

OCT. 63



The
SOCIETY OF DIRECTORS OF MUNICIPAL RECREATION OF
ONTARIO

The Society of Directors of Municipal
Recreation of Ontario

"BULLETIN"

V. M. Werner, Editor

October, 1963

As the last issue of the Bulletin for 1963 means completion, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the members of the Bulletin Committee who, in their roles of "Area Reporters", have done a fine job of scaring up interesting articles and forwarding them for publication.

It would be an extremely lengthy job to thank all donors for items contributed but the success of the year's publications was determined by the co-operative efforts of many members. An orchid to each of you!

A very special note of thanks goes out to Dusty Miller of Community Programmes Branch, London, Ontario for use of his office, equipment, and materials. His assistance is truly appreciated.

Many members have written or phoned asking when the next "Bulletin" could be expected and to those who were looking for this edition earlier, I must say "Sorry". We were held up by (1) lack of news (2) a sudden deluge of articles (3) illness of our regular secretary and (4) an unusually busy programme season taking the editor almost out of circulation as far as the Bulletin was concerned.

I am especially pleased with the creative articles forwarded for this issue and hope all will find them as interesting and pleasing as I have.



SPEECH

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Winds of Change

In the last few years the human race has been exposed to more questions that require personal soul searching than at any other period of time within our memory. Great movements are afoot; racial equality, a searching for religious unity, the welfare state, major educational changes, a new era of labour - management relations and the great East-West ideological battle for the minds of men.

Paralleling these movements, science gives us a glimpse into a future that can be near Utopia or holocaust. Breakthroughs in space, communications, medicine, and technology are almost daily occurrences.

There is increasing evidence man will live longer and be more financially secure in his retirement. Man will also have more leisure time during his working life.

It would be dangerously naive to assume the impact of all this would not, to some degree change the minds and needs of man. We as a profession, would be equally naive, if we were to assume his leisure time need would remain as they are today.

The winds of change are blowing. Will they be fair or foul for our chosen profession? The answer will be in our ability to recognize new needs and provide for them.

Perhaps our greatest challenge is just ahead.

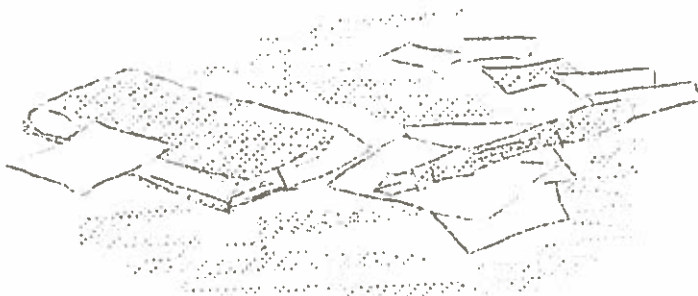
Sam Jacks,

President.

GUEST EDITORIAL

Culture for Everybody

This article was distributed as a monthly letter by the Royal Bank of Canada.



Science is not the be-all and end-all of life. You may know all about the atmosphere and all about the rotation of the earth, and yet miss the radiance of the sunset.

Culture has to do with the less material aspects of life, like intellectual proficiency and, the love of beautiful things. It includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, and other attributes acquired by man in the shared existence we call society.

It is false to think of culture as something we seek merely as a distraction from the workaday world. Neither is it a craving for sensation, a fastidious search for strange refinement, or a jealous cultivation of art as a thing preserved for the elite.

Walter Herbert, Director of the Canada Foundation, wrote in his essay on "The Cultural Pattern" which he contributed to the United Nations Series book Canada (University of Toronto Press 1950): "The cultural pattern of a nation is a mosaic of many intricately adjusted parts, touching almost every aspect of the national life." It is, collectively, the sum of special knowledge that accumulates in any large united family and is the common property of all its members.

Culture is also an individual thing. Man does not live by bread alone. He turns from labour to look inward, examining himself, and outward, speculating on life and what is beyond life. These thoughts he expresses through speech and drama, music and ballet, painting and sculpture, poetry and literature. These are the things which give us our status as human beings.

As has been said before in these Letters, Canada is a country in which no one need live meanly except by choice.

We had a stock-taking in 1949 to 1951, when the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences (the Massey Commission) examined us in depth from coast to coast. Its report went a long way toward convincing us that culture is worth while in both national and individual life. Its sequel, the setting up of a Canada Council for the Encouragement of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences in 1957 gave practical form to the Commission's recommendations.

Culture as interpreted by these media, is a means to help people to appreciate the first rate and seek it instinctively.

Not all things culturally good in other parts of the world are acceptable in Canada. Lapis lazuli, the deep blue stone which is so beautiful against the sun and the sand of Egypt, may be dull, darkish under our northern sky.

But we have assembled the vivid and adventurous spirits of many races in an environment favourable to the creation of a great Canadian culture. There is, as the Massey Commission said: "an earnest and widespread will of our people to enrich and quicken the cultural and intellectual life" of Canada.

Some Forms of Culture

MUSIC - Darwin claimed that the power of producing and appreciating music existed among the human race long before the power of speech was arrived at. Shakespeare, when he had to express the inexpressible, laid down his pen and called for music. And Friedrich Meitzsche, author of the creed of the superman, wrote in 1910: "Without music, life would be a mistake."

During one season alone, eight Canadian singers sang leading roles at Covent Garden, one of the great opera houses of the world. Canadian composers are receiving the attention they deserve at home and abroad. Young men and women participate in the National Youth Orchestra of Canada, which made its debut at the end of 1960. There were seventeen summer festivals of opera productions and musicals scheduled in 1962.

Many organizations are helping in the development of music in Canada. The Canadian Music Centre was formed in 1959 to make Canadian music better known. It acts as a library and promoting agency, and distributes scores by Canadian composers and conductors, performers and programme builders. It listed 318 composers in 1962, of whom ninety were active.

Music is not alone an instrument of entertainment, but also one of personal development. The Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music stated its purpose in 1919: "to develop the study and appreciation of music for its educational and stimulating value in life".

DRAMA - There is in this country a large and until recent years unsuspected audience for good theatre. This is evidenced by the success of the Dominion Drama Festival, which saw sixty-three groups entered in the fourteen Regional Festivals held across Canada. Since it was formed in 1933, the Dominion Drama Festival has come to mean "the stage" for most Canadians.

It is significant that the Departments of Education of the provinces are providing the majority of the halls for performance of the theatrical arts. In this way they are providing a good opportunity for cultural enrichment to young people.

The freshly imaginative work, the thoughtful drama of a new playwright, need such help if they are to reach the large number of people who are interested in ideas as well as entertainment.

BALLET - Ballet is a going concern in Canada. It might be argued that a country like this, with a population of eighteen million dispersed over an enormous area, would be lucky to have and support one ballet company adequately. But in Canada we have three: The National Ballet, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. Their combined budget tops a million dollars a year.

Ballet is one of the most demanding of all the performing arts. They say that behind every little ballerina there is a dedicated mother. She has to be, what with practices and the making of costumes. There is also a devoted father, who must foot the bill and attend performances. There are also enthusiastic performers: to see the eagerness with which students at the Banff School of Fine Arts hurry to classes every day for six weeks and linger at practice late into the night is an experience not soon forgotten.

The difficulties multiply when one gets into the highly exacting professional arena. A ballet company cannot be put together for a limited season and then disbanded. It is not only a group of artists performing together, but also a team of athletes which must practise and work together for the greater part of the year. No city in Canada is big enough to support a fairly long season of the kind possible in London and New York, and so our ballet companies must take to the road, spreading their art across the country to reach their potential audience. The National Ballet of Canada attracts up to 14,000 persons a night on its United States tours.

OPERA - Opera has made strides in recent years. In its third annual report the Canada Council drew attention to the Opera Festival Association of Toronto (later named the Canadian Opera Company because of its extended work) which had drawn audiences totalling 65,000 in a single season.

The Canadian Opera Guild, with membership in every province, was formed in 1959 to support and sponsor the Canadian Opera Company. The length of the season is second only to the Metropolitan in this hemisphere. Beginning at Toronto, the company travels throughout Canada, presenting opera in more than 85 centres. It is handicapped in that the expense compels it to travel without an orchestra, making use of only a single piano and thus limiting its possible repertoire, except in one or two centres where a local orchestra permits a full performance.

FOLK-SONGS - Folk-songs, which were once a feature of the daily life of the French Canadian, are enjoying a revival, even though the preoccupations of the folk-song movement have tended to be a little far out for the ordinary man. We shrug off the rudely honest songs our forebearers sang in favour of records with electric guitars and songs from the current shows. But these folk-songs are part of our culture, as was recognized by the late John Murray Gibbon when he organized a series of folk-song festivals for the Canadian Pacific Railway thirty years ago.

LITERATURE - Language is indispensable to culture. Individuals die, but the culture which flows through them, and which they help to create and to change, is all but immortal. Without literature the flow would cease, the culture would wither. A static world has no need for new writing, but if men are to take part in a process of progressive self-liberation, a process of culture, then an expending literature is a fundamental necessity.

The rise of Canadian poetry to a position of international stature is one of the striking features of Canadian letters during the past decade. It has been estimated that there are today some fifty Canadian poets deserving of serious reading. The vigour of contemporary French Canadian poetry impressed a French writer who was here on a Franco-Canada Association scholarship. "Quebec", he said, "now ranks with Paris and North Africa as one of the three most important centres of French poetry in the world."

ARCHITECTURE - Those who wish to add materially to the cultural climate of Canada have an opportunity in the approaching celebration of the Centenary of Canada's Confederation.

It is said that the Greeks began their towns by laying the foundations of a theatre. What better way is there of marking the Centenary than by following the suggestion of Hazen Sise, a Montreal architect, to erect social-cultural community centres across the nation?

Ballet, music and drama require buildings of a size and type of construction which do not exist outside a few of our larger cities. Design and construction of these would provide our architects with the opportunity to display their imaginative skill.

Agencies of Culture

THE C.B.C. - First to be mentioned among the major agencies of culture is the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, because of the ubiquity of its coverage. As Mr. Herbert said in his essay: "The Corporation performs a vital function in presenting indigenous music, drama, and literature, and in stimulating public interest in cultural matters." And Hugh MacLennan, in an article for the Montreal Star wrote this: "You may say, 'What about the CBC?' and I would of course answer, 'Without the CBC there would probably be no Canada.'"

The CBC television service is within reach of 91 per cent of our population. It endeavours to reflect and interpret the various parts of the nation to one another. It tries to portray the Canadian heritage in documentary and dramatic form, to provide viewers with selections from the best works of literature and drama, and to enhance the development of Canadian talent in all fields.

In an age of trans-solar-system pioneering, we may wonder what use it is to go back to the trans-cosmic flights of Dante and Milton. We do so simply because the germ of our ideas of the nature of beauty and the drama of existence are to be found in the ancient world. And meditation upon the great speculative questions concerning man and the universe produces culture.

That is why CBC - TV has presented programmes on serious political thought, outlining ideas presented by Plato, St. Augustine, Hume, and Kant. That is why the French network gave us "L'art, et son secret", discussing the integration of various art forms in daily life.

That is why CBC radio presents "The Conscience of Man" and "Architects of Modern Thought" in English, and "Des idées et des hommes" in French. These special programmes on T.V. and radio offer freedom to speculate and room to think. Artists and intellectual people, ground between commercial hokum and the frustrations of life, discover that there is balm and inspiration.

