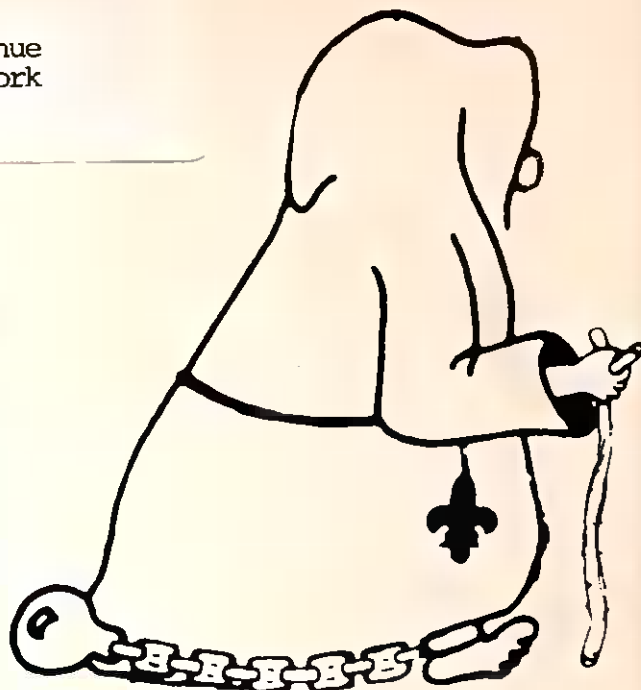


Paul Freitag
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Buffalo, New York
14211



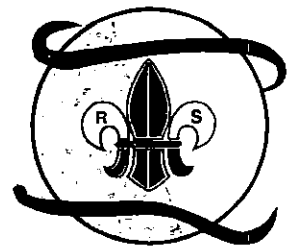
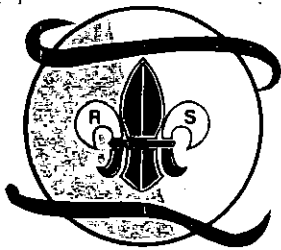
BrotherHood

ROVERING



Roger the Ready Rover





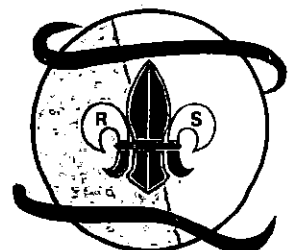
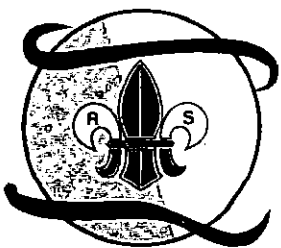
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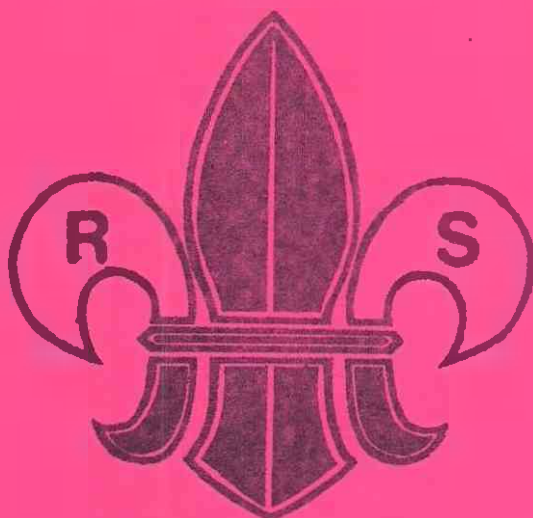
AUGUST 14th to 28th

St. Catharines, Ontario



ROVERING

AUGUST 1982



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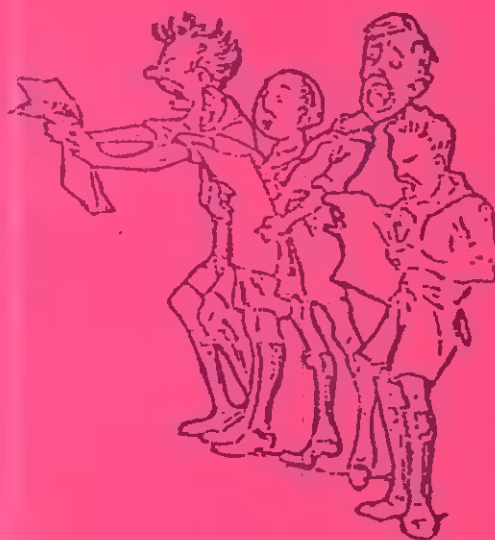
UPCOMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER:

- 10 to 12 Gilwell Reunion - Blue Springs Scout Reserve - Acton, Ont.
- 24 -26 Scarecrow Moot, Camp Manitou, Burlington, Ont.
- 25 - Tri-Region Roundtable - Annual Meeting, at Scarecrow
- 26 - Ontario Rover Roundtable - Provincial H.Q., Toronto. (1:00 p.m.)

October:

- 22 - 24 - Halloween Moot - Brant Conservation Area
c/o Burford Rovers
P.O. Box 337
Burford, Ontario
Preregistration by October 1, 1982



Advance Planning:

1983

February: Snowball Moot - Hamilton

April: St. George's Dinner & Dance
& Roger Awards-- Kitchener

May: Olympic Moot - Greenwood Coservation Area

20-23 6th Ontario Rover-Ranger Moot

"Appollo Moot"

Box 1222
Cambridge, Ontario

June: Camas

ROVER

No-o-o!!!

NEWS & LETTERS



Dear Editor:

The Rover Club at the University of Guelph would like to subscribe to the Rovering Magazine for one year. We received the last issue on credit so please start the subscription from March, 1982.

I would like to inform you that when we have finished reading the magazine it will be donated to the Library, University of Guelph. This will allow a potential of 8,000 students access to the Magazine.

I would like to inform you about the Rover Club on campus. The Club is fully accredited meaning that the members may use the facilities, get funding, etc. If you are attending or visiting the University at any time, please contact me, Mike Davis, Rm. 228, University Center, University of Guelph. Telephone 824-4120 Extension 8559

Yours in Rovering,

Mike Davis (Acting Mate)

P.S. Please forward a receipt, for the auditor.

August 21, 1982

Dear Rovers,

The morning breaks over the 9th Canadian Rover Moot. It is the Sabbath of the Jewish contingent and their melodious songs echo throughout the campgrounds. We have all learned a lot at the Moot about the Israelies as well as a lot about the other Nationalities represented, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Denmark, U.S.A., U.K., and India.

Walking through the campsites crammed with brightly coloured tents and flags, one can hear the snores of those who stayed up late and quiet discussions between friends who got their sleep.

