Branden - Aunt Jomima
Susan Jimmerson - Demonstrator
Melva Osler - Jitterbug of the $40^{\prime}$ s.
Kenneth Moen - American captured in Vietnam
Billie Marie S. McCarty - Least wishes to be broke!
Ken Mischelbrinh - The Blind leading the Blind
Maurine Bell - Young Baton Twirler
Leila Steckelberg - Don't want to be a floozy.
Mabel Franklin - Myself
Lloyd Manderville - Gretel (Don't want to be)
Alice Berner - Want to get a college degree.
Jean Parnel - Baby, creating a New Image.
Kay Wilson - I was dressed in Red and White stripped PJ's and hair net. I wes showing I never want to ever want to ever become a lazy or dormant or bed-ridden.
John I. Bowling - Dressed as a Mexican Aristrocrat

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Ann Nixon - Dressed as myself as I don't like to be a party pooper.
Genie Townsend and Thyl Fox - Siemese Twins (didn't want to be one.)
Lois Redman - Ping Pong Champ - Had crown on head and carried a ning pong ball.
Betsy Earhart - Nero (Least wanted to be)
Joe Morton - Med Scientist (Hunchbeck, beerd, and bald.)
Marge Bevan - Joan Beez or Jonnie Phonie or Protestor.
Dwight Wales - Doc Roc
Kathy - One of the "Four Oarsmen"
Arlene Yoder - Hiker of "Four Oarsmen"
Joanne Harris - Jail Bird
Beverly Branden - Little Boy Blue
George Crosian - Man of the World
Elaine Rovetto - Didn't wan't wallpaper
Jean Baringer - The Devil
Doc Stephens - Cowboy
Ruby Corpenter - Teacher (What I wante to be)
Vernon Burlison - "Bub-The Trigger" (What I dnn't want to be)
Gary Amundson - Gorills (What I want to be).
Marilyn Roberts - Ole Bag (Don't want to be)
Linda Neill - Poet - (Went to be one)
Ayalneh Yeshaw - Ghost (Don't want to be one)
Lil Dove - Fairy Godmother - (This I'd love to be)
Charles Voss - Blind man (Did not)
Marsha McVay - One of the four Rowmen (Did not.)
Tawasi - Blind - (Did and did not)
Elissa Kimmell - Didn't want to be a hippie.
Gaby Arndt - I'm hanpy the way I om, but to become a student.
Sarah Arndt - Play the orgen well.
Chief - Myself--would change from that day.
Don Clayton - A Pink Outhouse - (Didn't know if he was coming cr going)
Mary Fran - Be myself.
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After the arrival of the duners and stragglers up a long hill to fire s tes where fires for foil meals and banana boats were roarine down to coals. The munch ne of crunchy Waldorf Salads (laling salad), chatting, resting, and admiring the viev kept peonle la ppy.

Casual cameshad been rlenned...these entertsin inpatient folks and children while coals Elow.

Allterative animal-bird gome.
First person says something like: "one one-eyed owl." The second reneets, "one one-eyed owl." and adding "two twisting turtles." The third one says, "one one-eyed owl, two twisting turtles, three three-toed tree toads," and etc.

Other fireside riddles and coneral talk besides the Lummi Stick cames progress d ol ong with themeals. A rope used to carry un sumplies ws converted to a long jump rope which provided improntu and exciting entertainment for quite a while.

After dinner Eames were: "Squirrel and the Trees" and "The Lemon Fassing Game."

After a fev tell tales, fabulous fables, and stories of interest, a ceremonial was herelded by the presentetion of sticks or cones to each person while lovely hermony of melodicas echoed on the hills. The thourht sticl Wes introduced by leader who said that meditation and silence would prevail until someone decided that the moment had come to share a small thought, proverb, poem, or philosopiic frement, or to share what Chetcolab hed meant to them.

Then the quiet chanting of insnirationel sonrs closed the evening, and those retrecting to cerp hiked beck down the hill while campers prenored smore-snacks and sang silly fun songs until midnicht.

## THE WEDNESDAY EVE PARTY

Very impromtu with three planners whi did not think about it until 7 o'clock.

The value of this experience is that no equipment was needed for a very interesting evenins of games. By the time 8:30, party time rolled around, and the tooter tolled for assembly in the Rec Hall. A circle dance brought together at random and seperated them into groups of four. The small committee decided upon 3 or 4 games. Two tyoes of charades. A creөtive gro p experience with 10 or twelve people cooperating in a silent role playing presentation which the audience guesses. A theme, book, song, proverb, idea related by physical motion without words conveys a message dynamically.

Wedn sdat evening's party because of unusual activities culminating in fatigue was planned to be a short sharing exnerience.

After the loud rendition of the verses of the Chat Rock Hunt, the caller divided the groun into four grouns by calling out "Circle up 3", then 5, then 8, then 11, etc. This merry confusion got the participents into zro ps and mixed up and casually accuainted with much laughter. Cliques ane broken in this manner and new life infused into a situation.

Second change was the use of individual talent within each group in another ty of charade signaled by motions and fingers and mouthing and similar themes.

Then as the game progressed so that almost everyone had an opportunity to portray some idea, then announcer requested a concensus of opinions on whether the crowd wished another game or would like to move into the ceremony shortly.

At this point there were still some games on reserve: Rythm game which needs only snavping fin ers for fun. Establish rythm slapping knees, clap hands, snap fingers. Repeat twice. Fingersnap say birds, then from there on everyone round the circle must think of a bird that has not been said before, maintaining a steady rythm. There can be variations of animals, books, or anything snpropriate.

So it is fun to be quick-witted and a pleasure to discover that planners do not necessarily need extensive nreparation and that delight can result from groun and individual effort.

## " WILD BIIND HAPPENING"

As the people arrived at the Rec Hall each was told to blindfold thmselves and then each choose an item from a box which had a number of 5 different items in it. There were sticks, rocks, leaves, a dandelion and an evergreen branch. They were guided into the hall and told to find their group by finding a similiar item like the one which they had choosen from the box. This item would be suspended from the ceiling.

After they had congregated in their groups they were told to remove their blindfolds and then they were led in a game call ed "Ducky Wucky".

Bruce then called a square dance with all of the couples blindfolded, then with the women blindfolded and then just the men blindfolded. This was a strange experience for those who participated.

The 'happening' of the evening was a morning routine with Little Bill and Elissa.

The group then joined in the game of "Blind Man's Bluff".
Is finale for our evening program we took the people back to the 'County F'air' for a calf judging contest. The calves were exhibited by eleven males and one female. The judges were taken from the hall while the men rolled up their pants legs and took off their shoes and socks. The judges were then blindfolded and brought back into the hall and were to pick the best calf by feel.

See Tuesday discussions to see how the theme for this party evolved.

## FRIDAY NIGHT PARTY

Friday's party was the small progressive perty. There were five activities or parties to which each person could go with the members of his group. Grouns were determined by the seating at dinner time.

## Singing

Group singing for the party was held in the picturesque teepee of Dwight Wales. The small-group singing leaders Lis Kimmell and Gary mundson led familiar songs to the various selections and favorites of each group, but Dwight's song "Long John" was the one requested most often.

Drama
Don Clayton and Linda Neill led the groups in an experience in telling stories. The leaders began a story which, when it reached a climax, they threw a ball to someone in the group to signify that they were to continue the story where they had left off. This method wes continued to encompass the entire groun and also produce a very long story full of many different items.

## Dancing

The exciting "Y" Dance highli hted the "riday night group dancing as Bruce Elm, assisted by Janine Fleet and Ron Mundt, geve lessons in modern as well as folk dancing.

Games
At this party, two small group games were introduced by Betsy Earhart and Joe Morton. These gares are entitled "Man, Lion, Gun," and "Human Tic-Tac-Toe."

## Pop Art and Refreshments

It consisted of notebook sheets and art media such as block printing, paint blot, straw ink pix, and nature crayon rubbings.

