



CIVILIAN

By Arthur A. Schuck,



★ State, county and municipal leaders throughout the nation are taking energetic steps to set up a civilian defense organization that will meet the needs of atomic war. This is no easy task, and its success is of life and death importance to all of us.

Everyone will have a part to play — the heart of civilian defense is the individual citizen. His calmness in the midst of an emergency, and his training in the needed skills, make him either a problem, or a help in time of need.

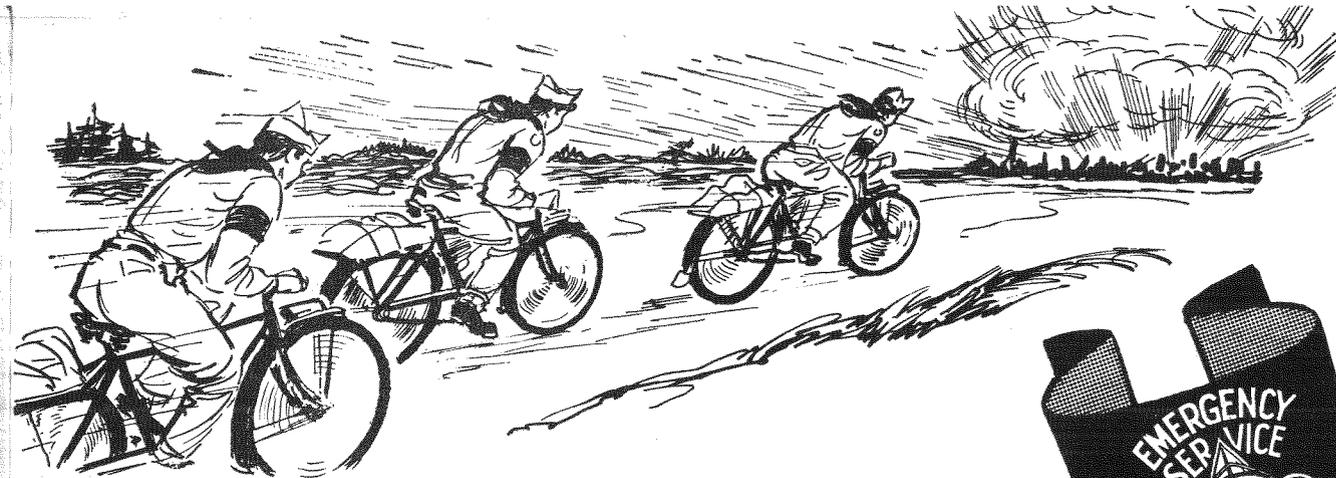
It is the function of the community government to organize, equip and train its citizens to act calmly and efficiently when the need arises. In this preparation, community officials will undoubtedly ask qualified organizations to carry out certain defense functions.

What will be the role of the Boy Scouts of America in Civilian Defense? It can be a very definite, and a very helpful one. Scout training not only helps fit a boy for taking care of himself in an emergency, it also prepares him to help others. Furthermore, Scouting is well organized and its organization reaches practically every community in America.

In conference with the Civil Defense Staff of the National Security Resources Board, the following statement has been developed to define the ways our organization could contribute to state and local civil defense planning and operation:

“The Boy Scouts of America is nationwide in scope, operating under a federal charter. It has the responsibility of maintaining a program of training boys and young men in Scoutcraft, outdoor skills, physical fitness, and citizenship responsibilities, and in developing character. It has long been active in developing and carrying out a program of service in time of emergency. Its regular activities include first aid, firemanship, life-saving, communications, sanitation, safety and similar skills that prepare for





DEFENSE

Chief Scout Executive

service. Since the Boy Scouts of America have more than two and a half million men and boys organized and available for service in practically every community in the United States and its territories, it is desirable that their activities and ability to serve be utilized to advantage by the government in carrying out Civil Defense. Its participation in the work of state and local Civil Defense agencies should be encouraged.