The host crews are collecting garbage, the program staff is holding their morning meeting for last minute details, equipment is being moved, and all the other odd jobs are being completed. For those who run a Moot it becomes very clear that there is no such thing as just a garbageman or just a truck driver. Every person is essential to keep the Moot running smoothly.

Our Free Enterprise system works the same way. The system that provides fresh milk on the breakfast table each morning and airplane schedules that allow us to travel freely almost anywhere in the world. Every person plays a role in our lives so, as Rovers, we can do our greatest good with little effort by simply thanking people.

When someone pumps your gas say thanks, when we get off the bus or pick up your meal in the cafeteria say thanks. Everyone is important. The better we can make people feel the better they will enjoy their jobs and this in turn will bring us closer to making our lives and this world a better place to live.

There will be plenty of articles about the Moot in this and future magazines issues.

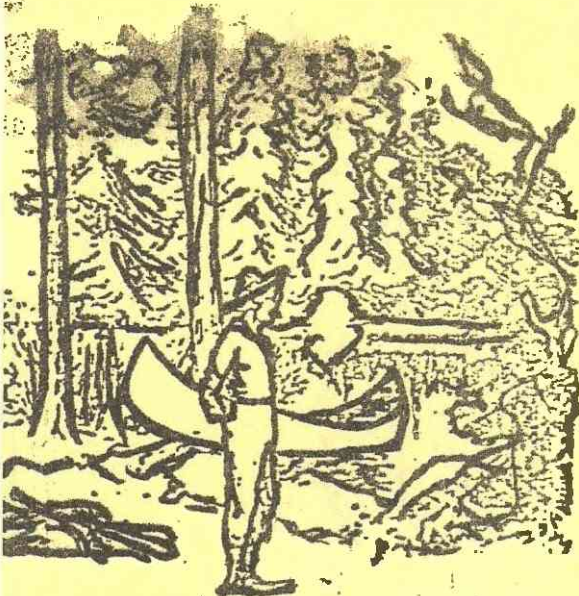
If you missed the Moot there is a souvenir issue available. See the ad inside.

We are having a great time running the Moot daily newspaper as well as participating in some of the events.

It's great to be a Rover!

Yours in Rovering,

A.J. Wallbank
A.J. (Tony) Wallbank
Editor.

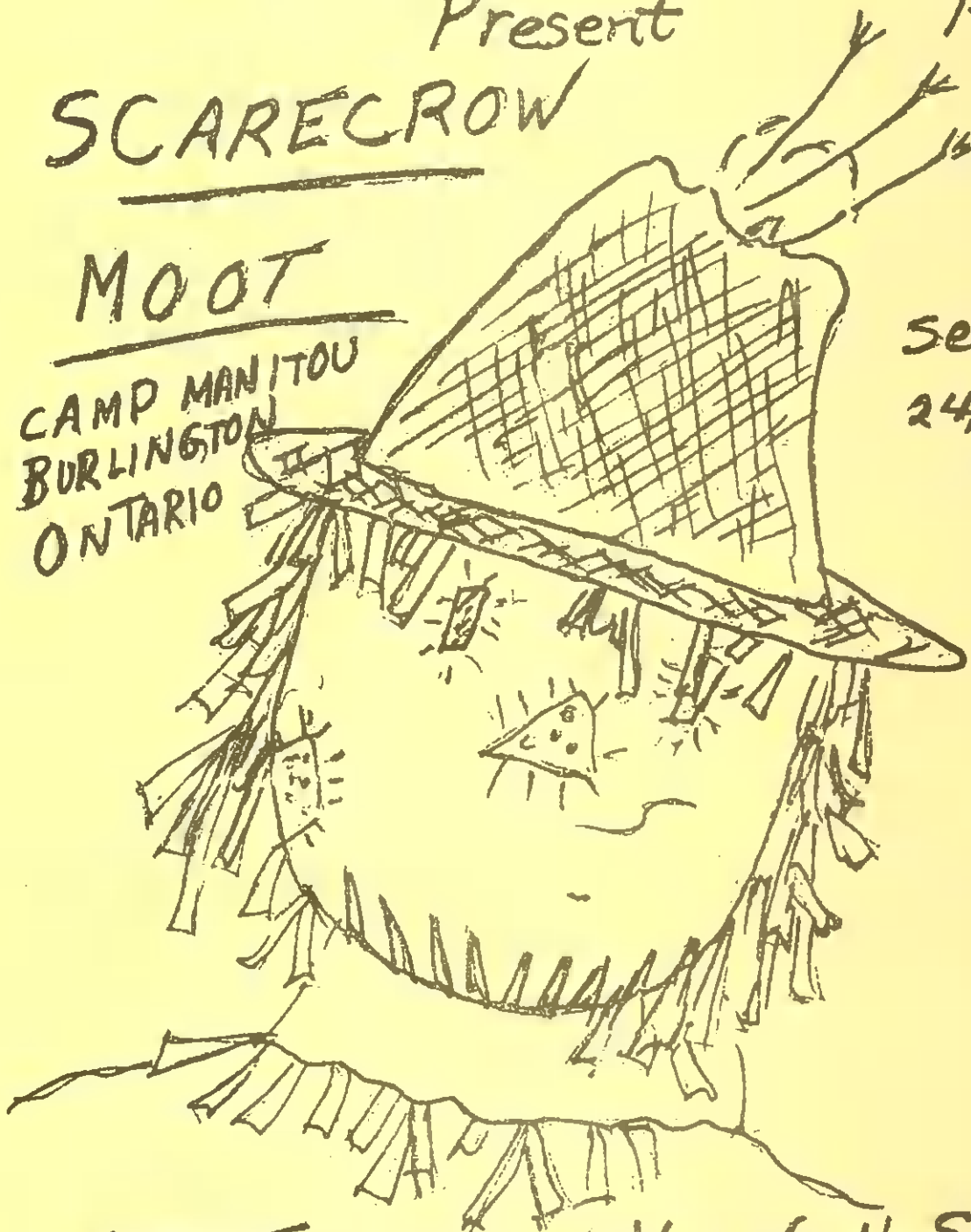


ARCTIC ROVERS & SKEENA
Present RANGERS
SCARECROW

MOOT

CAMP MANITOU
BURLINGTON
ONTARIO

September
24, 25 & 26
1982



THEME: International Year of the Scarecrow
Cost: \$5.00 (Preregistration) \$7.00 (at gate)

Cost includes: Crest, Corn roast, Flap Jack
and Much Much More ^{Breakfast}

GENERAL INFORMATION

This years theme is International year of the Scarecrow. We are asking that each crew come as a different country. Please try to be imaginative, we do not want nine or ten crews coming as Britain or Paris (no Canada please). The scare-crowbuilding contest will be based on this theme as well. Costumes will be judged also and play money awarded for use in the slave auction and lunch box auction (please refer to your program for more information).

The baking contest this year should too be in line with the them, however any creations will be accepted and be eligible to win play money. This event will be held at MacLaughlin this year (refer to your camp map).

