



# *ANEE*

NEWSLETTER of The Council of Outdoor Educators of Ontario

Volume 7 Number 5

June 1978

# The Council of Outdoor Educators of Ontario

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Newsletter Editor	RON FRENETTE	Townhouse #46 341 Wilson Drive Milton, Ontario. L9T 3Y9	(H) 416-878-2787 (B) 416-421-8950 Ext. 281

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The Council of Outdoor Educators of Ontario was created in 1970. This organization of professional educators works to establish and maintain expertise in the field of outdoor education and to develop professional practices and qualified leadership in outdoor programs.  
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# IN THIS ISSUE

## PAGE

2	From The Editor's Desk
3	Letters To The Editor
5	Feature Section
8	About The Environment
12	Pot Pourri

18	From The Advisory Board
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26	Datebook
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- JOE CLARK'S SOLAR PACKAGE PROPOSAL HAS SECURED MY VOTE
- THE WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE MYTH PART III
- BLACK FLIES!
- CONTEST ANSWERS
- RESERVE AN INTERIOR SITE IN ALGONQUIN
- BOYNE RIVER SCHOOL ON C.B.C.
- CAMP ALLSAW BOOKLET ON CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES
- FINALLY! NO MORE BEER BOTTLES IN ALGONQUIN
- ONTARIO ROCK CLIMBING ASSOCIATION CERTIFICATION WEEKEND
- NEW YORK STATE OUTDOOR EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION
- REQUEST FROM UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
- KANAWA CANOE MUSEUM
- LOG HOUSE BUILDERS' COURSES
- ANEE SEEKS A NEW EDITOR
- NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
- C.O.E.O./N.I.U. MASTERS DEGREE COURSE
- SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
- SURVEY OF ADVANCED STUDIES AND DEGREES
- DENNIS AWARD NOMINATIONS
- NOMINATIONS FOR C.O.E.O. EXECUTIVE
- C.O.E.O. EXPENSES GRAPH
- NEW MEMBERSHIP FEES AND FORM
- TASK FORCE REPORT
- A BUYER'S GUIDE

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 ANEE (AH-NEE) IS AN OJIBWAY WORD USED AS A GREETING OF FRIENDSHIP. IT IS USED AS A CORDIAL SALUTATION AMONG FRIENDS MEETING INFORMALLY. OUTDOOR EDUCATION IS A DISCIPLINE WHICH HAS AT ITS FOUNDATION A DESIRE TO LIVE IN HARMONY WITH THE ENVIRONMENT; THE TRADITIONAL WAY OF LIFE OF OUR NATIVE PEOPLE CHERISHED THIS ATTITUDE. ANEE IS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATING AMONG OUR MEMBERS WHO ARE SCATTERED ACROSS A LARGE PROVINCE. IT IS HOPED THE GREETING - ANEE - IS FELT THROUGH THESE PAGES.  
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# FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

## JOE CLARK'S SOLAR PACKAGE PROPOSAL HAS SECURED MY VOTE

It is my suspicion that I, like many others, have become so jaded about government and politicians that there is an automatic presumption that all are scoundrels and carpetbaggers. So many political decisions have turned out to be the complete opposite of the stated political platform. It has long been my contention that government must not only be scrupulously honest, they must be seen to act in such a manner. In Ontario, the clumsiness of Leo Bernier and the Reed Paper proposal for the seduction of the virgin north left a bad taste in everyone's mouth. But, some justice was culled out of this mess - Leo was banished to Kenora, some Reed executives became "dehired", the Reed proposal was dropped, and the Hartt commission was established. All of this leaves one feeling that, on occasion, justice is served and government actually acts to serve the people.

Anyhow, down to business; his highness, Pierre I teases us with the possibility of a federal election (not called at time of writing). Up until now, I have been indifferent about the upcoming election. Little of the political drum beating has gotten my attention. After all, the Liberals have lived in Ottawa for so long they can almost claim squatters rights on old Bytown. Everyone else comes like a relative - for a short visit.

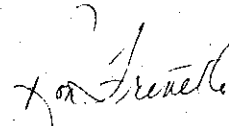
Maybe - just maybe - the Conservatives will have a good opportunity to settle on Parliament Hill for a few years when this next election is held. Dissatisfaction with the Trudeau government is a universal feeling in the country. So, Joe Who may very well get the opportunity to move into 24 Sussex Drive in the near future.

Joe will get my vote because he announced on May 3 (it was Sun Day) - his party, if elected would become involved in a \$400 million dollar solar heating program to cover some 200,000 homes in the Country.

This has to be one of the most positive proposals to come from any government in some time. It sure as hell makes more sense to get involved in solar technology than to build a 10 billion dollar pipeline which will become redundant in 20 years. There are finite limits to the oil and gas pools in the bowels of this planet. The sun, however, delivers 7,000 times more energy to the surface of earth than all the energy we consume annually. This amount of energy is, for the most part, unused, free, does not require pipelines or transmission lines, and does not mess up the atmosphere with pollutants.

The Solar Energy Society of Canada suggests we go slowly - put bundles into research then into actual heating units. I would argue that the big concerns such as Westinghouse and General Electric have the facilities to carry out the research. Let them see the potential of a profit and the research will get done.

Joe Clark's \$400 million is just the start; a lot more dollars will have to be spent and legislation to complement the action will need to be enacted. Personally, my feeling is go with Joe and his solar package rather than Pierre and his pipeline.



- Ron Frenette, Editor  
Anee - Newsletter of C.O.E.O.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re: A response to the article "Certification in Full Time High Adventure Programs"  
(Anee Vol. 7 No. 3 - Feb. 12/78)

Sir:

The controversy regarding certification of what we term full-time outdoor education or a programme of high risk or adventure, seems to be never ending.

Therefore, we feel it is important to take stock of what is termed certification, what national body is handling this particular discipline, and then separate this from outdoor influences. By really looking at the whole picture through Canadian eyes, we may eliminate the British concept (i.e. Mountain Leadership Certification) and the North American idea of Outward Bound. At this point, we would have a national, Canadian organization in the field of certification which would be provincially and federally recognized by the appropriate sport and cultural bodies.

We have endeavored to outline three such bodies. Obviously, there are more, but it would be too complicated and too lengthy to expand further. Since we are now completing one of the most successful cross-country ski seasons that Canada has seen, it only is fair to take this as a first example. No one could possibly agree that the existing cross-country ski instructor programme is at its most fully developed level, regardless of whether it operated through CSA or CANSI. But I do think it is clear that there are more outdoor educators skiing at a higher level of expertise than ever before. This ensures, through various degrees, that the pupil is learning these disciplines in the correct way.

Nevertheless, it is foolish to imagine that cross-country ski instructors' certification is a license to take out guided tours in wilderness areas. The term wilderness means an area which is not divided or bound by a fence or road. This guide must have a much higher degree of expertise. First aid, rescue, map and compass, leadership and guiding components are of prime concern. There are three distinct levels.

It has become obvious in cross-country ski touring that a certification course of one weekend is not sufficient. Next season, there will be no Level 1 course run in Canada that is less than five days in length. This indicates a constant review of the existing courses by the people who implement and design them. A much higher degree of educational value will be instilled into such courses.

We have now looked at the Canadian Ski Association and CANSI. The next body we should become aware of is the Canadian Association of Alpine Guides that operates and administers the mountain ski guide certification in western Canada. This very difficult two-week course is the equivalent certification of a Level III cross-country ski tour guide. In late April, 1978, a meeting in Banff ratified a proposed joint certification.

It is quite easy to live in a proverbial cuckoo land in which we are all convinced that we are doing the best job possible and that everyone else is not. This is reminiscent of an idea which was prevalent five years ago in Ontario among camp fraternities. There are a number of people in Canada who have had the opportunity to work in other countries, and see other concepts at work. The United States, which has more certification bodies than there are lakes in Ontario, have only one national organization of which I am aware. That is the American Nordic Ski Patrol which is represented from coast to coast.

What is the advantage of "national certification"? Our observations, drawn after many years of working in the outdoor certification programme, bring us to the fact that standardization of technique and a constant review of these standards is needed.

It is easy to single out and criticize a particular discipline. Those who criticize the national organization are part of a national certification programme, and may have an axe to grind.

We must get acquainted with the idea that outdoor education is separate from outdoor pursuits. To be an outdoor educator is one thing. To be involved in a high adventure programme is another thing. If this is the direction that a person wishes to pursue, do it clearly, and make the decision in a true nature of professionalism. Only this will

achieve the adequate policies and programmes of certification within the appropriate areas for the individual. Why can we not arrive at a time when accountability is a necessity and when the outdoor recreation instructor must have the certification to work in that particular discipline? If teachers and instructors prefer courses in other countries surely it is a failing of our own. But it must be remembered that the wheels are beginning to turn in favour of pre-requisites and the glory of certification indicates that no one is beyond the pale.

Don Vockeroth  
Senior Examiner  
Canadian Association of Alpine Guides  
Senior Mountain Ski Guide  
Rossland, British Columbia

Alan Trevarthen  
Chairman, CSA Cross-Country Ski Touring  
& Recreation  
Member of National Technical Committee  
Wabush, Labrador

Mike Exall  
Chairman, National Technical Committee  
Senior Examiner  
Course Director  
Cross-Country Ski Touring, CSA  
Seneca College, King Campus

Roger Griffiths  
Teaching Master  
Wilderness Technician  
Member of National Technical Committee  
Cross-Country Ski Touring, CSA  
Assistant Guide, Canadian Association of  
Mountain Guides  
Capilano College, North Vancouver

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Re: Tree Planting Proposal

Sir:

Bill Andrews complained in the last Newsletter (ed. Vol. 7 No. 3) about an order of trees placed one year ago that was not filled by the Ministry of Natural Resources. I assume he was trying to bait guys like me into pointing out that the seedlings you get out of the nursery this spring have been up to five years in preparation. Cone collection, seed extraction, sowing in the nursery, possible transplanting, etc. takes from 1 - 5 years. The nurseries cannot predict five years in advance that Bill is going to want to plant. A few years ago seedlings were in oversupply. But his call for a tree planting week is a good one.