Ticket for refreshments was presentation of two finsihed Art sheets for Homemade ice cream and lemonade and hot buttered poocorn.

Some progressive visitors got carried away and did not want to go on others finished up fast....some learning experience contributing to color in the notebook and fun with a small group.

## HOM NAID ICE CREME

```
beet sex eags ad 2\frac{1}{2}}\mathrm{ kups of shgur
3 table spooms of villan \frac{1}{2}}\mathrm{ pt. quippin creme
max up and pore into an ice creme frezer
than ad cow juice, put lid on.
put rock salt and ice than turn }850\mathrm{ tins for villan.
for choklate use box of innosent putting
for starw barries ues what else but starw barries schmessed
    POP KORM
Take a pan and hate to }500\mathrm{ aregees than put in lard till
it has mealted than you put in pop-----korn till
it has poped into pop korm. than ad but ter and.or salt.
If knot sat-is-fyed with results, commt two
Washington or Oregon for refund.
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## "CREAMY FOR ALL SEASONS"

## Decorations for Saturday Evening

Decorations were in three parts to carry out the theme. The first symbolized spring and the festivals of that season. This area was at the dining hall entrance. Outside walls were covered with murals. Evergreen boughs and spring flowers were also used.

Tables inside the halls were decorated for fall festivals. Large clusters of grapes were everywhere. A harvest crown completed the season. Jabbers made flowers and grapes for Saturday table fun.

A special advent wreath and German Christmas tree set the stage for the winter holiday season.

Alpine hats for everyone and aprons for the ladies completed the evenings mood.

## DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING ONE TYPE OF GRAPES USED FOR SATURDAY



Cut out 20 circles, mark with an equal sided triangle (see diagram one). Size of circle determines size of completed item. Fold right sides together along dotted line.

Using rubber cement glue together edges only of 5 circles to make top half of ball. (one edge of each
 diagram 2 circle will be free) It should be rounded, not flat. Only dotted lines in diagram 2 will be touching the flat surface. Center where points of traingle come together should make a peak.

Repeat with 5 more circles for bottom half of ball.
Use 10 remaining circles to make center of ball. Glue together alternately (diagram 3) to form a continuous ring, leaving 5 free edges on each side.

Glue free edges of center piece to top half then bottom half to complete ball.

This idea may also be used to make Christmas tree decorations. It can be adopted as below for stars. These are interesting when made from Christmas foil wrap.


Make 10 pieces of diagram 1.
Make two halls like diagram 2. When completed glue halfs together only on points. (shaded areas)

## Saturday Night Program

## Members

Lloyd Mandeville
Ken Moen
Judy Gordon
Jean Baringer
Beverly Branden
Jean Parnel
Bill Headrick

Resource
Mary Fran Bunning
Gabriela Ardnt
Angelo Roveto

## Spring

When people gather before dinne in their gay costumes as for a
Mardi Gras they can enjoy the bonfires symbolizing the coming of spring. In Germany this is known as Fasching when the fires on the hills are so spring can see its way and the winter snows will melt.

The seven dwarfs and Snow White (characterized by all the short people and a tall girl in camp) will provide the enterainment with merry dancing. People can mingle and enjoy the Hor-d-orves. When meal time approaches the dwarves will lead the group into the dining hall singing 'Hi Ho, Hi Ho, it's off to dinner we go ....."

Fall
The meal is to symbolize the October fest when the harvest are in and the wine business is the best. Throughout the meal there will be background Geman music. Also, Gaby, and others will be a choral group too and will provide vocal and perhaps Melodica music, Germany is known for its gay Bevarian songs with their beer drinking.

Winter
The Christmas time festivities will be introduced by having someone explain the meaning of the Advent wreath. From here, the group will go into lighting one candle and singing a Christmas song. Another candle will be lit followed by another song, till all four candles are It. Sometime during this part of the evening St. Nicholas will appear with his goodies for all the people. While handing these out he will also give each person a name for their secret pal (either written on a paper chain link from the Christmas tree or other decorations) From here the group will be lead into the areas (craft hall) for the closing and final ceremony.

At breakfast to introduce the theme and get people in the mood one fellow camper will be dressed as Rip Van Winkle sleeping on a table. Kunch time will see Hansel and Gretel and the witch who are part of the German folklore. These people will invite the group to the Germany For All Seasons party.

See 'Chips From the Kitchen' for recipes for the parmp.

The Christmas season in Germnay begins with the celebration of the Adbent, which comprises the four Sundays preceding Christmas.

A large wreath is made of evergreens, and hung vertically suspended by four ribbons. These may be hung, from the ceiling, or from a stand which sits on the table. Four candles are placed on the wreath to symbolize the four Sundays in Sdvent.

One Christmas symbol is that this is to prepare our hearts early for the coming of the Christ Child. The wreath itself is a symbol of everlasting life.

In Germany today, friends or family gather together and light a candle on the first sunday, and sing a few carols. In some homes the Christmas story is also read. Cakes and cookies and coffee may also be served. On the second Sunday, two candles are lit, and three and four on the third and fourth Sunday. The carol, Silent Night is usually reserved for the fourth Sunday.

UNLIKE our custom here in Imerica to deorate our Christmas tee early, in Gemany the tree is never put up until December 24. In many families, the tree is put up and the room closed until dinner time when the family join there together. The Cemnan family have a festive dinner, and then gather around the tree and light the candles. In many homes, live candles are still burned, or if lights are used, they are all white, in contrast to the many colored ones which we use. The gifts are then opened on Christmas eve, prior to the midnight Church service which is a family ritual.

One of the nice things about the use of the Advent Wreath is that it makes a lovely decoration in the home preceding Christmas, and leaves the beauty of the tree itself, for Christmas Eve.

The little German red and white muchrooms are usually found on the Advent Wreath -.- a symbol for happiness and good fortune in the coming year.

The tree remains in the German home until the end of the Twelfth Night on January 6th which is Epithany. The trees are then burned in ceremony.


Cut or trace the pieces shown here. Four are the same in shape; the fifth is a small square. Lay the little square aside and see if you can form a perfect square from the four irregular pieces for a second puzzle.

Cut the pieces of cardboard to an EXACT size, and you will have a puzzle which $c$ an be used again and again.
 so you will know which puzzle it belongs to!!


## EDGE-PUNCH CARD GAME FILE

An edge-punch card file system is better than mans systems because it allows filing under many different topics at once. It eliminates the necessity of cross-filing. An edge-punch card is a special card which has 33 holes punched at the top nad bottom and 12 holes punches at each end. This is a total of 90 holes allowing the system to use as many as 90 ifferent sub-heads.

When organizing the file, each hole is assigned a characteristic of a game. The rules for the games are then typed on the cards, one game on each card. (Variations of the same game might be put on the same card if so desired.) Then the holes are cut through for the holes representing characteristics of the game typed on that particular card. For instance, if the sixth hole on the to represented a leader stunt, the hole would be cut out on all cards which had leader stunts on them.


If a game fits into more than one category, each hole representing one of the categories the game fits into is punched out.
When selectin the games, run a wire through the holes representing the characteristics desired. Those cards which fall out, will be the ones desired. As many characteristics as seem necessary may be so selected.

My assignment of characteristics falls into seven general catergories. The top has the type of game (brain teaser, group contest etc.) (Number 1-15); (Lines, circle etc. Numbers $25-29$ ) ; and group size (10-20, $20-30$ etc numbers, $30-33$ ). The bottom has the equipment necessary to play the game such as balls, paper and pencils, indian clubs, etc. The left side has special situations such as swim games, camp games, campfire activities, house party games etc. The right side has the ages of the group involved.