Music receives thorough attention. Compositions and performances by Canadians originate in every centre across the country where talent can be tapped. The ballet "Swan Lake" alternates with the opera "Falstaff". Glen Gould takes his turn with "l'Enfance du Christ" broadcast from the Basilica in Quebec City, "Hommage a Debussy" and "Carmen" take their winter season place alongside the New York City Ballet and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens.

As J. Alphonse Ouimet, President of the C.B.C., said in a convocation address at Acadia University: "Broadcasters have a tremendous responsibility to the public. They must not abdicate this responsibility by relying entirely on rating to justify a repetitive and unvarying diet of the kind of programmes which cater to the lowest common denominator. They must offer a wide range of programmes so that each member of the audience has an opportunity to choose for himself.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY - Perhaps one explanation for the fact that 350,000 people visit the National Gallery of Canada in a year is its balance. The gallery's programme does not lean toward either the radical or the conservative, but tries to present the best exhibitions available, with quality as the sole criterion.

The beginning of this institution goes back to the founding of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880, at a time when Canada's population was about four million; today it has shouldered the formidable task of serving a country in which the great bulk of the eighteen million people will never have an opportunity to visit the gallery personally.

Lecturers, travelling exhibitions, and exhibitions organized by the Gallery for distribution through art circuits, are a part of its programme. It takes its place alongside the American Federation of Arts and the Smithsonian Institution as one of the three major circulation agencies in North America.

Estimates indicate that more than a quarter million people see the exhibitions during their tours of Canada. The programme is being expanded every year in response to public interest. In one year recently there were 38 exhibitions offered for general circulation in Canada, to be shown on 166 occasions in art galleries and exhibiting centres.

Art instruction classes for children and adults and public lectures and film showings now form a regular part of the programmes of most of the larger Canadian galleries. The National Gallery produces filmstrips on Canadian artists, thus providing an important service to schools and art groups. Twenty of its 82 movie films on art are borrowed every month by groups and institutions.

The National Gallery houses the finest collection of Canadian painting in existence, and takes every means in its power to encourage Canadian painters and stimulate public interest. The Gallery's beautiful 1962 engagement calendar featured 28 colour reproductions of outstanding eighteenth and nineteenth century Canadian paintings and sculptures.

Art does not date itself like the height of an automobile fin. The oldest painting in the collections of the National Gallery, an Egyptian mummy portrait, dates back to the first century A.D. But buildings do get out of date and are outgrown, so the Gallery moved in 1960 to the new Lorne Building where it has five times as much space as in the former gallery in the Victoria Museum.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD - Canada's National Film Board is doing much to save film from the outer darkness to which many people who professed interest in culture had relegated it from the beginning. Throughout the history of movie-making there has been a solid core of those who believe in its creative function.

The National Film Board of Canada is the official agency of the Canadian Government, producing and distributing films on matters relating to the interests of Canadians. Its films are designed not only to report events in Canada factually, but also to mirror the spirit of Canadian life and culture.

In addition to providing films to community and other organizations for showing to members, the Board encourages library film nights, film festivals and film weeks. These bring documentary and educational films to people who do not belong to one or other of the many film-using organizations.

The non-theatrical 16mm films reach these people through some 470 film councils, provincial film libraries, public libraries, schools and other groups.

More than 10,000 community groups and associations are represented, and more than 30,000 people are actively involved in the work; during the past ten years these organizations have invested at least five million dollars in equipment and facilities. In the course of a year there are at least 272,000 community programme showings of NFB films to audiences aggregating sixteen million people.

The Board pays special attention to schools. A film adds interest to learning, as do the NFB filmstrips, produced in co-operation with Canadian educators.

The National Film Institute (formerly the Society) of Canada is doing good work in its own field. It was formed mainly to encourage and promote the study, appreciation and use of motion and sound pictures and television as educational and cultural factors. It has expanded its activities until today its information and film distribution services are made use of by government departments, universities, schools, voluntary national associations, and a host of others.

THE CANADA COUNCIL - Drawing together Canada's cultural interests in one package is the Canada Council, evolved as an idea by the Massey Commission. The Council came into being by Act of Parliament in 1957, with an allotment of a hundred million dollars. Of this sum, half was assigned to a University Capital Grants Fund, with interest and capital to be expended over ten years in helping to pay for additional space needed in university buildings for the arts, humanities and social sciences. The other half became an Endowment Fund, only the revenue from which is to be expended annually. Its purpose: "to foster and promote the study and encouragement of, and the production of work in, the arts, humanities and social sciences".

The Council is not a producing agency like the CBC and the NFB. Its work is designed to stimulate, not to direct, growth in the arts and social sciences.

Through its activity it makes available financial assistance which enables many organizations in the performing arts to raise their standards of production. The Council has helped many groups to carry plays, art, ballet, drama and music to regions that might not otherwise have enjoyed them.

The Council has difficult decisions to make in carrying out its mandate. Time and again it returns in its reports to this question: should the fund be applied primarily for the benefit of those already devoted to the arts, or should it be used in a way best calculated to carry the arts to those in whose lives they at present play little or no part? It needs to strike a balance between support for the best and a spreading out to reach more people.

In its report last year the Council said it was convinced that it must support quality rather than quantity, professionalism in the main rather than amateurism; that however necessary it is to support organizations it is equally necessary to support and encourage talented individuals without whom organizations of quality cannot exist. It expressed the opinion that the council should from time to time help in the creation of something new, provided that the need is demonstrated.

The Council's awards of scholarships and fellowships in the arts are processed by the Canada Foundation whose purpose it is to foster the arts in Canada. The Foundation, which has been in existence for some twenty years, has a roster of 180 experts, including Canada's leading musicians, artists, writers, composers and directors. Scholarships and fellowships in the humanities

and the social sciences are processed by the Humanities Research Council of Canada and by the Social Sciences Research Council of Canada. The two research councils have conducted a programme of assistance in the humanities and social sciences since the early 1940's, and derive their membership in the main from members of the academic profession in this country.

Culture Changes

Some things offered as cultural seem not only miles but light years away from what we are accustomed to, but we must keep in mind the fact that culture means change. Ours is no guarded citadel in which to dwell, but a road passing into wider fields, leading to things more and more wonderful and strange and unknown. The experiences and standards of past generations of Canadians have been handed down, and have been added to by newcomers to Canada, and are being changed by all of us.

We may, if we wish, disregard this or that sort of cultural expression if it does not appeal to us, but we must not, on that ground merely, condemn it. In any event, let us make sure that there is music somewhere in our lives - the music of orchestras, of poetry, of the dance, of colour. Thus, by participation as an artist or by being part of an appreciative audience, we contribute to an eager, more vivid, way of living.

If you happen to get a new idea,
don't build a barbed wire fence
around it and label it yours. By
giving your best thoughts freely,
others will come to you so freely
that you will soon never think of
fencing them in - Luther Burbank.

PERSONNEL STUDY COMMITTEE

The S.D.M.R.O. Personnel Study Committee is presently conducting a Salary Survey. Questionnaires have been sent to all Directors and Assistant Directors in the province. The response to the survey has been reasonably good but we do hope that we can receive a 100% reply. We issue an appeal to all members who have not as yet returned their completed questionnaire to please do so immediately. Your co-operation will be appreciated.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Corresponding Secretary - Gerald Love

1. The Constellation Hotel is the site of our training institute and annual meeting.
2. A curling bonspiel is being held in nearby Leaside on Wednesday, November 6th. Don Garvie is in charge. This is the annual get-together of recreation professionals and committee personnel.
3. The schedule at the Constellation is:
 - (a) Reception - Wednesday evening, November 6th
 - (b) Training Institute - Thursday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
 - (c) Annual Meeting - Friday, 7:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.
Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
 - (d) Banquet - Saturday, 6:30 p.m.

More news is available in the minutes of the meeting of October 3rd and 4th.

4. New educational hockey game - This, in my opinion, is the best hockey game yet. It was designed by Herb Carnegie to teach the actual rules of hockey. Timely for the hockey season and Christmas gifts. Very inexpensive. \$2.95.
5. NEW hockey helmets (\$3.95, \$4.95, \$9.95) and mouth protectors (\$1.75, less in quantity) -

I have been interested in this work for several years and am pleased to announce that some very excellent NEW equipment is now available. These are illustrated in a brochure.

Both the hockey game, and the helmets with mouth protectors are available from: Protective Sports Equipment Co. Ltd.,
Box 911,
Adelaide Street P.O.,
Toronto 1.

Write for brochure & prices or contact Gerald Love. Gerry will bring samples to the annual meeting.

CREATIVITY ARTICLES

"Saints Above!"



Our sincere congratulations to Don Shay, Recreation Director, Simcoe, Ontario in his successful creative enterprise in the musical field. Don sends us the following information on the musical, "Saints Above!", which will be featured in Simcoe February 10, 11, 12, 13, 1964, (curtain time 8:30 p.m.).

Book and Lyrics by Arthur Bradfield
Music Composed by Donald Shay
Arranged and Orchestrated by Barney Venuta

Simcoe Little Theatre goers are in for a real treat this coming February, when, "Saints Above!", an original musical will have its world premiere in Simcoe's Norfolk Theatre.

As far as can be determined, this is the first musical in Canada, written and to be produced by local talent, for any Little Theatre group; just another in Simcoe Little Theatre's many firsts.

Well known to Simcoe Theatre goers, Art Bradfield, his original "The Man Within" was produced by Simcoe, has written plays, variety shows and many outstanding poems; now has written the scenario as well as the words to the music for this musical production. The music by Don Shay, Simcoe's Recreational Director, and a musician with unlimited talent, will leave everyone humming a tune from the musical score.

Don and Art are fortunate in having secured the services of Barney Venuta from London, Ontario, to arrange the musical score and orchestral arrangements.

There is no doubt that this evening of ethereal fantasy, with its sparkling humour, beautiful music and dancing, will long be remembered in the annals of the history of the Simcoe Little Theatre.

You, as a member of Simcoe's Little Theatre group, will have the opportunity to be part of this first; the first to see this outstanding production by our own Art Bradfield and Don Shay.

The Creative Approach to Teen Programs

Submitted by Miss Marilyn Gutoskie,
Program Director, Brampton, Ontario

Total involvement is a must for a teen program. Everyone has to feel that they are part of the club. When this is done; not only does everyone have a share in the responsibilities but also the stage is set for group learning experiences.

Below is part of a report on the first teen town in Brampton which was held last summer. It shows how the creative approach can be used to operate a teen program.

" The teenagers we met on July 7th showed no concept of how to operate their own programme nor was there any evidence that they had any sense of responsibility.

We led the group by asking such questions as 'What do you think?' regarding programmes and discipline. At first, many thought we were just lazy and wanted them to do our job, but finally they realized that they had been forced to think. As one boy remarked 'Our club must be the thinkingest Teen Town'.

At first many did not want to accept any responsibility. We organized everyone into one of seven committees; then, whenever necessary, we drew the attention of the appropriate committee. For example, when we discovered a broken hinge on the door, we called the chairman of the facilities committee and asked him what he intended to do about it. Before long, each committee functioned without our interference.

For the first three weeks no one ventured to suggest any special programmes and when we asked them what they wanted to do they had no ideas. We didn't give them any ideas either. They finally decided that if they wanted to do something they had better make a few suggestions and do something about them. When they did make suggestions, someone was put in charge. All we did was ask questions to see how well organized it was and to help them see anything they overlooked.