Reforestation is one of the big needs of our time. An Arbor Day program, a Tree Planting Week, or any similar activity which will focus attention on the need for forest renewal will be useful -- new, in terms of education, employment and confidence in our future and tomorrow in terms of wood, water, wildlife, etc.

We need growing trees and forests. Let's help forest do it.

- J. D. Coats  
Willowdale, Ontario.

(ed: Mr. Coats is on executive of the Ontario Forestry Association)

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This article is reprinted from The Forest Scene (Vol. 9 #1) published by the Ontario Forest Information Service.

#### FOREST REGENERATION MILLER'S TOP GOAL

Achievement of an effective program of forest regeneration is the most important single task Natural Resources Minister Frank Miller has set himself, he told the Ontario Forest Industries Association at its annual meeting in Toronto.

He appealed for the fullest cooperation and support of everyone involved in the forest industries "to do this first priority task".

"Solutions are required for our mutual benefit or, more accurately, to ensure our joint survival," he stressed.

Referring to discussions between the ministry and the OFIA on the transfer of the major responsibility for forest regeneration to the industry, Mr. Miller said: "To my mind, it is much preferable for harvesters to have the opportunity for deciding the most workable methods, provided essential needs are met."

"Our goal must be an integrated harvesting and regeneration system conducted by the harvester."

However, he said he realized this goal cannot be achieved overnight "without running the risk of wrecking the industry we're aiming to protect".

"The industry can't be asked to accept an entirely new set of responsibilities without receiving adequate compensations and advantages in return."

"Our joint aim is to arrive at a resolution that will not only materially assist our reforestation and forest management program but will mark an important forward step in promoting the overall efficiency and commercial edge of our Ontario forest industries," he stated.

The minister said he would prefer his ministry to act as a supportive partner to private enterprise, providing the economic framework and scientific research capabilities it is best qualified to organize.

In turn, however, he said, industry must update any thinking belonging "to another and easier age" and review inefficient or uncompetitive practices.

"Problems facing the forest industries don't all have their roots in government controls. I believe much of the remedy is in your own hands," Mr. Miller said.

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## THE WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE MYTH

*This is the third of four articles analyzing our understanding and use of wilderness. The first two examined the Frontier Myth and the Transcendental Myth. The last will look at the role of wilderness experience in outdoor and environmental education. This article is devoted to an examination of the uniquely Canadian Survival Myth.*

An imaginary newspaper headline was said to have read "Canadian Identity Found -- A thousand Critics Out of Work." There has been so much written about those things which are uniquely Canadian that further material seems superfluous. But there is

"SIMILAR TO THE REST OF CANADIAN  
CULTURE OUR TREATMENT OF 'WILDERNESS'  
IS PREDOMINANTLY AMERICAN."

a distinctly Canadian myth of wilderness experience which is interesting in its own right and which should be considered in a discussion of wilderness understanding and use. Our discussion will involve a comparison between the American and the Canadian wilderness traditions, a brief examination of the characteristics of the Canadian myth and an argument for the geography of our imagination to be northern rather than western.

Similar to the rest of Canadian culture

our treatment of 'wilderness' is predominantly American. The Frontier and the Transcendental myths have been integrated by our culture and dominate our general understanding of wilderness. Yet there are significant differences between the Canadian and the American wilderness experiences which have arisen from our dissimilar geographical environments and our very different histories. And these differences have produced a clouded, ambivalent approach to wilderness, beneath which a truly Canadian version can be discerned.

Historically the Canadian west was characterized by a paucity of exciting events. There were no Indian wars, no Alamo's, no heavily publicized notorious gangs of outlaws and no range wars of note. The lawlessness so typical of the American west was foisted in Canada by the North-West Mounted Police. There was no geographically or even imaginatively distinct place or time which could be called 'the frontier'. Settlement of the Canadian west took place through a process of general diffusion over a long period of time. The dates of the large influx of immigrants, 1890-1920, were simply too late and too far behind those of our neighbours to develop the force needed for an alternative frontier

mythology. The general history of the

"THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN FRONTIER, ... IS QUITE IN KEEPING WITH ... OUR REPUTATION AS 'THE PEACEABLE KINGDOM'; THE DOCILE DOMESTICATED BEAVER BEING OUR VERY APPROPRIATE SYMBOL."

Canadian frontier, such as it is, is quite in keeping with other aspects of our history and supports our reputation as "the peaceable kingdom"; the docile domesticated beaver being our very appropriate symbol. While our historical experience may account for our lack of frontier mythology, it is the nature of Canadian geography which has given rise to the unique wilderness myth which we do possess. In order for the States to develop a wilderness myth emphasizing positive personal and collective results accruing from frontier experience, it was necessary for the frontier to be challenging; but ultimately the land also had to yield to the brawn, the axe and the plow, and to become supportive of material well being. The geography of the American heartland was rich in agricultural and resource potential and in a very few years became the basis of a substantial agricultural and industrial economy. The Canadian wilderness, on the other hand, apart from the thin margin of land along the forty-ninth parallel, was to be found in the hostile, rugged and agriculturally barren Canadian Shield. An American poet could write:

O beautiful, for spacious skies  
And amber waves of grain  
For purple mountains' majesty  
Above the fruited plain.

The American wilderness gave rise to numerous quaint, attractive small towns supporting a comfortable hard-working population and continually growing to embrace the surrounding countryside. The

"THE CANADIAN WILDERNESS HAS NEVER BEEN EMBRACED, IT HAS BEEN ENDURED."

towns of the Canadian Shield, though, usually envied a pulp or lumber mill, a mine or a smelter. They were poor, ugly, dirty and smelly. Canadian writers looked at them and concluded:

"...but only God can make a tree  
-He'll never try it in Sudbury."  
-Raymond Souster,  
"A Very Short Poem"

...anyone who had ever really been in hell must have given Enochvilleport a nod of recognition, further affirmed by the spectacle, at first not unpicturesque, of the numerous sawmills relentlessly smoking and champing away like demons, Molochs fed by whole mountainsides of forests that never grew again, or by trees that made way for grinning regiments of villas in the background of "our expanding and fair city," mills that shook the very earth with their tumult, filling the windy air with their sound as of a wailing and gnashing of teeth;"

- Malcolm Lowry, in Hear Us O Lord  
From Heaven Thy Dwelling Place.

The Canadian wilderness has never been embraced, it has been endured. The population huddled together in a tentative company town for their mutual protection from the elements. Instead of a frontier mentality we developed a 'garrison mentality', and ventured from the confines of our blemish of civilization only long enough to gather those resources necessary for our physical and economic survival. The average protagonists in Canadian literature may be counted on for their compulsory excursion into the wilderness, but they do not return bearing the fruits of self-confidence and new-found strength as might their American counterparts. If they come back at all -- and a distressing percentage manage to freeze to death in the snow -- they bring back a sense of not always positive self-awareness and a humbled realization of their need to go along with nature rather than to dominate it. If they have physically and psychologically managed to survive they have been 'successful'.

The accounts of the early settlers indicate the conflict within the imagination which occurred as they tried to impose both the frontier and the Romantic traditions on a wilderness which lent itself to neither. When Susanna Moodie first sailed up the St. Lawrence towards Kingston she described the sublime majesty of the forests and the serene beauty of the country in terms sufficient to make Wordsworth weep. But then she became a Canadian pioneer. The Romantic vision soon fell prey to the mosquitoes and black flies, and her heart began to thrill each time another cedar fell and let a little more daylight into the swamp. Her Rousseausque ideal of the Indian as "nature's gentleman" was vanquished by the unpleasant task of shooting them, drunken and free-loading, out of her house. When she finally left the wilderness, having failed as a farmer after seven years of arduous effort, her attitude towards it was an odd mixture of appreciation, resignation



and identification. She had not conquered and she had not been blessed with transcendental peace. She had endured. She had survived.

"...THERE EXISTS NO EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF CANADIAN MYTHOLOGY SIMILAR TO NASH'S STUDY OF WILDERNESS AND THE AMERICAN MIND."

Margaret Atwood has identified survival as the central motif in our wilderness experience and indeed in Canadian literature. Both she and Northrop Frye have examined the concepts of 'garrison mentality' and the survival myth in some of their writings. But there exists no exhaustive study of Canadian mythology similar to Nash's study of wilderness and the American mind. Nor is one likely to come into being so long as our myths are still in the formative stage. The Americans put their myths together during their frontier era and shortly after its death, but the Canadian wilderness experience is presently an on-going current concern. The frontier which is significant to the Canadian mythological imagination, however, is no longer found in the historic west but is now found in the present north.

Developed or not, the North remains all important to the Canadians' self-image. It makes their country the second largest on earth ... Above all, its brooding physical presence over the land is a warning that Canadians have not yet conquered their universe.

- Brian Moore in Canada.

The "true North strong and free" has been a prominent motif in both our serious and our popular art forms and has given rise to the uniquely Canadian brand of smug self-confidence which asserts that though we may be starving we can yet claim to be wealthy on account of all our steaks and roast locked up in the deep freeze. In the serious arts we find a long tradition of northern emphasis including the arctic paintings of some of the Group of Seven, the poems of Robert W. Service, Al Purdy and Earle Birney, the stories of Jack London, the writings of J. Michael Yates, and the fiction of Gabrielle Roy, Yves Theriault, Joseph Kroetch, Robert Harlow, Wayland Drew, Fred Bodsworth and Farley Mowat. The popular front is peopled by Sargent Preston, Dudley Doright, Johnny Canuck, Ookpik, Nelson Eddy, Pierre Berton, Richard Rohmer, James Bay Eskimo carvings, baby seals and Thomas Berger. As a nation,

both English and Quebecquois, we have turned our eyes northward and it is in the northern geography as perceived by the imaginations of the south that we are both acting out and yet still forming our various versions of the frontier myth, the Transcendental myth and our own survival myth of wilderness experience.