## Odd or Even

Each nerson is riven a dozen or so peanuts. The object is to bet as many nuts from theothers as nas sible. Don goes un to Dorothy with a number © nuts conceleed in his hand, a. d seys "Odd or Even?" Dorothy cuesses "Odd," and si nce there are seven peanuts in Don's hand, she collects the seven peanuts. If the cuess had been vrone, Dorothy vould have had to turn over to Don the number of nuts he held.

## Mrs. iggins

Have: an object ready to pass (pen, pencil, eraser, etc., ). The leader (Leila) handsit to the ne t person (lary) and says: "I am Leila and this is lirs. ifeins." liary hands it to the next nerson (Jane) and sevs, "I am liary. Leila seys that this is Mrs. iEgins." Jane hands it on and seys "I am Jane and Mary seys thet Leila seys this is lrs. Iefins," etc.

## Descrintive Initials

Wach member of the roun introduces the nerson on his right first br his first and last name, andt'en uses adjectives that start with the same letter to describe this nerson. For example, This is Joan Brown and she is just and bright.

## I'm Gine to Chatcolab

I'm goine to Chatcolab end I ill toke---(somethine be inning with $C$, then $H$, then $A$, etc, each repeatin the first one said.)

## Information

Each personturns to his neighbor and finds out such information as his name and where he is from, and etc. Other questions which may be asked are: date of birth, the farthest one has ever traveled, and favorite organization. These questions will depend upon the group itself. After you have all this information about each other, each one stands up and introduces this person and gives all this information.

## German Football

Equinment: Two men's canes, stout ones, or two sticks. A ball made of paper and string. (An ordinary ball may be used, but the paper ball stays $n$ t better.) Also, 2 or 4 chairs.

Formation: Divide the groun into two teams, 5 to 10 players on a team. Both terms ere numbered off the same.

Game: The leader calls out a number. The nerson on each team with that number rushes forward, grabs his cane and tries to get the ball between the goal at the otber end. At, the same time, he muct try to defend his own goal.

Sometines only one chiar is sed at each end, and the ball has to go under it to score.

## Elephant

Directions: Have groun form a circle. Dxplain that when you noint to a person and say, "elephant" he must make a trunk with his hands clasps together and arms hanging in front of him. The person on either side must make an elephant br putting their $h=n d s$ on the side of his had and extending their fingers in a waving motion. If they fail to do this before you count ten then they join in the circle and channge others.

Variation: "Rabbit" can also be called. On this command the person pointed out nuts his hends in front of him like paws and those on his side again put a hard on the side of his head, this time one finger is extended to make the ear. This may also be played with a Rhinoceros. The doubled up fists are the ears and the snout is the fist doubled up with the little fingers sticking up.

## Alice in Wonderland Croquet

This is played like regular lawn croquet, only people are the wickets and the ball. You play it in a relay or with one nerson.

## Electricity

Directions: Choose a leader and IT. Leader starts by squeezing right or left hand of the eerson next to him. (Group; is in circle, holding hans crossed in front of them) and the next person passes the squeeze on around the circle.

The leader may reverse the squeeze any time. "It" is in the center of the circle and watches to catch the electricity being passed from one person to another. When "It" catches the passer they chenge places and the passer becoms. "It".

## GAMES

## Squirrel in a Tree

Have peonle couple off and join hands facing each other. Have a third person stand between the two holding hands. The oomolete group divides like this. There must also be an extra squirrel who wanders throughout the group and says "Squirrels change trees." Then he scampers and tries to get a tree--there will then be another squirrel without a tree. The same process is repeated

## Fashion Show

"A Girl Scout is Thrifty", Girl Scouts are also very aware of the latest fashions. Tolay we would like to show you some of the newest styles for this yerr and how you can make these yourself at little or no cost, just some of your time and effort.

1. Here's
in a cute little newsmaker for fall a print dress (newspaper) featuring $3 / 4$ sleeves ( 3 circles with $\frac{1}{4}$ marked on each, taped on each arm) and a face flattering scoop neck. (kitchen scoop around neck)
2. Checks are "in" this year! is wearing a house dress featuring the most popular checks (check blanks pined all over dress). Notice the comfortable boat neck (plastic boat around neck in back). she's wearing a curler bonnet (curlers all over a bonnet.)
3. "Sailing, sailing, over the bounding main". will certainly be a fashionable hit in her bell-bottom pants, (bell on seat of pants) pea coat, (small P letters cut out of naper all over coat) and sailor hat.
4. The "Mods" are coming! looks as if she just arrived from Ensland in her mini skirt (2 skirts -- one rolled up short), Jersey-turtle neck top (picture of a cow pinned to nect line in front and back, and the very latest in head gear the helmet (a hard hat). To complete her very new look, has chosen a brown envelop bag (paper bag).
5. From the latest craae we go to the old favorite - the hoop skirt (full skirt with sewing hoops all around.) has selected a combed cotton blouse (combs stitched all over blouse) with raglan sleeves. has the latest edition of the pocket book (a pocket book) to conplete her ensemble.
6. Another favorite of ladies fashions is the east-care sack dress, (mede out of extra large paper sacks.) has selected one in falls' newest color, Sunkist Orance (Sunkist Oranjes printed on sack). Notice the slash pocket at the hip line (make cut and tape across cut so it won't tear). The lovely pillbos hat (a large brin hat with small plastic pill boxes tied all around) and matching plastic bag (plastic bag) add just the perfect touch.

Fashion Show cont.
7. Alohe end Thank you, Hawaii, for giving us real comfort. looks hanny in her red and white muu muu, (milk cartons cut up and stitched all over a dress). Wicker baskets (a wicker flower basket) are always popular but has a new look (Look magazine inside).
8. What's really new this fall? Shapes and materials both interesting and unusual. The casual look is achieved with the wide-wale corduroy, A-line skirt (large A made out of heavy paper for front and back) and a pin stripe blouse (a blouse with rows of safety pins going up and down). will you show us your car coat (small plastic cars all over inside coat) and lovely bucket bag (a bucket)? Thank you.
9. is really sporty - first sailing, now skiing. These ski pants ( pictures of skiis all over pants) and shell top (shell macaroni or shells all over blouse) are perfect for the lodge, but when she goes out in the snow she would bundle up in her bear coat (letters made of paper to spell BEAR stitched to coat). Her marshmallow bag (a bag of marshmallows) will be perfect around the fire at night.
10. Another one of the "Mod" fashions is the "Little Girl Look". is wearing a darling dress with a bib effect (baby bib round neck) on the tee shirt bodice (golf tees all over). The skirt is made of frills, (fingernail files) on skirt). To ton this yo ng look is a straw hat (bovs straw cowboy hat). With this costume bag (extra large white glove).
11. For a picture of floating elegance, has selected a soft, two-nly chiffon gown (2-ply toilet tissue draped up and down). The color is lovely tissue green, one of this year's subtle pastels. The rove neckline (a piece of rope) is imported from Manila. Are you ready for the ball, (throw a ball)?
12. Another lovely creation from this years collection is the tea gown (tea bags all over dress). The rabbit fur trim at the hemline (pompom balls at back hemline) and dainty spaghetti straps (spaghetti on shoulders) makes this dress fit for a queen. your beaded bag (old beads sewn on a paper sack) is absolutely fascinating.
13.
at the party in her over dress - have a up and down aisle). is wearing the latest in plashing errings (flash bulbs on ears) - they make a flash in the night -by Sylvania. A lady always wears gloves (boxing gloves).

## GAMES cont.

Fashion Show cont.
