

Tie a square knot.

What is a square knot use for?

SCOUT

“Left over right. Right over left.”

A square knot is used to tie together two ropes of the same thickness.

The advantage of Scout knots is that they not only work well, but can be untied easily.

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SCOUT

Recite the Scout Oath or Promise.*

(3 Parts of Scout Oath are in parentheses.)

**some religions disallow taking 'oaths' outside their religion ... thus, the scout recites the Scout Promise.*

SCOUT

1. (God & Country) On my honor, I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout Law;

2. (Others) To help other people at all times;

3. (Self) To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

p.22-23

SCOUT

Recite the Scout Law.

SCOUT

A Scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent.

p.24-25

SCOUT

What is the Scout Motto?

What is the Scout Slogan?

Recite the Outdoor Code.

SCOUT

Be prepared.

Do a good turn daily.

As an American, I will do my best to be clean in my outdoor manners, be careful with fire, be considerate in the outdoors, and be conservation-minded.

p.25-26

SCOUT

Describe the Scout Badge.

SCOUT

1. Two stars = truth and knowledge.
2. Eagle & shield = freedom and the Scout's readiness to defend that freedom.
3. Scroll = turned up to show that a Scout smiles as he does his duty.
4. Knot = reminder to do a good turn daily.
5. Shape = like a compass, shows the right way in life 3 points = 3 parts of Scout Oath.

p.31

SCOUT

Recite the Pledge of Allegiance.

SCOUT

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

p.19

SCOUT

Demonstrate Scout sign, salute, and handshake.

SCOUT

Sign – arm out to your side at right angle, three fingers up, pinky tucked under thumb.

Salute – elbow out to your side, three fingers w/ tucked pinky, to eyebrow or brim of hat.

Handshake – shake left hands with Scouters. Shake right hands with non-Scouters.

p.20

SCOUT

What does it mean to show Scout Spirit?

Why is Scout Spirit important?

SCOUT

You show Scout Spirit by making the Scout Oath, Scout Law, Outdoor Code, motto, and slogan a part of your everyday life.

Scout Spirit is the whole reason we do Scouts ... to develop boys to grow up to be men of great character who are also well-prepared to avoid and face adversities.

p.30

SCOUT

What is the E.D.G.E. method and what does the acronym mean?

TENDERFOOT

It's how scouts teach others a skill.

- E - Explain how it is done.
- D - Demonstrate the steps.
- G - Guide learners as they practice.
- E - Enable them to succeed on their own.

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TENDERFOOT

What does the acronym S.T.O.P. mean in regards to what to do if you get lost while hiking?

TENDERFOOT

- S - Stay calm.
- T - Think.
- O - Observe.
- P - Plan.

p.282-283

TENDERFOOT

What are the three most common poisonous plants?

What is first aid for skin coming in contact with a poisonous plant?

TENDERFOOT

Poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac.

1. Wash with soap and water.
2. Rubbing alcohol, calamine lotion might help relieve itching.
3. Try not to scratch.
4. If serious, get medical help.

p.138-139

TENDERFOOT

In order, what are the first aid steps for someone choking and conscious (but they can't cough, speak, or breathe)?

TENDERFOOT

- Step 1. Stand behind, put one arm across chest, strike back with heel of hand five times.
- Step 2. Stand behind, put arms around waist, clasp hands together above naval but below rib cage
- Step 3. Thrust clasped hands inward and upward to pop loose object.

p.134-135

TENDERFOOT

What is first aid for simple cuts and scrapes?

TENDERFOOT

1. Wash with soap and water.
2. Apply antibiotic ointment.
3. Cover with sterile bandage.
4. Clean and rebandage each day.

p.136

TENDERFOOT

How can you prevent foot blisters?
What is first aid for blisters on the foot?

TENDERFOOT

1. Wear shoes that fit and are broken in.
 2. Change wet or sweaty socks.
 3. Cover hot spots with moleskin.
-
1. Don't pop blister (could get infected).
 2. Apply moleskin, cut larger than blister.

p.137

TENDERFOOT

What is first aid for nosebleeds?

