

WATER SUPPLY

The camp water supply is obtained from a deep well located on the property. Before the camp season started, the water system had to be overhauled completely in order to assure a safe and sufficient amount of water for drinking, cooking and sanitary facilities. The well was cleaned and sterilized, a chlorinator installed, and water was piped to the sanitary facilities, added to the Administration Building, dining hall and the six cabins.

The deep well pump, purchased with the camp, was overhauled by replacing worn out parts in the gear mechanism and a crystalized rod connecting the drive to the piston at the bottom of the well was replaced. To increase the pump capacity, a new double-action pump was installed.

The well and casing were cleaned out and sterilized after several years of accumulation of lubricating oil was found to be floating on top of the water. The drainage of this oil down the well was stopped by extending the casing above the pump foundation.

A "chlor-o-feeder" was purchased and used as a precaution against contamination of the water. This "chlor-o-feeder" feeds a measured amount of sodium hydrochloride solution into the water as it is discharged from the pump.

Weekly samples of water were taken from the various outlets at camp and submitted to the State Health Department for tests. Results of these tests, which were all "safe," were posted at all sampling points.

The daily water consumption by a full camp was approximately 2,000 gallons. The water was pumped up to a concrete storage tank in the hillside back of the cafeteria. The capacity of this tank was 3,000 gallon.

Two drinking fountains were placed on the flagstone walk in front of the cabins and an electric drinking fountain was located in the dining hall.

In the old scout camp, drainage from the cafeteria was piped to a small septic tank not far from the cafeteria itself. Several of these septic tanks had been constructed during the course of the scout camp's occupation of the property. Sanitary facilities for the whole camp consisted of an outhouse for general use. This too had been shifted several times. With the addition of the several toilets and the increased use of water, a large septic tank and basin was constructed close to the end of the property line and away from all activities. This facility should serve the camp for many years to come.

MEDICAL - CAMP SAFETY - INSURANCE

The Medical Dispensary at camp was patterned after the Medical Department of the plant. A modern two-bed dispensary was set up in the Administration Building and equipped with a dressing table, examination table, chairs, scales, etc.

A trained nurse was in attendance 24 hours a day while camp was in session.

A pre-camp physical examination was given each camper during his induction procedure. During this examination, the camper was observed for abrasions, sores, rash, his temperature was taken, he was weighed, and such information was obtained as was necessary to start the camper off.

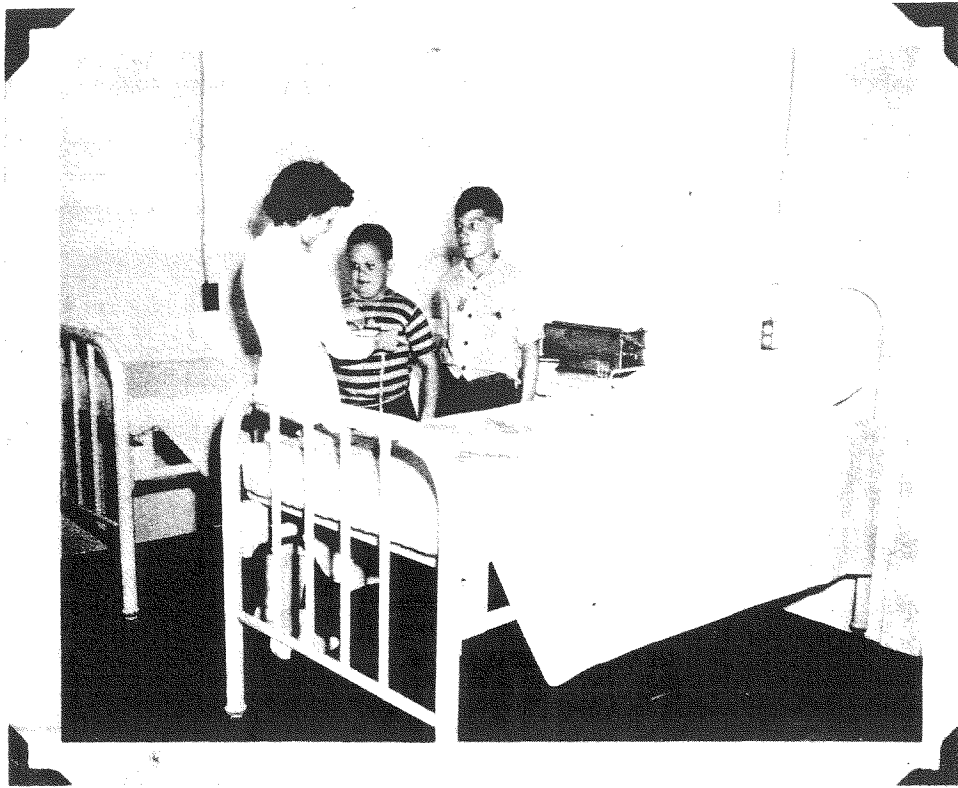
Careful attention was paid to poison ivy and sunburn and, of course, first aid for cuts and bruises played an important part.

CAMP SAFETY: Prior to the opening of camp the Safety Division of the plant was requested to inspect the camp site and suggest safety precautions to be followed.

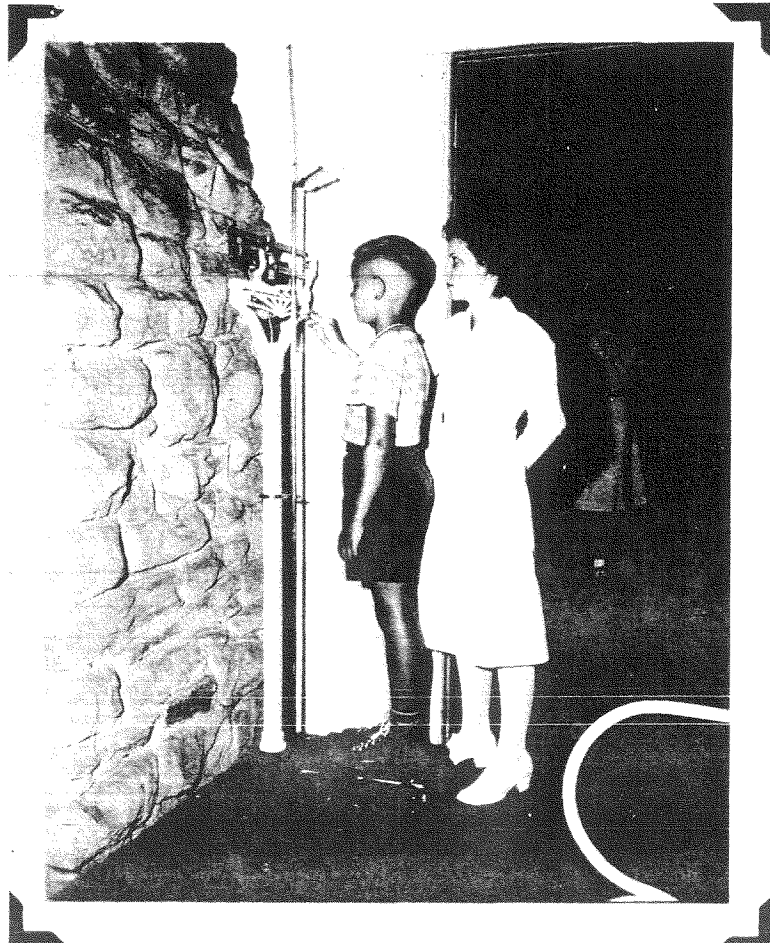
Water-type extinguishers were placed in each cabin and in the other buildings of the camp. During the week before camp opened, the plant fire chief conducted a class of instruction for the staff to teach them the use of fire extinguishers and the correction of fire hazards. All members of the staff were also taught first aid during this period and first aid kits, stretchers and blankets were provided at the dispensary. An H & H inhalator was kept in the dispensary.