14. No fashion show would be complete without a wedding fashion. Here comes the radiant bride now. Isn't she beautiful in her gown of satin and lace (small pieces of ribbon and bows all over dress). This design features a sweetheart neckline (boxes of sweetheart soap around neck) and of course a train (small toy train hanging from waist in back). selected an open crown feather hat (Indian feathers) and fingertip veil (pieces of lace on each finger) to complete her bridal costume. , is the groom here? Do you think we could persuade him to come out? (Applaud).
15. Her he is! (with another person behind with a toy gun and a man's het on). And what a handsome groom in his ton hat (a headband with a small toy top on head), white tie (large bow tie made out of hesvy paper) bib, and tails (animals tails pinned to rear). (The groom -- she is wearing bib overalls, and com s in walking like a well dignified butler. Tee-shirt for white shirt.)

## Man, Gun, Lion

Two rows line up facing e ch other. There are three things one must know of. Man (signified by forefingers in shane of moustache), lion (signified by upraised hands), and gun (pointing hands). Each group huddles and chooses one of the three. At a given signal, each group again faces each other and gives the sign of their thing. In this game, man is dominant over gun, gun over lion, and lion over man. The team that has a signal 'dominant' over the other side wins. In case of a tie, no points for either side.

## Human Tic Tac Toe

One row on each side of elther on the floor or on the ground. Either side begins. Play it just like tic tac toe on paper.
nfitstide


Salty Dog Rag Record: Decca 27981
Formation: Couples in promenade position scattered about the floor.
All start on the right foot.

1. (Grapevine out and in)side, behind, side hop, side, behind, side, hop (progress forward) step, hop, step, hop, step, hop, step, hop, repeat
2. (Pull the girls across to the other side) fwd, fwd, fwd, hop (twirl) step, step, step, hop. (Join right hands for a wheel) step, hop, step, hop, step, hop, step, hop. Repeat.
3. (Heel step in place) right heel forward, together, left heel forward, together (with feet together) move heels out and in (pigeon toe fashion) stomp right, stomp left. (progress forward) step, hop, step, hop, step, hop, step, hop Repeat

Repeat entire dance.
Patty Cake Polka Record: Any good polka
Formation: double circle, men on inside, partners facing. Start on man's left and lady's right foot.
DANCE

1. Heel, toe, Heel, Toe Slide, slide, slide Repeat on man's right
2. Partners clap right hands

Clap own hands
Partners clap left hands Clap own hands partners clap both hands Clap own hands Clap own knees
3. Polka turn for four polka steps

Hillbilly Mixer Record: Hi Hat 801
Formation: Couples in semi-closed position, facint CCW around the circle. Start on the man's left and the lady's right foot. DANCE

1. Walk, walk, step close step Repeat beginning on right foot
2. Side point, side point, side point, side point (away and together from partner, face partner on last point and join both hands)
3. Side, together, side, swing (right foot swings across left foot) Repeat starting on the right foot
4. Back away from partner four steps
5. Walk forward four steps to the dancer to the right of your partner

Repeat dance with new partner.

Music: Stepping out Record:
Rhythm: 4/4

Formation:Double circle
Position: two-hand, men's back to center Footwork: All on the left foot.

Description
Step on left foot, brush right foot forward, brush right foot back across left instep, brush right poot,forward. Step to the side with the right foot, cross the left foot behind, step to the side with the right foot, cross behind with the left foot. Repeat starting on right foot.

With four slow steps (two Cts to each step) turn left in a small circle until both the man and lady are facing counterclockwise around the circle.

Step on left foot, brush right foot forward, brush right foot back across lef't instep, brush right foot forward. Stamp three times in place, left-rightleft.

Facing counter-clockwise repeat the above. The grapevine will start with both partners moving out, then back in. On the turn, end again facing coun-. ter-clockwise around the circle.

Walk forward with four slow walking steps.

Step forward with the left foot on count one. On counts two, three, and four, make a small circle on the floor with the right foot. Stamp three times in place, right-left-right.
repeat
End turn with men's backs to the center.



Music: Teton Mountain Stomp
Record: Windsor 4615-A
Rhythm: 4/4

Formation: Double Circle
Position: Two-Hand
Footwork: Opposite


Music: The Third Man Theme Record: Vac Gregor 6445 Rhythm: 4/4

Formation: Single Circle Position: Hands Joined Footwork: All on left foot

| Measures | Steps | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-2 | Slide \& Clap | Step siede with foot, close right to left foot. Repeat two more times. Clap on count 3 of the second measure. |
| 3-4 | Slide \& Clap | Repeat measures 1 \& 2 to the right. |
| 5-6 | Hand claps | Clap right hand to right knee, clas both hand together, clap left hand to left knee, clap both hands together, clap right hand to right knee, clap both hands together, clap both hands to the knees. Each clap gets one count except the last which gets two. |
| 7-8 | Turn \& Clap | Turn once around to the left in four steps. Clap both hands to the knees, then the hips, then togethe |

Note: This dance may be made more interesting by imitating various activities when doing the slide and clap. These might be playing a violin, doing the hula, playing the drums, shooting a gun, etc.

Music: Any March Record: -.-

Formation: Line
Position: Single file
Footwork: All on the left foot.

Partner pairing: Coming towards the front of the hall, the men go to their left and the girls to their right and continue around the sides of the hall until they meet at the back of the hall where they join as partners; the first man with the first girl, the second man with the second girl etc. They then come towards the front in a double line of couples.

Skin the snake: The line of couples all turn left. The first couple does an about face and forms an arch with the other couples following after they have duck under the arches following them and lead the line out when they come to the end of the arches. Note: When the couples do the about face they turn individually and do not change sides of the line.

Build-up:
The couples come down the center of the hall. Upon reaching the end of the hall one couple goes left and the next goes right etc. When they meet at the other end of the hall, they come up to the front in lines of four. Then the lines of four go alternate directions as did the couples. When the lines of four meet they come down in eights. This process may be continued as desired, restricted. only as time and room may limit.
Note: If the lines are made as long as possible and then stopped just as the first comes to the head of the hall, this makes an excellent formation for announcements, or they may be asked to be seated for recreational linging or a program etc.

| Music: Spanish Flea | Formation:Single Circle |
| :--- | :--- |
| Record: A\&M 792 | Position: Individual |
| Rhythm: $4 / 4$ | Footwork: None (use hands) |

Start with the left foot forward and the weight on the right foot.

Measures
Step
Description

1-4 Rhythm Bunce slightly on the right leg tap the left toe.

5
Clap

Miss

7
Fists

Elbows

9-1

11-12 Twirl the rope

13-14 Swim

15-16
Chub-Clap

17-18 Hitch-Hike
Clap both hands to right hip twice, then clap hands togehter.

Pass right hand over left fist twice, then pass left hand over the right fist twice.

Hit fists togehter twice with the right fist on top, then twice with the left fist on top.

Hit right elbow with the left fist twice, then hit the left elbow with the right fist twice.

Pass both hands to the right side, then up to shoulder level, pass one hand on each side, then back up pass both hands to the left side, then back up, and finally pass one hand on each side and back up.

Twirl right hand above head as if twirling a rope. (four conts) repeat with the left hand.
Note: The second, third and fourth times through the left hand twirls for four counts.

Imitate the action of swimming for eight counts.

With both feet togehter, chug backwards on the first count and clap on the second count. Repeat three more times.
"Hitch-Hike" with the right hand for four counts then with the left hand for four counts. (Cont.)

19-20 The Bug Grab with left hand as catching a bug.
(two counts) Put bug on right hand (two counts). Smash bug with left hand (two counts). Blow away bug. (Two counts).

Repeat dance three more times. At the end of the last time, do the rhythm step for five counts then hands twice.

I LOVE YOU MORE AND MORE EVERY DAY

## INTRO-CLOSER

You join your hands and circle round the ring. Now you circle left around the ring you go then face your corner, left allemande the corner a right left grand around the ring you roam.