TENDERFOOT

1. Sit and lean forward.
2. Pinch nose firmly but gently.
3. Apply pressure to upper lip.
4. If possible, hold cold pack against nose.

p.138

TENDERFOOT

What is first aid for minor burns or scalds?

TENDERFOOT

Hold burned area under cold water or compress something cool until there is little or no pain.

p.148

TENDERFOOT

How do you remove a tick?

TENDERFOOT

1. Gently pull until the tick comes loose.
2. Don't squeeze or jerk the tick.
3. Wash hands and skin with soap and water and apply antiseptic.
4. If a rash develops or flulike symptoms, see a doctor.

p.142

TENDERFOOT

What is first aid for spider bites?

TENDERFOOT

1. See a doctor as soon as possible.
2. Treat for shock.

p.142-143

TENDERFOOT

What is first aid for a venomous snake bite?

TENDERFOOT

1. Remove rings, jewelry before swelling.
2. Get doctor's care right away.
3. While waiting, wash the wound.
4. Have victim lie down with bitten limb lower than the rest of the body. Encourage victim to stay calm.
5. Treat for shock but don't elevate the affected limb.

p. 141-142

TENDERFOOT

What is first aid for a bee or hornet sting?

TENDERFOOT

1. Remove stinger by scraping it out with the side of a knife blade.
2. Don't squeeze the stinger.
3. Apply an icepack or something cold.
4. If someone has difficulty breathing, treat for shock and get immediate medical help.

p.143

TENDERFOOT

How do you prevent sunburn?

What is first aid for sunburn?

TENDERFOOT

1. Use sunscreen and apply thoroughly.
2. Wear long shirts and pants.
3. Wear a broad-brimmed hat.

1. Apply cool, damp cloth.
2. Stay out of the sun.

p.150

TENDERFOOT

What are the symptoms of frostbite?

What is first aid for frostbite?

TENDERFOOT

1. Pain, numbness
2. Grayish, white patches

1. Get out of the cold.
2. Place in warm (not hot) water or clothing/blanket until normal color returns.
3. Do NOT rub.
4. If severe, get medical help.

p.152

TENDERFOOT

Tie the following knots and explain what they're used for:

1. two half hitches
2. taut-line hitch

TENDERFOOT

Two half hitches is a knot that ties a rope to something (e.g., a canoe to a dock post).

Taut-line hitch is used to make a line tight and the tightness can be adjusted.

p.384-385

TENDERFOOT

Demonstrate how to whip the end of a rope.

What 'kinds' of ropes can be whipped?

Demonstrate how to fuse the end of a rope.

What 'kinds' of ropes can be fused?

TENDERFOOT

You can whip rope and cord made of manila, sisal, hemp, or other natural fibers.

You can fuse rope and cord made of plastic or nylon. Do not try to fuse ropes made of natural fibers. They will burn rather than melt.

p.380-381

TENDERFOOT

Know how to orient a map.

SECOND CLASS

1. Know what the symbols mean: a.) directions, b.) distances, c.) scale, d.) date, e.) colors, f.) contour lines, g.) longitude and latitude, h.) degrees/minutes/seconds, i.) UTM system.
2. With compass, orient the map for north.
3. Adjust for declination.
4. Look around for landmarks.

p.364-365

SECOND CLASS

What are the parts of a compass?

SECOND CLASS

1. Baseplate
2. Bezel
3. Scales
4. Direction-of-travel arrow
5. Magnetic needle
6. Orienting arrow and lines
7. Bearing index

p.361

SECOND CLASS

What are the 7 principles of Leave No Trace?

SECOND CLASS

1. Plan ahead and prepare.
2. Travel and camp on durable surfaces.
3. Dispose of waste properly.
4. Leave what you find.
5. Minimize campfire impacts.
6. Respect wildlife.
7. Be considerate of other visitors.

p.247-256

SECOND CLASS

What do you use a pocketknife for?
Explain how you care for a pocketknife.