All members of the kitchen staff were required to hold a food handlers card which is issued by the West Virginia State Health Department.

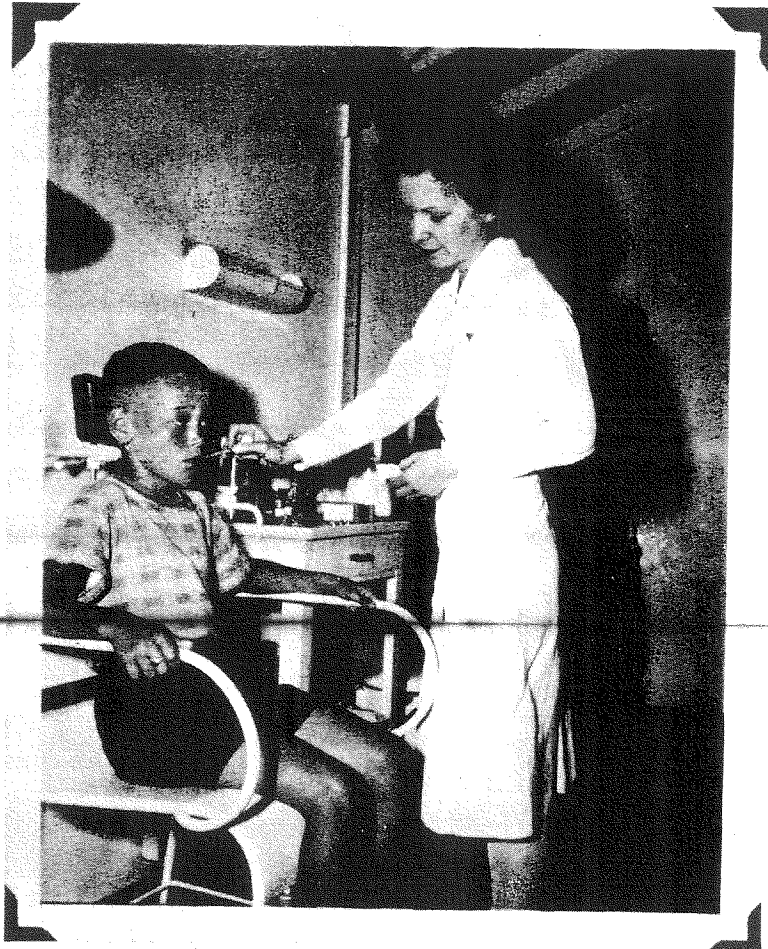
INSURANCE: The camp was covered by public liability and property damage insurance. This insurance was carried with the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company. Coverage consisted of \$100,000. for one person and \$1,000,000. for more than one. This coverage included any injuries received by the campers or visitors. It also protected the Corporation against epidemics. The personnel of the camp staff was covered by Workmans Compensation Fund under a special class and at an expense of .58¢ per \$100. payroll.



Chest Measurement



Weighing In



Temperature being taken
for Infirmary Record.

THE DAILY PROGRAM

The activity program was set up into nine periods daily, Monday through Friday. Five of these periods were used for instruction in athletics, handicraft, nature study and the like. Two periods were used for free play, one for general swim and one for such activities as campfire, demonstrations and folk festivals. During the instruction periods, counsellors were assigned to various activities which they were qualified to teach, and all the campers in one cabin participated in a group.

The daily program started with reveille at 7 o'clock in the morning, after which all the campers assembled for calisthenics on the compound. Next, the cabins were made ready for inspection when the director, the nurse and the officer of the day chose the best cabin for the daily award. This award was an American Flag which was displayed in front of the cabin. Next, came breakfast and after that a rest period. The activities program started at 9:30 o'clock.

After each meal, campers were required to spend 45 minutes on their bunks in the cabins. During this rest period, they could write letters, read or work on simple handicraft projects.

The two free play periods were placed in the program before general swim and after dinner. At these times campers could choose any activity they desired and play athletic games, work in the craft shop or play quiet games in the Administration Building. After campers learned the fundamentals of various sports, athletic contests between cabins were arranged. Counsellors, bulletin boards and announcements at mealtime kept campers informed of time and place of participation.

Activities were changed somewhat for the girls' camp. Here archery was substituted for boxing, folk dancing and dramatics were substituted for touch football.

The schedule for the middle Saturday for each camp period was different from that of week days. In the morning a camp track meet was held. In the afternoon a treasure hunt was held in which the camp was divided into three groups of two cabins each. In preparation for this hunt, counsellors mapped out three separate courses or routes with eight notes or clues to each route. It took each group from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours to find all the clues and the treasure usually consisted of watermelon or ice cream for the campers. Following the treasure hunt, there was a short swim period climaxed by a weiner roast.