You meet you maid and promenade beside her you take her home and there you're gonna swing and whisper as you walk along beside her I love you more and more every day.

## FIGURE

Head ladies chain, go straight across the ring now then chain them back, it's right home they go. You face your corner, and do-sa-do that lady you come back home and swing your own sweet girl.

Well join yor hands circle left around the ring now you swing your corner lady once or twice around and then you promenade and whisper ther beside her I love you more and more every day.

Note: Pis is not the call which comes with the record. This is my own version simplified for beginners.
" Her dancing I fear, far from divine.
She's light on her feet, but heavy on mine."

Music: Any Hash Record Record:---
Rhythm: $2 / 4,4 / 4$, or $6 / 8$

Formation: Single circle Position: Individual Footwork: Does not matter

## CALL

Part A | Join your hands in a great big ring. |
| :--- |
| Circle to the left like everything |
| then circle right - you're going wrong |
| circle right don't take all night. |
| Face your partner, do-sa-do |
| it's back to back on a heel and toe |
| it's corners all for a left allemande |
| then swing your honey to beat the band. |
|  |
| Swing her high and swing her low, |
| swing your gal in calico |
| then promenade around the ring |
| while the rooseters crow and the birdies sing |
|  |
|  |
| (Repeat part as desired) |

Part B Well, promenade Go anywher,
anywhere, I don t care.
Find one more couple oircle up four
Two couples together in the middle of the floor

Circle left, around I say circle left in the usual way it's the big foot up and the little one down make the big foot jar the ground

Then face two and do sa do Go all the way round the other guy's gal then step right up and swing that sal then steal that girl and promenade.

The first requerement of any teaching is for the instructor to completely understand what he is going to teach. Therefore, the square dance instructor must not only know the individual movements he will present, but he must not only know a sequene which-may be used to have the dancers practice the movement. The following is a minimum which a recreational leader should kow successfully teach even the most elementary dancer.

1. The square formation and its parts(partner, corner, heads sides, couples, $1,2,3, \& 4$ )
2. Swing
3. Allemande left
4. do-sa-do
5. promenade
(oh Johnny)
6. Ladies or men promenade inside the ring.
7. Allemande right
8. Right and left grand (Alabama Jubilee)
9. Ladies chain
(Coming round the mountain)
(Just because)
10. Lead right and circle four, then pick up two-circle six, pick up two - circle eight. (Hot time in the old town tonight)

The names in parenthesis are singing calls which might be used at that point in the programm. There is a very good long play album, "The fundamentals of square dancing", called by Bob Ruff of whittier, california, which is intended for beginner dancers. It assumes that there will be a teacher to demonstrate the calls to be used, but that the teacher may not be a caller himself. There is a guide sheet which gives the sequence to be used in the demonstration. This record is available by asking for record number LP 6001 from

> Sets in order Robertson 462 North Blvd.
> Los Angeles, Cal. 90048

The company listed above is the outstanding authority in the county today on square dancing and would be glad to answer any questions about obtaining any materials an square dancing. They also publish the leading square dance magazine.

If the above record is not used, then use the figure on the record you are going to use as a guide to the demonstration and the walk thru. Be sure to use the simpler calls first. It is wise to try to choose records that have many of the calls already learned on them so as to not have too much time spent teaching. The aid of the suggestions of an experienced square dancer or caller would help in this selection. The sequence of movments given at the first is a good teaching sequence if one wishes to use the records listed. The records are standard ones and should be available for many years. They 7. +or in the senvence I would use them, but this is by
"The Grasshopper," as most students know this dance, is another introduced in this country by Vyts Beliajus. This, like so many Lithuanian dances, is an occupational dance-telling a harvest story. The two step portrays the romancing of the grasshoppers as they move through the rye.

PRONUNCIATION: Zhyo-ghyo-lis.
Nationality: Lithuanian.
RECOR: Folkraft F1052B(2/4time).
Steps: Grasshopper, two-step, two-step balance
Formation: Two sets of 3 people facing each other, $M$ in center with arms around waists of $W$ on each side. $W^{t}$ s inside hand on $\mathrm{M}^{1} \mathrm{~S}$ shoulders.

PATTERN IN BRIEF:
Chorus (grasshopper step).

1. Elbow swing and change sides. Chorus.
2. W slide across. Chorus
3. Arches: $\mathbb{M}$ to $R$ side, $W$ arch across and back. Choras
4. Trio arch: R hand high, LW under. Chorus
5. Circle 3, I and R. Chorus.
6. Circle 6, L and R. Chorus.

## PATTERN

## Meas

1-8 Chorus. Grasshopper step: All start with $R$ ft, step fwd with 2 two-steps. Finish the second by bending the L knee in a fwd dip. Starting with R ft, do 2 two-steps bwd, ending with a dip. As dip fwd, the body leans fwd. As you dip bwd, the body leans back. Repeat meas 1-8.

## Meas:

9-12 W on $M^{\prime}$ s $R$ moves into center, hooking $R$ elbows to turn one and one-half times and change sides. This takes 4 Twosteps. W on $M^{t} s L$ and $M$ do two-step balance in place (step $R$, change weight, step $L$, change weight).

13-16 Repeat meas 9-12, with $W$ on $M^{\mathrm{t}}$ s $L$ changing sides.
II
1-8 Chorus
9-12 $W$ on $M^{t}$ s $R$ side face $M$, slide back to original position passing opposite lady back to back. $M$ and $I W$ two-step balance. 13-16 Repeat meas 9-12, with L-hand W sliding to original place. (Cont.)

## 1-8 Chorus

9-12 Move to $R$ as though standing on side of a square. ( $M$ slides in front of $R W$ e lides.) $W$ join hands (inside) and change sides with $W$ in set $\# 1$ making an arch as $W$ in set \#2 dive under the arch. Turn in toward your partner and two-step back to place with $W$ in set 陆2 making the arch. M two-step belance for 4 , then slide back to place.

## IV

1-8 Chorus
9-12 4 two-steps. M makes arch with $R$ W high, L W goes under as $W$ cross in front of $\mathbb{M} . \mathbb{M}$ follows $L W$ under arch and the set is facing out.

13-16 Repeat meas 9-12, with $L$ hand high and $R W$ under, $M$ follows R W and set faces center again.

V
1-8 Chorus
9-12 Join hands in a circle of 3 and move CW with 4 two-steps. 13-16 Reseve circle of 3 and move CCW with 4 two-steps.

VI
1-8 Chorus
9-16 Join hands in a circle of 6, moving CW with 4 two-steps. Reverse for 4 two-steps and and by swinging arm fwd and up and yelling HEY.

Hints for Learning
This dance can be memorized in pairs. In the first two figures, the ladies change sides. The next two figures are arch figures. The last two are circle.

## OSLO WALTZ

Michael and Mary Ann Herman introduced this old-time English walts to the United States where it has become known as the "goodnight" waltz. It is used often as the final number on a program, because it gives friends an opportunity to bid farewell.

Record: Folk Cancer MH3016(3/4time).
Steps: Waltz, waltz balance.
Formation: Single circle of couples facing center, $W$ on $R$. (Cont.)

PATTERN IN BRIEF:

1. Waltz balance and $W$ moves CCW around circle.
2. Waltz balance toward center and turn, then toward wall and turn.
3. Step-draw.
4. Walty turn in ballroom position.

## PATTERN

Meas
1-8 Introduction, no action
I
1-2 Waltz balance fwd and back, W begin with R ft, $M$ with L. With 2 waltz steps in place, $M$ takes $W$ on $L$ side and brings her across in front of him to $R$ side. W takes 2 waltz steps as she turns $R$ a full turn toward $M$ as she changes sides.
5-16 Waltz balance three times. On the 4 th time, $W$ faces $M$ and takes dance position, $M$ facing LOD.

## II

1-2 Ballroom position, balance toward center and away from center, $M$ begin with $L$ ft, $W$ with $R$.
3-4 Turn away from partner, one full turn, M turn $L$ and $W$ turn $R$ with 1 waltz step and 2 walks.
5-8 Repeat meas 1-4, balancing away from center of circle, then toward center. End with $M$ turning $R$ and $W$ turning L with one waltz step and 2 walks.
9-12 Join hands with partner, shoulder height. M begin with L ft, W with $R$, take 2 step-draws toward the center of the circle, then 2 step-draws away from the center.
13-16 In ballroom dance position, take 4 turning walty steps moving CCW, turning CW. On fourth waltz, open up to single circle and repeat dance from the beginning.

## Hints for Learning

The American waltz often confused with our popular two-step. When waltzing, the student should be aware of the foot closing on 3, rather than on 2 as in the two-step. The Landler waltzused in many of our European dances-uses a down-up-up, or flat toe-toe motion, while the American waltz moves fwd, side, close.

