

Progressive Medical Group

12/8/09

PW (AKA Big Chief P-en-T) --

How! (is by you?)

This is a copy of my 1963 Trail's End
which I think, if you look @ the highlighted
into page, was the 1st one. I also
think that they were sporadic in the
decade of the 60's which is why
I have nothing between 1963 + 1966.

You should, however, put out an
all points bulletin on the Camp
Wapoca website for any others.

Best Regards,

Little Chief P-en-T 

Paul Kugel

CAMP WAUPACA

WAUPACA, WISCONSIN

THE

TRAILS

AND
S

MEMORIAL

Dear Campers, Counselors, Parents and Friends,

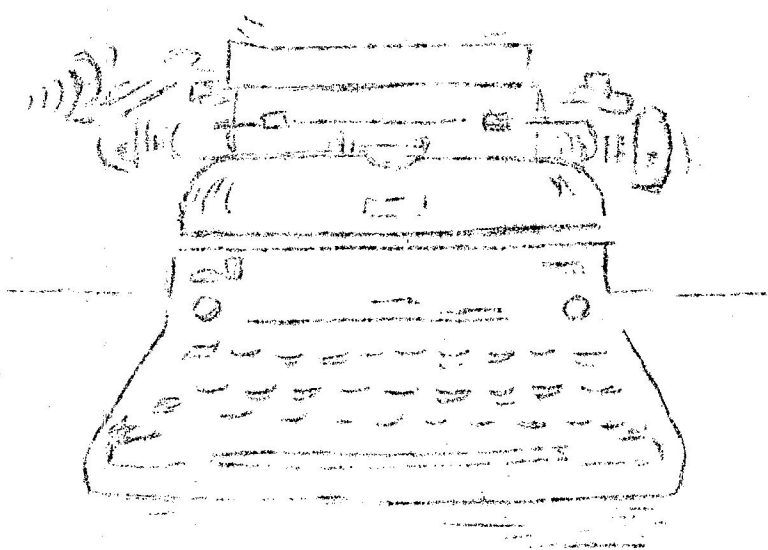
We like to think that this is something new for Camp Wauraca. A yearbook is so seldom found in a summer camp. To look back at the fun we've had during the summer while the snow is still on the ground around our homes yields a strange feeling. To look through the pages and re-live day by day, to look at the articles on your classes and remember what you've learned, to look back at the familiar names and recall the good times mutually enjoyed, all of these are important.

There are many purposes in the production of this work. One is to, as before mentioned, provide a means for remembering the enjoyable times spent at camp. Another is to enable those who wish to develop journalistic skills an opportunity to do so.

Our policy in writing this has been to leave as much as possible in the original form submitted by the campers and counselors. This has provided a much better insight into both the person and the activity they are describing.

On the following pages, you will find many examples of the writing skills of the campers. The Literary Pages express the ideas of the campers such as the camp newspaper, "The Warrior", has done in the past eight weeks. The Cabin Report pages reveal the feelings of the campers as a group, and the Class pages reveal the ideas of the counselors, what they have tried to accomplish, and how they have strived to do so.

UNTIL we see each other again.

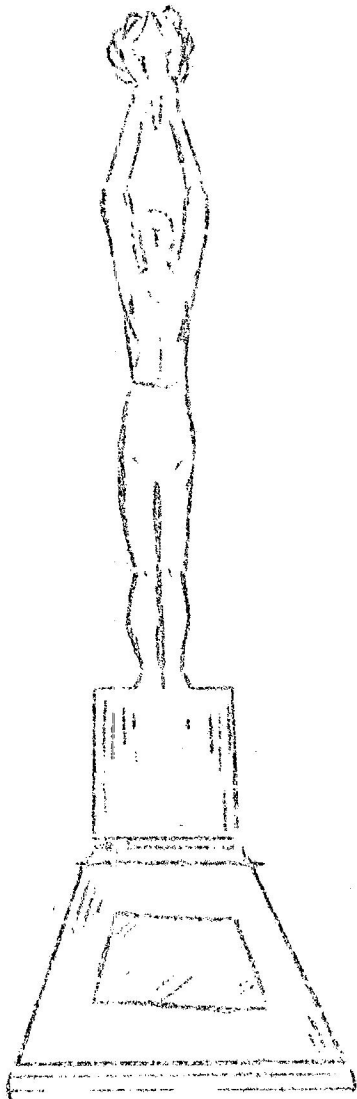


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Allen Schaeffer
Editor-in-Chief