The two big events of the summer were a teen town rally and a 24 hour camp-out. During the dance at the teen town rally most of them preferred to sit on the bus and participate in a discussion. They discussed sex education and also the reason why they never accomplished much at their meetings. The 24 hour camp-out was based on the theme 'Teenagers Paradise'. After the regular programme which included a hike, a cook-out, scavenger hunt, and a game of capture the flag, each group put on a skit. These covered such topics as teenage relationship with their parents, their friends and the community. After the skits, they sat around the fire till three A.M. talking about these relationships.

Other events during the summer included a hike, a hay ride, swimming, archery, and baseball.

Sixteen of these teenagers have indicated that next summer they would be interested in becoming LIT's for the summer programme. We hope that some of these will be among our best leaders in the years to come.

This summer we tried to instill in them a sense of responsibility, honest, tolerance, and initiative. Above all, we tried to develop leadership qualities and also make them THINK."

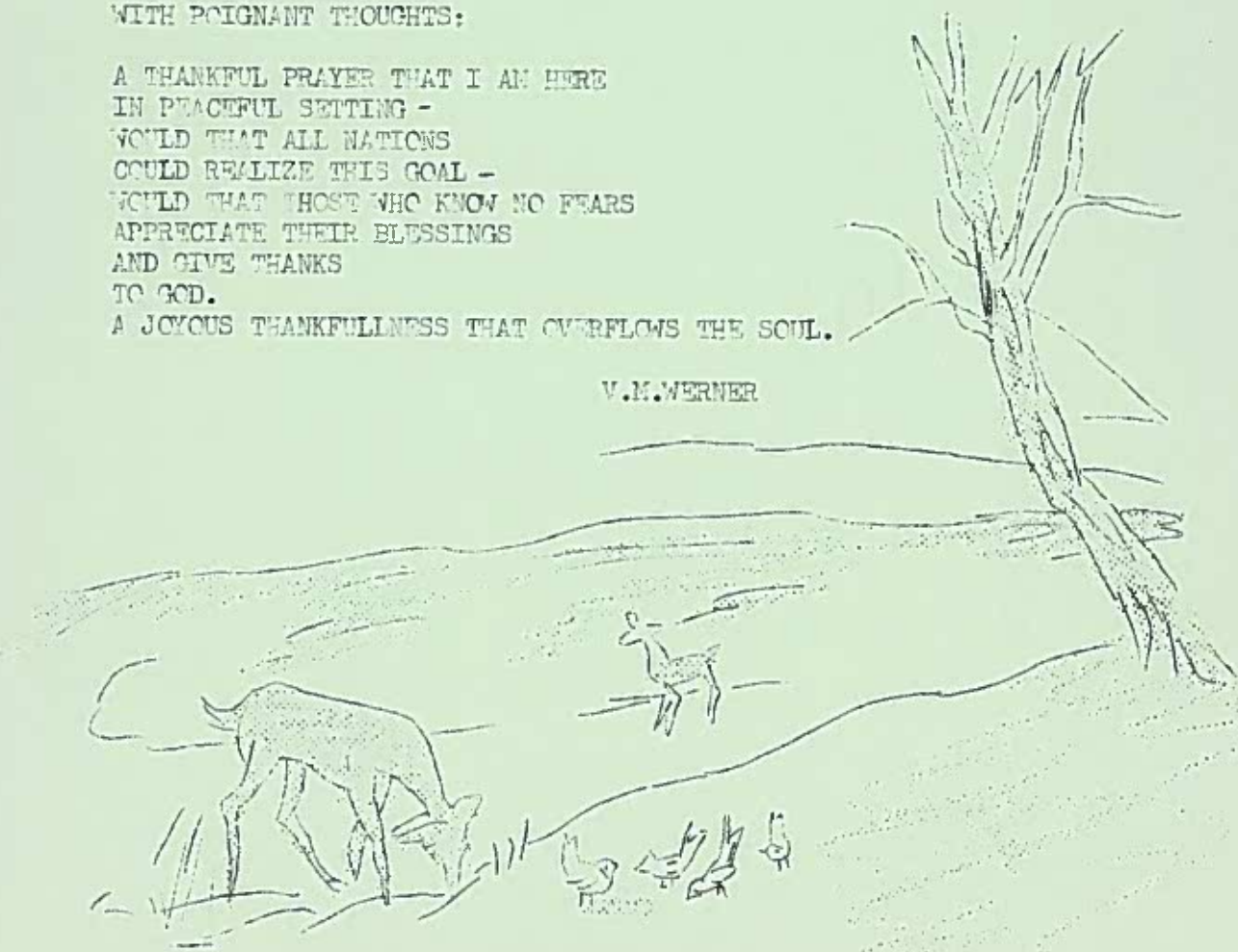
As a result of this programme, these same teens have asked to form a club for grade eights. We hope that this will prove to be an even more worthwhile group experience for the teens.

A THANKFUL THOUGHT

THE SUN IS WARM UPON MY BACK
THE WOODS SO STILL
A HAPPY CALM DESCENDS INTO MY SPIRIT
AND MY HEART IS FILLED
WITH POIGNANT THOUGHTS:

A THANKFUL PRAYER THAT I AM HERE
IN PEACEFUL SETTING -
WOULD THAT ALL NATIONS
COULD REALIZE THIS GOAL -
WOULD THAT THOSE WHO KNOW NO FEARS
APPRECIATE THEIR BLESSINGS
AND GIVE THANKS
TO GOD.
A JOYOUS THANKFULNESS THAT OVERFLOWS THE SOUL.

V.M.WERNER



Creative Programmes

The Second Annual Hobby and Handicraft Show will be held in Kenora October 8th and 9th. This Show is held to promote the appreciation of local creative talent and to encourage the development of new handicraft and hobby interests.

Displays of more than thirty different craft and hobby activities will be exhibited. Working demonstrations of Art, Ceramics, Leathercraft, Rug Hooking, Indian Beadwork, Weaving and Wood Carving will be given.

Co-sponsored by the Kenora Ladies Auxiliary to the Canadian Legion and the Kenora Municipal Recreation Committee, the Hobby and Handicraft Show includes all Community Craft and Hobby groups, Night School Craft Classes and individual hobbyists and handicrafters from Kenora, Keewatin and neighbouring Indian Canadian communities. Expanded to a two day event, this year's show is expected to attract several thousand viewers. The development of a Handicraft Guild is a future hope of the Hobby Show Committee.

Programme Notes From Summer 1963

Aided by ideal weather throughout the entire season (no snow even yet!), the Kenora summer programme was most successful. Over 1300 were registered in swimming classes and 645 successfully passed swimming tests from Red Cross Beginner to Senior levels, and R.L.S.S. Jr. Life Saving to Award of Distinction levels. We were particularly pleased with our 16 successful Award of Merit candidates - many of whom were adults. Junior Synchronized and Junior Competitive classes were added to this year's programme and proved most popular. Our "Water Spectacular" including demonstrations from all levels of classes as well as Synchronized displays concluded the swimming programme. Attendance of over 21,000 was recorded at our four playground sites, and many inter-playground activities and special events highlighted the programme. The Kenora Skin Diving Club was host to the Manitoba Underwater Council Meeting in July. Two days of interesting activities were planned for the 50 Skin Divers in attendance. Thirty-five teams competed in the 5 Baseball-Softball Leagues. Track & Field, Lawn Bowling and Rowing Clubs also had active seasons. We are happy to report that many new leaders have been trained at Area Leadership Training Courses this summer - three Kenora and two Keewatin teenagers attended the N.W.O. Youth Leaders Course held at the Quetico Conference and Training Centre, two Kenora and two Keewatin delegates attended the Track & Field Clinic at the Lakehead, three of our instructors participated in the District Leaders Course at Quetico, and one delegate was sent to the Hockey Coaches Clinic at Saskatoon. All staff was trained prior to employment - Playground Leaders at Quetico, Swim Instructors at Fort William and Swim Leaders at Kenora.

Township of Toronto



THEATRE IN THE COMMUNITY

BY

J. B. LANDERS

A lively interest in the performing arts has always been an enriched influence on community life. In its various forms, theatre is a medium of expression which reflects the contemporary standards of our society and stimulates a thoughtful appraisal of an accepted value and a more mature approach to life.

The classic plays of Shakespeare have retained their place in our school curriculum not only for their literary value but also for their insight into human nature. But plays were written to be performed, and it is a fortunate community which has the opportunity to participate in live theatre.

The Township of Toronto may well be proud of Stage '61 Players - a group of Township and area residents who make up the local community theatre producing four 3-act productions per year including Drama, Comedy, and reviews. This group has been greatly encouraged by the support of the community and by the improved accommodation which has now become available with the miniature O'Keefe Centre in the ultra-modern theatre of the new Port Credit Secondary School. With this magnificent theatre we can look forward to many high-quality productions from Stage '61 Players in their 1963-64 season.

Creative Programs of Etobicoke

The Symphony Orchestra entered its fourth season on September 4th with the first Fall rehearsal. The Conductor and 75 playing members turned out, 61 of whom have played, in past years, with this particular Orchestra. With enthusiasm running high, the players embarked upon an ambitious Fall Season of musical selections. Dvorak-Carnival Overture, Bartok - Concerto for Orchestra, and Beethoven - Fifth Symphony, along with a guest artist still to be chosen, will be presented at a Fall Concert planned for November 27th. The Orchestra plans to present two additional Concerts during the season, one in mid-winter and one in the Spring, with twelve weeks' rehearsal between each Concert.

The Etobicoke Philharmonic Society began three years ago, as a small group of local residents who merely wished to get together from time to time to play good music. By a good deal of hard work and enthusiasm the group has become an Orchestra with a good reputation and an important place in the cultural life of Etobicoke. It has also become a provincially chartered non-profit society.

The business of the Etobicoke Philharmonic Society is conducted by an executive of business and professional people who serve willingly with no remuneration. A member of the Recreation Department staff acts as liaison to this group; attends executive meetings, acts in an advisory capacity and assists with details such as rehearsal facilities, concert arrangements, storage of certain instruments and various office details, mimeographing, etc.

The Etobicoke Choral Association will begin its third season this Fall. This group started with the assistance of the Recreation Department, to provide men and women with an opportunity to learn good music and good vocal techniques. There are now about forty members who meet once a week to sing the best of classical, sacred, spiritual and show music. This group conducts its own business and plans Concerts about twice a year, with certain advisory and clerical assistance from the Recreation Department.

The Etobicoke Drama Guild has begun an ambitious season of play productions and work shops. This club plans three major money-making productions and several workshop productions for this season. About 50 men and women of varied talents belong to this group; many learning and perfecting voice and acting techniques, some producing and directing, and others painting scenery and arranging properties. As with the other groups mentioned, the Drama Guild conducts its own business and handles its own finances with practical help and advice from the Recreation Department.

There are six separate Art Groups within the Township, each one offering the people an opportunity to learn art techniques in various media. Help is given to these groups in the form of clerical assistance and arranging Art Exhibits. Each Spring the Recreation Department conducts an Art Exhibit where all artists living in the Community, or painting with a Community Art Group, are able to exhibit their work.

The Etobicoke Community Art Group sponsors a series of lectures each season in conjunction with the Toronto Art Gallery. They also fill an important role in the community in conducting art classes, in several locations, for boys and girls between the ages of 8 to 14.

An outstanding programme series of Music and Drama is offered every season by the Etobicoke Concerts Association. This group brings artists, musicians, dramatic productions and vocalists to the community on a regular basis several times during the season and the public may attend one, or all, of the the productions.