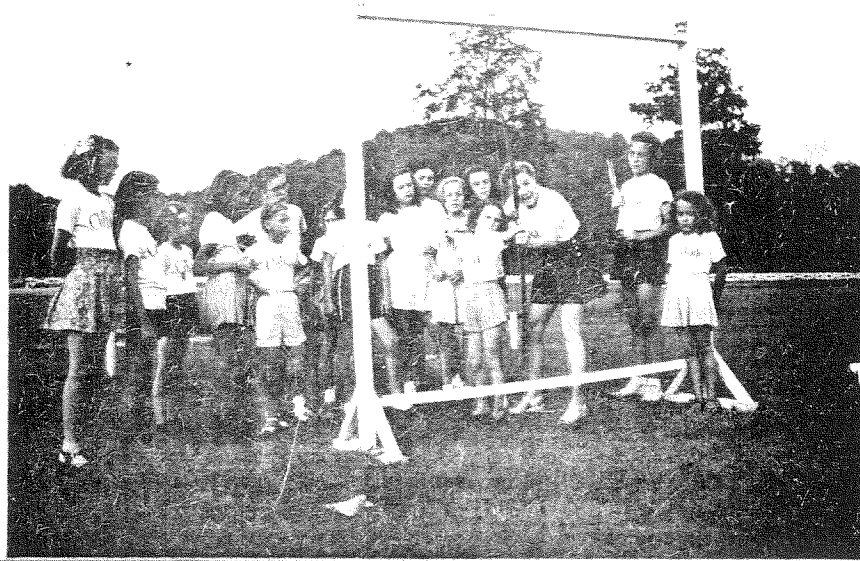
The last Saturday of each camp period usually consisted of free play and preparations for leaving camp.

The schedule for the middle Sunday of the camp period consisted of a quiet Sunday morning with Sunday School at 10 o'clock in the shade of the persimmon trees in front of the Administration Building. All campers gathered in one group for opening exercises where songs were sung and a suited passage read from the Bible. For the Sunday School lesson, the campers were divided into two groups, according to age. Standard Sunday School quarterlies were used and an effort was made to teach a Sunday School lesson similar to that which would have been given to the camper in his own church. Arrangements were made with the local Sunday Schools to give campers credit for attendance.

All Catholic children were taken by car into Charleston where they attended 11 o'clock Mass at Sacred Heart Church.

Sunday afternoon was visiting day for parents and friends and the main activity consisted of a swimming meet.

Archery



CAMP ACTIVITIES

The athletic activities consisted of softball, basket ball, badminton, volley ball and touch football. In these activities, the instructor taught the fundamentals and rules of the game by word of mouth and by demonstration. Then, each camper was given an opportunity to try the various actions of the sport. Finally, practice by competition was used during which the instructor corrected the participant. Competition was not used until the pupil understood the sport thoroughly.

During the second week of camp, in the activity periods and the free play periods, inter-cabin competition was used.

Other minor sports such as horseshoes, marbles, ping pong and archery filled in the program of athletic activities.

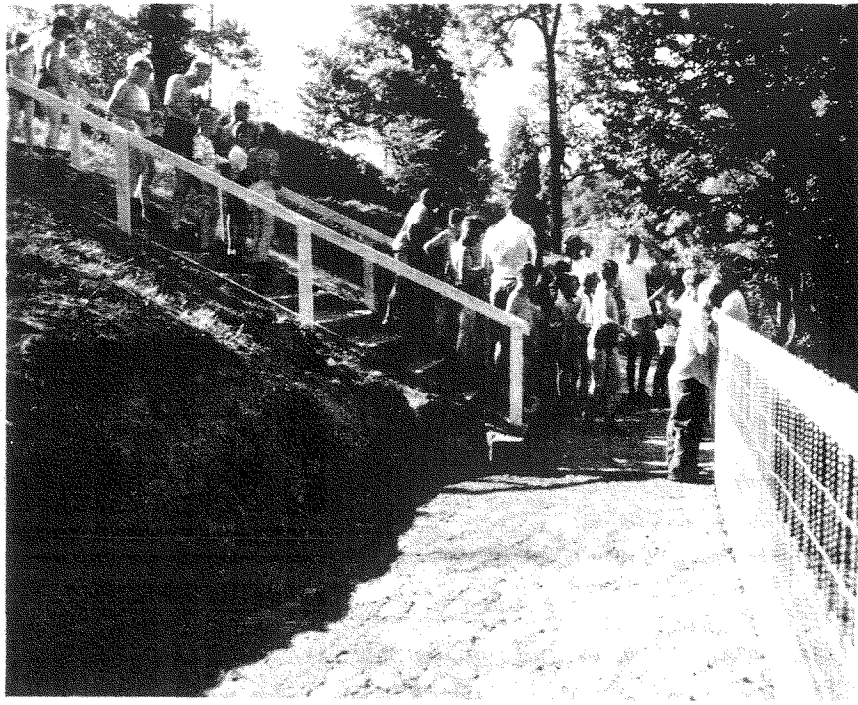
Campers were given two swimming periods per day. One period was used for instruction, and here a cabin at a time used the pool. The other period consisted of a general swim when the whole camp took to the water. Two instructors were present at each instruction period, one teaching beginners to swim and the other teaching swimmers the advanced strokes. During these instruction periods, swimmers were also given tests to determine their efficiency as swimmers and, finally, all those qualified were given the Red Cross tests and awarded cards. At 4 P.M. each day the whole camp participated in a one hour free swim period. At this time, all counsellors were required to be at the water front and were stationed at various points about the swimming area to act as life guards. The "buddie" system was used at all general swims and every precaution was taken to make the swim period safe and enjoyable.

In the swimming meet, which took place during visiting day, all campers were encouraged to enter. Contests were such that non-swimmers as well as swimmers could participate. Events consisted of races while walking through the water, face float for distance, back float and the usual swimming races for a meet of this sort.

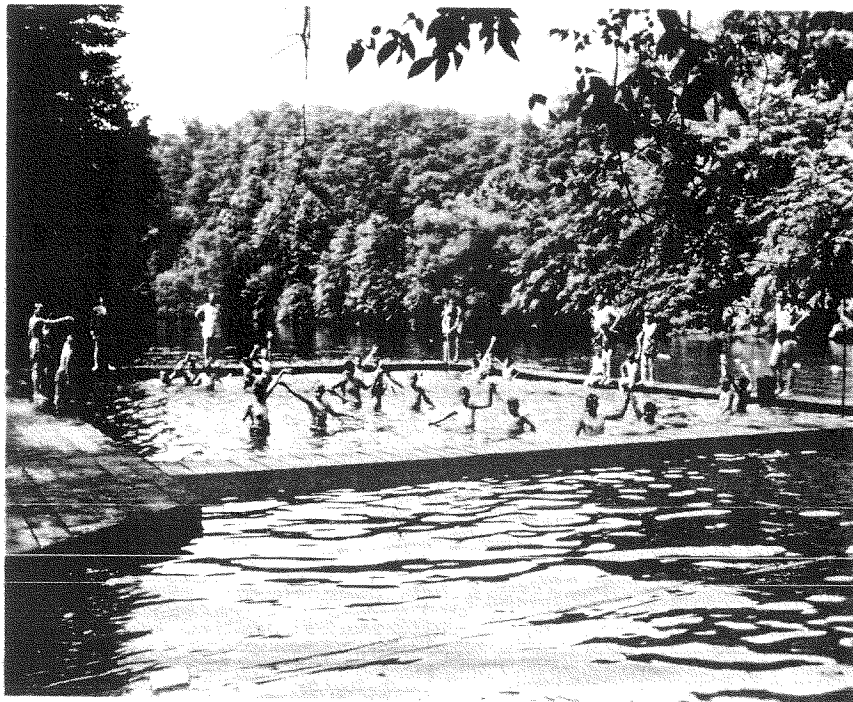
Two rowboats and a canoe were part of the water front equipment, and although no instruction was given in handling these pieces of equipment, occasionally the staff would take campers for rides up and down the river.