Marc Ringel
Marc Ringel
Associate Editor

Wally Tomcheck
Wally Tomcheck
Advisor

THE
 DAVE WEINER
 SPORTSMANSHIP
 TROPHY
 1933



AWARDED TO
Dan Lyon

The most sought after prized award given at Camp Waupaca is the Dave Weiner Trophy. The boy who is selected for this honor best typifies all of the ideals of camp. Fair play, cooperation, brotherhood, leadership and initiative are considered and each boy is observed, then selected. To the winner, congratulations for a meritorious season; to the rest of you boys, follow good examples and better luck next year.

WINTER BEACH

by
Herb Beller
and
Barry Shanoff

It is a well known fact that the waterfront is perhaps the busiest center of activity at Camp Waupaca. From swimming to water skiing, nothing is more enjoyable than a nice, cool dip in beautiful Lake Stratton. This season, we have been exceptionally lucky, in that the weather has been better than ever. With very few classes and G-swims cancelled because of inclement weather, the boys have been able to practice their waterfront skills longer and harder. For this reason, many boys have earned Red Cross certification in swimming and small craft.

We are especially proud of the fact that every boy in camp is at least an intermediate swimmer for G-swim. In fact, some of our youngest boys have come through with flying colors by passing their advanced test which enables them to swim in deep water and use the diving rack. Some boys have progressed very rapidly, many having earned more than one certification.

All campers are able to partake in a wide variety of Red Cross Classes. In swimming, Beginner, Intermediate, Swimmer, Junior Life saving, Advanced Swimmers, and Water Safety Aide courses are offered. For the younger fellows who have passed their Swimmer certification, but are too young for Junior Lifesaving, a special class has been devised. This course, known as Survival Swimming, strives to acquaint the boys with a basic knowledge of first aid and the elementary forms of rescue. We feel that this course should prove quite valuable, and hope to continue it in years to come.

During the year, Camp Waupaca had one inter-camp swim meet. Although we were beaten rather soundly, we were proud of the fact that our boys displayed much better strokes than the opposition. Unfortunately, most of the races were lost on the basis of brute strength, rather than form. We urge you not to be discouraged by this defeat. In general, we would rather see a boy sacrifice speed in order to improve his stroke. Speed will come only with constant practice and building up of endurance. A Competitive Swimming Class, run by Gary Rand, instituted during the last half of the season has helped to develop some of the characteristics of speed swimming.

This year's waterfront staff was very well qualified. Water Safety Instructors were Barry Shanoff, Herb Beller, Al Steigerwald, Al Earkin, Sam Arnold, Ed Lubejko, and Hart Katz. All instructors have been authorized by the American Red Cross. Steve Davis, a Water Safety Aide, and Advanced Swimmers Marc Ringel, Marty Lack, Mitch Ex, Jack Slosburg, Jeff Denenberg, and Steve Levin also did their part in helping to make every boy at Camp Waupaca a fine swimmer.

'Til next year, this is Herb Beller and Barry Shanoff signing off - and remember - LAST ONE OUT SWEEPS THE STAIRS!!!

C L A S S I E S

L A N D S P O R T S

by
Hal Malen

The spacious athletic fields at Camp Waupaca have provided facilities that have given the campers a well rounded education in land sports. The camp has facilities for golf, football, soccer, basketball, volleyball, horse shoes and baseball, with three ball diamonds. Track and field and the trampoline are also used and enjoyed by the campers.

The emphasis in the land sports classes has been placed on baseball, where the campers were taught basic fundamentals. When they had learned these skills they were placed in advanced classes where they delved into the details of the game. This year at camp the "hows" and "whys" of each sport were pushed to the fore with the idea of winning at all costs being de-emphasized.

The campers were taught to think about what they were doing. Often times young boys are only shown how and only become mechanical in their skills. We have tried to teach the boys how and then show why so that their minds are developed as well as their bodies.

The facilities at Camp Waupaca are of exceptionally fine quality. Improvements are being made each year to provide the campers with up to date instruction and equipment.