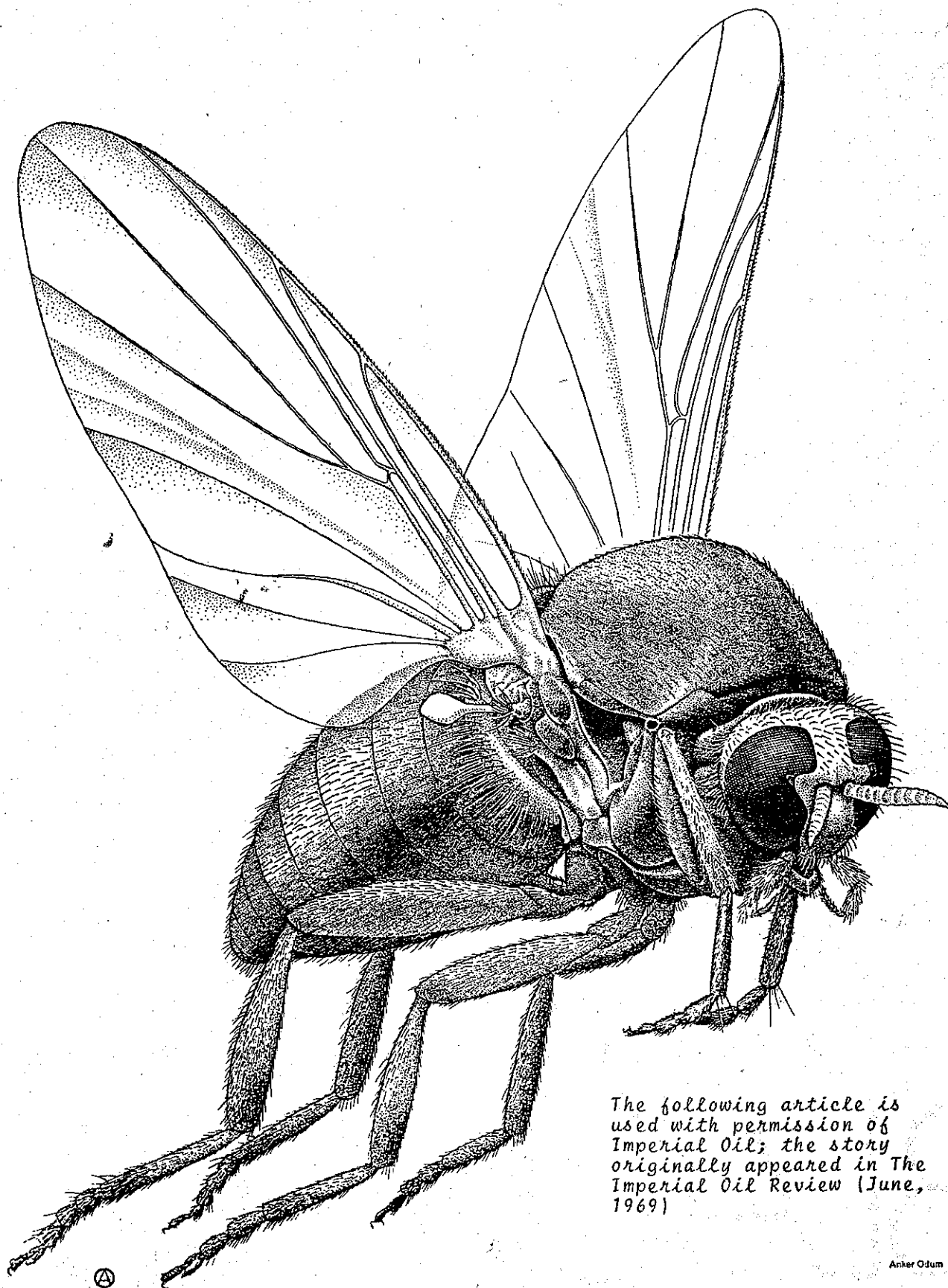
This brief analysis of the Canadian Survival Myth concludes the examination of the three major streams of history and thought which have given shape to our present day myth of wilderness experience. The final article, appearing in the next issue of ANEE will leave the descriptive realm and venture into the prescriptive -- i.e., what should our approach to wilderness be?

- Craig Copland,  
Peel Field Centres



#### THE INDISPENSABLE MAN

Sometimes when you're feeling important  
Sometimes when your ego's in bloom  
Sometimes when you take it for granted  
You're the best qualified in the room  
Take a bucket and fill it with water  
Put your hand in it up to the wrist  
Pull it out and the hole that's remaining  
Is a measure of how you'll be missed.



The following article is  
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Imperial Oil; the story  
originally appeared in The  
Imperial Oil Review (June,  
1969)

Anker Odum

SUMMER comes to the Arctic in a rush. The brown, spongy tundra turns crisp and green in a day. The birds are already nesting, the lemmings will soon have their young, the caribou are back from their winter ranges and the wildflowers have splashed the northern meadows in color. With the warmth the blackflies hatch.

Swarming in unimaginable hordes, blackflies are the curse of the Arctic from spring to first frost. They are a scourge to every warm-blooded creature—birds, lemmings, ground squirrels, even caribou. On windless days the big arctic deer, their lips and eyes ringed with the insects, their ears swollen, their soft new antlers smothered with the flies, will panic and race wildly across the tundra. Sometimes when the blackflies are unbearable, the caribou will head for water and spend the day splashing in the shallows or swimming out to deeper water to escape them. Their only relief from the insects comes with the wind; whenever possible the harassed deer move to the tops of windy ridges where the weak-flying blackflies are swept away. Only on windy days can the arctic deer graze in peace. Most of the time they have to wait until night, when the flies are not active, before they can start grazing.

Men fare little better. Blackflies can rise in swarms so thick it becomes difficult to talk without swallowing them or breathe without inhaling them. Such situations are rare, but they do occur. Dr. John Tener, director of the Canadian Wildlife Service, remembers a day in the early 1950s when he was studying muskoxen in the Arctic. 'It was a warm, windless, overcast day. Just perfect for the blackflies to do their worst. The swarms became so thick that we had difficulty in breathing. We just couldn't face them without head nets.'

To a large extent, Canada's future lies in the resources of its north. The population of the north is increasing. Mining towns stand today where lichens grew and caribou grazed a

*Adult female blackfly—the males don't bite—is about 1/8 inch long, with a powerfully-muscled hump. Like all true flies it has a single pair of wings backed by a pair of club-shaped balancing organs*

few years ago. The major problem of adjustment that faces these new residents is not the isolation nor the severity of the winters, but the blackflies, says Dr. A. S. West of Queen's University. Dr. West told the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association in 1960 that blackflies constitute a real deterrent to the development of the Canadian north and to the normal performance of work and enjoyment of outdoor activities in many other parts of Canada.

For blackflies are not confined to the Arctic. They exist almost every place in Canada where there is running water, from the lush rain forests of British Columbia eastward to the muskeg of Newfoundland and north to the Arctic islands. They are even found in the orchards and vineyards of the Niagara peninsula, although their numbers there are few. More than 125 different species of blackflies encompassing seven genera, have been classified in Canada by taxonomists, but fewer than 10 of them bite man. Many of the blackfly species prey on birds, while a lesser number prey on mammals. Only a few prey on both and some feed entirely on plants. The most widely distributed blackfly is *Simulium venustum* which preys on mammals, including man, and on birds, particularly waterfowl. The ranges of the other blackfly species are more restricted. Some are found only on the prairies, others only in the far north, and still others are restricted to the coastal valleys of British Columbia.

Blackflies are around all summer. They are most troublesome during late May and early June in southern areas, but the peak comes as late as July in northern Quebec and Labrador, and a second minor emergence may occur in the fall as rains replenish the streams with cool, oxygen-rich water.

In spring, almost every brook and rivulet becomes a blackfly hatchery. After a life cycle that goes through egg, larval and pupal stages in about five weeks, the blackflies emerge as adults and form dense mating swarms. Only the females bite, particularly after they have mated, to get the large amounts of protein from the blood of birds or mammals

by Jerome Knap

These pests are almost everywhere, and the farther north you go the worse they get. But new methods of control are on the way

# BLACKFLIES

that the eggs need to develop. The adult blackflies have an alternate source of food in the nectar of flowers, but nectar does not contain enough protein for the development of eggs.

'It is unfortunate that most Canadians view blackflies as just a nuisance to be tolerated for two or three weeks in June each year,' says Dr. B. V. Peterson, Canada Department of Agriculture entomologist. 'But they are more than just a nuisance. In some localities they are important agricultural pests. They also inhibit optimum work performance in logging, pulp cutting and other outdoor occupations.'

**M**ANY people have made the same observation, but nobody yet has calculated the cost. Psychologists working for the Canadian Armed Forces found that the mere presence of biting insects created tension and loss of efficiency among construction workers in the far north, despite the fact that the men were well protected with adequate clothing, repellents and head nets. Surprisingly, good workers were affected more than poor workers. The study showed that good workers would pause more often when they were bothered by insects; 'slackers', who already stopped frequently, did not materially decrease their production.

Another mark against the blackfly is the insect's potential hazard to health. In areas where blackflies are numerous, children frequently suffer from what has been called the bite reaction syndrome. The affected children are described as irritable, easily disturbed, quickly fatigued and have poor appetites. Blood examinations have revealed hypochronic anemia, as well as a drastic increase in the number of white blood cells. Complete recovery is slow. The blood remains abnormal for at least six months, and frequently much longer.

The symptoms of the disease appear similar to infectious mononucleosis, but no blackfly has been found carrying the virus. The fact that the disease can reoccur if the children are badly bitten by blackflies again adds weight to the suspicion that the toxin in the blackfly bites is the cause. There is no known antidote.

There has never been an epidemic of human diseases carried by blackflies in Canada, although a case of encephalitis, a frequently fatal disease causing inflammation of the brain, has been attributed to the insect in Saskatchewan. In warmer climates, however, blackflies are the chief carriers of onchocerciasis, a disease that disturbs the nervous system and causes blindness in its most severe stage. Dr. A. W. A. Brown of the University of Western Ontario says it's the third most important infectious disease in the tropics. Only malaria and yellow fever are worse.

Blackflies are known to spread 'bird fevers' to various birds, and to waterfowl in particular. That population cycles in such birds as the ruffed grouse may be the result of diseases spread by blackflies was suggested by Dr. Douglas Clarke, chief of Ontario's Fish and Wildlife Branch, as early as 1934, but the point hasn't yet been proved. Ducks and geese die as a result of the malaria-like diseases spread by blackflies, according to Dr. Murray Fallis of the Ontario Research Foundation who believes these diseases may be responsible for decreases of waterfowl in some localities.