"The Boy Scouts of America, at the request of state and local Civil Defense organizations, will cooperate to the extent of its ability in the following Civil Defense services:

1. Assisting in organizing, training and participating in emergency Civil Defense messenger services.
2. Assisting the American Red Cross in its program of first aid training and cooperating with such local organizations as may be responsible for provision of food, clothing, and shelter during emergency periods.
3. Assisting rescue units and ambulance services when requested.

"In addition, the Boy Scouts of America, to the extent of its ability when requested by state and local Civil Defense agencies, will:

4. Train its members and make them available to work with Civil Defense leaders in self-protection, organized self-protection programs, and auxiliary programs such as aircraft observer programs.
5. Make available and operate Boy Scout owned camps for evacuees and to provide activities in such centers.
6. Train and make available its members for operation of other evacuation camps.
7. Make available its organized group of men and boys and resources for participation in Civil Defense activities as needed.

"The foregoing statement provides the broad framework within which the Boy Scouts of America are qualified to participate in the development and operation of Civil Defense programs. Specific

tasks which the Boy Scouts of America can undertake in planning for Civil Defense or in implementation of those plans, may be developed within this framework."

This statement helps define the status of Scouting in Civilian Defense work. It indicates the scope of our responsibilities in the defense of this nation.

It is understood that only states, political subdivisions and communities can determine their own needs and make plans for meeting them. But we know from our experiences in the past war that any calls that may be made on us will demand our very best efforts. There is much to be done to prepare for such service. Every Scout — Cub Scout, Boy Scout and Explorer, should be taught to take care of himself, and thus not be a burden to others. It is not enough to assume that our boys can do this — we must devise situations which test their ability to do so. This implies greater emphasis on survival skills — personal first aid, physical fitness, personal health, living off the land, camping, observation, and the other survival skills which are so much a part of Scouting's real program.

Our program must emphasize also the activities which prepare our membership to be helpful to others — mobilization plans, rescue work, communication, messenger service, and the other emergency service skills.

The Crusade emphasis on Leadership, Program and Membership has been built for such an hour as this. A Unit's accomplishment of the Crusade goals offers a good measuring rod of its strength, its preparation to be of service in an emergency.

In accordance with the program that has been developed, every Council will undoubtedly be taking steps to offer Scouting's service to those who are responsible for Civilian Defense. Council leaders will look to Troops and Explorer Units to strengthen themselves in every needed way to be ready for such service, and to cooperate with such plans as will be developed.



FOR ALL SCOUTERS

NOVEMBER, 1950

3



DECEMBER PLANS

for the Crew and Unit

THEME: EXPEDITION FOR NEXT YEAR

● You'll find the best planning help at your District's monthly Explorer Roundtable for Advisors, Assistants, Senior Crew Leaders, and Crew Leaders. Your Local Council has received a copy of *Explorer Roundtable Ideas*, a mimeographed agenda and collateral material for each month's program theme. (If your District is not holding an Explorer Roundtable, get one started!)

The theme for the November Roundtable, where December activities will be discussed, is "Expedition For Next Year." To prime you for that, here are program suggestions, good whether you are in a Troop or Explorer Unit. If these tips don't suit your particular needs, here's hoping they'll spur you to turning out better ones.

CREWS IN TROOPS

Explorers in Troops invest various amounts of time in Troop activities, but every month they should have at least one separate Explorer meeting, plus a special event, such as a party, camp, or service project.

Several "specials" for December are listed on page 45 of the *1950-51 Explorer Leaders' Program Notebook*, but to mention a few, there are:

1. Roller or ice skating party.
2. New Year's Eve watch party.
3. Holiday camp of several days.
4. Santa grab bag for neighborhood kids.

First Event

This will start your gang headlong into a 1951 expedition or cruise.