A R T S A N D C R A F T S

by
Dennis Simunek

Some of the projects made by the boys this past year included totem pole pieces, neckerchief slides, lumber-jacket book covers, baskets, mosaic plaques and nature plaques. In addition, there were some projects developed by certain individuals for their own special use. These included a shelf, a pot warmer, a stationery holder, archery hand guards, riflery eye patches and a terrarium for holding turtles and frogs. As always, horncraft and lanyard braiding were very popular activities. Some boys made hand shaped pottery bowls and ashtrays and others made leatherette cases.

Most helpful in the Craft Shop this year were Gary Laskin, Harlan Rips and Al Greene.

The most surprising crafts talent discovery of the year was Neil Devine who made a totem plaque using his own design. Harlan Rips also developed many projects using his own ideas.

I am hoping that in the future the crafts program will expand into very interesting, complicated, and varied projects.

WATER SKIING

by
Al Sorokin

The thrill of skimming across the water at nearly 30 miles per hour has made water skiing "America's fastest growing water sport." It has also become Camp Waupaca's most popular activity. Skiing began in 1957 when Skipper purchased a small wooden boat, a motor, and a pair of skis. A few boys were able to master the act of skiing. This is a far cry from the skiing program we have today. Skiing has become so popular that we have had to add two classes during General swims to accommodate our new skiers.

To become eligible for skiing, a boy must be an advanced swimmer. Instruction begins on land, where the student learns water skiing signals and rules, as well as Coast Guard regulations concerning power boats. A written test is then given to determine whether the boy has learned the material well. When he completes the test, he progresses to riding the Aqua-plane, and then skis.

Each year we give certificates in compliance with the regulations of the National Water Ski Association. The first level, Beginner Skier, requires the camper to demonstrate proper form while skiing, plus knowledge of all rules and signals. The Intermediate course requires the skier to demonstrate tricks, such as sitting on the skis, riding without the use of the hands, and the skier's salute. Attaining the Advanced rank shows that the skier can successfully perform tricks on one ski. The highest possible rank is expert, which no one has reached yet. However, Bob Bernstein and Marty Lock are rapidly approaching it.

More than half the camp is now enjoying skiing, and with the ever increasing number of advanced swimmers, we hope that everyone will soon be on skis.

BEGINNER SWIMMING

by
Sam Arnold

During the year, a great deal was accomplished in Beginning swimming. Every student, by the end of eight weeks, satisfactorily completed the course and were advanced to intermediate. Each student not only completed the requirements but swam to the raft and jumped off the diving board. The students learned to relax in the water and develop the basic fundamentals of the normal swimming stroke. They learned to float on their backs and elementary forms of rescue. The boys worked very hard and I was very pleased with them. One of the boys who passed the beginner's course at the end of four weeks passed the advanced swimmers test so that he could go to the raft during general swim. I hope the boys received as much pleasure from the course as I had teaching them.

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INTERMEDIATE SWIMMING

by

Ed Lubejko

The actual content of the Intermediate course is an evolution of the skills previously learned in beginning swim, with an introduction to three major arm and leg strokes. The arm strokes are: the hand over hand, the side, and the breast. The complementary leg strokes are the flutter kick, the scissor kick, and the breast stroke kick. It should be noted that in the Intermediate Program the student is not necessarily required to put the arm and leg strokes together, however, merely to perform them with reasonable proficiency.

In teaching the previously mentioned strokes, we find the pyrene kick boards of immeasurable help. They are quite effective in developing strength coordination in all the strokes, as well as a sense of security in some cases.

Finally, towards the conclusion of the course the student is required to use one of the strokes and swim for distance. This builds stamina in the individual when done as gradually as we do, and also as is evident as a safety measure, so that the student can handle himself for distance if the need should arise. The entirety of the course is carried on under Red Cross specifications to insure effectiveness and safety.

SURVIVAL SWIMMING

by

Barry Shanoff

Swimming is seldom regarded as a skill learned primarily for survival. The Red Cross course in Survival Swimming is the result of extensive inquiry and experimental work based partly upon the experience of training many thousands of armed forces personnel in functional swimming during World War II.

The students in Survival Swimming are those boys who have completed their Swimmer card requirement but have not yet reached the minimum age requirement for Junior Lifesaving. This is a period when skills already learned can be put to use and endurance built up. Among the skills to be learned are: floating, breath control, submersion and under water swimming, treading water, improvised floatation devices, basic lifesaving skills, and artificial respiration.