Blackflies can also be serious agricultural pests. They have caused agricultural damage in almost every province.

'One problem with blackfly outbreaks is that they can begin

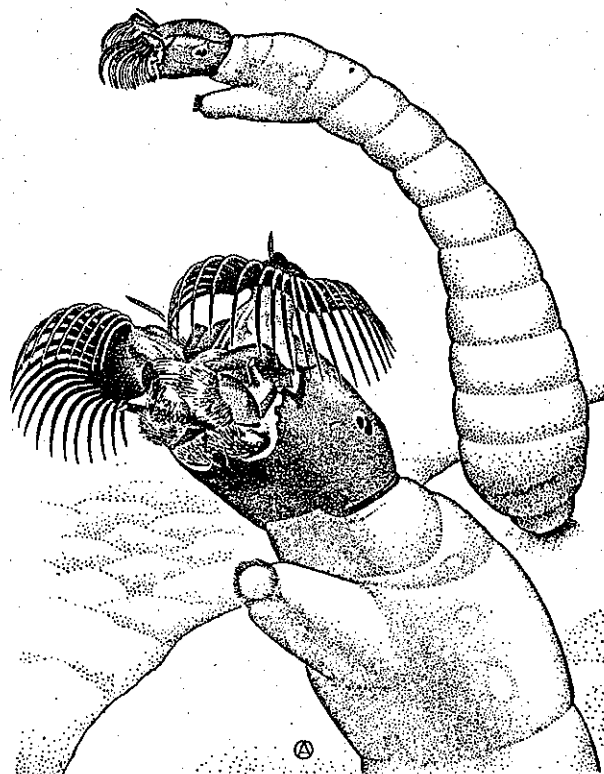
without warning,' says F. J. H. Fredeen, entomologist at the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station in Saskatoon. A cattle stampede is often the first sign of an impending outbreak. Milk cows will head for the shelter of their barn but range cattle will head for wooded areas where there is little hope of protection.

Cattle have been said to die of suffocation by breathing in large numbers of blackflies. However, the more likely cause of death is failure of the circulatory system and the heart as a direct effect of the toxins injected by the blackflies. In some years Saskatchewan's toll reached several hundred head.

The 10 or 12 small ranchers around Cherryville in British Columbia's Monashee Pass have long been plagued by blackflies. But they had no idea what the blackflies were costing them until E. A. Rannie, secretary of the Cherryville and District Cattlemen's Association, calculated the loss during the months of May and June of 1954 at \$24,160 in the eight-by-three-mile valley.

Losses caused by blackflies, other than direct fatalities of livestock, are difficult to measure. Even when the insects have not reached outbreak proportions, they do considerable damage. Milk production can drop by half, while beef production declines noticeably if cattle are harried and unable to graze peacefully. Breeding activities are also affected, resulting in delayed and irregular calf crops. Livestock specialists have concluded that in areas where blackflies occur in significant numbers, the industry cannot develop its full potential.

Blackflies are also responsible for spreading the usually fatal 'spring fever' in horses, as well as a skin disease in cattle. But perhaps the malaria-like diseases of domestic ducks, geese and



Rock-anchored larvae find food by fanning water across their mouths

turkeys that the insects transmit cause even greater damage. The deaths occur quickly, particularly among young birds, and unless blood samples are examined the farmer will never know why the birds died. Farmers living near running water are frequently prevented from raising these birds.

Because blackflies are migratory, they will always be difficult to control with conventional insecticides. DDT failed to control them, but there are several other potential control methods on the horizon.

One of these is biological control—the use of other insects or living things to control the pests. Proof of the effectiveness of biological control is the fact that most of our million different species of insects are regulated already without man's interference. The few exceptions in Canada are blackflies, mosquitoes and a dozen or so other pests.

**B**IOLOGICAL control has the advantage that once established it is relatively permanent. Also, chances are slim for undesirable side effects such as those connected with chemical control, and the cost is relatively modest compared to annual treatments with insecticides. The only problem is to establish it.

Several scientists are working on such controls for blackflies. Dr. Hugo Jamback of the New York State Museum in Albany has been studying parasites of blackflies, the chief ones belonging to a group of one-celled organisms called protozoans. Some of these are known to infect and kill blackflies.

Perhaps the best possible biological control for blackflies would be a virus. In the fall of 1968 a Czech pathologist, Dr.

Jaroslav Weisar, reported on several viruses that are highly lethal to blackflies, and he is working on a possible control method.

Electromagnetic energy and the use of high frequency sound waves also may help control blackflies. For example, tests have been made to control mosquitoes by using recordings of female flight sounds to attract the males to electrical grids where they would be electrocuted on contact. The experiment was only marginally successful, though, because a small number of males were always left to maintain the mosquito population. Not enough is yet known about the effects of sound on insects in general, and blackflies in particular, to judge the potential of sonic energy for insect control.

All these potential control methods have been receiving more attention during the past few years because of the increasing concern about the effects of chemical pesticide residues on wildlife, and even on people. Nevertheless, chemicals still offer the greatest hope for successful blackfly control. There are two comparatively new insecticides on the market, an organochlorine and an organophosphate that are not harmful to fish if used according to directions. The organophosphate is recommended by the Ontario Water Resources Commission for control of blackfly larvae because the chemical seems to have little effect on aquatic creatures other than blackfly larvae.

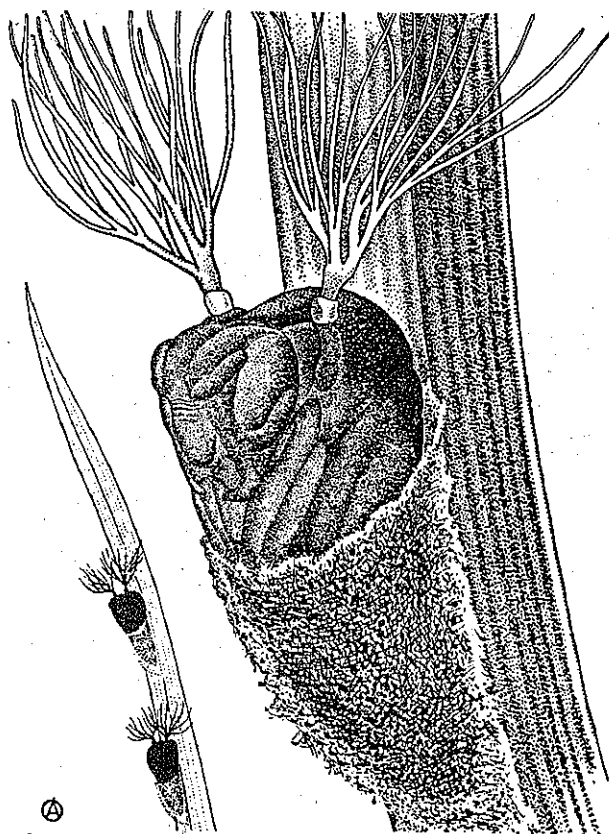
'The ideal chemical,' says Queen's Dr. A. S. West, 'would be one that kills blackflies without harming other creatures. Such a chemical is probably too much to hope for.' But is it any wilder than the hope of a chemical that would destroy the eel-like lamprey that preys on fish, but would not kill any other fish when sprayed into a stream? Yet, the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries created such a pesticide—commonly called TFM—in 1958. This pesticide has eradicated the lamprey in Lake Superior.

**P**ERHAPS such a chemical will come from a discovery in 1967 that three groups of chemical compounds known as synergists could prevent insects from maturing into adults, and consequently make it impossible for them to reproduce. Experiments conducted in Switzerland in 1968 showed that these chemicals were effective in eliminating codling moth infestations from apple orchards and mealworm beetles from stored wheat. There is every indication that totally selective insecticides can be developed from these compounds.

But in the meantime, those of us who work or seek recreation in the out-of-doors during the fly season are still faced with the problem of how to avoid being bitten.

'Clothing is the first line of defence,' says G. E. Shewell, of the Canada Department of Agriculture. 'Everyone who expects to be outdoors during the fly season should choose clothes that are light in color, preferably light greens or tan, because blackflies find dark colors—particularly dark blue and browns—easier to see. The cuffs on shirt sleeves should be buttoned tightly in order to prevent the flies from crawling up. Pant legs should be shoved into boot tops. If you are camping in country where blackflies are numerous, choose a windy ridge or a breezy lakeshore for your camp. Blackflies can't fly well in wind. And use repellents.'

Or go to Sable Island off the coast of Nova Scotia. Sable Island has no running water, and therefore it is the only place in Canada that has no blackflies at all. □



Underwater pupae breathe through oxygen-absorbing branched 'antlers'

# POT POURRI

## CONTEST ANSWERS FROM VOL. 7 NO. 4 - WILDERNESS SURVIVAL CONTEST

Four people responded to the last contest, and with varying degrees of success, organized the list of survival articles fairly accurately. Anee borrowed the information for this contest from Cowstails and Cobras, a book from Project Adventure in Massachusetts.

A touque and scarf set has been mailed out to Harold Royle in Rexdale, Eberhard Grau in Blackstock, R. McGrath in Brockville and Peter Arthun in Toronto. Peter sent along a two page explanation of his choices and suggestions for other articles which would be useful. Peter says, "...I would take things not listed. Probably a hub cap and spark plug wire. The hub cap could be used as a cooking and water container as well as a signalling device for planes. The wire could be used to make a handle for the hub cap to make cooking easier or it could be used as a snare for capturing a small animal."