Instructions in handicraft was an important part of the camp program. This work was done in an open pavilion provided for this purpose. Here benches and tables were constructed so that campers could sit and work around the perimeter of the building

General Swim for Boys

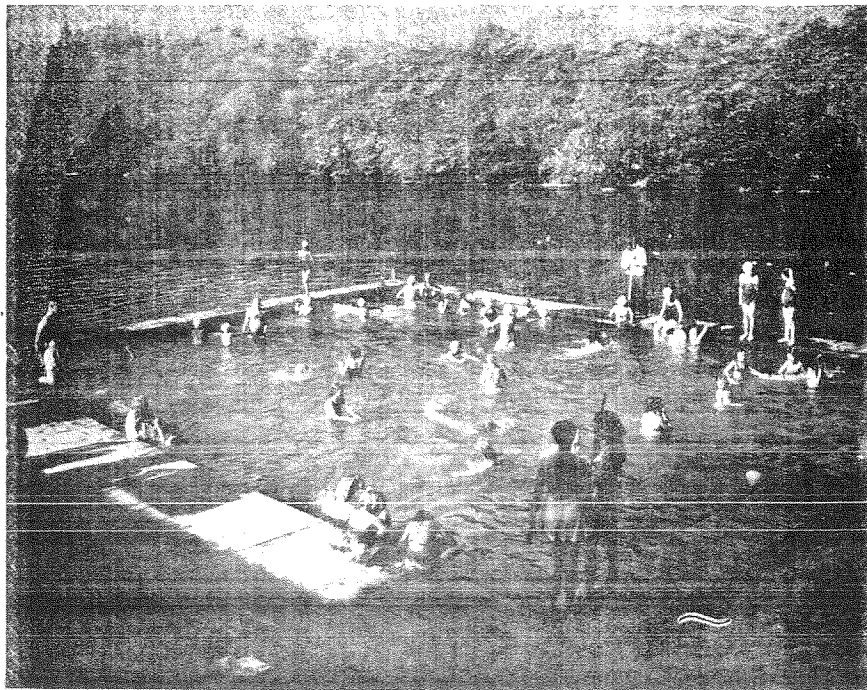
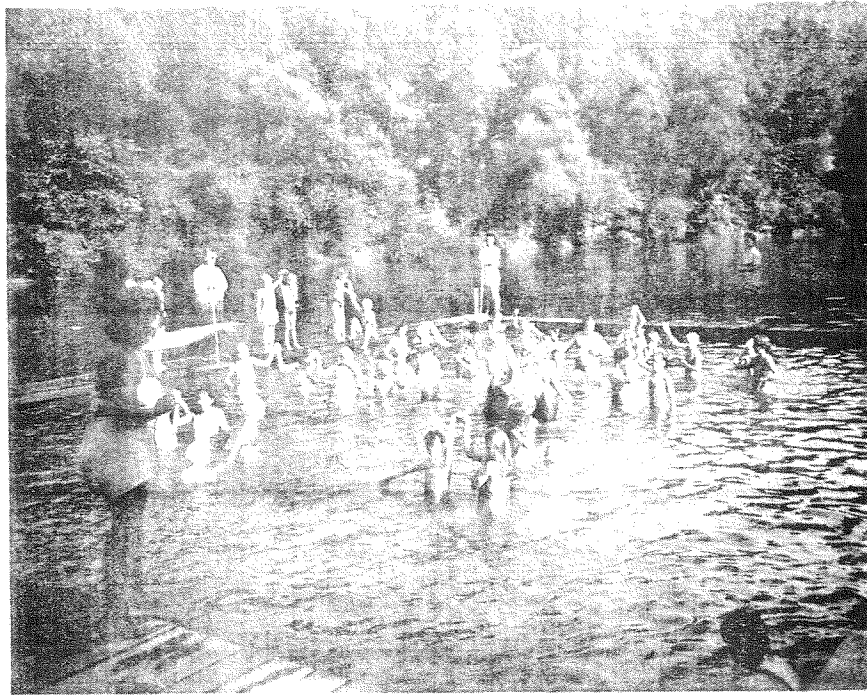


Placing dog tags on checkboard.
Acts as a double check for the
buddy system.