SECOND CLASS

A pocketknife is a multipurpose tool with hundreds of uses.

Clean with water and soap.
Sharpening: 1.) hold blade at 30-degree angle against stone, 2.) push blade into stone as if slicing, or circular motion, 3.) sharpen other side in same manner.

p.402-404

SECOND CLASS

What do you use a camp saw for?

Explain how you use and care for a camp saw.

SECOND CLASS

Outdoor wood cutting.

1. Make an undercut, 2. saw top down, 3. use long, smooth strokes, let the weight of the saw pull the blade into the wood.

1. sheath saw when not in use, 2. carry with blade away, 3. replace dull blades.

p.404-405

SECOND CLASS

What do you use an ax for?

Explain how you use and care for an ax.

SECOND CLASS

Split firewood, clear fallen trees.

1. don't swing, drop the ax to the wood, 2. keep feet clear of path, 3. wear gloves and eye protection, 4. sheath when not in use, 5. carry with blade away, 6. sharpen with file, 7. hand to other person with blade down, 8. earn the Totin' Chip.

p.406-409

SECOND CLASS

What are the steps of building a campfire?

How do you put out a campfire?

SECOND CLASS

1. Make safe fire site.
2. Gather tinder, kindling, and fuel wood.
3. Lay the fire.
4. Never leave unattended.

1. Splash with water, stir embers till cold out - should be able to touch with hand.
2. Scatter rocks, charcoal. Pick up trash.

p.412-415

SECOND CLASS

Know how to respect the U.S. flag.

SECOND CLASS

1. Fold the flag.
2. When to salute the flag.
3. How to hang a flag.
4. How to retire a flag.

p.72-76

SECOND CLASS

What are the four hurry cases?

SECOND CLASS

Within 15-20 seconds ...

1. Is the person breathing?
2. Is the heart beating?
3. Is there severe bleeding?
4. Are there signs of poisoning?

p.162

SECOND CLASS

What is the A-B-C-D first aid method for no breathing and/or no heartbeat?

SECOND CLASS

A - Airway: clear the airway, tilt back head, remove objects.

B - Breathing: look, listen, and feel, if no breathing, give two rescue breaths, then 1 every 3 seconds.

C - Circulation: Apply CPR

D - Defibrillation: a defibrillator machine can help the heart start beating normally again.

p.163-165

SECOND CLASS

What are the symptoms of hyperventilation?

What is first aid for hyperventilation?

SECOND CLASS

1. Uncontrollable, rapid breathing.
2. Anxious, dizzy, disoriented, fearful.

1. Talk quietly to the victim.
2. Encourage them to calm down and breathe slowly.
3. There could be a more serious medical condition. Victim should see a doctor soon.

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SECOND CLASS

What is first aid for severe bleeding?

SECOND CLASS

1. Use sterile bandage or clean clothing and apply direct pressure.
2. After bleeding stops, wrap bandage firmly, but don't cut off circulation.
3. Check every few minutes for pulse or numbness, adjust bandage accordingly.
4. Don't remove bandage if soaked, add more on top and keep applying pressure.

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SECOND CLASS

What are symptoms for ingested poisoning?

What is first aid for ingested poisoning?

SECOND CLASS

1. Nausea, stomach pain, vomiting.
2. Burns around the mouth.
3. Breathing could be abnormal.

1. Call poison control center:
1-800-222-1222 or 911
2. Treat for shock and monitor breathing.
3. Save vomit in bowl or plastic bag.

p.169-170

SECOND CLASS

What is first aid for an object in the eye?

SECOND CLASS

1. Encourage them to not rub it.
2. Remove contact lenses, if possible.
3. Ask person to blink eyes rapidly.
4. Flush eyes with clean water
5. If object will not wash out, cover injured eye with dry, sterile gauze pad and get medical help.

p.145

SECOND CLASS

What is first aid for a suspected rabid animal bite?

