

## ON MY HONOR (Investiture Ceremony)

This is a simple investiture ceremony that the girls will long remember. Girls form a horseshoe. Each girl will hold a fresh or artificial flower. The Leader or Co-Leader stands in the middle of the horseshoe. In front of the leaders is a table with three candles in a holder, a spoon or candle snuffer, a Girl Scout pin for each girl and an empty vase.

Leader: For several weeks we have been learning about what it means to be a Girl Scout. We have learned the Girl Scout Motto.

Girl #1: Our Motto is "Be Prepared"

Co-Leader: We have learned the Girl Scout Slogan.

Girl#2: Our slogan is "Do a good turn daily"

Leader: Most importantly, we have learned the Girl Scout Law.

Girls #3-12: Each say one part of the law.

Note: Write the motto, slogan, and the laws on note cards for the girls. If they

cannot read, then the leader reads all of the laws and the girls repeat in unison.

Co-Leader: Will the continuing members of our troop please come forward and renew their Girl Scout Promise.

Continuing Members come to the table and make their Promises together. They place the flower in the vase and receive the Girl Scout Handshake from the leader or Co-Leader.

Leader: Will the new members come forward.

New Members come to table:

The promise you are about to make has three parts.

On our table are three candles which we will light to help you remember your first day as a Girl Scout. Let us say the Girl Scout Promise.

Co-Leader lights 3 candles as girls say the promise.

Leader: Please come forward to receive your Girl Scout Pin.

New Girls: come up one at a time, place their flower in

the vase, go to the leader who pins on their pin, give the Girl Scout Handshake to the Leader and Co-Leader, and returns to the circle.

Troop: Sing, "When you make a Promise"

Leader: Now that you have made the Promise and received your pin, you are an official Girl Scout. Let's think for a minute about this lovely bouquet of Daisies. "Daisy" was the nickname of the woman who founded Girl Scouting in the United States. She loved her country, and the world and wanted every girl to be the best that she could be. I hope through our troop activities this year that you will have fun and learn to be the best you can be.



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### Special points of interest:

- Back to Troop
- 9/6 Labor Day
- 9/11 Patriot Day
- 9/25 National Museum Day
- 9/29 National Women' Health & Fitness Day
- 9/27—10/2 Banned Book Week
- National Apple Month

# Labor Day

## Labor Day: How it came About; What does it mean?

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a creation of the labor movement and is dedicated to the social and economic achievements of American workers. It constitutes a yearly national tribute to the contributions workers have made to the strength, prosperity, and well-being of our country.

### Founder of Labor Day

More than 100 years after the first Labor Day observance, there is still some doubt as to who first proposed the holiday for workers.

Some records show that Peter J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and a cofounder of the American Federation of Labor, was first in suggesting a day to honor those "who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold."

But Peter McGuire's place in Labor Day history has not gone unchallenged. Many believe that Matthew Maguire, a machinist, not Peter McGuire, founded the holiday. Recent research seems to support the contention that Matthew Maguire, later the secretary of Local 344 of the International Association of Machinists in Paterson, N.J., proposed the holiday in 1882 while serving as secretary of the Central Labor Union in New York. What is clear is that the Central Labor Union adopted a Labor Day proposal and ap-

pointed a committee to plan a demonstration and picnic.

### The First Labor Day

The first Labor Day holiday was celebrated on Tuesday, September 5, 1882, in New York City, in accordance with the plans of the Central Labor Union. The Central Labor Union held its second Labor Day holiday just a year later, on September 5, 1883.

In 1884, the first Monday in September was selected as the holiday, as originally proposed, and the Central Labor Union urged similar organizations in other cities to follow the example of New York and celebrate a "workingmen's holiday" on that date. The idea spread with the growth of labor organizations, and in 1885 Labor Day was celebrated in many industrial centers of the country.

### Labor Day Legislation

Through the years, the nation gave increasing emphasis to Labor Day. The first governmental recognition came through municipal ordinances passed during 1885 and 1886. From them developed the movement to secure state legislation. The first state bill was introduced into the New York legislature, but the first to become law was passed by Oregon on February 21, 1887. During the year four more states — Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York — created the Labor Day holiday by legislative enactment. By the end of the decade, Connecticut, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania had followed suit. By 1894, 23 other states had adopted the holiday in honor of workers, and on June 28 of that year,

Congress passed an act making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

### A Nationwide Holiday

The form that the observance and celebration of Labor Day should take were outlined in the first proposal of the holiday — a street parade to exhibit to the public "the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations" of the community, followed by a festival for the recreation and amusement of the workers and their families. This became the pattern for the celebrations of Labor Day. Speeches by prominent men and women were introduced later, as more emphasis was placed upon the economic and civic significance of the holiday. Still later, by a resolution of the American Federation of Labor convention of 1909, the Sunday preceding Labor Day was adopted as Labor Sunday and dedicated to the spiritual and educational aspects of the labor movement.