Buddy Check

General Swim for Girls



Canoeing



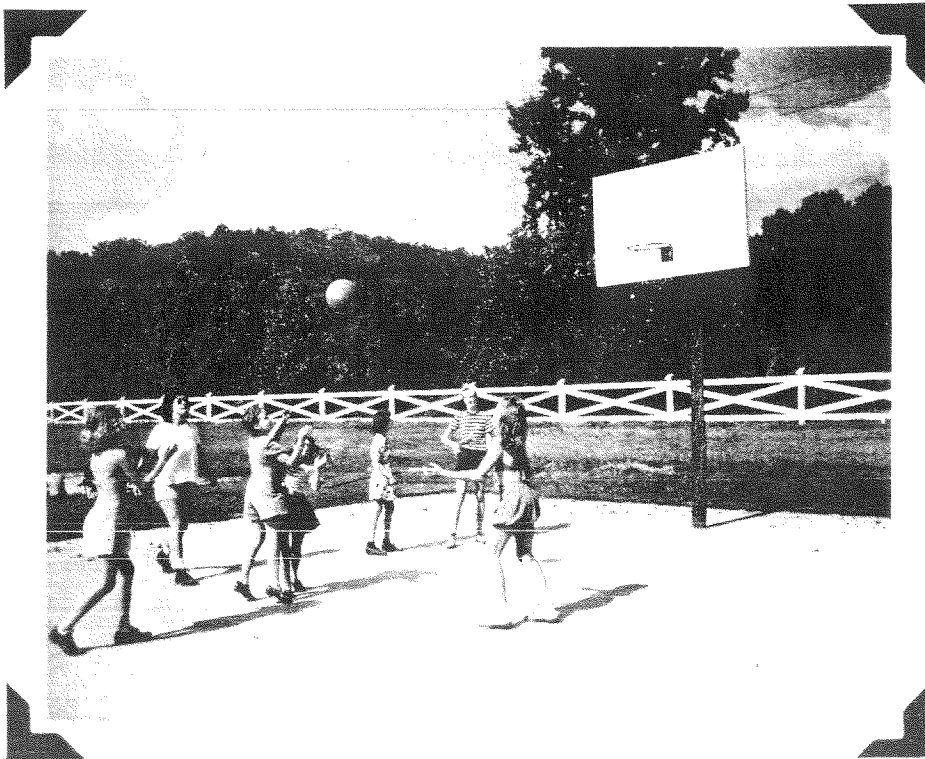
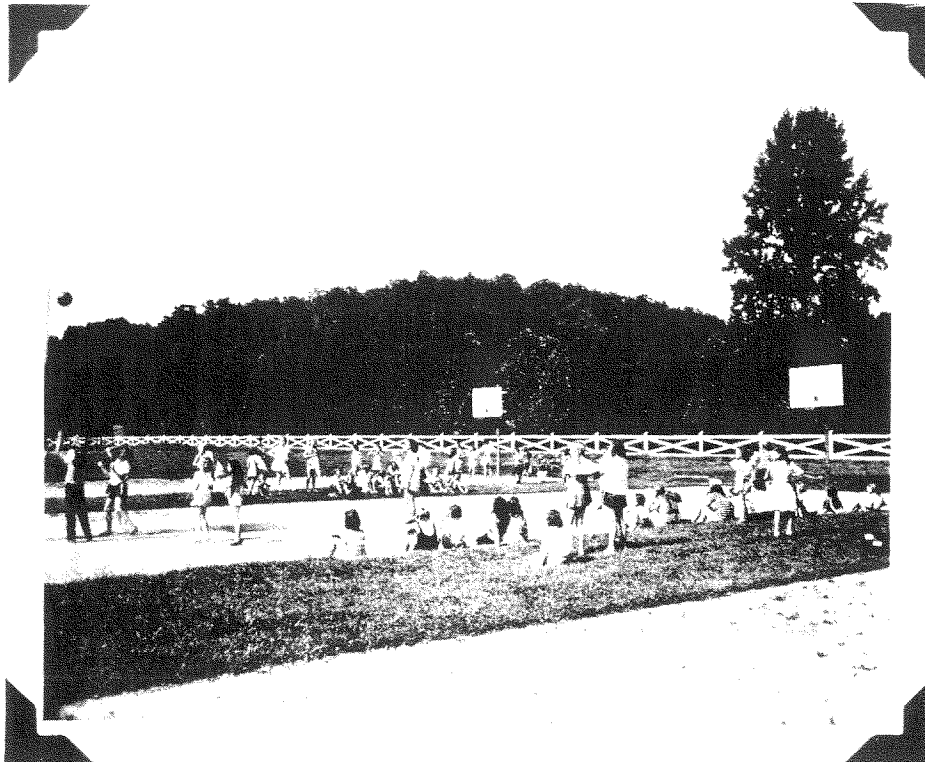
with the instructor working from the inside. A few simple tools were all that were necessary to carry on this work. Instruction was given in cutting materials from patterns, lacing, coloring and finishing. Such articles as plastic finger rings, ornamental plastic pins in the shape of butterflies and scotties, folding key cases, billfolds and purses were constructed. Various colored Vinylite sheeting was obtained from the Sales Department for the construction of key cases and billfolds, and lacing was done with extruded Vinylite strips. In addition, the girls made earrings and brooches out of various colored seashells. A small amount (one to five cents) was charged for the materials which were used in making these articles in order that the camper would have a small equity in the piece.

Another educational feature of the activity program was nature study. Here the campers, one cabin at a time, would accompany the nature study instructor into the woods and learn to distinguish flowers, trees, birds and fungi. During these periods, the campers would collect flowers for the dining table and construct displays of various types of leaves, moss and bark. An interesting and very complete collection of moths was made during nature study periods.

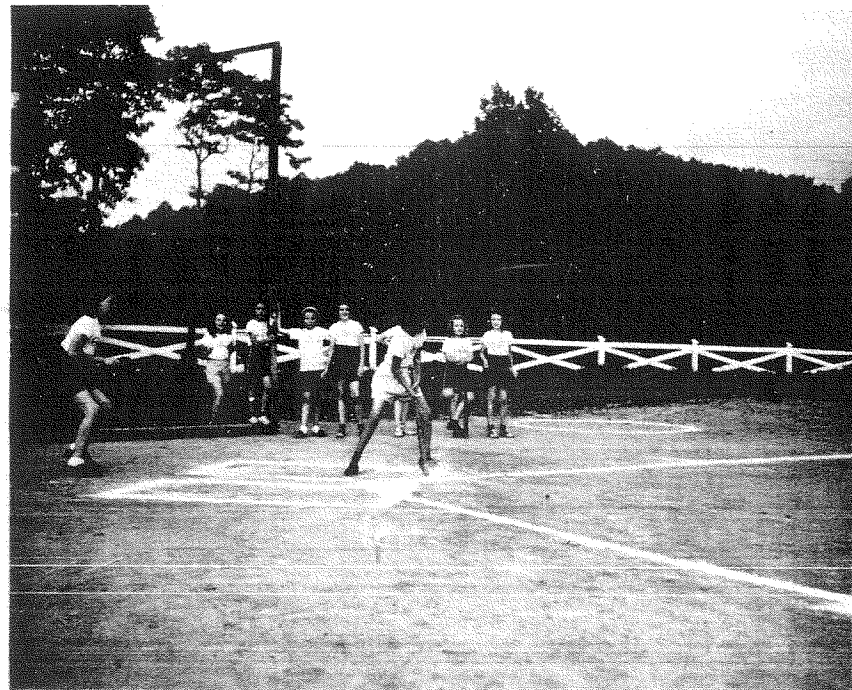
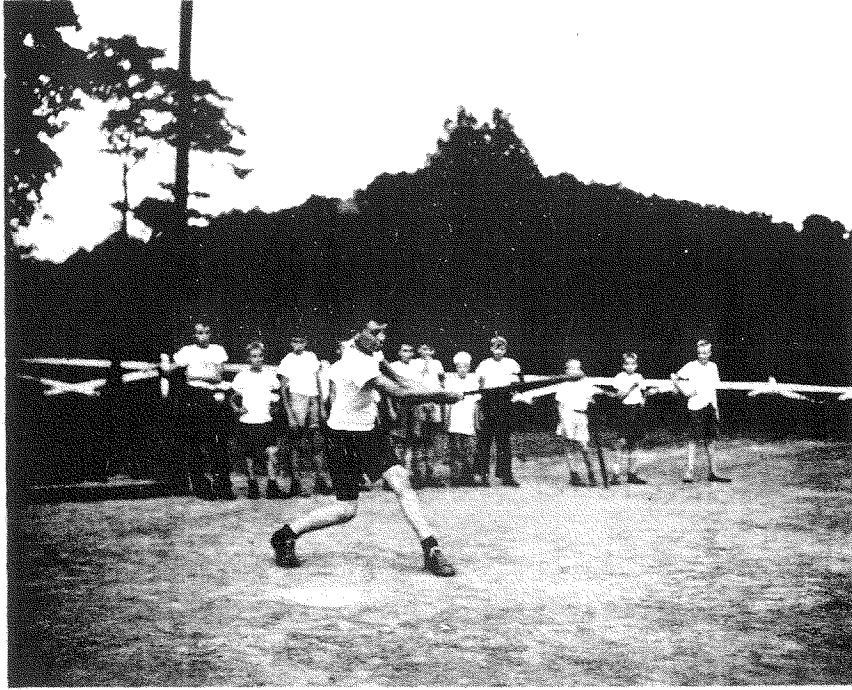
Boxing, another activity, took place on a platform constructed in the compound for that purpose. Here instruction in self-defense was given and the various blows were demonstrated. Defense was stressed as against offense, and even during boxing tournaments, a greater number of points was given for good defense rather than offense while judging the bouts.