SECOND CLASS

1. Get immediate medical help.
2. Do not try to catch or kill the animal, unless necessary.
3. Call police, rangers, or animal control.
4. If bite was caused by a pet, write down owner's name, address, and phone number.

p.140

SECOND CLASS

What is first aid for puncture wounds?

SECOND CLASS

1. Flush with clean water to flush out bacteria, repeat several times.
2. Apply sterile bandage.
3. Get immediate medical help.

p.145

SECOND CLASS

What is first aid for a fishhook puncture wound?

SECOND CLASS

1. Wrap fishing line around bend of hook.
2. Gently push down shank to free barb from the injured tissue.
3. While maintaining pressure on the shank, give line a quick, sharp jerk. Be careful to not get snagged by hook.
4. Wash and bandage injury. Get immediate medical help.

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SECOND CLASS

What are the symptoms and first aid for first, second, and third degree burns?

SECOND CLASS

First: Painful, red. Cool with cold water until pain is gone.

Second: Painful, red, blisters. Don't pop blisters. Cool with cold water until pain is gone. Dry, protect with sterile gauze.

Third: Blackened, burned away. May not be painful. Do not remove clothing. Do not apply creams. Treat for shock. Get help.

p.148-149

SECOND CLASS

What are the symptoms for heat exhaustion?

What is first aid for heat exhaustion?

SECOND CLASS

1. Skin is pale and clammy from sweating.
2. Nausea and tired.
3. Dizziness and fainting.
4. Headache, muscle cramps, weakness.

1. Cool, shade. Feet up. Remove clothing.
2. Cool by applying wet clothes or fanning.
3. Sips of water.

p.150

SECOND CLASS

What are the symptoms for heat stroke?

What is first aid for heat stroke?

SECOND CLASS

1. Skin is hot to the touch.
2. Skin is red, dry or damp with sweat.
3. Rapid pulse and quick, noisy breathing.
4. Confused and irritated. 5. Unconscious.

Get cool fast! 1. Cool, shade. 2. Loosen & wet clothing, fan. 3. Wrapped icepacks in armpits/groin. 4. Sips of cool water.

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SECOND CLASS

What are the symptoms for shock?

What is first aid for shock?

SECOND CLASS

1. Restless, irritable
2. Weakness
3. Confusion, fear, dizziness
4. Moist, clammy, cool, pale skin
5. Quick, weak pulse
6. Nausea, vomiting
7. Extreme thirst
8. Shallow, rapid breaths

1. Call for help
2. Eliminate cause of shock
3. Lie down, feet up
4. Keep warm

p.170-171

SECOND CLASS

What are the symptoms for dehydration?

What is first aid for dehydration?

SECOND CLASS

1. Severe thirst
2. Dark urine
3. Tired, weak
4. Dry skin, chapped lips
5. Nausea, faint, loss of appetite
6. Headache, body aches, cramps
7. Confusion, dizziness

1. Drink fluids till urine is clear
2. Get to shelter, rest
3. Keep checking on them

p.147

SECOND CLASS

What are the symptoms for hypothermia?

What is first aid for hypothermia?

SECOND CLASS

1. Cold, numb
2. Uncontrollable shivering
3. Tired, unable to think straight
4. Makes poor decisions
5. Irritable
6. Stumbles, falls, loss of consciousness

1. Move to shelter
2. Drink warm liquids
3. Get into dry, warm clothes
4. warm water bottles, armpits
5. watch, get help

p.152-153

SECOND CLASS

What are the 8 points of Safe Swim Defense?

1. Qualified supervision
2. Personal health review
3. Safe area
4. Response personnel (lifeguard)
5. Lookout (someone not swimming)
6. Ability groups
7. Buddy system
8. Discipline

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SECOND CLASS

SECOND CLASS

What are the four water rescue methods?