Lunch in another country or treat someone else to a delicious feast by entering or participating in our lunch box auction (play money used here).

Of course there are many other ways to gain play money wity which to participate in the auctions and such. Early arrivals; random arrivals' most people in one car; least people in one car (none would be amazing); most gear in one car and general other abnormalities (living or otherwise) which will be observed through-out Friday night. Brush up on your geography to win even more play money from a staff quiz master who may approach you at any time, ie. What is the capital of Ontario?

The events in keeping with the theme will be somewhat like this; Knob Hill crawl- Switzerland, Penguin waddle - Antarctica, Elephant race - India; Root beer chug - Germany and an Irish potato race.

No band.

PROGRAM

Friday Night

3:00	Registration Opens
7:30	International Baking contest
8:30	Costume judging
9-1:00	Dance, Leaders retreat in rotary lodge
11:30	Slave auction
2:00	Curfew

Sunday

8:00-10:00	Pancake Breakfast
10:30	Ranger/Rover's Own
11:00	Closing Ceremonies and Awards.

Saturday

9:30	Opening ceremonies
10:00	Group events
12:00	Lunch box auction
12:30	Lunch
2:00	Crew events
4:00	Tug 'o War
5:00	Supper
7:00	Capture the Flag
8:00	Dance, Leaders retreat in Lodge
11:00	Corn Roast
12:30-1:30	Campfire
2:00	Curfew

MOOT RULES

MOOT IS OPENED TO ALL ROVERS, RANGERS, CADETS AND THEIR AMERICAN COUNTERPARTS.

1. The Moot will be governed by the regulations set down in the B.P. &P. of Boy Scouts, P.O. & R. of Girl Guides and the J.M.A. rules.
2. All crews or companies must be accompanied by a designated adult in charge.
3. All members are to be in their own camp area at the curfew time specified in the program schedule.
4. No alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs are permitted in the camp. No person will be allowed into the camp under the influence of the afore mentioned. Any person requiring prescription medicine will be required to give adequate proof at registration.
5. There is to be no cutting of trees in the camp. Use firewood provided.
6. Build fires in designated areas only.
7. Vehicles are to be parked only in areas designated for the purpose. No camping in motorized vehicles (i.e. cars or vans)
8. Anyone leaving the camp must sign out with a staff member and sign in again upon returning.
9. Violaters of the above rules, at the moot staff's descretion will be asked to leave their prospective organizations and banned from future events of this type. In the case of law violations, law wnforcement officials will be notified.
10. Groups from out of the province must have tour permits and proper medical coverage.

WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LOST OR STOLEN ARTICLES.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS

"Wildfire" - Michael Murphy

She comes ^{C Cmaj7 F} down from yellow mountain
 On a dark flat land she rides ^F
 On a pony she named wildfire ^{Fmaj7 Em}
 With a whirlwind by her side ^{Fmaj7 Em}
 On a cold Nebraska night. ^{Dm Em}

Oh they say she died one winter ^{C Cmaj7 F}
 When there came a killing frost ^{C Cmaj7 F}
 And the pony she named Wildfire ^{Fmaj7 Em}
 Busted down his stall ^{Fmaj7 Em}
 In a blizzard he was lost. ^{Dm Em}

She ran calling Wildfire; she ran calling Wildfire ^{Fmaj7 Em Fmaj7 Em}
 She ran calling Wildfire. ^{Fmaj7 Em - Dm - G - C - Cmaj7 - F - C Cmaj7}

By the dark of the moon I planted ^{F C Cmaj7 F}
 But there came an early snow ^{C Cmaj7 F}
 There's been a hoot owl howling by my window now ^{Fmaj7 Em}
 For six night's in a row ^{Fmaj7 Em}
 She's coming for me I know ^{Fmaj7 Em}
 And on Wildfire we're both gonna go. ^{Dm Em}

We'll be riding Wildfire ^{Fmaj7 Em}
 We'll be riding Wildfire ^{Fmaj7 Em}
 We'll be riding Wildfire. ^{Fmaj7 Em - Dm - G - C - (maj7)}
 F - C - Cmaj7

"THE NIGHT THEY DROVE OLD DIXIE DOWN"

-R. Robertson

Am C
 Virgil, Cane is my name
 F
 And I drove on the Sanvill train
 C Am
 I fill so much Calvary cane
 F Am
 And line up the binges again
 F C
 In the winter of '65
 Am F
 We were hungry just barely alive
 Am F
 I took the train to Richmond that fell
 C Am D
 It was a time, I remember, oh so well.

(Chorus)

C F C
 The night they drove old dixie down
 Am C
 And all the fells were ringing
 C F C
 The night they drove old Dixie down
 Am C
 And all the people were singing
 C Am D F
 They went na na na na na

C - C/B - Am - Am/G - C

Am C
 That was my wife in Tennessee
 F Am
 And one day she said to me
 C Am
 Virgil, quick come see
 F Am
 There goes the Robert E. Lee
 F C
 Now I don't mind, I'm chopping wood
 Am F
 And I don't care if the money's no good
 Am F
 Just take what you need and leave the rest
 C Am D
 But they should never have taken the very best.

(Chorus)

Am C F Am
 Like my father before me, I'm a working man
 C Am F Am
 And like my brother before me, I took a Rebel stand
 F C
 Well, he was just eighteen, proud and brave
 Am F
 But a Yankee laid him in his grave
 Am F
 I swear by the blood, below my feet
 C Am D
 You can't raise the cane back up when it's in the feed.

(Chorus)

HOW ABOUT THAT

WHEN THIS ISSUE COMES OUT WE WILL BE HALF WAY THROUGH A TERRIFFIC SUMMER AND HALF WAY THROUGH THE NATIONAL MOOT. UNFORTUNATELY SUMMER TIME HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE FAMINE FOR THIS PAGE, H.A.T., JUST A COUPLE OF ITEMS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR ATTENTION.

DESPITE LIBERAL AMOUNTS OF RAIN THOSE ATTENDING CAMAS MOOT SEEMED TO HAVE A GOOD TIME. SOME OF THE CO-ED CREWS GOT TOGETHER AT CAMAS TO HAVE THE 1ST ANNUAL CO-ED PICNIC, UNFORTUNATELY BECAUSE OF THE RAIN IT WAS TURNED INTO A POT LUCK SUPPER. FOR THOSE THE PARTICIPATED THERE WAS DELICIOUS BAKED TROUT, GOLDEN HOME FRIES, CREAMY POTATO SALAD, JUICEY BEEF STEW, YELLOW CORN, CHOCOLATE PIES AND CAKE, ALL WHICH WAS COOKED AND BAKED RIGHT IN THE CAMP. AFTER IT WAS ALL FINISHED THE FEELING WAS, "WE MUST MAKE THIS AN ANNUAL EVENT". FOR THOSE WHO TOOK PART IT WAS A REAL GUT BUSTER!!!!