The adult night classes are filled with people happily etching aluminum, learning pottery and ceramics, copper tooling, dressmaking and creating original hats. A new offering this year, by the Recreation Department, will be "Home Decorating through Crafts" which will include ceramics, mosaics, wood-working and upholstering.

Although it appears that the Etobicoke Adults are favoured with plenty of opportunity to choose creative and cultural pursuits, the children in all areas of the Township are also offered similar opportunities. The Recreation Department operates Ballet, Creative Drama, Baton, Vocal Music and Crafts (Saturday Morning Clubs) classes. The children learn Ballet for a 20 week period and then a little recital is presented at each of the 17 centres early in the Spring. The teen-age and Senior Ballet classes prepare a major production at the end of each season (late Spring) which is presented in a collegiate auditorium. Many of the parents, and interested people get behind this production to help prepare costumes, scenery, stage-settings, etc.

The Junior Choral Group will begin its Second Season this Fall. Last year 25 children between the ages of 4 to 14 spent 25 weeks learning music reading, vocal techniques and group harmony with good results. The instructor and children presented two Concerts last year, one at Christmas and a lovely May Day Concert, complete with Maypole.

The Creative Drama classes are offered for a 20 week period where, as well as rehearsing prepared plays, the children learn stage movement, vocal projection, and write and produce their own plays. Each centre presents a play, or series of plays, in the late Winter.

This is a broad picture of the creative and cultural activities offered to people of all ages in Etobicoke.

IN OUR GROUP STUDYING AMERICAN LITERATURE THE HUMOROUS WRITINGS OF MARK TWAIN ARE MOST POPULAR:

"THE HOLY PASSION OF FRIENDSHIP IS OF SO SWEET AND STEADY AND LOYAL AND ENDURING A NATURE THAT IT WILL LAST THROUGH A WHOLE LIFETIME, IF NOT ASKED TO LEND MONEY."

"NOTHING SO NEEDS REFORMING AS OTHER PEOPLE'S HABITS."

"MAN IS THE ONLY ANIMAL THAT BLUSHES...OR NEEDS TO."

"FEW OF US CAN STAND PROSPERITY..ANOTHER MAN'S, I MEAN.*

" HE WHO IS USELESS ON TOP OF THE GROUND OUGHT TO BE UNDER IT INSPIRING THE CABBAGES."

"IT IS OFTEN THE CASE THAT THE MAN WHO CAN'T TELL A LIE THINKS HE IS THE BEST JUDGE OF ONE."

"DON'T PART WITH YOUR ILLUSIONS. WHEN THEY ARE GONE YOU MAY STILL EXIST BUT YOU HAVE CEASED TO LIVE."

Township of Toronto

Music in the Community

"It's a Grand Night for Singing" might well be heard Monday and Thursday evenings as the two Township Recreation Department sponsored choral groups get under way with rehearsals. Both groups are very active and present a wide range of musical selections both to entice the participant and thrill the audience.

The Credit Valley Choral Group, the larger of the two groups, is an outgrowth of the Avro Choral Group and boasts a membership of sixty guys and gals who meet each Thursday under direction of Corda Ward-Buchner - "music personified"!

With this group and the South Peel Choral Group, music certainly plays an important role in the lives of Township and area residents.



London's Children's Theatre

The P.U.C. Recreation Department's Children's Theatre School was inaugurated in 1960 with 60 children registering for a short course (6 weeks) on drama appreciation. After evaluating the success of this course it was decided to include this cultural activity into the total recreation program offered.

The objective of this new venture was (a) to introduce children (ages 8 - 18 years) to the various phases of theatre for the purpose of learning the elementary skills (both acting and backstage) and developing an appreciation for this artistic activity (b) to give children an opportunity to express their latent talents on stage or to assist in the complete operation of a theatrical production.

The yearly program is divided into two sections:
(1) Theatre School classes for the winter (January - March), spring (April - June), and fall (September - December) terms. Registration for these sessions is open to any children regardless of their previous theatrical experience. During the span of a year 250 children registered for these lessons and absorbed a basic understanding of theatre.
(2) As the children develop their hidden talents and dramatical experience through the lessons, they are eligible for a role (speaking or acting) in the plays that are produced at Christmas and in June. The Christmas Play is held at a larger elementary school and the summer production is held at the Victoria Park Bandshell. The following successful productions have been staged: "Puss in Boots", "Pied Piper of Hamelin", "Christmas Varieties", "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves", "Let's Go To The Moon", and "Simple Simon".

The successful operation of this special children's program is in direct proportion to the calibre of leadership that is available. The instruction staff of the Theatre School is headed by Mrs. Audrey Lewis, capably assisted by Mr. Alex Mayer, and several Junior Drama Leaders. Selected volunteers who are also members assist in the following areas: Set Design, Properties, Costumes, and Make-up.

On the basis of the results of the past three seasons, this specialized program has involved into an intricate part of our total Recreation program.

LONDON'S ADULT COMMUNITY CENTRES - 1963

One reason adults in London become a member of a Community Centre is to satisfy their creative urge. Other reasons prominent on the list are to learn skills, to meet new friends, and to become a part of a community project that anticipates a membership of 3,500 by January.

This programme conducted by the Recreation Department features 35 different activities conducted in 4 elementary and 4 secondary schools. 97 recreation groups will meet once a week during the next 20 weeks.

This is the 14th season for this project which began in 1951 with a membership of 250. The rise in membership is due to a steady and continuous interest on the part of the adults in London. The interest is maintained by involving the members in the planning through committees, the addition of new activities based on experiments and new interests, and the qualifications of the instructors which enables them to teach recreation skills in an informal and practical manner.

The Community Centres' Committees are formed by each group electing a representative and in turn the representatives elect a President, Vice President, and Secretary. The committees perform many useful functions such as planning the general program, conducting the Open House Programs and Banquets, and assisting with registration.

The activities available in the 1963 - 64 program are leather carving, smocking, huch weaving, millinery, rug making, mosaic tile, art, sewing - 1st, 2nd & 3rd yrs., ceramics, swedish needlecraft, fly tying, copper enamelling, metal tooling, bridge 1st yr., bridge intermediate, badminton, personal development & charm, effective speaking, club procedure, basic round dancing, basic square dancing, square dance club, canapes & fancy sandwiches, wood fibre flowers, keep fit for women, men's physical fitness, golf, wood carving, cake decorating, and variety crafts.

One concluding and important point is the use of schools for this program. It wouldn't be possible to conduct this program without the support and co-operation of the Board of Education in providing school facilities for the operation of Community Centres. This is an example of co-operative planning between municipal departments.

W.J. Pillsworth,
Assistant Director of
Recreation.

"Preparing our Children for Leisure"

An address by Dr. William A.R. Orban to the Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario on Saturday, February 16, 1963 at the Education for Leisure Conference.

"About three years ago a cartoon appeared in "Punch" magazine which was a takeoff on Rodin's sculpture "The Thinker". It depicted the individual in the famous position with one hand under a drooping chin, the other hand drooping by side flaccidly holding a smoking cigarette. He has a blank look with vacant eyes directed toward a blank television screen. The caption at the bottom is "Le non Penser". This typifies modern men at leisure.

Man has worked hard and fought many battles in order to acquire leisure. As a matter of fact, man is still fighting and trying to get more and more leisure time. He is steadily gaining this because of our high standard of living and technological age, but with each progress in this direction, there are new and greater threats to the destruction of his individuality and human dignity.

It is a historical fact that those societies which are most advanced technologically, have the highest standard of living, also have the most leisure. Along with these advances and more leisure time, man has more money to spend during his leisure time. The more money he has to spend, and the more time he has, the more and more danger there is to misusing this leisure for his and society's destruction. For when a man misuses his leisure time, he grows soft; soft physically, morally, and intellectually. Certainly there are signs that there is moral decay prevalent in our society today, and even more profound evidence that man is physically and mentally unfit.

There are two basic problems concerning leisure time. The first is not the amount of the leisure that we have to spend, but rather the use we make of the leisure constructively for their own best interests. They do not use leisure for what they ought to use it for. Secondly, and probably a greater problem, is that many people do not recognize the misuse of leisure as a problem, and consequently this lack of recognition can very definitely but subtly destroy the individual and the person.

Before we can really understand what we have to do to prepare children for leisure, we must understand some of the basic causes for the misuse of it. Although we can draw examples from our world today, we can rest assured that this will change by the time the children grow up and be even more magnified and profound than it is in our present generation. In other words, the causes of misuse of leisure today are only a shadow of a sample of the things to come, and if I were to exaggerate these causes as they

exist and project them into the future, one may not believe them however true they might be.

The first great cause of our misuse of leisure is our highly mechanized and automated society. Because everyone is endeavouring to reduce the human effort, and the human element in the production of material goods, and even intellectual accomplishment, man is becoming less and less involved or rather more and more men are becoming less and less involved in their production of necessities of life. There is less and less intellectual, mental and physical effort required which tends to make man no more than a machine doing the simplest of tasks. He has no opportunity to do any creative work during his daily working hours because of the efficiency which is required for mass production.

Urbanization, the tendency to concentrate the population in very small areas, is not without its deleterious effects on the individual. There are three basic effects caused by urbanization. The first is that in our modern centers there is a tendency to splinter an individual. An individual is not only a father, an accountant, but he is also a member of the PTA, member of the church organization, etc. etc. etc. Secondly, he loses his perspective and his social relationships because of his continual movement within the community. One cannot love a mass of people, one must love individuals in a group of people. The third effect of urbanization is a loss of contact with nature because of the unavailability of nature to the community dweller. To further this problem, man shuts himself off from nature by becoming almost an indoor creature.

Another cause which is more subtle, but nevertheless very significant, is the go-go attitude of our generation which seems to be gaining momentum with each succeeding generation in the Western culture. Man will unmercilessly drive himself into a frenzy in doing his work and this attitude carries over into his leisure time. It becomes so that man feels guilty if he is not continually going and doing something in his unoccupied time. Not only is work a very intense competitive activity, but leisure becomes a very competitive activity. Man cannot sit still, he must do some activity, any activity, and he ends up by joining the human rat race. As a consequence of this approach to activity, man soon becomes a stranger to himself. He has no time to reflect, to contemplate, and no time to take a bearing on his purpose in life and what his hopes and aspirations are.

Another factor which contributes to the misuse of leisure is the mobility of man today. By mobility we mean the lack of permanency in residence of families and individuals in society. With the changing of jobs, people move from one community to another. It takes two or three years for a person to be settled and to be identified as an individual in a community, but so many people today in the positions which they hold and because of promotions, are required to move very regularly and relatively very rapidly from community to community.

Consequently, they lose their identity with themselves in relation to the community. They have no roots, and therefore their life becomes historically meaningless and they become sundered from the past and from the future.

The utilitarian concept of leisure is another misleading and fallacious belief which has been promulgated on our society. This concept implies that people must do something which is useful in order to justify the use of leisure. This is nothing more than rationalization, and in effect is just another name for moonlighting. He may not be working for someone else, but he certainly is working for himself. It is unmistakably as much work as if he were to go out and get a job and get paid for it. Because in effect, what he is doing, he is making something not for the sake of creative work, but for some tangible reward which may be materialistic or even for his own pleasure.

Aristotle has said that the first principle of activity is leisure. This is to say that work is really a means to the end which is leisure. Man works in order that he may have more leisure.