The vital force of labor added materially to the highest standard of living and the greatest production the world has ever known and has brought us closer to the realization of our traditional ideals of economic and political democracy. It is appropriate, therefore, that the nation pay tribute on Labor Day to the creator of so much of the nation's strength, freedom, and leadership — the American worker.

\*excerpt taken from United States Department of Labor

# National Museum Day

Spend some time exploring one of our cities famous museums. Discover what "SUE" actually is and how big she might be at the Field Museum.

Discover how to make a tornado or how deep the coal mine goes at the Science and Industry Museum.



Take a gander at the dolphins or the beluga whales as they parade in *Fantasea* or visit the moon jellies in Waters of the World at the Shedd Aquarium.

Visit the Du Sable Museum for an inside look into who Harold Washington was and what his legacy has left behind on the city of Chi-

cago.

There are many museums in and around our city. Plan a trip and learn something new. Attached is a list of free days for Chicago museums until the end of the year. Make sure to check with the museum for any updated dates and times.

# Calling All Astronauts

Calling all astronauts! Challenger Learning Center needs your help in mission control and on their spacecraft. Become an astronaut, an engineer, a scientist and a mission control specialist as you work together with your flight crew to complete a Rendezvous with a Comet Mission! Flight Directors will train you for your upcoming mission with a series of preflight activities. Once prepared, the specialists will apply for crew positions and train with their team members to prepare. During the mission you will test your decision-making skills, perform experiments in the spacecraft, analyze results in mission control to solve problems & handle emergencies, and communicate by alternative means during this innovative space-themed science and math hands-on experience.

**Dates:** September 11, 2010

**Time:** 9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m. Lunch is provided

**Level:** 5 - 8 grade

**Location:** Challenger Learning Center, 2300 173rd St., Hammond, Indiana

**Cost:** \$30 per girl

**Code:** 584 - May 1, 585 - September 11

## Chicago White Sox Fall Girl Scout Day

### White Sox vs. Tigers

**Date:** Saturday, September 18, 2010

**Time:** 3:10 P.M.

**Location:** U.S. Cellular Field

The White Sox have dedicated Saturday September 18th to the Girl Scouts. On this special day the White Sox would like to offer specialty priced tickets to all Girl Scouts and

their family and friends. As in the past, \$3.00 per each ticket sold through this program will go back to the Girl Scouts of Greater Chicago and Northwest Indiana.



**“On my Honor I will try to serve God and my Country”**



## Banned Book Week

\*Excerpt from American Library Association

Banned Books Week (BBW) is an annual event celebrating the freedom to read and the importance of the First Amendment. Held during the last week of September, Banned Books Week highlights the benefits of free and open access to information while drawing attention to the harms of censorship by spotlighting actual or attempted banning of books across the United States.

Intellectual freedom—the freedom to access information and express ideas, even if the information and ideas might

be considered unorthodox or unpopular—provides the foundation for Banned Books Week. BBW stresses the importance of ensuring the availability of unorthodox or unpopular viewpoints for all who wish to read and access them.

The books featured during Banned Books Week have been targets of attempted banning. Fortunately, while some books were banned or restricted, in a majority of cases the books were not banned, all thanks to the efforts of

librarians, teachers, booksellers, and members of the community to retain the books in the library collections. Imagine how many more books might be challenged—and possibly banned or restricted—if librarians, teachers, and booksellers across the country did not use Banned Books Week each year to teach the importance of our First Amendment rights and the power of literature, and to draw attention to the danger that exists when restraints are imposed on the availability of information in a free society.

SHOP NEWSLETTER

we're on the web  
[www.girlscoutsgscnwi.org](http://www.girlscoutsgscnwi.org)

The Girl Scout Leadership experience engages girls in discovering self, connecting with others, and taking action to make the world a better place.



## National Apple Month \*excerpt from US Apple Organization

Apples are one of the most popular, flavorful and healthful fruits grown in the world. Three-fourths of America's population, both young and old, name apples as one of their favorite fruits for snacking. They are also great with meals. Apples and processed apple foods are a great way to help children get the recommended five servings of fruits and vegetables daily, for their better health.

Apple growing is an important industry in America. The state of Washington ranks first in the number of bushels grown, followed by New York, Michigan, California and many other states. Worldwide, the United States ranks second to the People's Republic of China in apple production.

The first U.S. apple trees were planted by pilgrims in the Massachu-

setts Bay Colony. In the early 1800s John Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, traveled across the Ohio Valley carrying bags of apple seeds. As he ventured westward, he planted seeds and grew apple trees wherever he roamed to ensure that settlers living in the Western frontier would have nutritious apples to eat.

Today, the science of apple growing is called pomology. Over the years, many people have worked together to refine methods to produce the best tasting, best-formed apples possible. It takes about four to five years for apple trees to produce their first fruit. Apple trees are grown on farms, better known as apple orchards. In spring apple trees blossom with fragrant, sweet-smelling white flowers.

When the blossoms fall off the pollinated flowers, baby apples begin to grow in their place.