THE WEARY TRAVELLER AWARD AT CAMAS WAS TAKEN BY LONDON ENGLAND POLICEWOMEN SUSAN WARING WHO WAS A GUEST OF ONE OF THE CREWS. SHE WAS VERY IMPRESSED WITH THE ROVERS AND FELT THE POWERS TO BE IN ENGLAND MUST HAVE BEEN A BIT BALMY TO END ROVERS IN JOLLY OLD ENGLAND.

WE HAVE AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH A PERSON IN THE SCOUTING FAMILY FROM ENGLAND. IN THIS INTERVIEW THIS PERSON STATES THAT "ROVER SCOUTING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF SCOUTING" HOW ABOUT THAT!! WATCH FOR THE ARTICLE IN A FUTURE ISSUE.

AT A RECENT BEACH PARTY AT IPPERWASH BEACH, A COLLISION DURING A FRIZZBEE GAME IN THE LAKE HAD ONE ROVER HOLDING THE BACK OF HIS HEAD THE OTHER HIS NOSE. THEY BOTH STAGGERED OUT OF THE WATER TO FALL AT THE EDGE, VERY GROGGY. THE NOSE WAS BROKEN AND BLEEDING LIKE AN OPEN TAP, AND IN THE PROCESS OF MOVING THE ROVER HAD MANAGED TO COAT HIS ENTIRE LEG WITH BLOOD. WHILE MEMBERS OF HIS CREW APPLIED ICE TO SLOW THE FLOW, THE USUAL CROWD OF BY-

STANDERS APPEAR AND ASKED WHAT HAPPENED. THE SKIPPER OF THE CREW LOOKED AT THE BLOOD COVERED LEG AND CALMLY TURNED AND ANNOUNCED TO THE HORRIFIED CROWD ONE WORD - "SHARK" SO IF YOU HEAR RUMORS OF SHARKS IN THE GREAT LAKES YOU KNOW WHERE IT STARTED.

WHEN YOU WALK THROUGH THE WOODS

When you walk through the woods I want you to see
The fleeting gold of a bumble bee,
Rivers of sunlight, pools of shade;
Toadstools sleeping in mossy jade;
A cobweb with a catch of dew,
Tree top cones against the blue;
Dancing flowers, bright green flies,
And birds to put rainbows in your eyes.

When you walk through woods, I want you to hear
A million sounds in your ear-
The scratch and rustle of wind-tossed trees,
A rush as a timid chipmonk flees
The cry of a hawk from the distant sky,
The purr of leaves when a breeze rolls by,
Brooks that tumble, stones that ring,
And birds that teach your heart to sing.

When you walk through woods I want you to feel
That no mere man could make this real
Could paint the throb of a butterfly's wing,
Could teach a wood thrush how to sing;
Could give the wonders of earth and sky,
There's someone greater than you and I
When you walk through woods, and the birches nod,
Meet a friend of mine, whose name is God.

WE FOUND THE ABOVE IN A JULY 1964 ISSUE OF THE ONTARIO ROVER, THEY MENTION NO AUTHOR.

THAT'S ABOUT IT, IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING FOR THIS COLUMN SEND IT IN OR TELL A STAFF MEMBER. AND DON'T FORGET PHIL NEWSOME OF THE LEADER, HE CAN USE SOME INPUT ALSO.

KEEP ON ROVERING.

Adolescence

Adolescence is usually thought of as the stage between childhood and adulthood. It is difficult to say when it begins and ends for there are so many factors to consider. There are for example, certain obvious physical changes which occur at this time but some of these changes are not complete till well past 18. Then too, there are children who, in some ways, are quite adult like 10 and 11 and there are adults who continue to act like adolescences. For the purposes of this writing adolescence will be thought of as within the age range of 12 to 18.

Misconceptions:

Since the adolescents emotional behaviour is often unpredictable and violent, some people have thought of the stage as one of "storm and stress". There has been the feeling that adolescence is a time of great emotional upheaval through which every young person must pass. Actually, this is not so. Many young people reach maturity without any sense of having come through an ordeal. Adolescence can be trying but it need not be. It can be fun.

Since the adolescent tends to change in physical size and shape, sometimes at an alarming rate, it takes a little time to make his trunk and limbs work together smoothly. During this period he tends to look less graceful than he did as a child. So, adolescence is sometimes referred to as "the awkward age". However, the physical skills of an adolescent are much superior to a child, even though awkward movements may seem to disprove this. Some adolescents are more awkward than they were as children but this is also because of a critical attitude on the part of some parents, teachers and neighbours that leads to self-consciousness and embarrassment. Thus, it is not always adolescence as such that brings about awkwardness. Criticism from people close to him helps do it too.

Physical and Emotional Changes:

Physical changes in adolescence are startling. Height and weight increase remarkably- some boys shoot up six inches in one year; Rapid growth increases the appetite which is often satisfied through soft drinks, sundaes and in-between snacks; glands in

the skin are changing to meet new demands but the adolescent body is not always able, at the same time, to deal with an increase in food and a strange diet so he, or she, breaks out in hated skin blemishes. The sex organs enlarge and body hair begins to appear. Girls develop breasts and boys' voices change. Accompanying these changes are new feelings and attractions which draw boy and girl together, yet make them more keenly aware of society's conflicting attitudes toward sexual behaviour.

Of course all these changes do not happen at the same time. This explains the big hulk of a boy who may be sexually mature but, in other ways very child like. Such a lad cannot be expected to act like a grown-up just because he is ahead of himself physically. In the same way, the young girl who is small and underdeveloped for her age may, at the same time, be emotionally and socially quite mature and want to go out with boys - although they see her as "only a kid".

Social Changes:

Powerful New Emotions

In early childhood boys and girls seem to recognize no sex differences in playing together--either sex is attractive for companionship. From the beginning of school to the beginning of adolescence, however, boys turn to boys for friends and girls to girls. At adolescence there is another change: boys and girls begin to seek partners from the opposite sex--a partner who soon is seen as something more than a companion, more romantic, more exciting. Thus the adolescent faces a new situation and is swept along with powerful new emotions which he is not certain he can control. Little wonder, then, that the adolescent is often insecure and shows this by loud, brash talk or moodiness; seems to enjoy meaningless chit-chat (because what is said is not as important as being with the gang); vigorously tries to establish importance and avoids even minor social blunders. This kind of behaviour, while aggravating to the adult, is the adolescent's way of becoming familiar with the opposite sex and is a working-through period for them of the greatest importance.

Needing to Conform

The adolescent's insecurity leads him to conformity--that is, behaving just like the others in his group. While this can also be seen in children and adults, it generally is thought that conformity in adolescence has a somewhat different quality.