Anyhow, following are the articles to take or leave behind and the reasoning for the choices -

### The Correct Fifteen Choices

1. Bug repellent - In early summer the bugs in Ontario are so fierce as to drive people mad or bit them so badly that their eyes become swollen shut.
2. Four sleeping bags - Full rest and warmth are essential to survival, as humans can live 30 days on stored fat.
3. Tub of peanut butter - Each tablespoon of peanut butter contains 100 calories and is high in protein.
4. Ten-pound cheese wheel - provides calcium, fats, and is an easily digestible source of protein.
5. Steak - A good morale booster, semi-perishable and should be eaten promptly as it is mostly protein.
6. Instant breakfast - A light-weight source of vitamins and protein.
7. Kidney-liver cat food - A valuable if somewhat unappetizing source of protein and fat. Protein lasts longer than any other nourishment in providing energy.
8. Matches - Fire may be necessary to dry wet gear, boost morale, make a signal fire and prevent serious hypothermia. Might also be used to keep away animals.
9. Ten pound tent - This can be rigged for use as a place to keep warm and dry or to keep bugs out and carry equipment in.
10. Sheath knife - useful for preparing any captured animals like frogs, or cutting strings, cheese, a pole, etc.
11. Map - an auto map might be useful for sighting major landmarks like lakes, rivers, etc.
12. Wool sweaters - provide light-weight warmth, wet or dry.
13. First-aid kit - band-aids, aspirin, vaseline may be useful for minor injuries.
14. Transistor radio (lightweight) - Tune in for radio programs about a search for them or weather forecasts.
15. Hook and line - may provide a supplementary source of food. Or the line may be used for tying up supplies etc.

The following items would not be needed:

Marshmallows - Not necessary but a possible morale booster.

# Outward Bound promises you discomfort, fatigue and risk.

## It may be the best offer you'll ever have.



**Who are Outward Bound and what are they offering?** We're an independent, non-profit organization, formed in World War II to teach torpedoed British merchant seamen how to **want** to survive. Now we're doing the same for people who want to survive the seventies. By helping them find out who they really are and what they're really worth. **How does it work?** It works the hard way—because we've discovered that's the only way. In an Outward Bound course, you and your

fellow adventurers are totally immersed for up to four weeks in a rugged natural environment. You develop skills you never thought possible. You learn to take on progressively tougher challenges—together. You learn when you can depend on others. And when you can't. And if you're working at it, you learn the most amazing thing of all. To look fear in the eye and face it down.

**Is it all white knuckles and stress?**

No. But it **is** adventure. If you think you'd get off on ski touring, mountaineering, winter camping—or in the summer months, white water kayaking, rafting and backpacking—you can have the time of your life on an Outward Bound course.

**Where does it happen?**

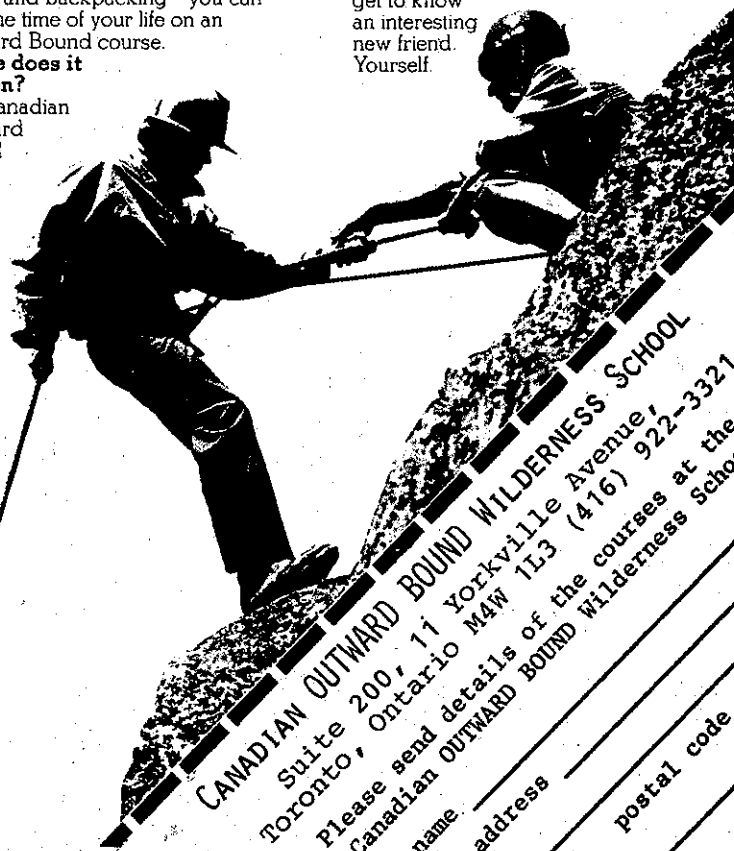
The Canadian Outward Bound

Schools are near Lake Nipigon in Ontario and near Keremeos, B.C., in the beautiful Similkameen Valley.

**Is Outward Bound just for young men?** Definitely not. There are specially adapted courses for men and women of all ages and needs: from teen-age students to senior executives.

**What next?** Outward Bound runs courses throughout the year. If you think you might like to enroll, or if you're just curious about Outward Bound, why not fill in the coupon below?

At the least, you'll get some interesting literature. At the most, you might get to know an interesting new friend. Yourself.



# Outward Bound Canada

1616 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 1S5  
Phone (604) 733-9104  
11 Yorkville Ave., #200,  
Toronto, Ont. M4W 1L3  
Phone (416) 922-3321



This advertisement was prepared as a public service by Cockfield, Brown & Company Limited, Vancouver

CANADIAN OUTWARD BOUND WILDERNESS SCHOOL  
Suite 200, 11 Yorkville Avenue,  
Toronto, Ontario M4W 1L3 (416) 922-3321

Please send details of the courses at the  
Canadian Outward Bound Wilderness School

name \_\_\_\_\_

address \_\_\_\_\_

postal code \_\_\_\_\_

House key - Light weight, but not useful for survival.  
Travelers cheques - Not necessary for getting out of woods.  
Clock - For survival it is not necessary to know time.  
Walkie-talkie - Will not carry any useful distance.  
Snakebite kit - No poisonous snakes in Northern Ontario.  
Paperback books - Weight too much to be useful.  
Bathing suits - Not necessary.  
Rubber raft - Too heavy, also not likely to be useful.  
Paddles - No use without raft.  
Coleman stove - Too heavy, wood fires can be used.  
Pole - The knife can be used to cut a pole.  
44 magnum gun - Accuracy too low for hunting. Caliber too large for small game.  
Five gallon water jug - The water in the Ontario wilderness is potable.  
Cigarettes - Bad for health. It's a convenient time to quit !

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#### RESERVE AN INTERIOR SITE IN ALGONQUIN

The following release comes from the Ministry of Natural Resources:  
New "Reserve Ahead" Service for Algonquin Canoe Trippers

Canoeists and backpackers will find it more convenient to enter the interior of Algonquin Provincial Park this year because of a new reservation system announced today by Natural Resources Minister Frank S. Miller.

"Until now, the spaces available in each daily access point quota have been available only on a first come, first served basis, meaning that some prospective interior users have been turned away on busy days," Mr. Miller said.

"The new reservation service removes any uncertainty by reserving a place ahead of time, either in person at the access point involved, up until the day preceding departure, or by sending payment and a completed application to Algonquin Park at least three weeks beforehand.

"Up to 50 per cent of the spaces available in the daily access point quota will be reservable. The remainder will still be available on a first come, first served basis," he added.

The new service is available only for users of the park interior and does not apply to organized car campgrounds along Highway 60, where campsites continue to be available only on the present first come, first served basis.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION AND RESERVATION FORMS:

J.A. Simpson  
Superintendent  
Algonquin Provincial Park  
Box 219  
Whitney, Ontario. K0J 2M0  
(705) 637-2780

In Toronto call 965-3081 and ask for them to mail out.

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# BOYNE RIVER SCHOOL ON C.B.C.

The Boyne River Natural Science School is the subject for the Sunday June 4 segment of This Land at 10:00 p.m.

The Boyne is one of the premier outdoor residential centres in Ontario, the program should make interesting television viewing.

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## CAMP ALLSAW CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES BOOKLET

Sam Hambly, the genial boss of Camp Allsaw, is often called Mr. Compost - a reference to his long time dedication to 'feeding the earth which feeds us'. Camp Allsaw Conservation Activities is directed toward the staff at Allsaw, but the content is applicable in other areas.

"It is in conservation that campers and staff discover the processes of the natural world by which they can use the basic elements of Nature - sun, water, air and soil to improve their environment." (Sam)

If you pick up the book at Sam's house, it will cost you \$2.00; by mail it will cost \$3.00.

Sam Hambly,  
9 Calais Avenue  
Downsview, Ontario  
M3M 1N3  
(416) 249-4517

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## FINALLY! NO MORE BEER BOTTLES IN ALGONQUIN

A significant step to protect the environment of the interior of Algonquin Park was announced today by Natural Resources Minister Frank S. Miller. After April 1, 1978, only burnable food and drink containers may be taken into the interior of Algonquin Park by canoe trippers and hikers.

Only the park interior is affected by this new regulation. Organized campgrounds along Highway 60 within the park itself are not included.

"These restrictions are the direct result of a successful experiment introduced last year in Quetico Provincial Park," Mr. Miller said. "The results were all positive. Litter was considerably reduced, the quality of the environment improved and the subsequent cost of garbage removal was materially lowered."

Users of the park have been advised for some time that such a ban was under consideration and that voluntary reduction of use of non-burnable containers was needed to lower increasing garbage removable costs.

"Most refuse consists of food and beverage cans and bottles which decompose either very slowly or not at all," the Minister said.

"Obviously, this accumulation spoils the scenic and recreational value of remote areas for everyone and we have taken positive action to prevent it."

For More Information:

R. S. Beagan  
Regional Information Officer  
Algonquin Region  
Huntsville, Ontario.  
(705) 789-9611

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## ONTARIO ROCK CLIMBING CERTIFICATION WEEKEND

Your editor was invited to observe and participate (as a student climber) on the final day of the weekend. So, with wife and young son Bradley, we trundled over to Rattlesnake Point near our home in Milton. I've climbed three times before; each session was well interspersed from the others because I felt little confidence in what was going on. The people at O.R.C.A. have taken a positive position in this activity. If you're going to organize a climbing situation for others, you'd best be fully prepared. If that sounds like Frenette pushing the certification wagon again, it is. I enjoyed my Sunday climb. The feeling that everyone and everything was under control was most reassuring. I hope the naysayers do not get through to the people at O.R.C.A. so that they begin doubting themselves and their philosophy of safe rock climbing.

Dave Moore was requested to do a follow-up report on the weekend.