The apple crop is harvested in the fall, when the apples are fully grown and ripened. The nation's apple crop is picked from the trees by hand, then washed, packed and delivered by refrigerated trains and trucks to markets and grocery stores, or made into apple juice, apple cider, apple butter, applesauce and other nutritious apple foods.

About 2,500 varieties of apples are grown throughout the United States. The top 10 apple varieties are: Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Fuji, Granny Smith, Rome, McIntosh, York, Idared and Jonathan.



## Museum Free Days Now through December 2010

Please check with museums for schedule changes. Info taken from <http://www.chicagohotblog.com/chicago-museum-free-days>

### Adler Planetarium Free Days

The Adler Planetarium is open 9:30am – 6pm during the summer; 9:30am – 4:30pm otherwise;

Free Days 2010:

September 7, 13-17, 21, 28

October 5, 12, 19, & 26

November 2, 9, 16, 23, 30

December 7, 14, 21

### Art Institute of Chicago Free Days

The Art Institute of Chicago is free to the public every Thursday evening from 5pm-8pm.

Free Days 2010: Every Thursday evening 5pm-8pm.

### Brookfield Zoo Free Days

The Brookfield Zoo offers free admission to all U.S. Armed Forces active military and reservist personnel.

### Chicago Children's Museum Free Days

The Chicago Children's Museum is open every day except Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Location: 700 East Grand Ave at Navy Pier

Hours:

Daily 10am-5pm

Thursday evenings 5-8pm

Free Days 2010:

Free for everyone – Every Thursday evening, 5-8pm

Free for ages 15 and under – First Sunday of every month

### Chicago History Museum Free Days

The Chicago History Museum is free to the public every Monday, 9:30am-4:30pm.

Location: 1601 North Clark Street. (Clark & North Ave)

Free Days 2010: Every Monday, 9:30am-4:30pm;

### DuSable Museum of African American History

The DuSable Museum is free on the first Saturday of every month. 10am to 5pm. For BANK OF AMERICA card holders only.

Location: 740 East 56th Place, Chicago

Free Days 2010:

September 4th

October 2nd

November 6th

December 4th

### Field Museum Free Days

The Field Museum is Free (basic admission) on the Second Monday of every month, thanks to a donation from Target. Additional free days are also available.

Free Days 2010:

September: 13th, 15th, 16th, 21st, 22nd

October: 5th, 6th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 19th, 20th

November: 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 10th, 16th, 17th, 30th

December: 1st, 7th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 16th

### Lincoln Park Zoo Free Days

The Lincoln Park Zoo is free and open to the public 365 days per year. Generally open 10am-5pm.

Location: Lincoln Park Zoo is located off Lake Shore Drive at the Fullerton Parkway exit.

Free Days 2010: Free to the public 365 days per year.

### MCA Free Tuesdays

The Museum of Contemporary Art has Free Days every Tuesday. Special events every week. The museum is open 10am – 8pm on these free days.

Free Days 2010: Every Tuesday of 2010, 10am – 8pm.

### Museum of Contemporary Photography

The MoCP is CLOSED when Columbia College Chicago is closed, including: Thanksgiving Weekend: Thursday- Sunday

Location: Columbia College Chicago, 600 S. Michigan Ave

Hours:

Monday-Saturday, 10am-5pm

Thursday, 10am-8pm

Sunday, 12-5pm

Free Days 2010: The Museum of Contemporary Photography is Free every day of 2010

### Museum of Science and Industry

The Museum of Science and Industry is free (basic entry) to the public on various dates throughout the year.

The museum is open Mon-Sat: 9:30am-4pm; Sun: 11am-4pm; Omnimax-only tickets on Free Days are \$9 for adults, \$8 for seniors and \$7 for children. Normal prices apply for other features;

Free Days 2010:

September 7-14, 20-21, 27-28

October 4- 6

November 11

December 6

### National Museum of Mexican Art

The National Museum of Mexican Art is free every day. Closed Mondays.

Location: 1852 W. 19th Street, Chicago

Free Days 2010: Every Tuesday-Sunday.

### Nature Museum Free Days

The Chicago Nature Museum has "Suggested Donation Days" every Thursday.

Location: 2430 N. Cannon Drive in Lincoln Park, just north of the Lincoln Park Zoo.

Free Days 2010: Every Thursday, 9am-4:30pm;

### Shedd Aquarium Free Days

During Shedd Aquarium Free Days, general admission is free. Wild Reef admission is sold at a reduced rate.

The aquarium is open Weekdays 9am-5pm and Weekends 9am-6pm. [Click Here](#) to get a 2 for 1 pass to the Shedd (good through Jan 3, 2010).

Free Days 2010:

September 13-14, 20-21, 27-28

October 4-5, 11-12, 18-19, 25-26

November 1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30

### Swedish American Museum

The Swedish American Museum is free on the second Tuesday of every month. 10am-4pm.

Location: 5211 N Clark St, Chicago

Free Days 2010:

September 14

October 12

November 9

December 14