When man works, he is working for the good of society to produce the necessary goods which society as a whole requires, and which therefore are for the common good. In case of a highly technological society, the individual is not taken into account. The production of goods, therefore, disregards the individual and suppresses his own initiative for the sake of efficiency. During the working hours man, therefore, does not make any contribution to his own personal development. Although man has an obligation to provide some of the material goods to society, society also has an obligation to permit the individual self-fulfillment and self-improvement. Leisure provides this opportunity for man to obtain happiness and perfect his powers, both intellectual and physical, so that he may attain the necessary levels of efficiency.

One must not forget man is made up of body and soul, physical and the spiritual or intellectual, and that both of these requires self-fulfillment and improvement, one dependent on the other. The soul being the unifying force for the body, while the body is the means by which the soul gains knowledge and awareness about nature. Man can only perfect his powers and capacities and attain self-fulfillment when he exercises these powers. It is necessary for him, therefore, to take time out sometime during each day to exercise these powers. He can do this only in his unoccupied times or after his working hours.

However, leisure only implies a time which is not used for providing for the necessities of life, and does not necessarily involve activity. Exercise of human beings' powers requires activity, whether it is spiritual, mental, or physical. These activities, therefore, can be called recreational. Recreation then is the time spent within the leisure period for a man's own improvement.

Recreation must therefore be balanced so that it complements and supplements the activity which the individual performs during his working hours. If it is primarily intellectual, then the recreational activity should be predominantly physical. If manual, then intellectual.

Recreation can be classified into two basic types of activities; one is the passive or sedentary type of recreation, the other is the active type. Passive implies a lack of activity of the powers, but as a receptive mechanism in which it can take some pleasure. Active recreation implies on the other hand that there is activity either on the intellectual or physical level.

To be truly recreational, an activity must fulfill the following criteria. A recreation activity to be truly recreational must be gratifying to the individual; it must be an end in itself; and it must be a diversion from his daily task.

On closer examination of recreation and the criteria which govern it as well as the purposes of recreation, one comes to the conclusion that recreation, preventive medicine, and fitness are interdependent and basically related.

If we accept the concept that recreation is an exercise of our powers in order to improve them and to perfect them, then the more we participate in recreation the more we actually are engaging in preventive medicine activities. Because improvement and striving for perfection is the positive side of health, and if the health scale can be looked at as a scale which measures the amount of health from death through illness to excellent health, then preventive medicine and recreation are become indistinguishable. In the same vein, the more we strive for positive health,

the more fit we must be, and fitness implies various levels of perfection of mental and physical performance. These three then, although not synonymous, certainly are very closely related to one another.

This gives us a clue then as to what is the basis of preparation for leisure which was to be my main subject. As one can see, fitness or rather the striving for fitness is the answer. One must obtain levels of fitness before he can engage in and enjoy certain types of activities. He must have some level of fitness in order to be engaged in intellectual activity and therefore in the preparation of our children for leisure, it is important that we develop in them and create attitudes in them toward physical fitness.

The type of fitness that I am referring to here is what I would like to call basic or the general factor of fitness. The "G" factor in fitness can be developed only by intensive activity of the right type performed for adequate lengths of time. Only by employing these three principles in activity can we insure that our children will develop an adequate level of this general factor of physical fitness. By intensity we mean a sufficiently large amount of muscle bulk in the activity, which of course implies that the activity must involve most of the muscle in the body. By the type of work we mean that the dynamic type of activity as opposed to the isometric must be the activity which should be prescribed for children. As a matter of fact, there are indications which leaves isometric exercises a speck, and my own feeling is that these should be prescribed, not only for children but for older people as well. There is a great deal of evidence to indicate that this can be harmful and actually retard the "G" factor of development in physical fitness.

Exercise must be done for an adequately long period of time if it is going to have an effect, and this depends on, of course, age and sex. However, one thing should be noted at this point, and that is most of us are too prone to underestimate the duration of the exercise. We feel that if a person seems to be in some physical stress, that he is doing too much physical activity and we become alarmed if his heart rate reaches beyond the 150 per minute mark. I can assure you that children if not coerced and forced to do activity, can do activity to exhaustion without any deleterious effect, but on the contrary it can tremendously assist in the improvement of this general factor of physical fitness.

At this point I would also like to make some comment concerning females and physical fitness. There is a great deal of misinformation concerning physical activity and the female. Recent scientific investigation has shown that the female can participate in any activity that the male participates in so long as she participates with other females. In other words, there is no activity which a female should be prevented from doing if she so desires to engage in it, provided that she does not try to perform at the level of the male counterpart.

Another aspect of fitness which is the specific factor and that is skill. Now the learning of skills is very specific, and when one learns a skill, this skill is not carried over to other activities as such. Therefore, it is necessary for us to develop skills in our youngsters, not only in terms of physical performance, but skills which are required for such activities as music, art, etc. Unless a child learns these skills and gets satisfaction from them, remembering our gratification as one criterion of recreation, then he is not likely to pursue them in later life. Therefore, great care should be taken to develop these skills.

This does not mean, however, that we engage in a programme to try and develop skills in music, or art, or badminton, or basketball in all our students. We should make every attempt to recognize that each one has certain potentialities which can be, if uncovered, developed so that the individual will become very successful in his performance. Therefore I suggest to you that what we should endeavour to do to prepare our children for leisure and provide them with the basic skills which they can effectively, beneficially use in recreation, is to determine their potential capacity and encourage them to develop it to its fullest. People only pursue those activities in which they acquire some degree of success. The more success that they have the more zealously they will pursue that activity and consequently the greater benefits they will get in terms of recreation and self-fulfillment.

I realize that there is still a great deal of research to be done in order to find ways that we can discover these potentials in our children, but I am sure that if a teacher is aware of the necessity for discovering these potentials early that she can spot these in the normal classroom situation. If one knows what one is looking for, he can find it much more easily than may otherwise be the case. I would urge you, therefore, that you take every opportunity to try and discover in your students some of these hidden capacities which if properly guided and nurtured could develop and thus give them some hope for self-fulfillment and attaining happiness and perfection. It is only if people learn how to use their potential capacity and ability, and ever seek to perfect them, that they will be truly happy for in the final analysis how an individual uses his leisure will determine the progress and fulfillment of the society in which he lives. "



A Unique Solution

R.K. Ballantyne, Director of Recreation,
Woodstock.

Generally, I have little patience for those who constantly blow their horn about the "terrific - wonderful - excellent programs in my community". This year, however, I was fortunate to be involved in a situation, which was created (and I use this term to fit into this Bulletin Theme) by a series of problems as most situations are, which I feel is worthy of at least a toot.

The proposed 1963 Recreation Budget included a specific amount for the operation of a Teen Centre, a program felt necessary in community by the Recreation Authority. Unfortunately, however, the city council saw fit to exclude this item from the budget. Here then was problem number one - no money for a Teen Centre.

* * * * *

Teen Town which is a regular Saturday night dance under the sanction of the Recreation Department, is conducted by a council of students representing the local high schools. In the summer, however, this council does not function, and the operation of Teen Town is taken over by the Omnes Amici Club, one of 4 boys' clubs or fraternities in the high schools. Part of the agreement between the Omnes Amici group and the Recreation Committee is that all of the profit made from the operation of the Teen Town was to go to some charitable cause. The Omnes Amici, however, wanted to leave some of the profits in their own treasury for various club projects. Problem number two - would the Recreation Committee let the Omnes Amici keep some of the money for themselves?

* * * * *

In mid May the president and another member of the Omnes Amici club met with me in my office to expound their plight. After a brief discussion, I mentioned to them the "charitable cause of the Teen Centre". Not only did I ask them to underwrite this program by paying the leader's salary, but I went a little further and put a condition on it. Problem number three - would the club accept this proposal especially with the condition?

* * * * *

What was the condition?

One of the purposes behind the Teen Centre was to provide an opportunity for activity without having to join anything. There was to be no formal membership requirements to the Teen Centre. The only criteria for participation in the program were that a person had to be between the ages of 12 and 20 and be interested in doing something.

This thought was prompted by the feeling that we are becoming a society of "joiners". To play ball, you must join a league; to paint, you must join an art club; to sing you must join a choral group; to play tennis you must join a tennis club, etc, etc, etc. It seems that before a person can participate in an activity, he or she must join a vested interest group. Because of this non-membership arrangement, and because there is rivalry between the various clubs, "Y" groups, etc, the condition was that the Omnes Amici was not to let their name be known as the sponsoring body. This they agreed to wholeheartedly, and needless to say, the Recreation Committee agreed to let them keep any amount of money over and above that which was required to the operation of the Teen Town and their obligation regarding the Teen Centre.

* * * * *

Now the deeds "for whom the horn toots" are: (a) a group of teenagers conducted a program for teenagers in order to raise funds to provide another program for teenagers. (I may note here that a different clientele attend the two programs.)

(b) They did it without asking for one word of publicity. The latter, I think, is the more commendable of the two. Service clubs sponsor programs, provide facilities, and do charitable works in their respective communities, but always with bands, banners, and bally-hoo. Here is a group of boys providing a much needed service for their own age group without any public recognition. I say -- "Well done".

* * * * *

How was the Teen Centre program in my community? -- "terrific, wonderful, excellent!!"

SAVING GRACE

I often wonder at people I see,
How they frown and they fret and complain.
But then, I suppose, they must wonder at me,
And I'm brought to my senses again.

The Multi-Use Community Centre

Gary W. Stoner, Kitchener, Ontario

Indoor recreation facilities are essential to the year-round well-balanced community recreation programme. Recreation buildings make a vital contribution to the leisure-time needs of the public. They must provide diversified facilities for multiple use at minimum costs, be easy to supervise and well located.

In developing a Community Centre, the use of school buildings for both school and recreation purposes should not be underestimated. The following is a quote from a United States Recreation Commission: "Not only can the dual functions of the school-recreation centre be performed without interfering with any part of the education programme, but they will actually broaden and strengthen it. The partnership between education and recreation, for the purpose of developing and providing opportunities to apply the skills, insights and resources of leisure, provides a solid foundation for positive and constructive public action against the negative use of leisure is lacking."

The facilities of the Community Centre depend on the following things:

1. Community needs
2. Existing facilities
3. Availability of funds for construction
4. Operation and maintenance
5. Number of people to be served

However, the following are the standards for Community Centres as prescribed by the National Recreation Association:

1. There should be a community recreation building or centre within a half mile to a mile of every home, the distance depending on population density and ease of access.
2. Such a building should be provided for at least every 20,000 population.
3. It should be generally and regularly available for the recreational use of the entire community throughout the year.
4. It should provide most of the following facilities:
 - (a) Gymnasium-Auditorium
 - (b) Craft and meeting rooms
 - (c) Dressing rooms, locker rooms, showers
 - (d) Kitchen
 - (e) Washrooms
 - (f) Essential service rooms and facilities, including ample storage spaces for equipment and supplies
 - (g) Director's Office
 - (h) Reception area
 - (i) Refreshment outlets
 - (j) Staff quarters
 - (k) Minor spectator space

As a guide in making a survey of recreational facilities, whether planned or existing, an appraisal of the city's indoor recreation resources must take into account not only the multiple use recreation buildings, but all buildings that have facilities regularly available for community recreation use.

The programme within the Community Centre itself will spring from the needs and desires of the people of the community, who will be the users of the facilities. But the supervisory and administrative problems are of equal importance. The Community Centre must mean many things to many people at the same time; its director will face a continual stream of operational problems, including scheduling of facilities, distribution of supplies, supervision of activities, direction of personnel, maintenance, etc.