The Ontario Rock Climbing Association (O.R.C.A.) held their first Instructor Certification Weekend from Friday April 28th to Sunday April 30th.

A maximum of thirteen applications were accepted. The candidates represented a wide geographical area: Toronto region, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Acton, Kingston, Guelph and Manitoba.

The programme, conducted out of Blue Springs Scout Training Centre (Acton), consisted of a two phase evaluation process. Aspects of technical climbing skills, knowledge of equipment design and use were evaluated as well as the participants leadership abilities.

Several seminars-presentations relating to recommended safety practices as well as teaching strategies, methodologies and leadership skills were conducted during the weekend.

On Saturday all participants were asked to demonstrate their technical climbing skills and knowledge at either the Instructor I or Instructor II level, while on Sunday each potential instructor worked with a small group of novices, teaching basic skills and generally providing a safe, enjoyable introduction to the sport.

Although, the intent of the weekend was primarily to certify a body of potential instructors according to O.R.C.A. criteria, the approach was geared towards a shared learning experience.

While a few excellent suggestions were expressed as to modifications in the evaluative process, it was generally felt that the weekend was a successful positive experience and the evaluation criteria fair and unbiased.

This, I feel, was succinctly expressed by one of the unsuccessful candidates from Ottawa who stated that he would have been disappointed with the O.R.C.A. if he had been granted Instructor Certification based on his performance during the weekend.

As long as climbing instructors show the responsibility and maturity to engage in such a process of self-evaluation, standards on instruction must surely improve.

Hopefully, O.R.C.A. can contribute positively to this improvement, providing a service for instructors and climbers alike.

The O.R.C.A. with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation will be offering a full Instructor I level course in the fall. This course, held over three weekends, will be comprised of detailed instruction on recommended techniques and strategies as well as allowing the candidates a longer period to practice these skills and improve under the guidance of O.R.C.A. instructors. The third weekend will be evaluative in nature, similar to the previously described Evaluation Weekend.

For further information and/or membership application to the O.R.C.A., please contact Mr. P. Jarvis, Secretary, Ontario Rock Climbing Association, Birdways, R.R. #2, King City, Ontario. L0G 1K0.

- Dave Moore

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## NEW YORK STATE OUTDOOR EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The following information is taken from a fact sheet sent out by NYSOEA; this organization and C.O.E.O. exchange newsletters and are investigating the possibility of a joint conference in the future. A number of C.O.E.O. members attend their annual conference.

Due to the increased interest in Outdoor Education, particularly with respect to the identification and solution of environmental problems which face society, a number of teachers, school administrators and college and university professors met during the 1967-68 school year. Through their efforts the current New York State Outdoor Education Association (NYSOEA) became an active professional association with a charter membership of 24 people. Since that time NYSOEA has expanded its membership significantly and the diversification of the background and experience of its members substantiates the concept that Outdoor Education is education (teaching and learning) taking place out-of-the-doors of the traditional classroom. Like lecture and lab, it is a method rather than a subject or discipline. Its basic tenet is that teachable moments, interest, meaningfulness and enjoyment occur at a much higher rate when the educational experience takes place in a real life setting. The first hand experience makes learning more complete and the educational process more efficient. Outdoor Education is typically multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary. Its primary vehicle is the discovery approach.

Memberships can be arranged by writing NYSOEA, Box 26, Syracuse, New York, 13215

The NYSOEA Annual Conference will be held October 6-9 - see Datebook for details.

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### REQUEST FROM UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

The purpose of this letter is to solicit your help in compiling written material from a variety of sources for a reader on Canadian environmental problems. This book is to be titled, "Contemporary case studies in the quest for environmental quality". This would inform people across the country of such problems and provide much needed background information for students in Canadian universities taking courses in such fields as biology, political science, planning, and geography. I am writing to you because of your personal knowledge of and your interest in this general topic.

As you are probably aware, knowledge on most of these issues tends to be restricted locally to a portion of a province or segment of the country, with little information existing nation-wide.

By environmental problems I refer to environmental situations in the broader context, where there may be a conflict of interest between developers, or those with a technocentric view, and those who wish to preserve existing environmental qualities. Examples of issues include mercury poisoning of lakes, problems associated with the damming of streams, improper logging practices, siting of power lines, urban expansion and the resulting loss of prime agricultural land, air, stream, or noise pollution, or the establishment or management of parks.

What is needed are articles, news releases, short briefs to governmental bodies, and other items from journals, newsletters of conservation organizations, and the like. Ideally I would like a copy of the item, including full bibliographic information. Failing this, a full reference would be needed. Permission to use the item will be solicited prior to publication and acknowledgement will be given to those who assisted in gathering material. If you suggest an item which will be included, I will make every effort to send you a complimentary copy of the book.

Don't be afraid of duplication. If you believe that an item may be pertinent, let me know about it. Since my knowledge is incomplete, perfectly suitable items may be missed if you fail to call it to my attention.

Thank you for your interest and assistance in this worthwhile project. I look forward to hearing from you. Should you have any questions, please feel free to write me.

Contact: Professor H. G. Kariel, University of Calgary, Department of Geography,  
2920 24th Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alberta. T2N 1N4

## THE KANAWA INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANOES, KAYAKS AND ROWING CRAFT

The cover of this issue of Anee shows the centre of the original building erected to house a collection of canoes of all sorts. Kanawa has grown tremendously with the addition of the square timber building and now has a restoration program. Kanawa is on the grounds of Camp Kandalore and offers viewers a diverse look into the history of these craft.

The museum can be visited all through the summer season. The museum is located just off Highway 35 either 12 miles south of Dorset or 20 miles north of Minden.

From Toronto, the best route north on 400 and 11 past Bracebridge then east on 118 through Baysville and Dorset. At Dorset, go south 12 miles to Camp Kandalore on the right.

Contact: Jack MacGregor,  
Kanawa International Museum,  
R.R. #2,  
Minden, Ontario  
or phone (705) 489-2512

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### LOG HOUSE CONSTRUCTION COURSES

Seneca College is running four of these two week courses between May and September. Pat Wolfe will be the instructor. Information can be had by contacting:

Mr. Ralph McKim,  
Seneca College - King Campus,  
North Dufferin Street,  
King City, Ontario.  
LOG 1K0

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## FROM THE ADVISORY BOARD

### ANEE SEEKS NEW EDITOR

Ron has notified the Advisory Board that, after two years as C.O.E.O.'s editor, he is looking to other work in the organization. We are looking for someone to take over as editor for the next school year. If you, as an individual or with a group, would take over the task, please write:

Council of Outdoor Educators of Ontario,  
c/o Alice Casselman,  
Townhouse #46,  
3665 Flamewood Drive,  
Mississauga, Ontario.  
L4Y 3P5

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C.O.E.O. ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Council, to be held:

Saturday, September 30, 1978

7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Opinicon Resort Hotel

Chaffey's Locks, Ontario.

At this meeting the business of the Council will be conducted, committee reports will be submitted for membership approval and the annual election of officers will be held.

- Alice Casselman  
Chairman

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MASTERS DEGREE PROGRAM

C.O.E.O. has contracted with Northern Illinois University to run several courses in Ontario leading to a Masters of Science Degree in Education. The special focus of this degree is the emphasis on outdoor education teaching. The first group of 27 students has begun working on the first two of ten courses leading toward the degree. It is interesting that the meetings are being held on weekends with intense work periods rather than spread out over many weeks. We are meeting and living in different outdoor centres around southern Ontario. C.O.E.O. and N.I.U. are planning an additional two courses to begin this fall. See the following article.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

N.I.U. and C.O.E.O. will offer a second series of graduate courses (6 semester credit hours) in outdoor education. The following courses will be open to C.O.E.O. members and do not require pre-requisite courses:

- (1) Foundations of Outdoor Education
- (2) Arts & Crafts in Outdoor Education

The tentative weekend dates for the courses are: October 13-15/78, November 3-5/78, November 17-19/78, March 30-April 1/79, April 20-22/79, May 4-6/79.

Also, attendance at the C.O.E.O. Annual Conference (September 29-31/78) will be mandatory.

Costs and locations are to be determined.

For further information and applications, contact:

Mrs. Lynda Ellis,  
216 Glengrove Avenue West,  
Toronto, Ontario. M4R 1P3  
(416) 486-7181

Maximum enrolment will be 30.

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A SURVEY OF ADVANCED STUDIES AND DEGREES OF C.O.E.O. MEMBERS

As part of a presentation concerning opportunities for graduate studies in outdoor education to be presented to the Annual Conference in September, Prof. M. Wiener of Northern Illinois University is conducting this survey which requires your response and cooperation.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PRESENT POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

(A) For those who hold a degree(s) beyond the Bachelors' level:

(1) Title of Degree \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Institution \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Major Field \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Year Obtained \_\_\_\_\_

Note: If more than one degree, please place information at the bottom of the page.

(B) For those working toward an advanced degree:

(1) Title of Degree \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Institution \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Major Field \_\_\_\_\_

Please make a copy or make a facsimile, print your response and forward directly to:

Prof. M. Wiener,  
Northern Illinois University,  
Taft Campus,  
Oregon, Illinois.  
61061

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THE ROBIN DENNIS AWARD

As a final tribute to Robin Dennis, one of the great Canadian Leaders in outdoor education, The Island and The Boyne River Natural Science Schools are providing an annual award in his name to any programme in Ontario that has made an outstanding contribution in the field of outdoor education.

1978 will mark the third time the award will be presented. The ceremony will be part of the annual conference this fall.

Members are encouraged to forward names and nominees. Nominations should contain the name and address of the nominee(s), and a description of the basis for the nomination. These should be forwarded before June 30 to:

Mr. Don Hurst, Past Chairman, C.O.E.O. Advisory Board, Valley Heights Secondary School, Box 159, Langton, Ontario. NOE 1G0.

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C.O.E.O. OFFICERS - 1978-79

In order to assure maximum participation in the governing of C.O.E.O., let us all take time to consider nominations for the upcoming year, 1978-79. It appears that there will be three executive vacancies to fill. The five Regional Representatives will be nominated and chosen at the Annual Meeting.