In order to provide interest in a variety of activities, instruction was given in ping pong, checkers, horseshoe pitching and lawn bowling. Boy campers were taught marble shooting on two clay rings which were constructed near the craft shop, and girl campers were taught the use of bow and arrow on the archery range.

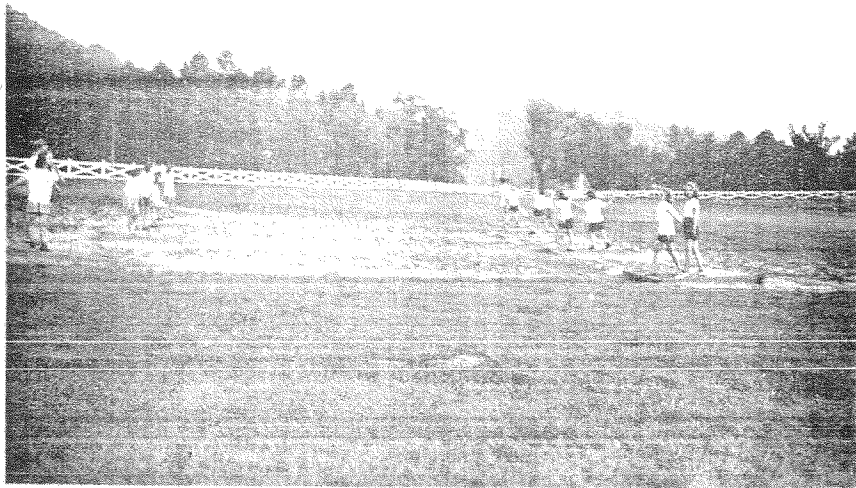
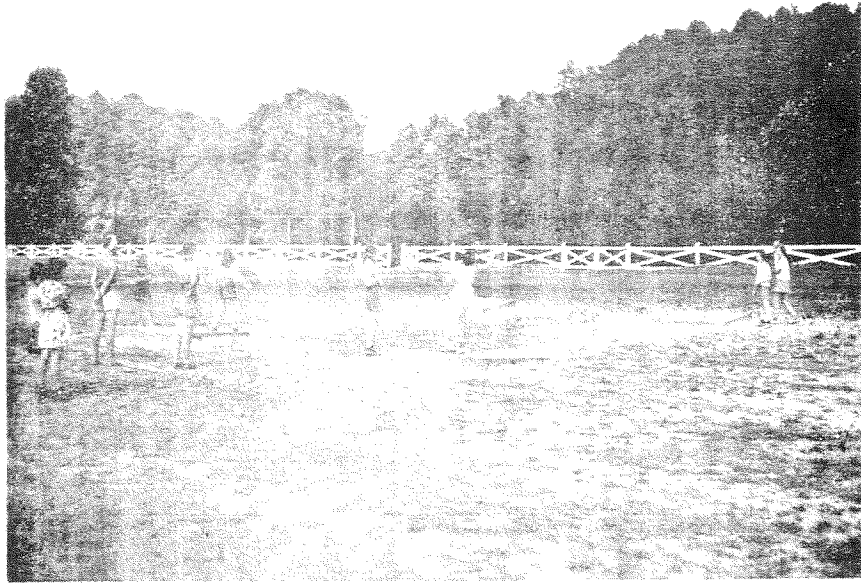
Girls Basketball



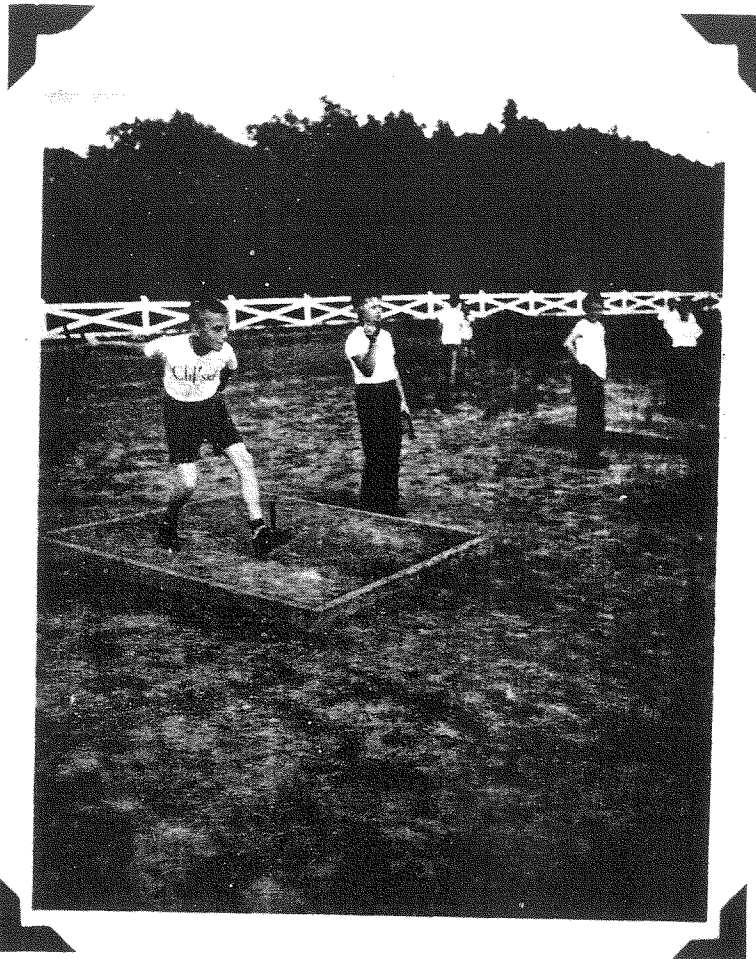
Softball



Horseshoes



Horseshoes (Cont.)