SECOND CLASS

1. Reach
2. Throw
3. Row
4. Go (with support)

p.196-198

SECOND CLASS

What are the three Rs for safety and protection?

SECOND CLASS

1. Recognize – anybody could be a child molestor, be aware of abusive situations.
2. Resist – Say “no,” Don’t be afraid to run away, scream, or cause a commotion.
3. Report – any molestation or attempts to parents or trusted adults.

p.65

SECOND CLASS

What are the six factors for choosing a campsite?

SECOND CLASS

1. Safety
2. Size
3. Water
4. Stoves and campfires
5. Privacy
6. Permission

p.300-301

SECOND CLASS

What is the 3-pot cleanup method?

SECOND CLASS

1. Wash pot – hot water with a few drops of biodegradable soap.
2. Hot-rinse pot – clear, hot water.
3. Cold-rinse pot – cold water with sanitizing tablet and a few drops of bleach.

p.327-328

SECOND CLASS

What are the methods for finding directions without a compass at night?

Briefly describe how each works.

FIRST CLASS

1. North Star method – push a two-foot stick in the ground, hold a shorter stick behind and site the tops at the north star. The straight line formed by the sticks points north.
2. Constellation method – Find the Big Dipper constellation. Two stars at the end of the pan point up to the North Star. The North Star also starts the handle of the little dipper.

p.368-369

FIRST CLASS

What are the methods for finding directions without a compass during the day?

Briefly describe how each works.

FIRST CLASS

1. Watch method – small stick, line up with hour hand, half-way from 12 points S.
2. Shadow-stick method – stick in ground aimed at sun, shadow that grows points E.
3. Equal-length shadow method – in a.m., 3 ft. stick, draw circle with string, stick where shadow touches circle, in p.m., another stick on circle, line between is E-W

p.370-371

FIRST CLASS

What are the food groups according to the USDA food pyramid?

FIRST CLASS

1. Grains
2. Vegetables
3. Fruits
4. Fats and oils
5. Milk and dairy
6. Meat, beans, fish, nuts

p.102-105

FIRST CLASS

Tie a timber hitch. What is it used for?

Tie a clove hitch. What is it used for?

FIRST CLASS

Dragging a log across the ground. It's also used to start the diagonal lashing.

Used to start and end most lashings.

p.386-387

FIRST CLASS

When do you use a square lashing?
When do you use a shear lashing?
When do you use a diagonal lashing?
When do you use a tripod lashing?
When do you use a round lashing?
When do you use a floor lashing?

What are the parts of a lashing?

FIRST CLASS

1. Bind two poles at right angles.
2. Bind two poles as an A-frame.
3. Bind two poles at any non-right angle.
4. Bind three poles for a tripod or teepee.
5. Bind two poles side by side.
6. Bind many poles to make a floor.

7. Wrap, frap, spar (poles)

p.392-400

FIRST CLASS

Tie a bowline.

What is a bowline used for?

FIRST CLASS

“Rabbit goes up the hole, around the tree, and back down the hole.”

A bowline can be used for someone requiring rescue. It also be used to secure guy lines through the grommets of a tent or dining fly.

p.388-389

FIRST CLASS

What are 9 steps of BSA Safety Afloat?

FIRST CLASS

1. Qualified supervision.
2. Personal health review.
3. Swimming ability.
4. Buddy system.
5. Personal flotation equipment.
6. Skill proficiency
7. Planning.
8. Proper equipment.
9. Good discipline.

p.195

FIRST CLASS

What are the three guidelines you should follow when you go on the Internet?

FIRST CLASS

1. Don't respond to people or websites meant for adults or make you feel uneasy.
2. Don't share address, phone number, school name, or parent's work address or phone number.
3. Never meet anyone you contacted online without a parent.

p.51

FIRST CLASS

What is first aid for a head injury?

FIRST CLASS

1. If severe bleeding, call for help now.
2. If bleeding and conscious, apply clean cloth over wound and apply pressure.
3. Keep victim comfortable, wait for help.
4. Use triangular bandage when the entire scalp must be covered.

p.155

FIRST CLASS

What is first aid for sprains and strains?