Tant' Hessie, a South Afrian dance meaning "Aunt Ester's white horse", was presented at the University of the Pacific Folk Dance Camp in 1962 by Huig Hofman of Antwerp, Belgium.

Record: Folkraft 337-006B (2/4 time).
Formation: Double circle, partner facing, $M$ on the inside. Steps: Walk and buzz-step turn.

Pattern in Brief

1. Walk fwd 4 (R shoulder), walk back 4 to place.
2. Walk fwd 4 ( $L$ shoulders), walk back 4 to place.
3. Do-sa-do(pass $r$ shoulders) with 8 walking steps.
4. Do-sa-do(pass L shoulders) with 7 walking steps. On 8, step L and yell Hey.
5. In shoulder-waist swing position, turn for 16 steps, using dip down on $R$, up on $L$.
Repeat entire dance, moving $L$ to a new partner.

## MAYIM, MAYIM

Mayim, Mayim, which means "water, water" is danced the world over, according to a statement by Rickey Holden after his tour around the world. The dance depicts the significance of water in the dry land of Israel.

PRONUNCIATION: Ma-yeem. Nationality: Israeli
Record: Folkraft 1108A (4/4 time). Steps: Grapevine, run, tap-step.
Formation: Single closed circle facing enter, hands joined and held low.

Pattern In Brief

1. Grapevine.
2. Begin $R$, move to center with 4 runs, back out 4. Repeat
3. Move CW, 4 runs, face center on ct 4.
4. Tap toe and clap.

Repeat entire dance.

## 



## Take Time

## To Т НАМК

It is the source of power. TO WORK

It is the price of success. TO PLAY

It is the secret of perpetual youth. TC READ

It is the foundation of wisdom. TO DREAM

It is hitching our wagon to a star TC BE FRIENDLY

It is the road to happiness. TU LIVE AND BE LOVED

It is a privilege from God TO LAKH

It is the music of the soul TOGNE

Time is too short to be selfish TO WORSHIP

It is the soul's greatest need TO PRAY

It is the greatest pour on earth.
WHEN YOU PL LAN ACEREMONJAL

It will be more meaningful to both planners and final participants if it is original. One ceremonial would be truly fitting only one time because ideally, it would come being as a creative experience of a planning group out of the situation in which they find themselves and the situation would never again be repeated in exactly the same way with the same people.

We use ceremonials in order to recognize, or minister to the need for spiritual expression that is in each of us, and somehow, after a day that is full of fun and activity it seems fitting to take a few minutes to think of the nice things that have happened and together, finish the day. Ceremonials provide an opportunity to symbolize our deeper feelings about ourselves and our group, usually with verbalization of these feelings by people in the ceremony.

Perhaps the most importand leadership quality necessary in planning a ceremonial is the ability to let the group work with ideas in discussion, until one idea "clicks" and everyone can see that this one is right, and this way is best. Quite often it'll take lots of discussing and there ll be much group frustration before the right one comes along. It would be so easy to pass out little "speeches" to everyone and certainly this is done often and can be impressive. But, how much more meaningful the ceremony, no matter how short, that originates on the spot from the real feelings of the people who are planning.

Ceremonies need not be only serious, but can be fun and light in nature, and still transmit the desired thoughts. Perhaps the most important single quality necessary to the planning group is sensitivityboth to the needs of the entire group who will see the ceremony and in planning the details of the ceremonial so that the desired effect can be achieved in the best possible way.

Some questions to ask:

1. What does the group desire to express in the ceremony? Too many thoughts will be ineffective. What is the best way to say it?
2. How best can the transition from the evening ${ }^{\prime}$ s activities into the ceremonial be made, in order to change mood smoothly?
3. Where is the best place to hold the ceremony? The entire group can be moved without too much effort if another setting is desirable. (cont.)
4. What is the best way to symbolize the message?
5. How can we make the most of group feoling in the setting and in the positioning of the group in relation to the speaker and focal point of ceremonial?
6. How to best dramatize the ceremonial? Lights, water, maio, and any other props aro possibilities-- nothing noed be excluded, and don ${ }^{\text {T}} \mathrm{t}$ stick just to candles, bocause they ${ }^{\text {r }} \mathrm{re}$ the most commond
7. What would be a fitting closing for the ceremonial? Don't forget that not only must the ceremony finish, but the group needs to know what to do next... refreshmonts, go to bon, go hone, or stay and sing for awhile.

Ceremonials are not just seen or heard or spoken, ceremonials are a feeling deep within a person that he can live and love in a worthwhile way and that this day has been a good one. And the most wonderful thing, perhaps, is that one knows that he is sharing this feeling together with the people around him as they sing the closing song.

You have seen, heard, and felt the ceremonials we have created at this Chatcolab. They are reproduced here for enjoyment in reroading and remombering, but we hope that you'll just take the feeling and leave the words and help others to discover the joy of dang their own, unique, ceremonials.

Gloria Johnson

THE BUWIIHESS OF THE DAY
Patience Strong

> It's just the way we carry though The business of the day That makes and molds the character, The things we do and say; The way we act when we are vexed; The attitude we take; The sort of pleasures we enjoy; The he kind of friends we make.
> It's not the big events alone That make us what we are; And not the dizzy moments when We re swinging on a star; It's just the things that happen as Along the road we plod; The little things determine what We're really worth to God.
THENE:
MESSAEE:

SETTING:
tRANSTIGUAL TERTL
$\operatorname{CONER}$ IF FLCIS

NETJIG THE GMCD:

D: AMTIC EFEETS

HSCH PGIT

PRTJCIINTS

NARRATION:

ENODNG:

WRK DETALLS:

## Seeting:

All labbers were seated on benches that made a large circle on the floor of Stranabrook Hall. On a table in the center of the circle stood five candles -- e large one in the middle surrounded by four smaller ones. The hall was darkened. Three songs were sung as transition from party to ceremony.

## Lighting of the large central candle:

This main candle, which has come to be a symbol of Chatcolab, was made from was accumulated from candles used in the past 18 years of the lab. As we begin the 19th. session of Chatcolab, this candle (just as it is made from bits of was accumulated and passed on) symbolizes experiences accumulated and passed on. As the candle is made up of the various waxes, so is the lab made up of all the people attending. No one bit of wax would be in itself sufficient for a candle, yet the candle would not be complete without all of them. By the same token, the leb is not whole without having the contribution of each one who is here.

First of the supporting candles lighted: (Symbolizing ideas)
"In the beginning was the logas or the idea", this is a quote from the Gospel of John. Since the beginning the capacity to formulate and use ideas has been a unique human characteristic. When man become able to create ideas, he began to carve the image of mankind. Motivation, past experiences, knowledge, ability and communications were the tools he used. May the labbers here have an overflowing of ideas from the creative springs within themselves to share with each other during this week.

Second supporting candle lishted: (Symbolizing knowledge)
This candle I light represents knowledge. We come to Chatcolab, most of us, to get some specific knowledge which is available in crafts, singing, dancine, nature, and the many other things people here can share. However, to me there are other kinds of knowledge that is important. First is a knowledge of other people a.t a depth to which we don't get to know them at home, but is possible in this unique atmosphere here at Chat. Second is knowledge of ourselves. We go home knowing ourselves better, and knowing that we, too, have somethinc valuable to contribute to others.

## Third supporting candle lighted: (symbolizing humor)

Probably for as lone as man has been able to cope with abstract ideas, he has recognized that humor is a catalyst in human relationships. We know for certain this realization dates back as far as any written records left by men of previous ages.
(cont.)