CAMPFIRE - DEMONSTRATIONS - FOLK DANCING

In the evenings, after the rest period following dinner, the whole camp climbed to the campfire circle and seated themselves on the rough log benches which made up the circle. A huge campfire had been prepared and after appropriate exercises the fire was lighted. During these campfires, the camp director acted as Chief and Master of Ceremonies. A different cabin was assigned to entertain at each of these events with stunts, plays, singing and a variety of other entertainment. One feature of the campfire was "boosts and knocks." Here any camper who wished to do so could rise and say, "Oh Chief, I have a boost" or "I have a knock," after which he could make some comment about the camp and its operation. After a session of group singing in the light of the dancing flames of the fire, campers filed back to their cabins and to bed.

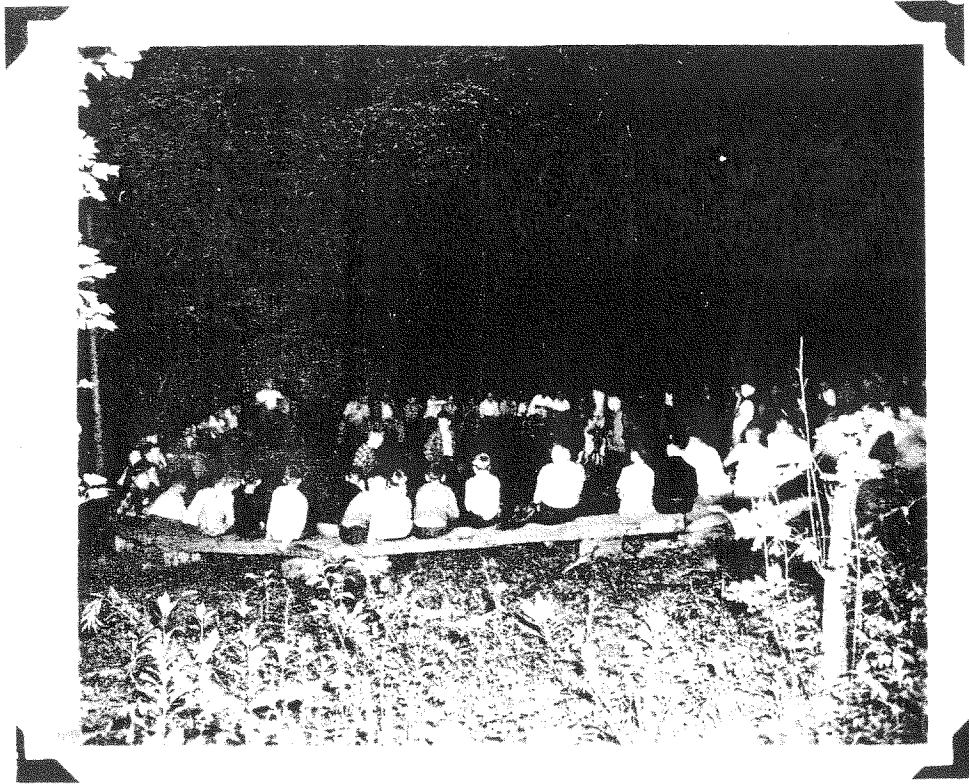
DEMONSTRATIONS: In order to encourage proficiency in some sports, experts from among the employees at the plant were invited to the camp to demonstrate their skill and to show how to obtain this skill. These demonstrations were given in the evenings in place of the campfire.

Members of the plant boxing team put on a boxing exhibition during most of the camp periods. During these exhibitions, the various blows and defenses were demonstrated.

An archery demonstration was conducted by two employees who have received several trophies in the sport. Exhibitions of trick shooting and the use of several types of bows were demonstrated.

Demonstrations of marble shooting and horseshoe pitching were put on at varied times.

FOLK DANCING: A popular activity during the girls' camps was the folk dancing session. Here instructions were given in folk dancing and singing games. This activity culminated in a folk dance festival towards the end of each camp period, when each cabin competed against the other for points in folk dancing. This festival was conducted at night in the Administration Building between the two lighted fireplaces.