1. Exhibit of expedition material for everyone to see before settling down to business includes: log books, maps, and photos of previous trips; touring permit blank, expense chart, and maps of trips possible for next year. (See Chaps. 1-3 of *Explorer Manual*.)

2. Opening ceremony such as induction of new member or recognition of advancement.

3. Show and discuss filmstrip *Planning an Explorer Expedition* (available through Local Council), or have leaders who attended Roundtable tell of the film.

4. Plan where to go on next year's high adventure and discuss why go there. Each fellow suggests two or three places. List these on board and vote to

find the most popular four or five. Champions of each place agree to get details for next meeting — maps, pictures, literature, cost, equipment needed, etc. (Write to chambers of commerce, state departments, etc., and get information from the library.)

5. Discuss your part in Civil Defense. (See the article on page 2.)

6. Announce final plans for next event — regular meeting or special activity.

7. Closing (see Chap. 18 of *Explorer Manual*).

8. Leaders' Council meeting to follow up on plans for next event.

Second Event

Work a "special" in here to allow time for the collection of expedition information at the next regular meeting. Chapter 15 of the *Explorer Manual* contains many specific hints on the "what" and "how" of social, service, and outdoor events.

Third Event

Probably you will have time for another regular meeting during the holidays. Otherwise the expedition planning can be continued at a holiday camp or carried over into January. Here's the agenda for another meeting:

1. Exhibit of expedition literature gathered since first meeting.

2. Opening — Explorer Citizenship Dedication (page 375 of *Explorer Manual*).

3. Reports on next year's expedition possibilities, and vote on final choice of place and time.

4. Senior Crew Leader or Expedition Chairman appoints committees to arrange (a) finances, (b) equipment, (c) food, and (d) permits and transportation. (See pages 282-288 of *Explorer Manual*.)

5. Set up a calendar of WHEN WHO is to get things done for the trip. Committees are to report regularly on progress.

6. Take a breather with an appropriate song or two. For example, if you've voted to go to Philmont Scout Ranch, swing into "Home On The Range" and some of the other Western favorites.

7. Discuss and outline your group's Emergency Service mobilization and training for Civil Defense. (See Chap. 11 in *Explorer Manual* and *Emergency Service* leaflet, Cat. No. 3158.)

8. Closing.

9. Leaders' Council session to follow through on plans for next event.

EXPLORER UNITS

First Event

Trim or expand the First Event program outlined above for Troop Crews to suit your situation.

In Step 4, save time by recessing into crew meetings. There each Crew hashes over the fellows' ideas on where to go and why on the 1951 high adventure, and decides on which ones to recommend to the Unit. Then after the Unit has narrowed the number of choices, each Crew accepts one or two of the remaining choices to investigate.

Second Event

To allow time for collection of expedition information to report at the third event, make the second event a "special." If you don't go for one of those suggested for Troop Crews, try:

1. Winter landscape photography hike — with a show of best prints at next meeting.
2. Theater party.
3. Vocational trip.
4. Historical exploration.

Third Event

Adapt to meet your needs the Third Event program outlined above for Troop Crews.

In Step 7 the Unit works out Emergency Service training and mobilization different than Troop Crews do; the Unit does not integrate Explorer plans into Troop plans. The Senior Crew Leader may appoint a committee of two to confer with Local Council and community officials on Civil Defense cooperation.

Fourth Event

1. Exhibit of Emergency Service materials.
2. Opening.
3. Report of Civil Defense committee.
4. Decide what the Unit will do on Emergency Service in Civil Defense.
5. Set up Unit mobilization plan. Agree on a surprise practice mobilization to be called by the Advisor sometime during January.
6. Take an Emergency Service inventory of Individual skills and individual and Unit equipment as a basis for immediate training and equipping.
7. Refreshments and bull session.
8. Leaders' Council session on next event plans.

WINTER QUARTER PLANNING

● Beginning this year, quarterly planning, as discussed in these columns and other Explorer literature, has been shifted ahead one month. For instance, in the fall quarter we formerly included October, November, and December. Now we include September, October, and November. Making it jibe with the school year rather than the calendar year is more practical.