The Community Centre should be planned as a whole, even though lack of available funds may prohibit the complete construction of the building. The building should be designed to meet all present and future needs. In such a case, rather than build an inadequate structure, it is desirable to design the building so that unit construction is practical.

In planning for unit construction, a schedule of priorities should be set up based upon the most urgent community need and the unit designed to meet that need built first. Expandability of the project should be anticipated in the original design so that as activities increase and additional funds permit, units may be added without requiring basic changes and extensive alterations.

Great care should be taken in properly relating the choice of facilities to the particular needs of the community; the more so because these needs will not remain constant.

I have tried today, by this presentation, to indicate the importance of the Community Centre in our modern society.

I have outlined the types of facilities, depending on needs, that a Community Centre should have. I have also tried to point out the importance of planning for the Community Centre, as well as what the Community Centre programme is based upon.

Not being well-versed on the subject, I found the opportunity of broadening my scope of knowledge about it through the investigation that I found necessary in order to give this presentation.

The Service that should be provided by
Recreation Departments for Senior Citizens.

Royal Boothby, Senior Citizens Advisor, Kitchener, Ontario

"The success and ease with which a new service for older people is organized depends in large part upon the thoroughness with which the community becomes aware of the needs of its senior citizens, and aware also of its responsibility for creating new opportunities to meet these needs." P. 27 Centres for Older People - Maxwell.

"There are four important goals that a Recreation Committee might adopt in organizing a senior club to make life more interesting for the club members:

1. To promote mental and physical alertness -
(the process of disintegration is often accelerated in an old person who is bored and unhappy).
 2. To provide opportunities for self-expression and creativeness.
 3. To substitute for the family in the lives of those who are alone in the world.
 4. To help the members to feel needed - "(by giving them some responsibility for each other, for the program, and finally, for the administration of the club)".
- P. 3 Organizing Club Activities with Older People - C.P.B.

To organize and maintain a Senior Citizens' Club takes years of study, planning, and discussion by people of some experience and some training. However, a well informed public may be of very great help in reaching any or all of the four goals set forth above.

Steps to take in providing Senior Citizens Service.

1. Survey the field - How many? Where? Conditions? Other bodies active?
Assessment Department, Health Services, etc.
2. Study the needs - Refer to publications of C.P.B. or Society on Aging.
Consult heads of local Social Services.
3. The Director of other trained leaders should invite a small group of selected seniors to a preliminary discussion.
4. Press release of some of the figures found in the study (i.e. in your city, so many thousands are over 65 and no place is provided for their social or other activities. Other cities similarly.)
5. Help the steering committee to find a suitable meeting place (convenient to transportation, a minimum of steps, comfortable and bright).

6. Make registration day pleasant and sociable. Have people meet each other and chat around a tea table. No fees. Plan volunteer drivers.
7. Find one or more service clubs who might be glad to identify their club with the Senior need.
8. Assist in the organization and arranging of at least the first three meetings of the Senior Citizens Club.
9. Conduct an orderly election of officers and draw up some general rules. (Not a tight constitution)
10. After the club has established itself as a permanent organization suggest the wider possibility of service to many more senior citizens if they had a Centre; a building to call their own.
11. Use the centre possibility as a motivating force in advising them on programs and activities, etc. to raise money to furnish it.
12. The Recreation Committee with an interested service club, should take the lead in persuading City Council that the older people deserve financial help in providing a building. There is 30% Provincial Grant in Ontario.
13. If successful financially proceed with building design, in consultation with representatives of the Senior Citizens, the Planning Board, the C.P.B. and others.
14. Appoint a small Board of Directors, (6), representing the Service Club, the retired professions, etc. (Capable minds interested in the welfare of S.C.)
15. Appoint a full time trained person to be in charge of the building and the program.
16. Provide for maintenance supplies.
17. Assist in training volunteer helpers.
18. Careful guidance of program through the existing club, allowing for gradual increase in activities and for bringing in new members.
19. Occasional visits from clubs of other municipalities will maintain a sense of pride in the local club as they show what they have accomplished.
20. Frequent evaluation to ensure progress toward their purpose.

IMPROVED MOUTH PROTECTOR AND HELMETS FOR

HOCKEY PLAYERS

By: W.G. "Jerry" Love, P.B.H.E.,
Director of Recreation,
Township of Toronto.

Following the tremendous interest in my article "Protect Our Hockey Faces" (Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation - Volume 29, Number 1 - Oct. - Nov. 1962). I have continued my research and testing into mouth protectors and helmets for hockey players.

1. Mouth Protectors

My research has been confined to the extra-oral type because the intra-oral mouth protectors are not satisfactory for hockey players.

There are several disadvantages to the early extra-oral models. A hockey stick can easily be poked through the three-bar type. Furthermore, the centre horizontal bar on this model is flush with the face and has been known to damage the lips and teeth.

A second type of extra-oral mouth protector is cup-shaped similar to a football helmet's chin strap. The real problem with this unit is that it tends to inhibit breathing. It was unsatisfactory.

A mouth protector which came on the market during the 1962-63 hockey season has been established as the best unit. Called "protexall", this model has an unbreakable outer shell of pure white nylon which has low temperature characteristics to make it practical for use in very cold weather. The most distinguishing features of this unit are: (1) the protruding vertical centre bar and (2) the protruding horizontal centre bar. The white nylon outer shell is lined inside with rubatex, a shock-absorbing, odorless, white spongy material. The elastic straps are adjustable to fit all head sizes and will easily attach to any helmet. As is the case with the earlier models, there are no parts in the mouth to interfere with breathing.

2. Helmets

There are probably approximately three dozen different types of hockey helmets on the market. Most of these were disqualified from my tests immediately when it was apparent that they offered little or no protection.

The Swedish "suspension type of helmet was not adequate. The very expensive model afforded moderate protection, but, in general, these helmets failed to distribute the shock as well as two other types. I would not call the Swedish helmets which I tested three "suspension" helmets. In fact, I have yet to see a "suspension" type of hockey helmet.

A second helmet featured ridges on the top and back. This type showed up quite well in distributing shock, but the protruding ridges tended to invite blows which would have missed a more compact helmet. These ridges are necessary on some helmets in order to prevent the hard outer shell from cracking when struck. Furthermore, this unit has been known to crack in moderately cold weather and is considered rather warm to wear.

The helmet which offered the best protection is the WinWell, number 457. The outer shell is linear polyethylene which is just as tough as nylon. The lining for the back, top and front of the head is ensolite, a sanitary, dustproof, light-weight, shock-absorbent material. This "spongy" material is very popular in the manufacture of gymnastic mats. This helmet consists of three pieces, a very popular arrangement since it fits all sizes and shapes of heads better than the two-piece style. The helmet must fit snugly in order to provide maximum protection. In fitting a football helmet, for example, an "uncomfortably tight" helmet is desirable. Unfortunately, hockey players are not yet accustomed to helmets and don't appreciate a tight fit. The WinWell 457 has a double-hinge fitting on either side of the head. Some helmets have a single hinge and do not remain in place on the head. If a mouth protector is not used with this unit, a leather strap holds the helmet securely. Under game conditions, this helmet has proven to be cooler than other models.

There are other helmets of similar shape and design but these were not adequate since they lacked a proper shock-absorbing lining such as ensolite.

WinWell produces a glorified version of the 457 which is covered inside and outside with leather over ensolite to satisfy the standards of some leagues. While this helmet is highly desirable in that the polyethylene is padded on the outside, nevertheless it is too expensive for most minor leagues. Young men's teams should consider this helmet.

The "protexall" mouth protector as well as the better types of helmets are available in Canada from:

Protective Sports Equipment Co. Ltd.,
Box 911,
Adelaide St. Post Office,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Illustrated brochure is available.

" EDUCATION FOR LEISURE "

An address by Dr. Murray G. Ross to the Federation of Women Teachers' Association of Ontario on Saturday, February 16, 1963 at the Education for Leisure Conference.

More than half a century ago, H.G. Wells, in his book The Time Machine, described a world of decadent pleasure-lovers, lacking goals and ambitions, sustained by subterranean machines. It was Wells' view that such a society would be found about 800,000 years in the future. But the trends that could produce such a society are already in evidence, and it is the view of many competent scientists that we could reach a similar state of affairs within a dozen generations.

No one who contemplates the rising curve of technology in the lifetime of Canada (less than 400 years) can deny the profound revolution that has taken place in the concept of "work" and "leisure". Those best equipped to judge say that this revolution will continue, that its pace will accelerate, that its effects will be of a nature we can today hardly contemplate.

Because it is impossible to understand the problem of "leisure" without some understanding of the scientific revolution, let me take a few minutes to review the nature of the change that is taking place. I quote from the Annals, the Journal of the American Academy of Political and Social Science:

"Technology is composed of many strands, and one of them is mechanization. In the early years of the Industrial Revolution, the emphasis in mechanization was human or animal muscles. In more recent times, the emphasis in mechanization has been on devices that can perform more and more complex sequences of operations with less and less human assistance. The key to achieving this emphasis has been the development of mechanical substitutes not only for muscular energy but for other human faculties as well. Thus, mechanical equivalents for sensory organs have been invented; an example is the 'electric eye'. Designers long ago learned how to build a kind of 'memory' all of the details of a series of operations -- self-correcting, or automatically controlled, machines have a long lineage which includes Watt's flyball governor and furnace thermostat. Machines to perform certain kinds of mental work, such as arithmetic calculations, have been used for many decades."

Since World War II, rapid progress has been made in developing more adequate -- indeed, in many respects, far superior -- substitutes for human faculties. Measuring and other types of sensing instruments have become more sensitive and more versatile. Control devices have become more powerful and more reliable as well as more versatile. The electronic computer is probably the most significant postwar development in technology. The computer makes 'lightning calculation' a realistic expression. We are only beginning to explore the extent to which computers can perform functions which are analogous to human thought processes. Already however, we have found ways of communicating very large amounts of data to the computer, providing it with instructions for the manipulation of the data, and getting meaningful answers from it. We have also found ways of linking together measuring instruments, computers, and control devices to provide integrated, self-regulating systems which are capable of performing extremely complicated operations with little or no human assistance. These developments have suggested to me the following definition of automation: it is the mechanization of sensory, thought, and control processes.

It is already apparent that the basic techniques of automation are applicable to an extremely broad range of activities, including as examples petroleum refining, chemical processing, steel rolling, preparation of payrolls, accounting, language translation, airplane navigation, medical diagnosis, and many others. We have found that many kinds of decisions which up to now were thought to require human judgement can be reduced to clear-cut rules which the computer can apply more accurately and far more rapidly than humans. It seems justifiable to suggest, as some authors in this volume imply, that we have again reached a point in technological development where fundamental changes in the relationship between man and machines are taking place." 1

1
Charles C. Killingsworth,
University Professor of Labor and Industrial Relations,
Michigan State University, (Special Editor of Volume 340,
March, 1962)

A very simple example of this change is the device that controls automatic elevators. This has to keep track of all the requests from different floors, it has to indicate where the cage is at any moment and signal the direction in which it is traveling, and it has to check when the doors open so that the cage has stopped at exactly the right spot. And all this it does well, and apparently without being driven to a nervous breakdown by impatient customers!

Here are all the basic elements of a modern electronic control system:

Sense Organs (where is the cage?)

Memory (on what floors have the buttons been pressed?)

Decision-making (what shall I do about this information?)

Action (starting the motor and moving in the right direction)

This is an interesting development in itself, but, apart from better and more economical services, how does it affect our lives? In a pre-strike issue of the New York Times, I read that, in the last decade, 45,000 elevator operators had been replaced by automatic elevators. In other words, those great, scientific advances are making obsolete the simple jobs which had previously kept relatively untrained and relatively uneducated people occupied.