The child, for example, appears to want to conform to an individual (e.g, some currently popular football or hockey star) or to a style of dress or a way of talking, mainly because he wants to be like that particular individual--and he tends to feel this identification strongly. The adult, on the other hand, conforms because he wishes to identify with a particular group of people (and so dresses in their fashion). Adolescent conformity seems to combine the intensity of feeling of the child with the aims and attitudes of the adult. That is, the adolescent, in his struggle to achieve independence from adults, sticks closely to friends of his own age. This makes him feel secure as he rebels against the authority of grown-ups. This sometimes passionate need to conform to the gang is extremely important to adolescents and should be understood and tolerated by parents, so long as their activities are not dangerous or offensive.

Earning Responsibility

Probably the most important achievement at this time is that the adolescent rapidly takes over from his parents complete responsibility for controlling how he should act. It is better when the parent gradually gives the adolescent greater responsibility as he shows he is able to assume it. In practice this seldom works so smoothly. The adolescent is all too supremely confident that he can "take care of himself" socially, emotionally and financially--at least, in the disposal of money. In early adolescence this is not the case. Parents either tend to restrict the youngster until they feel certain he is ready or they give him his desired freedom only to find him bewilderedly returning for advice and help that he earlier spurned. Two things are necessary at this point. Parents must realize that they cannot make a man out of their boy unless they are willing to take the risk and give him a chance to test his abilities by himself. Youth must realize that the best way to gain independence is to prove themselves by displaying a real sense of responsibility. To illustrate. Sooner or later, the adolescent will have to be given the family car to drive according to his own judgment. Only when he is freely allowed to do this can maturity be claimed. On the other hand, in order to gain this privilege, he should be willing to go through an apprenticeship by repeatedly showing his parents that he can be trusted to behave sensibly and reliably. The slowness of the pace is irksome to the adolescent, the fears of physical harm or social

disapproval are strong in the parents, but both must be borne.

EMOTIONAL CHANGES:

Ups and Downs

The adolescent, like the child, tends to respond emotionally in an all-or-none fashion. When he's blue, he's blue and when he's happy, he's on top of the world. However, this extreme response is more upsetting to the adolescent than to the child, for the youth feels that he should have better control. He tries to hold in these strong emotional feelings so as to act more maturely (and also to prove his independence by keeping his feelings to himself). This concentration on his emotions often leads to moodiness, surliness, and sometimes, to a kind of apathy. Without approving outbursts, parents can help by being sympathetic during the ups-and-downs. Also they can respect the youth's desire to keep things to himself, while at the same time making it clear that he can confide in them whenever he feels the need.

Teenagers may not say so, but they often welcome limits set by adults. Rules like: no phone calls during homework hours, dating on certain days and a curfew hour for dates, still leave them plenty of scope to make independent decisions.

Crushes

One emotion, so noticeable in adolescence, is love. Strictly speaking, love relationships begin with an attraction not generally thought of as love, i.e., the affection which commonly arises between two members of the same sex. This is the "crush", often violent and usually of short duration. Parents need not be too concerned about this phase unless it persists in the face of ample opportunity for social contacts with members of the opposite sex--in which event, professional help should be sought.

From Dream World to Reality

The next stage is the interest in the opposite sex as a member of the opposite sex--not as an individual. This changes to an "ideal" love (movie star or other public figure) on a high romantic plane, involving a good deal of tenderness. Such a romance may seem foolish, yet it does serve the very useful purpose of helping youth to learn how to handle these new feelings

in such a way that he or she will be protected from the humiliation and embarrassment of being spurned by a real person. Eventually, of course, this dream world romance gives way to reality and the boy or girl turn their attention to someone close at hand. In the beginning there is usually awkwardness and blundering in these boy-girl relationships and youth find it safer to move together in a large group. However, this gives way to the person, double-dating (where the other couple is easy to get along with, interested in the same things, and do not interfere with private conversations--yet are close enough to join in as a group if need be), and finally to engagement and marriage.

On the surface, all through this period, the high degree of feeling which these adolescents who will not seem to jibe with their age and the sort of attachments which they form with each other. Thoughtless interference by parents can lead to tears, hostility and open rebellion. However, most adolescents are confused by these new, sometimes tumultuous, feelings and parents' genuine sympathy is then welcomed. Parents can even go a step further by talking to them about the more mature love and so help them to think in this direction.

Going Steady

Another big problem at this time is "going steady". The adolescent is faced with such a barrage of literature, motion picture and TV programs (not to mention parents' unconscious urgings) about being attractive that he often becomes desperately anxious to prove that he is. He feels he must get a "date" for a party, dance, or football game, for this shows that he can compete successfully and that he is attractive. For the boy, the safest way out is to "go steady" and so be sure of a regular date. For the girl, a steady not only proves her attractiveness but also makes sure she will not miss out on parties and dances. In some ways this is too bad, for they are both really going steady for the wrong reason. It is more a defense against their own insecurity and lack of self-confidence. Then also, going steady too early prevents them from broadening their social contacts which they need to do before finally making their choice of life partner.

Fears

A second prominent adolescent emotion is fear. While adolescents may continue to retain some of their earlier fears such as fear of animals or the dark, the big emphasis is now on

social fears--the fear of ridicule, of being embarrassed, of failure in school or at work. These fears should wane in late adolescence but sometimes they don't. The high value which many of us give to success sometimes creates such pressures for the adolescent that he finds it extremely difficult to see that, while failure is hard to take, it is something which everyone must face. As he becomes more mature he will see that building future success requires him to face present failure successfully. Parents can help to reduce this fear by a sensible attitude toward both success and failure. They can try to remove his mistaken idea that failure must necessarily be followed by ridicule, embarrassment and shame.

Facing up to Work

The adolescent wants to prove to himself that he can act like a grown-up and stand on his own. He wants to establish his individuality. Perhaps he has already been earning money through part-time or summer jobs. Soon he will be going to work, technical school or college. As a younger adolescent he may have wanted to be a surgeon, dramatically saving the life of a dying man! (Treating head colds and sore throats doesn't occur to him). The younger girl may have been interested in acting or becoming an airline hostess. (Clerical or stenographic jobs hold little appeal.)

However, the hard facts of life tend to reduce the glamorous approach to the realism of economic circumstances, the benefits to be gained, the improvement of skills to match job opportunities, and so on.

As they mature and grow older, boys and girls seem to develop different outlooks toward the future. Many girls tend to see employment as a temporary measure prior to marriage which can also provide part-time work early in married life and afford security for the future should the husband die. If the particular job is interesting and affords opportunity for advancement, so much the better. Homemaking is, of course, a career in itself--the most important "employment" most girls will find. A boy, on the other hand, must think of job permanence. Consequently, he is more interested in personally satisfying work and a chance for advancement.