November, then, is the month to sketch in the picture of your programs for the winter quarter — December, January, and February. Start quarterly planning early this month so those in charge of the December events will have time to prepare.

The tested and recommended process of building a three-month schedule is explained in the following:

Explorer Manual, Chapter 15.

Hints On Explorer Leadership, Chapter 6.

Handbook For Skippers, Chapter V.

Explorer Leaders' Program Notebook, page 2.

Quarterly Themes

Monthly themes for the winter quarter are:

December — EXPEDITION FOR NEXT YEAR, discussed on page 22 and above.

January — HOBBY COLLEGE, vocational exploration, will be covered in December SCOUTING and *Explorer Roundtable Ideas*.

February — SCOUT WEEK PARTICIPATION, will be covered in January SCOUTING and *Explorer Roundtable Ideas*.

Specific suggestions for each month of the winter quarter may be found in the *Explorer Leaders' Program Notebook* on pages 45, 53, and 61.

The establishment of the Civil Defense Administration and the quick cooperation of the Boy Scouts of America in September, has led to emphasis on Emergency Service earlier than March as originally scheduled. Work this activity into your winter programs as soon as possible.

Popular Manners

Winter and holidays are party times, occasions when some of your Explorers wish they knew more about courtesy and manners. *Your Ticket To Popularity — Good Manners* is a ready answer. In teenage language, illustrated with cartoons, this 48-page social guide explains how to act in everyday situations. Every Explorer ought to have a copy. It's reasonably priced, 10c, Cat. No. 3020, jointly published by the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts.

Swing Your Partners

With square dancing gaining popularity among teen-agers year by year, *The American Square Dance* by Margot Mayo, Sentinel Books Publishers, New York, is a valuable book to have on hand. Besides telling how to organize a square dance evening, it gives the calls, music, and illustrated descriptions of figures for folk and country dances. It also lists recordings with and without the calls. The price is 60c for paper binding or \$1.25 for cloth.



EMERGENCY SERVICE

By O. W. Bennett
National Director, Exploring Service

● A tornado slashed at Perryton, Texas, at 8:21 P.M. on May 4, 1950, killing one person, injuring 13, and destroying 35 homes. At 8:45 P.M. 15 Explorers of Post 55, trained in Emergency Service and led by Advisor Troy Sullivan, reported for duty in uniform, with emergency rations and sleeping gear.

In 10 minutes they set up road blocks and started guarding the stricken area. At 2:30 A.M. Texas Highway patrolmen relieved the Explorers. Three hours later Post 55 returned to duty, augmented at 7:30 A.M. by 15 Explorers and two leaders from Borger, Texas. They worked 18 hours without rest.

The Highway Patrol and Red Cross say the Explorers prevented looting and public interference with relief work, and helped clean up the area.

Two weeks earlier Post 55, had put road blocks around a spectacular grain elevator fire. They were praised by fire fighters of five communities.

The Post, trained and equipped for Emergency Service, holds a surprise mobilization each month. Perryton Explorers are prepared! They have a head start in responding to the President's message to Congress, and the Chief Scout Executive's bulletin on Civil Defense.

Are you prepared to meet an emergency? How fast could you mobilize your Explorers to help out in your community? How well prepared are they to help their mother and dad, their brothers and sisters, should disaster strike their home?

All Explorers are Emergency Service Participants and wear the "B.S.A." arm band shown above when serving in an emergency. Only those who have completed the prescribed training are Emergency Service Explorers, and may wear the badge on the right uniform sleeve, and on the arm band (see above.)

Unless you and your Explorers set up and use

your own mobilization plan for training and service projects, you'll not be ready to serve when needed most.