That this trend will continue cannot be doubted. Arthur C. Clarke, the British scientist, said recently: "...few of today's jobs will survive long into the electronic age.... There are now no routine, non-creative activities of the human mind which cannot be carried out by suitably designed machines. Yet today's computers are morons compared with those that they themselves are helping to design.... Because we have so many other problems, few have thought about social life in the later electronic age. How will one's descendants be educated for leisure when the working week is only a few hours? We have already seen on a world-wide scale the cancerous growths resulting from idleness and lack of usable skills."

(There are many aspects of this new world that are exciting and some that are terrifying. Clarke says, for example, that in a few years you will be able to communicate with a friend wherever he may be on earth -- even if you don't know where he is -- simply by dialing his number. There will be no problem -- so long as you can remember whether his number is 829-676-650-143 or 829-676-690-142!!)

The prelude to the future is already here. We already know that every day the opportunities for those without sufficient education and training grow less and less. This means that education must play an increasingly important role in our society, and that the schools, the technical institutes, and the universities must find ways of preparing all citizens for the scientific world. The man or woman lacking education and training will, in the future, be obsolete. He or she will not deserve to be called "citizen".

What of leisure time? The work-week has decreased consistently in length over the past 50 years, and it will undoubtedly continue to do so--except for teachers and professional people working in the human services. The work-week may well be reduced in our own lifetime to 20 hours. Will this bring a great malaise to our society? Many believe that it will.

The prognosis is for a automated world in which a vastly shortened work-week will involve, for most of us, neither the use of muscle-power, nor, to any challenging degree, the use of brain power. Most of us will find our work interesting but not exhausting; most of us will have far more free time than our forefathers thought decent!

This picture of the future requires us to appraise the fundamental nature of man and his chances of successful adjustment to the electronic age. Man is, first of all, an animal with an intricate muscular system that requires exercise if it is to be healthy. Man has highly developed brain and nervous systems which permit him to imagine, to project to use concepts and ideas. And, further, man has creative powers which allow him to invent, compose, create, and develop new things in every area of living.

It is important that these qualities and powers of man be used. If they are not used in daily work, they must be used in leisure time. For if they are not used, they deteriorate, and the ability to use them is lost. If they are lost, with them is lost man's vital sense of health and well-being.

The well-known psychoanalyst Erich Fromm has said that if we fail to use our potentialities, we not only fail to grow and develop, we actually suffer mental and/or physical pain. Life cannot remain neutral or static: one grows or one decays.

One may wonder if everyone actually has creative capacities. Let me read you a recent statement by Professor Carl Rogers, the internationally known psychotherapist:

The mainspring of creativity appears to be the same tendency which we discover as the curative force in psychotherapy -- man's tendency to actualize his potentialities. By this, I mean the directional trend which is evident in all organic and human life--the urge to expand, extend, develop, mature--the tendency may become buried under layer after layer of encrusted psychological defences; it may be hidden behind elaborate facades which deny its existence; it is my belief (says Professor Rogers), based on my experience, that it exists in every individual and awaits only the proper conditions to be released and expressed.

I am suggesting that humans have certain needs -- for heavy muscular activity, for challenging intellectual tasks, for creative expression. In former days, most of these needs were met in the course of one's daily work -- certainly for the good farmer in his struggle with the soil. But for an increasing number of people in the future, these needs will not be met in their daily work. If we are to be healthy people, therefore, leisure time will have to provide for these needs: for heavy muscular exercise, for intellectual exercise, for creative expression.

There are some interesting current trends which suggest that we are moving in the right direction: there are more people in the United States attending symphony concerts than baseball games: 35,000,000 Americans last year attended night classes of one kind or another in schools and in universities; never before has there been such interest in art on this continent as there has been in recent years; more people saw Romeo and Juliet in the first television performance of that play than all audiences combined throughout all the years prior to that event; there is greater interest and participation in sports, in outdoor athletics, in keeping physically fit, than there has ever been before in all our history. All of these developments seem to me to be useful and healthy.

What of the School?

I will not dwell here in any detail on the implications of the scientific revolution for the school and the university. Obviously, there are many. Let me mention just a few that seem to me to be relevant to the question of leisure.

1. I think the two major, or key, subjects in the curriculum of the future will be mathematics and philosophy. I do not, of course, depreciate the study of literature, history, geography, physics, or any other subject -- all of these will be important. But I do believe that both philosophy and mathematics will, or should, play a central role in the curriculum of the future. The educated man will, in the future, be required to have a greater capacity for quantitative thinking than most of us now have. Even today, the symbolic language of mathematics is felt to assist logical and precise thinking in many subjects, such as economics, sociology, and psychology. In the future, inability to read or write mathematical symbols will be a great disadvantage. The study of philosophy is necessary not simply for its exercises in logic and ethics, but because it is the traditional subject in which speculation about the meaning of life, and the destiny of man, takes place. And some understanding of the meaning and purpose of life will be essential for all who wish to be "well", in the fullest meaning of this word.

These two subjects, then, mathematics and philosophy will constitute the core of the curriculum of the future. You may be interested in knowing that one of the important courses in the new curriculum at York University is called "Modes of Reasoning". It is taught by the Departments of Mathematics and Philosophy, working together. This type of course is logical thinking in quantitative and qualitative matters will, I predict, grow in importance and will spread to other universities throughout Canada.

2. My second point is that I think the school should teach every youngster a sport -- an athletic activity in which he can participate for the remainder of his life. I approve of the body-contact sports so well loved by boys and young men, but I believe such sports are frequently over-emphasized in the school programme at the expense of other and more enduring athletic activities. Football, basketball, and hockey are indeed popular games, but they are played only by a small proportion of students after they have graduated or left school.

We need to give more emphasis to skiing, tennis, squash, archery, golf, and the many other games which, if mastered during the school years, could be continued with great pleasure throughout life. I do not say we should abandon the body-contact sports -- I do say we should add many other extra-curricular activities. I suggest that every student should learn -- and learn well -- some sport in which he develops an interest. I do say that, proportionately, we spend too high a percentage of our school athletic budget on those sports which have a limited span of interest for a few participating students.

3. Third, I think we should increase participation in the creative arts: drama, painting, music, writing, crafts, etc. The schools have already done a great deal in this respect, but, again, I would hope that every student would have enough encouragement, assistance, and time to enable him to learn about, and to develop an affection for, one of the creative arts, so that it might provide (in part at least) an outlet for his creative energies and abilities.

(I refuse to argue with the sports writer who tells me his golf game provides him with muscular exercise, and that it is a form of art which requires not only creativity but, if one is to play successfully a certain knowledge of mathematics as well as a philosophical attitude!)

The scientific age which is just now dawning will make for a world vastly different than the one we now know. But all of us should be speculating about it, and planning our curricula to help young people deal adequately with the problems with which they will be confronted.

M U N I C I P A L N E W S



HAMILTON

Central Memorial Recreation Centre Addition

A contract was approved by Hamilton City Council on August 27, 1963 for the construction of an addition to Central Memorial Recreation Centre, by Sherwood Construction (Hamilton) Ltd.

The total cost of the addition is \$240,800.00, and the architect is Mr. Charles Lenz of Hamilton.

The original building consisted of a gymnasium, shower rooms, one craft room and office.

The addition will include a 25 metre swimming pool, games room, three craft rooms, exercise room, outdoor terrace and a parking area.

Construction is expected to start in October.

CAMP BORDEN

Borden Children Enjoy Learning

One thousand, seven hundred and forty two happy teenage children of Borden Army, RCAF and civilian personnel ended their school holidays, August 30th, better educated, some physically fit and bronzed from outdoor activities in the sun.

Most of the youth in Camp Borden were anticipating a summer of comparative inactivity interspersed with boredom. That was until Brigadier Willis Moogk, the Army Camp Commander instuted a "new deal" for the holidayers.

Brigadier Moogk, supported by a stalwart committee of after-duty volunteer military workers, organized the Camp Borden Youth Recreational Centre June 17th, 1963.

Great Instruction

This club organized for the benefit of the Camp teenagers has provided enjoyable instruction and participation in St. John Ambulance First Aid, chess, projectionist training, safe driving, fencing, art, swimming, judo and safe boating.

The program activities operated both rain and shine from the Buell building.

The more demanding the activity, the better pleased the students seemed. Sixty came out on top qualified in the oriental sport, Judo. Several of the trainees in this event were girls.

"My father and mother wanted me to learn how to drive a car through professional instruction," relates 17-year-old David Coffin of 54 Morro Loop. "I was happy to learn of the opportunity to take these lessons without charge through the club. The course was most enjoyable and I am now ready to take the test for my licence."

At the end of the safe driving course 22 students were successfully passed. The nine instructors (off-duty Regular Army volunteers) were loaned cars free of charge through the kindness of Barrie's Dangerfield Motors, Bay City Motors, and Watson Motors in Stayner.

Pass Courses

There are now 27 Camp Bordenites who will probably act as the Junior First Aiders in their homes and elsewhere. They qualified in the St. John Ambulance First Aid Course instructed by Lieut. W.R. Hill and Corporal C.A. Forman of the Canadian Forces Medical Service Training Centre. These hardy instructors during their off-duty hours gave the students the same training course as is given to the military with the same resulting qualifications.

Fourteen young people successfully passed an interesting art course taught by (SM) WO2 J. Finlay, of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School, an accomplished painter in his own right.

Twelve members graduated in chess, 11 as projectionists, 12 as swimmers, and three took the Department of Transport Better Boating Course.

Not all the recreation was devoted to study classes. Between 700 - 1,000 teenagers attended the weekly dances supervised by parents and held in the Buell Building lounge.

The discipline among the membership was outstanding and was self-enforced by their own regulating committee.

Although \$1,000 was appropriated from the Camp General Fund for the venture, the appreciative youngsters organized the dances, including two held outdoors and a savory barbecue, covering expenses themselves. They also have money left over to deposit in their school Teen Town fund.

Executive

In addition to Col. Lee, the chairman, the busy executive included: Capt. W. Fiddes, C Pro C, secretary. Because Capt. Fiddes had helped organize smaller scale similar organizations at Camp Valcartier, Ste. Foy, P.Q., and Kingston, he was much help to the Borden pilot club. Lt. A.M. Reid, RCAPC, acted as the treasurer. Other volunteer executive members were Mrs. K. Hook and Mrs. D.J. Yen. Mrs. Yen is very active in many community activities including organizing visits to the retarded children's schools.

The club was supervised continuously by two highly qualified, paid, recreational directors, QMSI (WO2) W.J. Magee and S/Sgt. F.E.C. Hudson, both on leave from their instructional duties at the Army Physical Training Centre. QMSI Magee and Cpl. N. Graff of the C Pro C School exchanged places at mid-season.

Some form of assistance was also provided the club by members of every Camp Army school and unit. Major R.B. Firlotte, Officer Commanding the APFC and his staff came to the aid of the club many times, ensuring excellent continuity.

The executive committee reports it is difficult to say who appreciated the Camp Borden Youth Recreational Club the most: the parents, whose children were so usefully and enjoyably occupied during the school holidays, or the children themselves. Many excellent comments have been received from both.

KITCHENER

The Ontario Municipal Board has given full approval to the capital expenditure of \$633,000.00 for '63 - '64 for the construction of major recreation facilities including a multi-purpose centre, a Senior Citizens centre, beginners pools, etc. Construction gets under way this Fall.