Explain first aid for an ankle sprain while hiking and you still need to keep moving.

FIRST CLASS

Rest, Ice, Compression, Elevation (RICE).

1. If walking causes pain, don't walk further. Scouts can help with 2-person carry.
2. Stop and seek medical treatment if pain is constant or severe.
3. Give support by wrapping ankle, boot and all. Remove bandage when you arrive.

p.154-155

FIRST CLASS

Did you hear or feel a bone snap? Do you feel pain when you press on injured area? Are you unable to move the injured limb? If so, you may have a closed fracture.

What is first aid for a closed fracture?

Demonstrate the cravat bandage.

FIRST CLASS

1. Call 911 or emergency response number.
2. Treat hurry cases.
3. Protect spinal column by supporting head and neck in the position found.
4. Treat for shock, don't raise broken limb.

Triangular bandage: fold point to long edge. Fold 1-2 times to top edge. Tie square knots.

p.157

FIRST CLASS

What is first aid for an open fracture?

FIRST CLASS

1. Call 911 or emergency response number.
2. Treat hurry cases.
3. Protect spinal column by supporting head and neck in the position found.
4. Apply sterile cloth and direct pressure to control bleeding.
5. After an hour, clean wound with water.
6. Treat for shock, don't raise broken limb.

p.157

FIRST CLASS

Explain and demonstrate splinting ...

1. a lower-leg fracture.
2. an upper-leg fracture.
3. an upper-arm fracture.
4. a collarbone or shoulder fracture.
5. a lower-arm fracture.

FIRST CLASS

1. Splint from middle of thigh to past the heel.
2. Splint from heel to armpit. Serious Injury! Get help. Keep victim still, quiet. Treat shock.
3. Splint to outside upper arm. Use sling to hold up lower arm to keep from moving.
4. Use sling. Raise hand 3 inches above level. Tie upper arm against side of body.
5. Splint to hold hand and arm still. Use sling.

p.158-159

FIRST CLASS

Explain and demonstrate an arm sling.

Supports injured hand, arm, collarbone, or should by stabilizing it from further damage.

1. Support limb above and below the injury.
2. Check circulation (feeling, warmth, color)
3. Use triangular sling, tie with square knot.
4. Use 2nd triangular sling to stabilize more.
5. Recheck often for feeling, warmth, color.

FIRST CLASS

p.160

FIRST CLASS

Explain and demonstrate moving an ill or injured person who is NOT suffering from shock, heart attack, head-neck-or-spinal injuries, frostbitten or burned feet, or bone-joint injuries to the hips or legs.

1. Walking assist.
2. Blanket drag assist.
3. Clothes drag assist.
4. Ankle drag assist.
5. Pack-strap carry.
6. Two-handed carry.
7. Four-handed seat carry.

FIRST CLASS

p.174-175

FIRST CLASS

Assuming you already cleared the Airway, Explain and demonstrate rescue breathing.

Explain and demonstrate CPR.

1. Place breathing barrier over victim's mouth to protect spread of possible disease.
2. Tilt head, pinch nostrils, seal mouth, blow to fill lungs. Do twice. Check for pulse.
3. Resume 1 breath every 3 seconds. If no pulse, begin CPR.

CPR: 30 chest compressions, 2 breaths

FIRST CLASS

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FIRST CLASS

What are the symptoms of a heart attack?

What is first aid for a heart attack?