Please take some time and if possible, submit a copy of the following document:

1978-79 NOMINATIONS

Name of Nominee \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Nominee \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

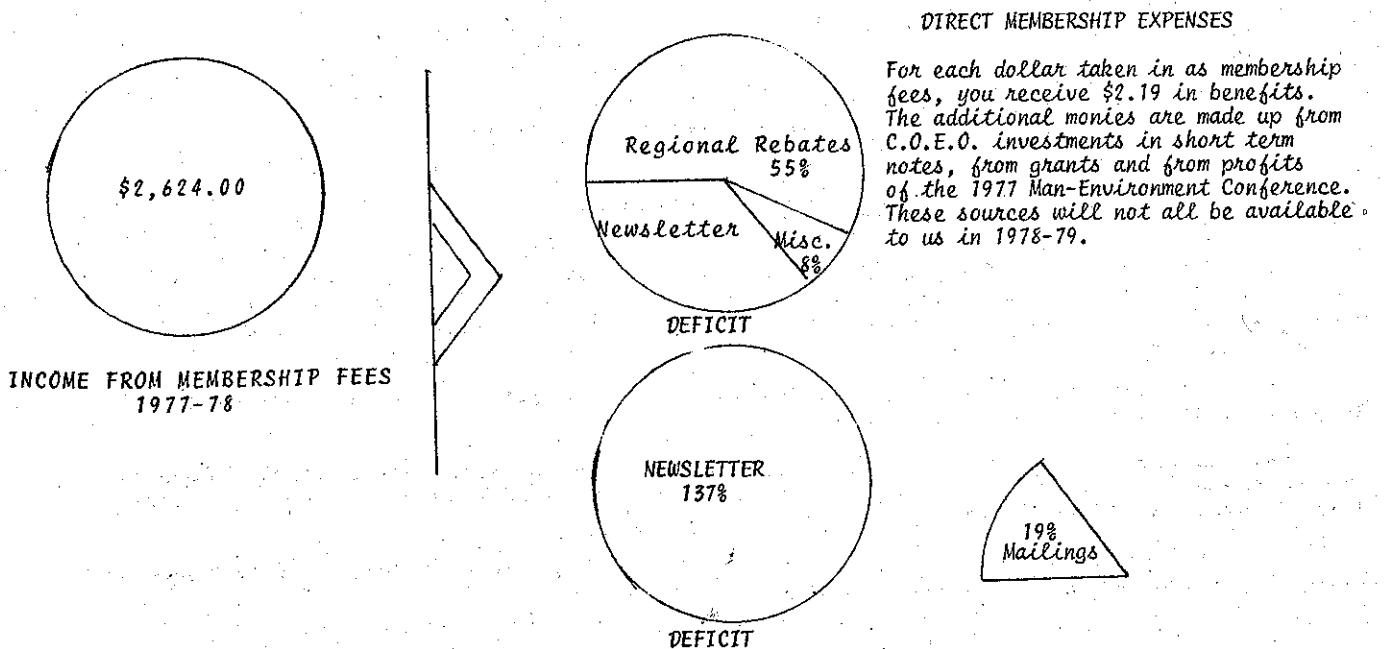
Name of Nominator \_\_\_\_\_

Signatures of Nominee and Nominator \_\_\_\_\_

To be received before July 31st by: Mr. Don Hurst, Past Chairman,  
C.O.E.O. Advisory Board,  
Valley Heights Secondary School,  
Box 159,  
Langton, Ontario.  
NOE 1G0

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REVENUE FROM MEMBERSHIPS: WHERE IS IT SPENT?



## NEW MEMBERSHIP FEES AND RENEWAL NOTICE

John Aikman, Membership Secretary has mailed a membership renewal notice to all members in the past few weeks. On that form you will note there has been a price increase in all membership categories. The old membership rates were held for the past four years but increased operating costs reflect the necessity for the increased fee.

Memberships in C.O.E.O. run from September 1 to August 31 of the following year; memberships received after May 1 are applied to the following year.

If you did not receive your gold-coloured renewal form, please contact John at: 14 Lorraine Drive,  
Hamilton, Ontario.  
L8T 3R9

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## REPORT FROM C.O.E.O. TASK FORCE ON ADVENTURE ACTIVITIES

Since September your task force has met four times. The leadership/personal growth aspect of our September presentation has been much further developed and will be very interesting and exciting to share with you.

We have met informally with representatives from Rock Climbing Association, Woodmanship School, Canadian Outward Bound Wilderness School, Sail Ontario, Canoe Ontario and the O.T.F. - C.O.E.O. Canoe Workshop Committee.

We have looked at the Hunt Report and National Coach Development Programme.

Our task force focus has evolved from a question of meeting group needs re: certification to one of individual needs in developing personal programmes.

The following Buyer's Guide to Courses is a result of this shift in focus as in our leadership development model.

Our hope is to develop a full report package for our September meeting and to maintain our dialogue with other organizations.

- Alice Casselman  
Chairman of the Task Force

## A BUYER'S GUIDE

### FROM: C.O.E.O. Task Force on Adventure Programs

The development of questions a consumer of adventure programs might ask, by definition, focuses on the needs and potential experiences of the participant. In designing a course, the instructors, organizers or organizations should take into consideration the questions which participants may pose.

This document addresses the process of personal needs assessment and the methods or questions which might be applied to satisfying our personal needs. The considerations which follow attempt to cross the skill, personal growth, environmental, safety and comfort concerns of any one type of program.

Perhaps the easiest initial approach is to trace the participant or candidate's experience through the complete experience from needs assessment through to end of interest or the beginning of self-directed learning.

#### A. Personal Needs Assessment

- (1) Do you have a 5 and 10 year plan of personal and career objectives?
- (2) Have you made a self-appraisal of skills and attributes?



- (3) Have you identified your needs in terms of your development? (examination of goals and skills within the C.O.H.O. adventure guideline may prove helpful)

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	Personal (Learner Programs)	Career (Instructor Programs)
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Environmental Behaviour

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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Personal Growth

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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Technical Skill

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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- (4) Using the above, specific needs can be filled in.

- (5) These can be developed into very specific sets of personal learning objectives. But how do you identify the components of a specific type or theme or adventure?

The identification of the specific need should evolve from experience, discussion with experts, participants and reading.

This needs assessment and objective identification, be they very specific or general, is very important.

- (6) How can you satisfy these needs?

Self-directed learning using informal settings, i.e. workshops, reading and experimentation.

Piecing together a mosaic of courses to meet your unique needs.

Entrance into a comprehensive course.

Entrance into a comprehensive program or series of courses.

- (7) Finding Information for Personal Learning and course selection.

Personal Experience

Other Participants

Instructors

Organizations and associations

Books and writings

Commercial operations

## B. Course Selection

Assuming we are considering the problem of selecting from a plethora of courses to create a complete personal whole, the following steps are suggested next in examining a particular course.

A course information should indicate the following:

### (1) Rationale

Is there a rationale? This information will often reflect the background philosophy which will emerge in the experience.

This also gives evidence of the needs which the organizers feel they are responding to. Is this rationale appropriate to your goals?

### (2) Aim

Is the overall aim clearly stated?

Does this aim fit into your needs and philosophy?

### (3) Institutional Context

What is the sponsoring agency?

This information will give clues to the motivations, reputation and accreditations of the sponsoring body.

The reliability of the organization and the areas of further questions may be revealed.

### (4) Target Population and Prerequisites

Are there registration number limitations?

Are you comfortable learning within the predicted student milieu?

### (5) Objectives

Are the objectives clear and specific?

Will they satisfactorily correspond with your needs? Are they learner oriented, precisely defined, feasible, functional, appropriate and sufficient for you.

### (6) Costs

Are they clearly specified?

Do they include transportation to and from course?

Do they include adequate accommodation or indicate its costs?

Do they include all equipment or indicate money you must spend for personal equipment?

Is insurance cost included?

Are certification and award costs included?

Is the refund and withdrawal policy clear and fair?

Are the follow up participation costs sketched out?

CAN YOU AFFORD THE ABOVE?

### (7) Safety and Liability

Is there a comprehensive safety system?

Do the instructors have the appropriate skills and attitudes to provide a safe experience?

Are the limitations of the learners clearly researched and identified?

Is the equipment suitable to the creation of a safe learning environment to meet the objectives.

Is the liability policy clearly stated?

Does the program carry adequate insurance?

Do you carry adequate insurance?

(8) Learning Environment (Equipment and Facilities)

Is the site accessible for you? (i.e. distance from accomodation)

Is the learning enviornment suitable for the learning objectives in light of instructional methods, and your personal comfort needs?

Are photographs provided or are you welcome to visit?

(9) Instructional Methodology

What is the teacher student ratio?

What group size would you be operating?

Are the instructors capable of providing an appropriate learning environment for your style of learning?

Is the instructional programme flexible enough to allow individual needs to be met?

Are the teaching styles and rhythms within your physical, mental and emotional capabilities?

(10) Scheduling

Is the precourse preparation needed clearly stated?

Is the learning schedule clearly stated and suitable for you?

(11) Accommodation and Eating

Are they included or accessible?

Are they suitable for your lifestyle?

i.e. washrooms, sleeping accommodation  
buildings  
meal plans  
bedding  
telephone  
recreation and entertainment.....etc.

(12) Evaluation and Grading

Is there provision for counselling and assistance at the appropriate times during the course?

What is the purpose of the final evaluation?

Will evaluation distract or enhance your experience in meeting your objectives?

Are the performance criteria, evaluation methods and standards very clearly presented?

Will the evaluation technique accurately represent your skill and ability?

Are you comfortable with the education techniques used?

(13) Content

Are the subjects taught clearly outlined?

Are adequate resources and references provided before, during and after the course?

Does the content meet the objectives?

Is there a flexible progression in contents to meet different needs and abilities?

Is there a pretest to determine different needs and abilities of learners?

(14) Reputation

Do you believe that the program will live up to its paper credentials?

Will the accreditations provide sufficient reputation or recognition?

Do you support or wish to be affiliated with the reputation, philosophy and politics of the organization?

(15) Follow Up and Debriefing

Is this course part of a logical progression pertinent to you?

Is there personal debriefing and guidance?