Work Attitudes

Employers want to select young people whose abilities and

interests are suited to the jobs. They feel, however, that the greatest defect in most young people lies in their attitude to work--i.e., "Adolescents don't know what work is". Refusal to accept responsibility, unwillingness to finish a job, or to "do it right", at sacrifice of time and effort, is distressing to employers and has led some firms to place less emphasis on abilities and interests in hiring young people and more weight on their attitude toward work. Thus the child who has been helped by his parents to accept responsibility generally is better prepared by attitude to take his place in employment.

Vocational Counselling

Valuable assistance is offered these days by vocational counsellors in high schools to help youth in their choice of future work. Usually a high school counselling program provides detailed job information, tests for interest and aptitude, field trips to business and factories and high school "career days", i.e., talks to students by representatives of a number of different vocations and professions. Vocational counsellors usually stress the importance of work experience (regardless of position) and the satisfactions of jobs quite apart from their wages or salaries. Many mental health clinics have this same type of service.

Guide-posts To Maturity

Most of the physical characteristics of humans are reaching maturity at the age of 21. It is taken for granted that such maturity will be attained. However, it is now seriously questioned whether anyone's social, emotional and moral behaviour can ever be considered entirely mature, at all times. Also, people have different points of view as to the exact meaning of maturity. Nevertheless, certain guide-posts can help. The socially, emotionally, morally mature individual is one who can:

- *Make independent decisions based on the help and advice available.
- *Accept responsibility for these decisions.
- *Postpone immediate gratifications of needs until richer satisfactions may be gained.
- *Give, as well as accept, friendship and love.

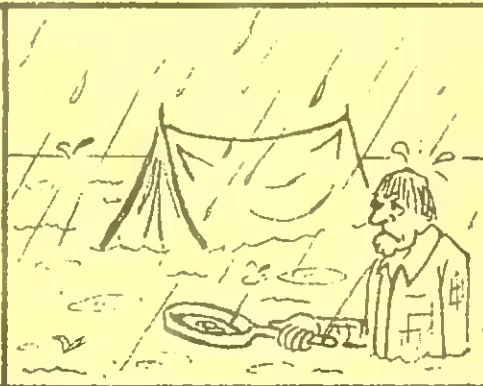
When the adolescent has reached the stage where these reactions have become a habit, he can then see himself and will be seen by others, as mature.

MURPHY'S LAW

THE OUTDOORS



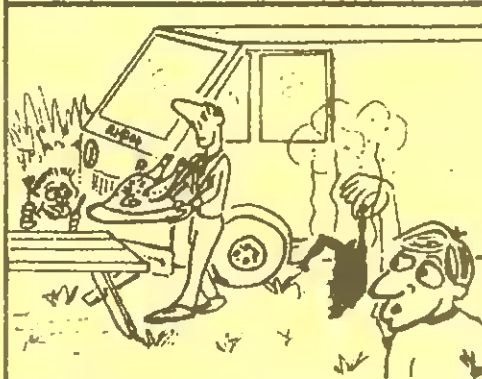
For every hill you ride down, there is another to ride up of equal or greater magnitude.



The amount of rain experienced on a trip is in direct proportion to the amount of time spent planning it.



The fish are always more active in feeding when you find yourself without any of your fishing equipment or tackle.



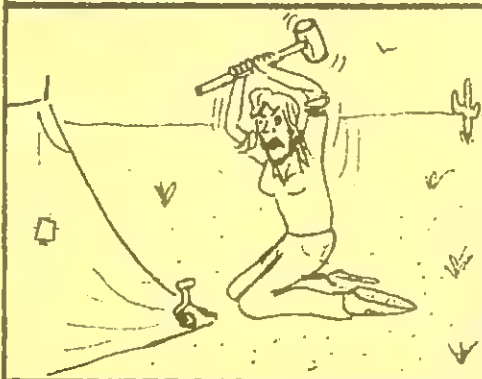
The food is usually always better in the next site... unless you happen to be a gourmet cook.



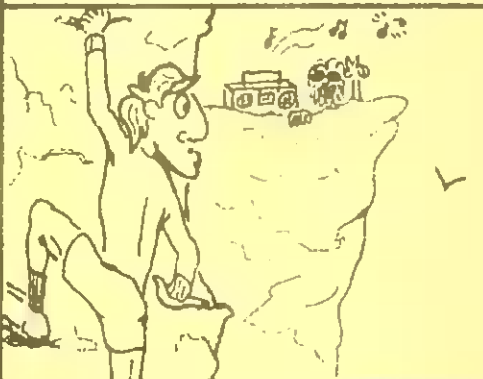
The mosquitos and black-flies are always at thier worst when you've forgotten your insect repellent.



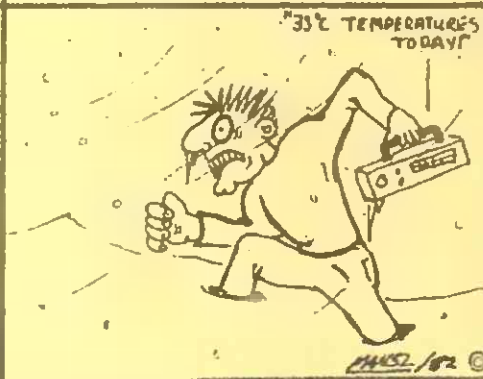
The size of a catch is directly related to the amount of money invested in your fishing tackle.



No matter where you decide to set up your campsite your tent pegs will always manage to hit solid rock.



Wherever you go in order to get away from it all, you always find yourself within ear-shot of somebodys "Getto - Blaster."



No matter what the weather-man says, the weather will always behave exactly opposite to his forecast.

MOOT MISSES



IF YOU SEE THIS GIRL ON T.V. SOME TIME I WOULDN'T BE SURPRIZED, BECAUSE THAT'S WHAT SHE WANTS TO DO AND I THINK SHE CAN DO IT. SHE IS SHANNON KIRKPATRICK, AN OUT GOING 18 YEAR OLD. SHE IS FROM THE NOTAWASAGA ROVER CREW AND LOVES TO SING, ACT AND ALSO LIKES ART. HER NICK-NAME IS DOGGER AND IS SINGLE. SOME THINGS SHE HATES IS BEING A SQUIRE AND GETTING UP EARLY IN THE MORNING. PRESENTLY SHANNON IS GOING TO SCHOOL AND ALSO WORKING. SHANNON WE ALL HOPE TO SEE YOU ON T.V.