The K. R. C. is offering forty programs in the line of craft and sporting activities for the Fall - Winter season.

Laurie Branch's wife, Marilyn, presented him with a baby girl on July 8th - "Becky" received a warm welcome from brothers, Bob & Jeff.

ETOBICOKE

The big news emanating from the Etobicoke Recreation Department these days are the recent staff changes of various personnel.

Mr. Ian Thomson, the Director of Recreation since the inception of the department in 1953, left on September 19th to assume new duties with the City of Toronto Parks and Recreation Department. In his new position Mr. Thomson will be the Supervisor of Training and Programmes for the City of Toronto.

On August 30th, Gerald Gelette, who came to Etobicoke two years ago from Oshawa, left to assume new responsibilities as the Assistant Director of Recreation back in his former home of Oshawa.

Also, on September 6th, Aidan Spiller left our department to become the Director of Recreation for Welland, Ontario.

Needless to say all their friends and associates wish Scotty, Gerry and Aidan best wishes in their new responsibilities.

Also on tap for Etobicoke is the S.D.M.R.O. Annual Meeting and Institute to be hosted by the Professional Recreation Guild at the Valhalla Inn in Etobicoke, November 7th - 9th, 1963.

We in Etobicoke cordially extend to you an invitation to visit us in November for the 1963 Institute and Annual Meeting.

TALENT IS WANTING SOMETHING.....

BAD ENOUGH TO WORK FOR IT.

NEWS ITEM

From L.G. Branch - Kitchener, Ontario

Family Camping in Ontario

Worthy of action by recreation professionals, is the stimulation and promotional assistance in a valuable and increasingly popular activity -- family camping.

A ten-week family camping course was conducted by the Kitchener Recreation Department in 1961. At its completion a Family Campers Club was organized with over 50 families involved. An Ontario survey by this club, found other existing clubs (Guelph, St. Catharines, West Hill) interested in forming an Ontario Association.

Application for charter has been submitted to the provincial government to establish the Federation of Ontario Camping Clubs. Purpose of the Federation is to promote Family Camping, conservation, and the provision of more and better facilities for camping.

F.O.C.C. chairman is Mr. Harold Wilson, 192 Boniface Street, Kitcher - telephone SH3-0716 who is president of our K-W club. Mr. Wilson and member clubs are anxious and willing to assist others.

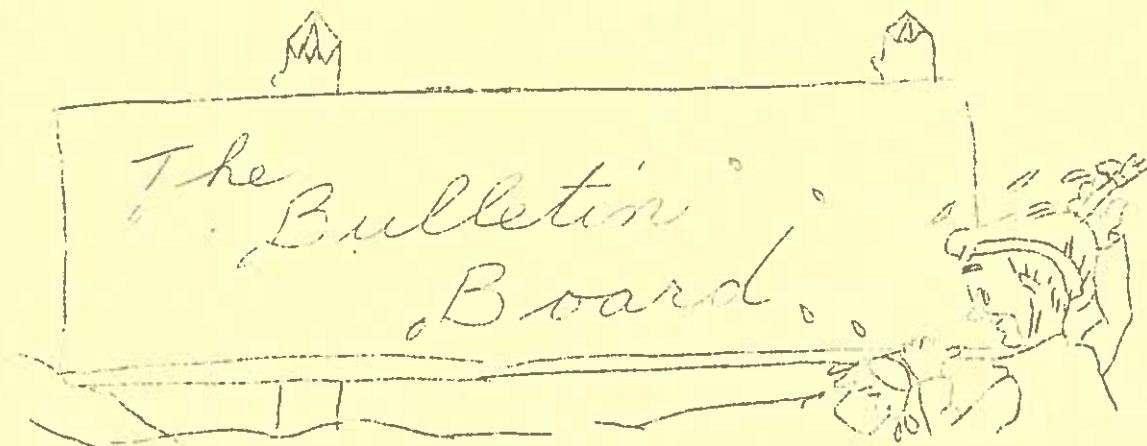
Give some thought to Family Camping and contact the Federation for assistance.

I WONDER JUST WHERE THIS WORLD WOULD BE

IF EVERYONE ELSE WERE JUST LIKE ME

NOTHING WILL EVER BE ATTEMPTED

IF ALL POSSIBLE OBJECTIONS ARE FIRST REMOVED



BULLETIN BOARD

Wes Ogden sends us a change of address: -

from - 100 Gibb Street, Oshawa
to - 387 Simcoe Street, South, Oshawa

His new business card informs us that this will bring his mail to Simcoe Hall Settlement House, but we have not his official title.

A friendly note and change of address from Earle Zeigler.....

Hi!

We are now settled down here at the University of Illinois (121 Huff Gymnasium), where I am a graduate professor and will be working closely with Charlie Brightbill, Al Sapora, and Ted Storey. Ted is doing a great job as a consultant all over the State of Illinois. The Department of Recreation and Parks Management here is really going great guns, and I am looking forward to the opportunity to work with these folks. My primary responsibility will be with history, philosophy, and theory of administration as applied to our specialized field. Kindest personal regards to all.

As ever,

Earl Zeigler

New address - Prof. Earle Zeigler,
121 Huff Gymnasium,
College of Physical Education,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Illinois,
U. S. A.

R.D.A.W.C.O. send us a number of "movements in the area", or "where did all the people go?"

<u>WHO</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
Gary Stoner	Waterloo	North York
Al Argent	Oakville	North York
Ted Wood	Grimsby	Sarnia
Doug Paton	Hamilton	C.P.B. Oakville
Kathy MacMillian	Oakville	O.A.C. Guelph

New Postings

Brian Wrigglesworth	Assistant	Simcoe
Bob Christie (Walkerton)		St. Catharines
Jim Wright	Assistant	Dundas
Gord Brown	Assistant	Fergus
Marilyn Gutoski	Program Director	Brampton

Other Smaller Additions

Branches	add	one	girl	" Becky "
Sones	"	"	"	" Carrie Lynne "

Township of Widdifield

The Township of Widdifield, which is a suburb of North Bay, has a new director of recreation in the person of Jim Ward. On July 15th, Jim moved from Oshawa, where he was assistant director, to Widdifield to become that community's first director.

In a recent "Progress Edition" of the North Bay Nugget the Township used as its motto "A Township on the Move". From 1945 when its population was little more than 1,000 persons it has boomed its way to over 13,000 people living in the built up and rural areas and the R.C.A.F. Station.

Its big industries include Canadian Johns-Manville Co. and defense in the way of the R.C.A.F. Station, the Bomarc base and SAGE which is a communication processing centre, taking all radar information from Northern Canada and giving immediate analysis. It is the only installation of its kind in North America.

With a booming area such as this, the Township, recognizing that recreation is a top priority item for its people, decided it was time to have a professional director on staff. With a keen committee under the chairmanship of Pat Lamb backing him up, Jim is looking forward to a bright and challenging future in the Township of Widdifield.

Jim Ward's new address is: -

Mr. James Ward,
Director of Recreation,
Widdifield Recreation Committee,
Box 717,
North Bay, Ontario.

New Appointment for the Oakville District Office

Community Programmes Branch is starting two new courses in Recreation at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph this September. The enclosed flyer gives a few of the details.

As well as being responsible for the Oakville Office, I will also be in charge of the organization and administration of these two Courses. Mr. Douglas Paton has been hired to assist me and to look after Branch services in Recreation and Continuing Education, in the area covered by the Oakville Office, beginning August 19, 1963.

Mr. Paton (pronounced pay-ton) is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick (1961) with a B.A. in sociology. During his years of formal education he has had extensive experience in both public and private recreation (Bolton and Belleville). Since graduation, he has worked as the Community Centre Director at Huntington Park for the Hamilton Recreation Department.

Please direct your mail and requests for Branch Services to Mr. Paton at the Oakville Office.

Should you wish to reach me, personally, please direct your requests to Extension Education Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Yours very truly,

D.L. Minshall
Coordinator, Recreation Courses

Burlington

Tony Dojcak has been appointed Deputy-Director of Recreation and Parks for the Town of Burlington. Burlington is now advertising for a Recreation Director who will assume complete charge of the Recreation Programme.

Mr. Neil Campbell has recently been appointed Director of Recreation for the Town of Keewatin.

Mr. Don Shave is the Director of Recreation for Fort Frances (appointed in February).

Congratulations to Louise Colley on her latest venture in educational progress. Louise writes us the following news -

" I have enrolled in the Adult Education Program, Dept. of Education, of the University of Wisconsin. My course of studies will include Recreation Theory and Adult Education, Sociology, Human Development and courses in other departments.

The Adult Education program here is a joint effort with professors who hold rank in a number of departments such as Psychology, Sociology, Philosophy, etc., working together as a team. The Extension Program here has always been well grounded in the surrounding area and so I will be able to see how adult education and recreation are organized and developed throughout the State.

It's a "Creative" undertaking to go back to a full program of studies after 18 years in the active field of recreation. It's stimulating to be part of a large University (24,000 students) with excellent facilities.

Please give my regards to all my friends in Recreation. I wish them and the Society as a whole a successful and satisfying year.

Sincerely,

Louise Colley

Louise's address is: - Apt. B, 133 Langdon, Madison 3,
Wisconsin, U. S. A.

HE WHO HAS A THOUSAND FRIENDS
HAS NOT ONE FRIEND TO SPARE
BUT HE WHO HAS AN ENEMY
WILL MEET HIM EVERYWHERE



" AREA GROUP NEWS "

RECREATION DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION OF WEST CENTRAL ONTARIO

The R.D.A.W.C.O. trained the largest number of leaders than ever before. At this year's Summer Leaders Training Schools (6 different sites), there were over 1,000 leaders from 27 municipalities, taking training. Hamilton and Brantford conducted their own training playground course with the others divided into our established project units. Unit I being the Oakville, Burlington, Brampton, etc. area, Unit II the Kitchener-Waterloo, Stratford, Woodstock, etc. area, and Unit III being the Niagara Penninsula.

There were 5 major courses: (1) Jr. Playgrounds, (2) Sr. Playgrounds, (3) Day Camp, (4) Teens, (5) Handicapped, and (6) Advanced Leaders.

South Western Zone (Problem Areas & New Programmes)

- (1) Norm Carter of Lucan would appreciate all available information re swimming pool operation.
- (2) Wayne DeVeau & Dian Mulder are acting as a committee to conduct a survey for facts & figures on pool operations in the zone.
- (3) Bruno Casanova is the newly hired Arena Manager in Tilbury.
- (4) Ted Wood reports 3 new programmes started or slated to start in Sarnia.
 - (1) Learn to skate
 - (2) Hockey School
 - (3) Track & Field Club -- Fitness
- (5) Jerry Brooks reports a proposed new programme of an over 20 Club that Leamington is studying.

TOWN OF BURLINGTON
REQUIRES
A RECREATION DIRECTOR

Responsibilities under supervision of the Deputy Director of Recreation & Parks - to establish and supervise assigned Recreation programmes, Staff training and liaison with Community Groups.

Function to include administrative preparation of programmes and budgets, etcetera.

Qualifications: - Preference will be given to applicants who hold a University Degree in Recreation or graduates of the In-Service Training Course in Recreation as approved by the Ontario Department of Education.

The Corporation is primarily interested in an applicant with good growth potential.

Salary range: - \$4,850 - \$6,065.

Send complete resume of qualifications and experience to -

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR
2010 Maria Street,
BURLINGTON, Ontario.