You will be devoting money, time and effort towards meeting your personal needs:

Will this course satisfactorily provide this experience?

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## DATEBOOK

C.O.E.O. ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND MEETING HOSTED BY EASTERN REGION - September 28, 29, 30th,  
October 1st, 1978

The conference will be held at the Opinicon Hotel, Chaffey's Locks (Rideau Lakes District near Kingston).

The Annual Conference consists of the Full Time Outdoor Educators' Seminar that begins at 2:00 p.m. Thursday, September 28th and ends at 4:00 p.m. Friday, September 29th and the Week-end Conference, Annual Meeting and Workshops that begins at 4:00 p.m. Friday, September 29th and ends after lunch on Sunday, October 1st, 1978.

The Full Time Seminar is designed for full time outdoor educators but all members are welcome. This year a planning committee under the direction of Bob Pieh and Margueritta Kluensch have designed a seminar that will focus on ways of stimulating, expanding and refining the delivery of outdoor and related experiential education services in a period of limited resources and increased need for genuinely relevant experience.

The week-end component of the conference has been organized under the direction of Claude Cousineau. He and his planning committee have arranged an exciting week-end program which includes:

A keynote address by Prof. Kirk Wipper  
First Chairman of C.O.E.O.

Social events

Presentations by leaders in outdoor education

Workshops in kayaking, art, rock climbing, appropriate technology, interpretation and boat tour of the Rideau Canal System and many more

Practical Sharing sessions

The Annual Meeting, Elections and Robin Dennis Award

Registration forms will be sent to all members. Register early so you don't miss the opportunity to attend this important conference. (Ed. note: C.O.E.O./N.I.U. students planning to take the next two courses must attend this weekend)

CANOE-CAMPING LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP June 16-21, 1978 at Ontario Camp Leadership Centre, Haliburton. Cosponsored by C.O.E.O., Royal Life Saving Society, Ontario Teachers' Federation and Ministry of Cultural and Recreation. Contact: O.T.F. Curriculum Project, 1260 Bay Street, Toronto M5R 2B5.

4TH ANNUAL CANOEING WORKSHOP June 9, 10, 11, 1978 at Leslie M. Frost Natural Resources Centre, Dorset.

- A. A FLATWATER PADDLING SKILL DEVELOPMENT COURSE - For all levels of accomplishment. This course will assist individuals to develop their flatwater paddling skills. The method will be task-oriented problem solving. A variety of methods to accomplish particular maneuvers will be presented. Straightline, windy water, and slalom conditions will be used for solo and tandem situations.

OMER STRINGER, author of "Canoeing" and widely recognized authority will instruct.

- B. A CANOE TRIP LEADERS COURSE - For potential canoe trip leaders with basic paddling skills. This course will teach the basics of planning and leading canoe trips. Participant prep. equipment, packing, paddling, portaging, map skills, and safety will be covered.

BILL SIMONS, President of Canoe Ontario and partner of Northern wilderness Outfitters will instruct.

- C. WHITEWATER PADDLING SKILLS COURSE - For persons with some flatwater skills. An introduction to whitewater paddling, reading the water, safety precautions and methods, and rescues. The course will start from "Scratch" and proceed as far as the participants' skills will allow.

JIM WOOD & ART LUKER, owners of Muskoka Wilderness Adventures, (Whitewater Specialists). Jim, is former leader of Ontario Safety League Canoe Safety Demonstration Unit.

Cost: \$75/Person. Includes; use of canoes, paddles, lifejackets, (bring your own if you wish), meals, accommodation, (except towels & personal toilet items), instruction and transportation while on-site.

Register: Send a cheque or money order to: Muskoka Out-Of-Classroom Education  
P.O. Box 750  
Bracebridge, Ontario.  
POB 1C0

Indicate the option you wish.

Y.M.C.A. - CANOE '78 PROGRAM For the 6th year the Y.M.C.A. outdoor education centre is offering weekend courses for teachers who will be involved in outdoor programs where canoeing is involved. These are May 26-28 and June 9, 10, 11. Please phone 481-5261 and ask for pamphlet called "Canoe Y.M.C.A." or ask for Larry Bagnell for further information. (This year a new program you may want to get into is workshops in building boats so we have a Canadian champion kayaker and virtually Canada's oldest and best whitewater boatbuilder will build an entire boat in one day)

CANOE TRIPPING LEADERS' CERTIFICATION WORKSHOP Applications and programme outlines for both workshops are available from the Canoe Ontario office. The director will be Bill Simons, President of Canoe Ontario and Chairman of the Education Committee of Ontario Recreational Canoeing Association.

Dates: June 16-25 at Lake Kawawaymog, Ontario  
July 21-30 at South River, Ontario

Fee: \$125.00

Contact: Canoe Ontario  
559 Jarvis Street  
Toronto, M4Y 2J1  
(416) 964-8655

NEW YORK STATE OUTDOOR EDUCATION ASSOCIATION 11TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE October 6-9, 1978

Their theme is "Experiencing Our Heritage Through Outdoor Education". NYSOEA Conferences are always well done. A number of people from Ontario attend annually.

Conference brochures from: Florence Mauro,  
Outdoor Education,  
BOCESI - Monroe,  
Fairport, N.Y. 14450

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#### MOVING?

If you're moving, John needs your new address to get ANEE to you:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ C.O.E.O. Membership Number \_\_\_\_\_

Old Address \_\_\_\_\_

New Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (postal code)

Mail to John Aikman, Membership Secretary, 14 Lorraine Drive, HAMILTON, Ontario L8T 3R7

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ANEE is taking a holiday for a few months; we plan to do a bit of canoeing, build a cedar strip canoe and visit eastern Canada. The plan, for now at least, is to have the next issue ready for early September. We hope to meet you all at the Annual Conference in September.

Some real fine people have sent material which we just did not have sufficient space to use; however, it is on file and, we sincerely plan to use your work in the future.

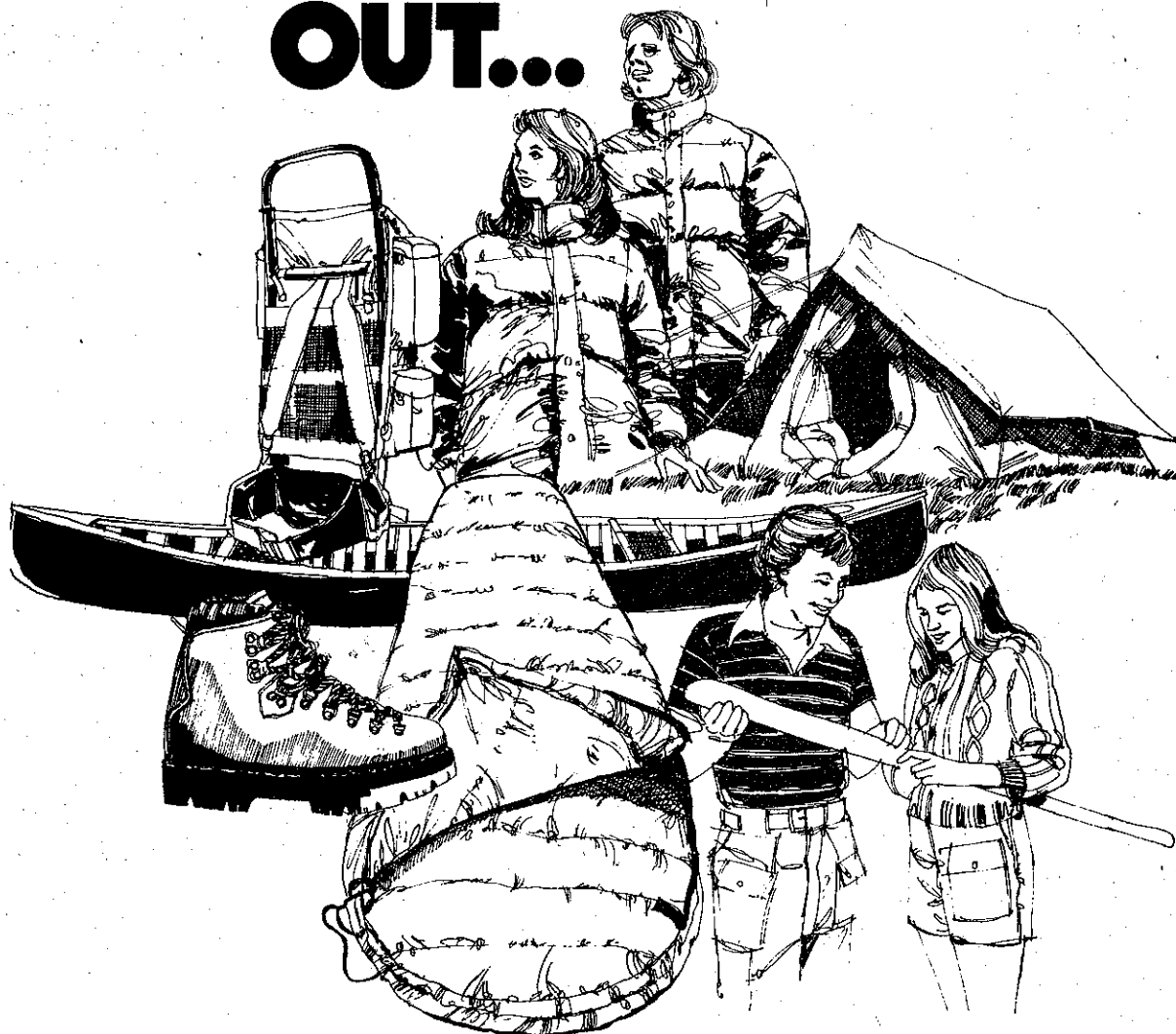
Many thanks to these people who contributed to this issue:

J. D. Coats, Don Vockeroth, Mike Exall, Alan Trevarthen, Roger Griffiths, Craig Copland, Dave Moore, Alice Casselman and Task Force Group, Jim Wood, Imperial Oil Review, Margesson's Sports, Canadian Outward Bound Wilderness School.

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ANEE  
NEWSLETTER of The Council of Outdoor Educators of Ontario  
c/o J. Aikman  
14 Lorraine Drive  
HAMILTON, Ontario  
L8T 3R7