MOOT MISTER



SPIKE, AS HIS FRIENDS CALL HIM IS THE MOOT MISTER YOU ARE LOOKING AT. HIS REAL NAME IS TIM FEICK AND HE IS A FULL GROWN 17 YEAR OLD. TIM IS FROM THE VERY ROWDY 1st ELMIRA ROVER CREW. TIM WILL SEEM SHY AT FIRST, I SAID "AT FIRST". ONE THING THAT TIM HATES IS WAKING UP IN THE MORNING AT CAMP AND FINDING A LONG LINE IN FRONT OF THE CAN. ONCE AGAIN WE HAVE ANOTHER MOOT MISTER WHO'S HOBBIES ARE CAMPING AND ELECTRONICS. AND ONCE AGAIN HAS NO GIRL FRIEND. DISGUSTING! PRESENTLY TIM'S IN SCHOOL AND HAS A JOB AND IN THE FUTURE HOPES TO GO TO COLLEGE TO STUDY ELECTRONIC'S. ONE LAST THING. YOU CAN BE THE ONE TO FIGURE OUT HOW HE GOT THE NAME SPIKE.

Quest: History and the Rules of Tennis

In 1874 Major Walter C. Wingfield invented tennis. The year of 1974 was a bit beyond middle Victorian era and the upper class was becoming more sport concious. Your average everyday English gentlemen believed in keeping fit. They went and played cricket, rugby and rowing. There was also a croquet set found on his lawn. They had racquet games such as badminton. They also had another game called court tennis.

Court tennis started out as a form of hand ball played in a courtyard by royalty. In the 15th or 16th century crude forms of racquets were made but still didn't have any rules or nets. The game had its ups and downs in popularity as shown by a 16th century English writter, writting about France "Ye would thinke they [French Players] were borne with rackets in their hands....There be more tennis players in France than ale drinkers."

A century later another writer wrote about the crookedness and gambling that went along with the game in England.

"Thereare but a few matche made, but there is either a bribed marker, or some gentleman that has first lost his estate and then his honour, and so was forced to comply with the sharpening and tricks of the town, to get his bread; or some scoundrel that never had estate nor honour, but acquired the game by dilligent attendence upon the courts... and there was hardly a game played without falsehood and decent practiced.

Even through all this ale guzzling was more popular than tennis. As time went on court tennis became a indoor sport with few wealthy gentlemen.

Court tennis in 1874 was enclosed by walls, such as in squash.

Scoring was almost the same as today - love, 15, 30, 40, and had a 6 game set. You could hit balls off walls.

It was said the rules to court tennis in their entirety to months of hard study because the game was the most complex and bewildering devised by man.

This was the picture set before Major Wingfield. Club games were denied to women and cricket and rugby were too rough. He need a game which women could play and was still challenging to husbands and brothers and yet more of a workout than croquet.

He proceeded with it and came up with a eight page pamphlet with rules and hints. He also obtained a patent for it. He called it "Sphairstike" or "Lawn Tennis." On his original pamphlet he gave six rules.

He made it a 15 point game such as in badminton. The points may only be scored in the serve.. The serve should be made on one side of the court only and the player should stand in the crease marked .

Wingfield said it was a original game but people argued that it was just older racquet games mish-mashed together. Wingfield denied this saying the hourglass shape of his court (narrower at the net than baselines) and the wingnets along the sidelines were original. He also said Sphairstike was an adoption of a Ancient Greek game that he studied. But people were still not convinced, saying that Sphairstike was just a Greek name for "play ball" and that the shape of the court and the wingnets were of no use. Even through all this Wingfield still stood strong saying it was an original game till the day he died.

The original nets were 5 feet tall compared to the 3 feet nets of today. A year later he eliminated the service from only one side of the net which provided serving from both sides. He moved the area in which the ball had to hit on a serve from the rear of the court to the front near the net. Also the server had to serve from the baseline instead of mid-court.

In 1875 lawn tennis became a club sport. On 1877 the All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club set up the first All England Tennis Tournament which was nicknamed "Wimbledan" because of the area. The clubs changed the court to a rectangular shape instead of hourglass and also removed the wingnets. The net was also lowered. The badminton scoring system was replaced by the one still used today.

On April 18, 1912 Major Wingfield died. This was just a brief summary on the invention and the history of tennis.

Before going into the rules of tennis you must know some of the terms and court dimensions.

The court is 78 feet in length and 36 feet in width. Lines running along the ends of the court are called the baselines. Lines running lengthwise on each side of the court $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet inside the sidelines are the boundries for single match. The extra $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet called the alley are for double matches. Each of the tennis court is divided by a service line which runs perpendicular to sidelines and parallel to the base line. It is 21 feet from the net and 15 feet from the baseline. There is a line which divides this area down the middle which forms

two areas called service boxes. The area from the service line to the base line is the backcourt. The area from the service line to the net is the forecourt.

RULES

The game starts with the server putting the ball in play from the right side of the court. The serve must land in the service box diagonally across from the server. If the ball fails to land in the box or hits the net without going over, the serve is termed a fault. If a person gets two faults it is termed a double fault and the point goes to the other player. If the serve hits the net and lands in the service box diagonally across from the server it is counted as a "let" and serves over without any fault against him.

If the serve is good the players hit the ball back and forth till one player hits the ball out or into the net. A point is given to the person who does not make the mistake. The player can go everywhere on his side and past the sidelines but not across the net into the opponents sector. After each point the server switches service courts and serves to the other box diagonally across from him. This goes on till a player wins. On a serve your feet cannot land on or past the base line till the ball has left you.

Because of environmental conditions (wind, sun etc.) players change side in the first game of a set and then every two games after that till a set is won.

SCORING

You must win six games in a set. If both players are tied 6 games each at the end of a set (because you have to win by two games) you have what is called a tie breaker.

For instance, if the score is 6-5 there is one more game played. If the person leading wins; he wins the match 7-5, if he loses 6-6 a tie breaker occurs with a final score of 7-6. In a tiebreaker points are scored one at a time. You must reach 7 points to win and have 2 points lead over your opponent. If for example the score is 7-6 in the tie break he must play till either he loses by two points or wins by two points.

To start a tie breaker service begins by the person who would have served the next game (On serving one person serves the entire game and then the opponent serves the next and goes on like this throughout the set).

He starts on the right side and serves a point and then serves another from the left. The opponent does the same. After 4 points have been served the players switch side and continue on the same.

In a match the number of sets in it depends on the tournament. Normally women play 3 sets and must win 2. The men are the best 3 out of a possible 5 sets.