Humor is the feeling within that makes us derive enjoyment from whatever we do. It is that state of living that makes it easier for us to eccept ourselves and to win agreeableness from others. The outward expression of humor within is a honest smile. As a burly Scotsman once expressed it, "Ye cnna hit a man that has a smile on his face." It is indeed difficult to be irritated by anyone wearing a smile. Smiles are much in order here at Chat.

## Fourth candle ( Symbolizing friendship)

We are friends here or soon we will be. I recall the first time I attended Chat. On the first morning I got up and wandered out on the ground, not quite sure whether I would fit in here or not. About that time a couple of ladies hailed me. They were cheerful, most friendly and in need of help. I felt right at home from there on. I hope come to feel likewise.

## Leader in conclusion:

The large candle I lighted at first stands for the sharing of ideas, knowledge and humor in friendship. People are always doing that here. When you registered, you were given a copy of our new Chatcolab songbook. Two people shared a lot with us when they took the time to compile the songs, design the cover and to make arrangements for having the songbooks printed. Will Alura Dodd and Vernon Burlison please step up here. (They did) Alura and Vernon were the committee that selected the songs. Alura designed the songbook cover. To each of you I present a copy of the songbook in token of the whole lab's appreciation for your effort that gave us our own book of songs especially selected for our group.

So our ceremony closes with emphasis again on the importance of our sharing our ideas, knowledge and humor in friendship. The success of our lab depends upon this.

There were several group songs by candlelight before the labbers left the hall to "Sing Your Way Home."

## BY OUR STAIRS (Olive Schreiner)

When we lie down worn out, Other men will stand, young and fresh. By steps that we have cut they will clinb; By the stairs that we have built they will mount. At the clumsy work they will laugh; And when the stones rool they will curse us. But they will mount, and on our work; They will climb, and by our stairs! No man liveth to himself, And no man dieth to himself.

## Introduction or Setting:

The ceremony was intended to relate to the theme of the party that preceded it. "Would You Believe My New Image?" and to the theme of the lab. Also, it was intended that the content und symbolism of the ceremony should summarize (from the ceremony committee's view point) some of the major truths of life already made abvious by the lab.

At the close of the party some songs were sung for quieting effect. Then the labbers were led without lighting to the darkened softball diamond and formed in a large semi circle facing uphill. Four torches were ready for lighting. They were arranged in a row about 12 feet apart, extending uphill from the crowd. Below the line of torches the ceremonial fire was ready to be lighted.

## Part 1 (As the first torch was ignited)

This stands for TRUST. Your experience coming out here demonstrated the trust you had in your leader and the man in front of you. Even though you didn't know where you were going you had to trust your leader to take you to the ceremony site. This trust, also, activitated through in the experience you had this morning in passing the man around the ciracle. In the circle, this is much as life itself. There are times when the affairs go fairly smooth, with speed and ease; then there are times that are rough, slow uneven, and even uncomfortable.

Part 2 (As the second torch was lighted)
Besides trust, we must have a GOAL. Goals give a direction to our life. From the time we are small we dream of being a fireman, nurse, or cowboy. As we grow older, we expand our ideals, and develop a wider range of ambition.

From the, we concern ourselves with the questions of marriage, education, loacation, occuption, and financial wellbeing.

We must have a goal to make our life full of purpose.
Part 3 (As the third torch is lighted)
This light represents VALUE
Value like trust and goals is a personal thing.
It is our judgement whether we find a thing a value, but it is the community of man that decides if your choioe of values are good.

Part 4 (Fourth torch is lighted)
Trust, goals, values -- these things are signified by the lights before this one. Our lab experience so far has emphasized that TRUST is one of the basic ingredients of human relationships. Without confidence or trust in oneself and in others, a person becomes a a loner, seriously hampered , for fillfillment in life. (cont.)

Goals, we must have, or our lives are without purpose. The sense of values one has determines how he strives or what means he uses to attain his goals. The light of the torch symbolizes the combination of trust of fellowman, worthwhile goals and a sound sense of values in life for full achievement and satisfaction or living to the level of one's capacity.

Part 5 (The ceremonial fire is lighted)
This fire symbolizes the highest achievement in life. Each individual of us desires worthwhile attainment, and such we achieve by using the four steps of attainment signified by the torches.

## Closing:

The labbers were directed to draw the semi-circle into a closed circle around the lighted fire. They then sang some songs appropriate for the mood: Each campfire lights anew, no men is an island, tell me why, and sing your way home.

## TUESDAY NIGHT CEREMONY

After a few tall tales, fabulous fables, and stories of interest, the ceremonial was heralded by the pesentation of sticks or cones to each person while lovely harmony of melodies echoed on the hills. The thought stick was introduced by leader who said that meditation and silence would prevail until someone decided that the moment had come to share a small thought, proverb, poem, philosophic fragment, or to share what Chatcolab had meant to them during the brief campfire ceremonial.

Then the quiet chanting of inspirational songs closed the evening ; and those retreating to camp hiked back down the hill while campers prepared some snacks and sang silly fun songs until midnight.

Theme "Friendship and Sharing"
Setting Dim lights, then none.
Transitional Period - moved from games into ceremony by joining arms and singing "The More We Get Together"

Creating the Mood Singing created a quiet mood -- "Make New Friends", "Kum Ba Yah"

High Point
With everyone still in a circle, Ruth Ann talked of friendship. Lloyd lighted the first candle and spoke of sharing. Each person in turn lighted the candle of their neighbor. They were asked to carry the light home with them still sharing with a new friend.

Participants Lloyd Mandeville and Puth Ann Tolman assisted by Kay Wilson
Narration - Friendship - Ruth Ann
Hown many friends did you have when you arrived the first night?, the second night? How many firends o you have tonight? Is there anyone who isn't your friend? What would Chatcolab be without friends? What would life be like without friends? This spirit of friendship from Chat can spread (Iloyd then came in)

Friendship and Sharing - Lloyd
Tonight at the ceremonial the feeling I tried to convey was that these candles represented friendship and sharing. Unlit candles had potential, but gave no light. When the first candle was lit it gave off light. As this candle lit the next candle, light was increased until the brilliance had grown many times.
This example of the candle carries over into our own lives. Here at this camp a lit candle met us as we arrived. Since that time it has been working to light the next and the next until here the camp glows from the brilliance of the light-us.
When we go home, let us work to light someone else's candle so they may light someone else's until the whole world glows with the brilliance of the light from the candles.

Ending We paused after lighting candles to think, then sang "Now the Day is Over"

## Thursday night Ceremony

In order to five labbers a chance to enjoy the lake, the smile of the woods at night, the stars and each other around a campfire, group singing made the ceremony.

A fire was built at the lake, cocoa taken down and singing just allowed to happen with no previous outline.

The anticipated Cardenal 1 Puff initiations provided $a$ : interest to call a member to return to the kitchen to watch.

## FRIDAY NIGHT CEREMONY

After the small parties, the entire group assembled at the wishing well and then walked to the lake where a fire burned.

Campers made a single outer circle, and the speaker formed an inside circle. One Song Kum Bu Yah Tawasi, George \& Gloria began a dialogue around people and their problem. - We've been talking about people all week, and still they seem like peculiar lot; they don ${ }^{1} t$ communicate, they don't understand each other, there are problems at home as well as at lab.

Then the following dialgues were presented:
Dialogue \# 1 Between two college students expressing intolerance for a boy with long hair and dark glasses.