In addition to Survival Swimming, the students are exposed to elementary first aid. A knowledge of some of the basic first aid practices will enable each boy to handle problems of everyday accidents that may occur to himself, a friend, or his family.

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SNORKLE DIVING

by
Chuck Cooper

The history of man's adventures below the water's surface goes all the way back to ancient Phoenicia. The snorkle was the first apparatus to be used by divers in our under water history. It was a simple hollow reed, hand held, and usually discarded when the diver spotted what he was looking for and dove for it. The snorkle as we know it today was not developed until the early 1930's. In the 1890's, the Western world's more adventurous swimmers adopted the goggles of the Polynesian pearl divers and took to exploring the watery bottoms of rivers, lakes, and seas. During World War II, the single lens diver's face mask came into use and soon achieved great popularity. Snorkle diving hit its first high as an adventuresome sport, with the birth of the Aqua-lung, near the end of World War II.

With the extreme popularity of scuba and snorkle diving we felt our camp waterfront could well afford to institute a course in snorkle diving. The adventure of exploring a totally new planet is met by going into the depths of the waters on this planet. The new world found by breaking the surface thrills and excites the mind beyond imagination. But entering this watery world must be done with knowledge and precaution. We give the knowledge, and, with understanding, teach the precautions.

Before a camper is permitted to enter the snorkle diving class, he must prove his ability to swim a minimum of 150 yards. He is first instructed why certain masks and snorkles are safe to use and why other popular commercial types are dangerous to use. The camper is then tested in his underwater breath holding power and in his underwater swimming prowess. Then we bring into use the mask and snorkle; teaching the student to clear a flooded snorkle without taking his head out of the water, and to clear a flooded mask while still at the bottom. When the student shows sufficient confidence in his abilities he is given his panic clearing tests; in these tests the snorkle is jerked out of his mouth unexpectedly or the mask is jerked off his face unexpectedly and he must calmly put them back on and clear them without popping to the surface. When the instructor is assured that the camper has complete control of himself and will not panic, then, and only then, is he taken into the advanced swimmers' water. The rest of the Basic Grade Snorkler's course is held in advanced swimmers' water instead of intermediate swimmers' water where the course began. In this deeper water they learn the under water hand signals, the search and retrieve methods, buddy breathing, and how to be one with the fish.

When the camper completes the course he leaves with greater confidence in himself, a broader vision, a greater appreciation of nature, and more powerful lungs.



JUNIOR LIFE SAVING

by
Sam Arnold
and
Hart Katz

Junior Lifesaving is a course designed to improve the individual's ability in and around the water, and teach him how to save himself and assist others in attempting a rescue.

The emphasis of the course was placed upon elementary forms of rescue since this is the type of rescue method which is most often used by guards in realistic situations. The boys were also taught the different methods of release from front and rear holds, wrist grips, etc. This was to give them a better understanding of the actions of a drowning person and the ability to save themselves if a similar situation occurred. We stressed real life situations under various conditions and what would be the best type of rescue methods.

At the end of the course, there is a written examination and a practical examination. Each student must pass both exams in order to earn a Red Cross Certificate.

TENNIS

by
Harry Sommer

Various teaching techniques were utilized to improve the playing ability of the participants. First, the Leighton Tennis Tests for Beginners and Advanced Players was used to improve and show the value of hitting the tennis balls in the center of the racket strings. The tests include the fundamentals of the forehand, backhand, serve, half volleys, and overheads.

Second, the tennis instructor was involved during May and June, 1963, in the production of an 8mm. film entitled "Tennis - A Game for Racquetbeers." The purpose of the film is to promote the teaching of proper fundamentals of the game and to show the progression of a beginner into a good tennis competitor. The intricate parts of the various tennis shots were incorporated with strategy in both singles and doubles to make the film more valuable.

Finally, Skipper purchased the "Ball Boy", an exclusive tennis ball hitting machine, enabling the campers to become more consistent in the hitting of the various shots. The machine is used nationally by tennis clubs and tennis teams to build new and better competitors in the sport.

From the above statements, one can realize that tennis is not merely stepping on the court and playing a tennis match. Form, physical and mental conditioning, and determination are three important characteristics of a good tennis player. These are the main goals of a tennis instructor when confronted with a beginning student.