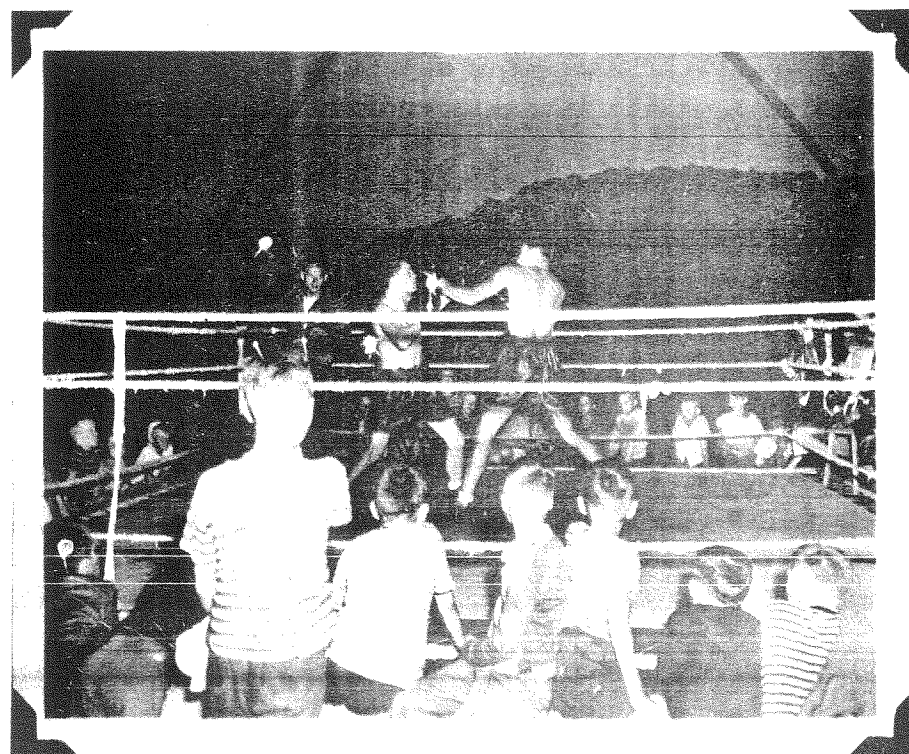
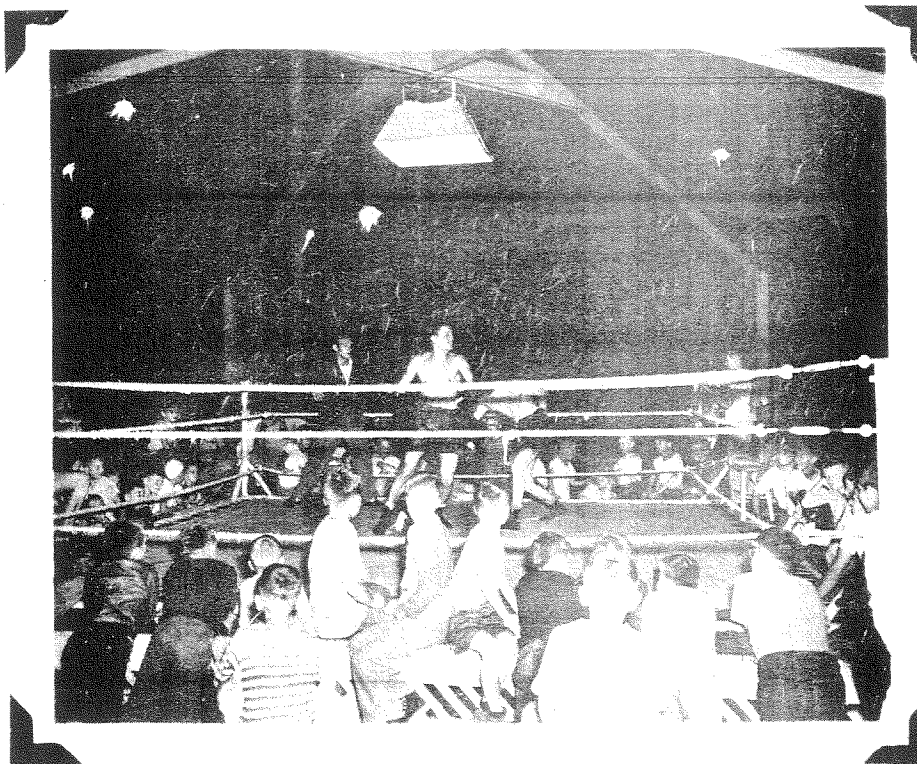


Evening Counsel Circle

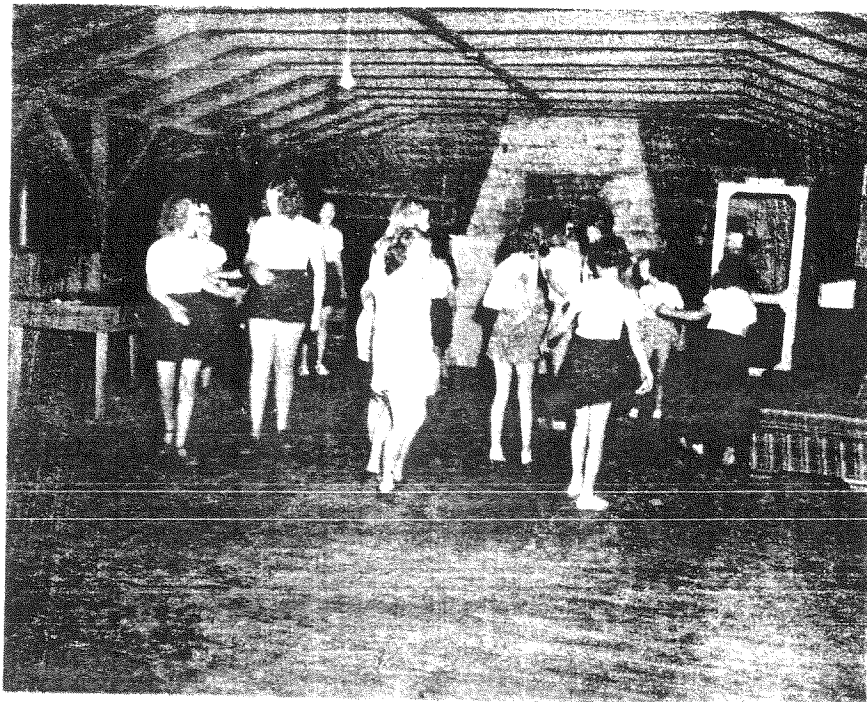
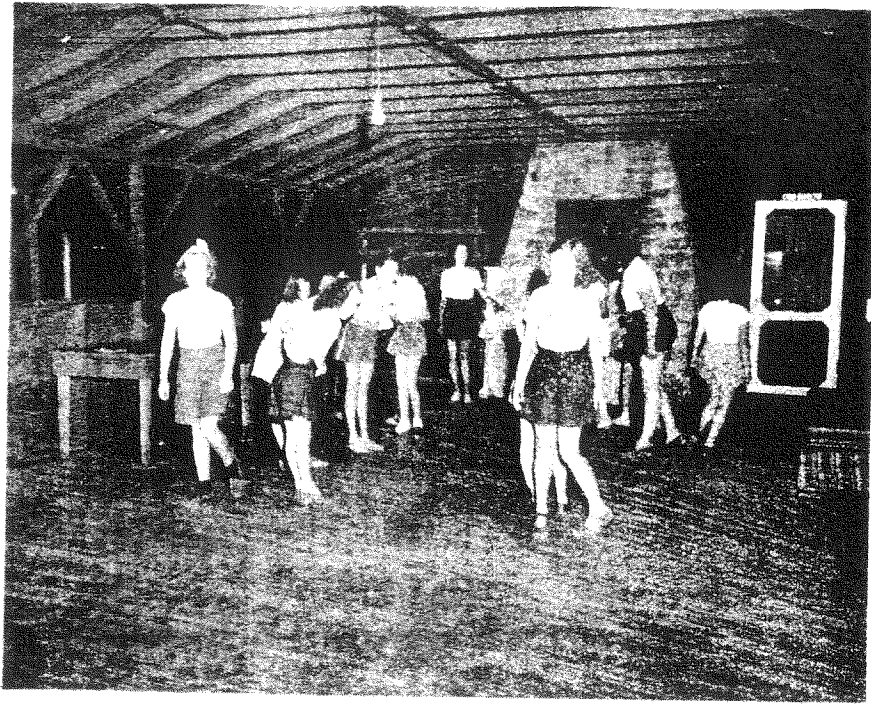


Evening Counsel Circle

Boxing Demonstrations



Folk Dancing



Folk Dancing