Dialogue \# 2: Between a teenager and her mother miscommunication over lateness of daughter after date.
Dialogue \# 3: Between 2 teenager girls about another girl whom they do not want to learn to know.

Dialogue $\frac{\pi}{T} 4$ : A foreign guest in the U.S. explains how learning to know Americans changed his preconceived ideas.

Summary: further discussion between Tawasi and Gloria illustrating that: people are so concerned about themselves that they fail to understand that others are basically the same as they are. Their needs desires,fears are as important to them as anyone else ${ }^{t} \mathrm{~s}$. And that when 2 people can look beyond themselves to meet others, there can be communication sharing of ideas, and understanding at a deeper level.

So
lags - and suadenly 2 torches llame on each side of the lake and move toward each other meeting halfway and blasing together.

Songs: No man is an Island, Spirit of living God, Peace of the river.

The labbers go into the old rec hal to the soft sound of music playing within the hall.

The Cahtcalob candles, newly redone, are standing unlighted in front of a small fire in the fireplace. Labbers form almost a circle leaving the focal point without people.

Board-members of 1967 are introduced, new board-members are introduced and they move up to close the circle.

The Chatcolab candle are lighted:
Ideas
Friendship
Humour
Knowledge
Sharing (the large candle)
Labber form a friendship circle with arms extended and holding the hands of the people. One person removed on either side.

Then, when arms are lifted and put behind, everyone is on the inside circle, symbolizing the acceptance of people in the Chat circle.

Closing songs are song by the group.

I did some research, $n$ thing appropriate could I find
So, decided I'd give you a piece of my mind
My subject is HUMOR and I'm sure you'll agree
"Laughter really is the best nedicine"and the doses are free.
fit Chatcolab, we've lives to live
This life is none pleasant when humor we give
Hiunor puts us all at ease,
It makes us feel free to do as we please.
It's sonething we can take with us wherever we go
find ny onayen is when we neet again at Chatcolab. . in Idaho
The humor we've all experienced this year will again make our stay exciting and dear.

Ramona Ray

WORDS TO LIVE BY:
Do none than. TCICH - FEEL
Do more than $\angle C C K$-OBSERVE
Do more than RENG-GEJGRVE
Do more than HENK-LISTEN
Do more than LISTCN-unvicistivio
Do more than THINK-HONUEK
So more than Plair-int
Do more than TiLL Sill SOMCTHING
Do more than EXIST-LIVE

"Not so Reverent, but it sure regains their attention!"

# Theirg' ll Be Glad To,. Story by Lois Redman 

An elderly woman had a parrot. She asked three neighbon girls if one of them wanted to have it. Of course all three wanted it. So she told Anr to take the parrot home with hen for a week and teach it to say "Yood Morning" Ann put it in her noom and worked hand to teach it to say "Good Morning. When Ann's mother would say "Ann, please come help me," she would say: "Don't bother me." At the end of the week the parrot could say "Good Morning" just perfectly. Ann just knew she would get the parrot.
The second week Betty took the parrot home, and taught it to say "Good Afternoon." She put it in the living noom and worked hard to teach it to say "Good Afternoon." When her mother would call hen to help she would say: Wait a minute." At the end of the week the parrot could say "Good Afternoon" just perfectly. Betty just knew she would get the parrot.

The thind week carol took the parrot home and taught it to say "Yood Night." She put the parrot in the kttchen and worked hard to teach it to say rood night. When Carol's mother asked her to help her, she would say "II" ll be glad to." The parrot learned to say"good night" just perfectly, too.
(anol took the parrot back to th old lady, and she asked the parrot to speek. He could say all thrce iust perfectly" "Ann, help me" the old lady said, but the parrot said" Don't bother me." "The old lady said "Betty, you help me." but the parrot said "Wait a ninute." The lady said "Canol, help me." and the parrot said "I'll be glad to, Mother."

The Old Lady decided the parrot belonged to (anol, and told her she could have it. But finn nan to the parrot and said. Farrot, don't you unant to go home with me?" And the parnot said "Don't bother me." Betty asked the parrot if he didn't want to go home with her, and he said "Wait a minute.". Canol said "Parrot wouldn't you like to go home with mes" And the parrot said "I'U be glad to, Mothen."

## LJFE

THAT PERJCD CF TIME SPENT CN THE FACE LF THE EARTH

- in meditation and thinking what the hereafter has in stone for us. Is this your life?

CHATCOLAB is the place to find that life is fon the living, that the most important crecture on the face of the earth is Self, but that Self is nothing except when it is functioning in relation to other human beings. We are a part of everyone we come in contact with and as such, they become a part of us. How we behave is based on our past experiences which makes us a resenvoir of facts, and how we interpret them in view of others is the only way others can judge us.

## You Might to Well e

SMILING IS WISDOM
It's foolish to grumble And whimper all day. Look yonder, soc sunshine And laughter at play.
A little child's prattle, An aged man's smile, The raindrops from heaven Make living worthwhile.

Yes, smiling is wisdom, And like a smell wood It will blossom, flower, And scatter now seed.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { sulu- You're on Candid Camera. } \\
& \text { A smile can add a groat } \\
& \text { deal to one's face value. } \\
& \text { The only way to save } \\
& \text { face is to kep the } \\
& \text { lower ond of it closed-- } \\
& \text { but with the edges turned } \\
& \ldots \text { up. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## A SMILE

A smile costs nothing, but gives much. It onrichos those who receive, without making poorer those who give. It takes byte a moment, but the memory if it sometimes lasts forever. None is so rich or mighty that ho can get along without it, and none is so poor but that he can be made rich by it. A smile creates happiness in the home, fosters good will in business, and is the countersign of friendship It brings rest to the worry, cher, to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad, and is nature's best antidote for trouble. It cannot be bought, begged, borrowed, or stolen, for it is something that is of no value until it is given away. Give someone one of yours, as none needs a smile so much as he who has no more to give.
--Author Unknown.
=二==
MOTHER: "Where did you got that black oyer?" Son: "I was hit by a guiclod muscle."

The work of life goes sweotor
If you do it with a smile; The burden ${ }^{\text { }}$ s always lighter If you lift it with a smile. The sunny way and choory Is the way that seems the best.


A smile is the natural enemy of for.
Ono of the first things to do is smile. There is nothing so disarming or encouraging as a charming smile. It is tops in the beginning of friendship.

WHEN LIFE SEEMS JUST A DREARY GRIND
AND THINGS SEEM FATED TO ANNOY
SMILE-AND SAY SOMETHING NICE TO SOMEONE ELSE AND WATCH THE WORLD LIGHT UP WITH JOY. "It is not so much how for you go
as what you soc. It's not so much how panel you soc as what you learn foul what you soc. It's not so much how much you learn as what you do with what you learn from what you so as you go, whorovor you plan to go. (Mol Wheatley)
From "A Magazot" Worry is like a rocking chair Superior Optical Co. Los Angeles.
"It is not so much how far you go --it will give you something to do, but it won't got you
(Bishop Fulton J. Sheen.)
 anywhere.

Many $a$ men fails
because his train of thought is only a local.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { They suck vt all in, and jet it all } \\
& \text { backwoods. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Flowers leave a part of their fragrance in the hands the bestow them.

THAT YOU PUT OF TODAY YOU' LI PROBABLY -POT OFF TOMORROw: TOO:
iowede.ys, whatever is not worth saying is sung.
(Philae. Daily News)


Smell minds discuss persons Avoraço minds discuss events. Groat minds discuss ideas.

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## IE FRIENDS

> by Elizabeth Whitmone

My friends are little lamps: to me,
Their radiance warms and cheers my ways,
rind all the pathways dark and lone
Is brightened by their nays.
I try to keep them bright by faith
And never let them dim with doubt,
For every time I lose a friend,
A little lamp goes out.


Picture inspired by
Lawton Wood
done by
Gaby Anndt
T UGH THE NE HAS GUT US COZY
WE WANT TU SAY WERE NET TO BUSY
Office Hours -
All the time.



EVERYONE will agree that it is
DE 79 NAJELY HABGJ-FORMGNG

lone trip usually leads to anotheral see ya!