FIRST CLASS

1. Tight, painful chest.
2. Unusual sweating.
3. Nausea.
4. Shortness of breath.
5. Feeling of weakness.

1. Get medical help right away.
2. Prepare for CPR.

p.166

FIRST CLASS

What are the 8 steps of the first-aid method?*

**This is not a specified requirement for first class, but by now, the scout should be well-versed in all first aid methods.*

FIRST CLASS

1. Check the scene.
2. Call for help.
3. Approach safely.
4. Provide urgent treatment.
5. Protect from further injury.
6. Treat every accident victim for shock.
7. Make a thorough examination.
8. Plan a course of action.

p.130-133

FIRST CLASS

What are the basic rights of every American guaranteed by the Bill of Rights?*

**These are general summaries of the first 10 amendments of the US Constitution.*

FIRST CLASS

1. Freedom religion, speech, press, assembly.
2. Right to own and bear arms.
3. Own private property, no soldier quartering.
4. No unreasonable search and seizure.
- 5-8. Fair treatment when accused of crimes, protection from self-incrimination, speedy, impartial trial by jury, no excessive fines.
9. Protects all.
10. All other powers not in Constitution reserved to the States & people.

p.70

FIRST CLASS

Explain or demonstrate the line tender rescue.

FIRST CLASS

1. Tie a bowline to make a large loop.
2. Rescuer places loop over shoulder and under opposite arm.
3. Rescuer takes a flotation device.
4. Rescuer swims to victim w/ flotation device.
5. If no flotation device, swim around victim.
6. Tender pulls rescuer and victim to shore.
7. If unconscious, pull victim with face up.

p.199

FIRST CLASS

Cut dashed lines and fold on solid line. Glue or tape closed. If possible, laminate cards. Punch a hole and tie them together.



SCOUT

A rectangular award card with rounded corners. It features a white background with a solid orange border. At the bottom, there is a solid orange horizontal bar containing the word "SCOUT" in white, bold, uppercase letters.



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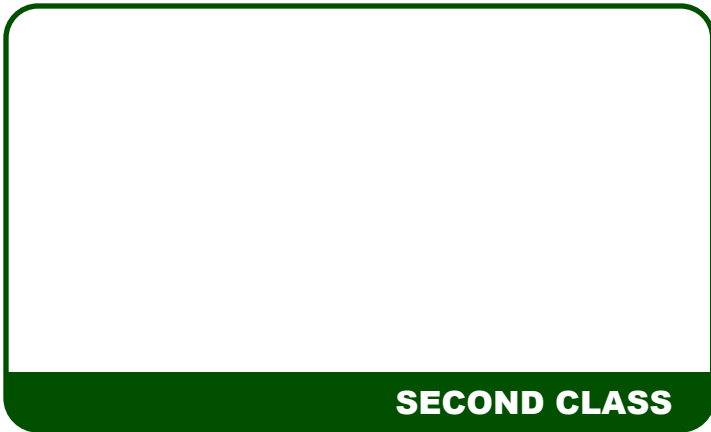
TENDERFOOT

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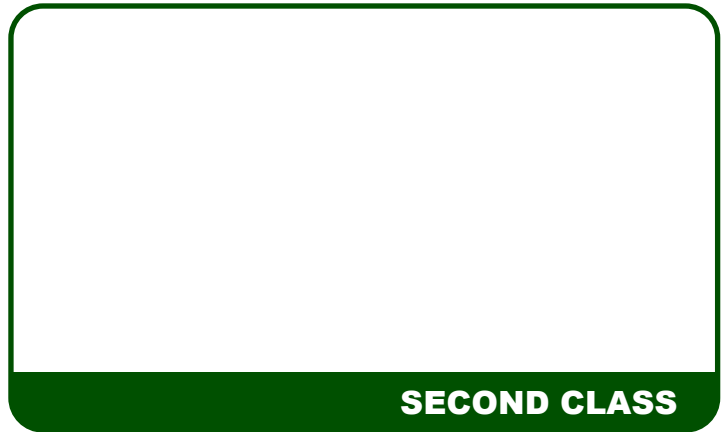
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SECOND CLASS

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SECOND CLASS

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FIRST CLASS

A rectangular award card with rounded corners. It features a white background with a solid red border. At the bottom, there is a solid red horizontal bar containing the words "FIRST CLASS" in white, bold, uppercase letters.



FIRST CLASS

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