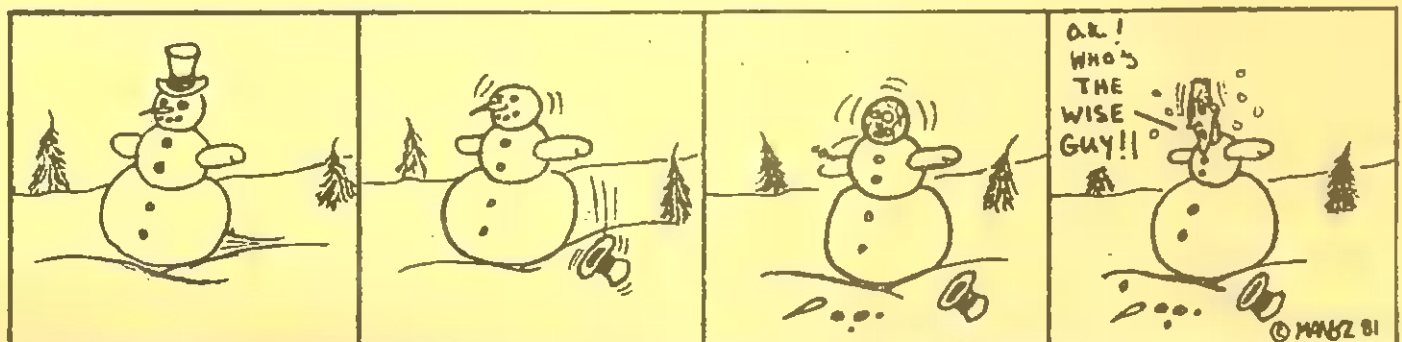
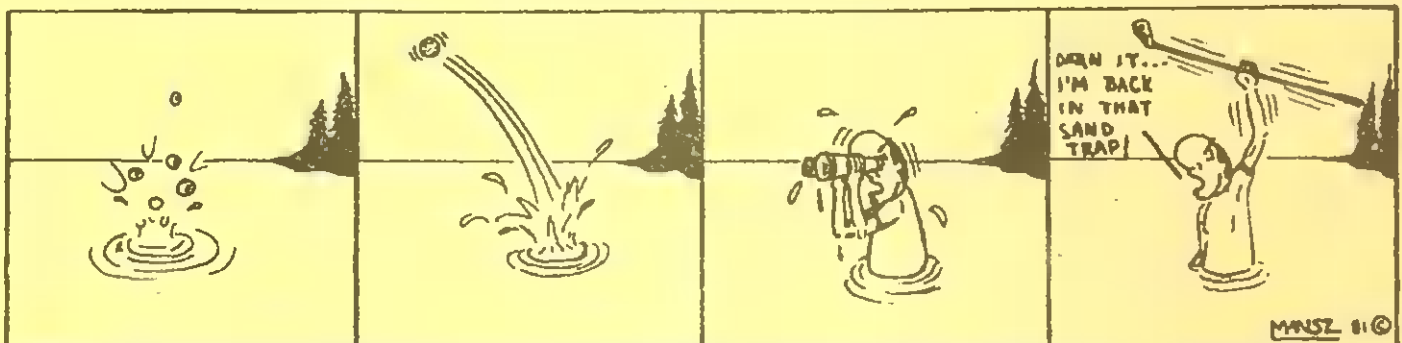
The scoring in a game goes: Love, meaning 0, 15, 30, 40, game. This holds true normally unless it is a 40-40 tie or 40 all. This is called an advantage. Then after that game. But if it is an advantage and the opponent ties it up it goes back to deuce. Therefore you have to win by 2 points again.

If you wanted to you could go on into the terms, technics, strategy, equipment etc.

Tennis is a world known sport and played everywhere. That is one of the reasons I picked it, also, that I can get people to understand it a bit more and maybe get interested in the sport.

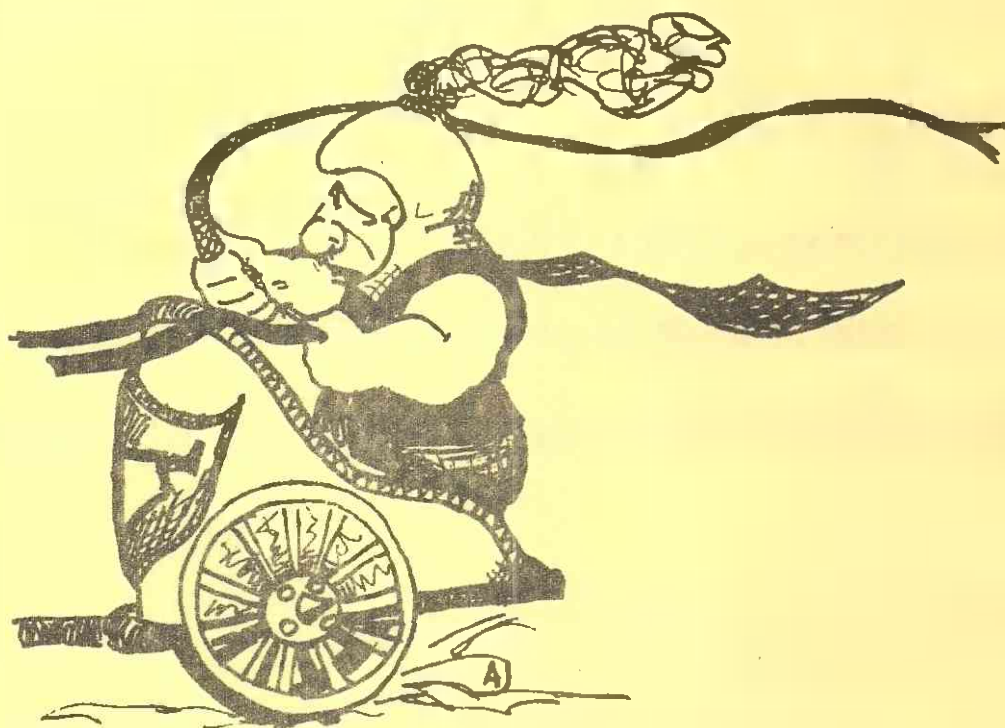
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Frank Schulz



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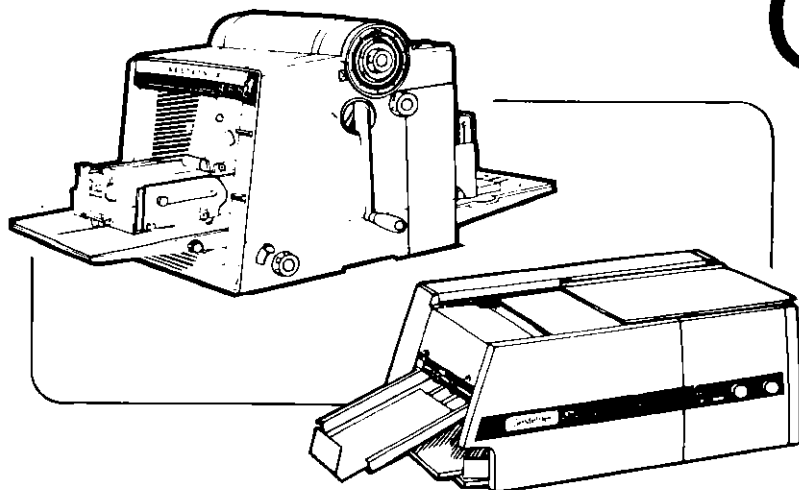
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