Emergency Service Training aims to:

1. *Teach Explorers and leaders by experience the skills most important if they should be called to serve in an emergency.*

2. *Give them a wide variety of training in self-reliance and personal discipline.*

3. *Teach methods of teaching these same skills to Scouts in Troops and Patrols.*

Those skills which we have learned through experience to be the ones most needed, and some ways of developing them are:

1. *Strength and Agility* — by rope climbing, chinning bar, push-ups from floor, vertical jump and fence vault, canoe trip, long distance swimming, hiking, cycling, mountain climbing and other rugged outdoor adventures.

2. *Distance Walking* — by hiking 10 to 20 miles with 25-pound pack (depending upon size of the Explorer). Evacuation in the case of a major disaster will call for knowledge of such things as (a) getting along on minimum amount of water; (b) care of foot blisters; (c) foot hygiene.

3. *Axeman-ship* — by knowing the care, safety and use of belt and long-handled axes, and first aid for axe cuts. Removing blow-downs and other debris from highways will call for good axeman-ship.

4. *Speed Rope Work* — by knowing how to whip a rope; how to tie rapidly in daylight or dark and to use the bowline, clove hitch, two half hitches, timber hitch, tautline hitch and square knot; how to coil and heave a line; and first-aid for rope burn and how to remove slivers.

5. *Stalking* — by crawling, creeping, walking unobserved, forward and backward movement included. This helps develop personal discipline and observation.

6. *Aquatic Ability* — by boat and canoe han-

ding as well as swimming, artificial respiration and life saving. These skills are useful in water rescue work in evacuating marooned individuals.

7. *Orienteering* — by playing this new compass sport which is sweeping across America. It develops ability to judge distance and height, to read maps, to find way by the stars, to find seldom visited places by compass.

8. *Observation* — by learning to identify planes in the air and other objects, including sounds and features of the community and surrounding territory.

9. *Wilderness Sanitation* — by learning to purify drinking water, disinfect cooking equipment, make raw milk safe, make a fly trap and a straddle trench. This is health protection for the Explorer and his family and neighbors in time of disaster.

10. *Communications* — by signaling in Morse code with flags, blinkers or sound; and knowing how to get a message through on foot or bicycle.

11. *Cooking* — by practicing cooking under all conditions for groups. (A knowledge of several one pot meals and trail type cold meals are musts.)

12. *Survival Training* — with emphasis on edible foods and wood crafts.

13. *Handicrafts* — to entertain evacuated people in a catastrophe.

Materials available now to help in your Emergency Training are:

Emergency Service Facts (Cat. No. 3158).

Application for Recognition as Emergency Service Explorer or Emergency Service Apprentice (Cat. No. 4425).

Emergency Service Explorer Membership Card (Cat. No. 3751).

Emergency Service Apprentice Membership Card (Cat. No. 3748).

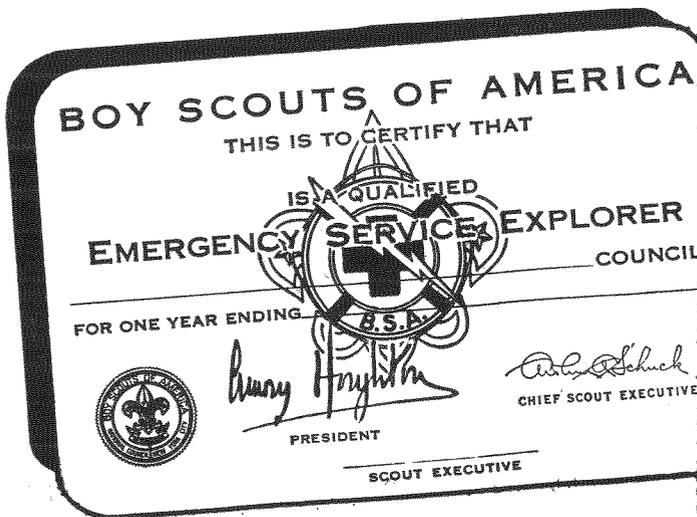
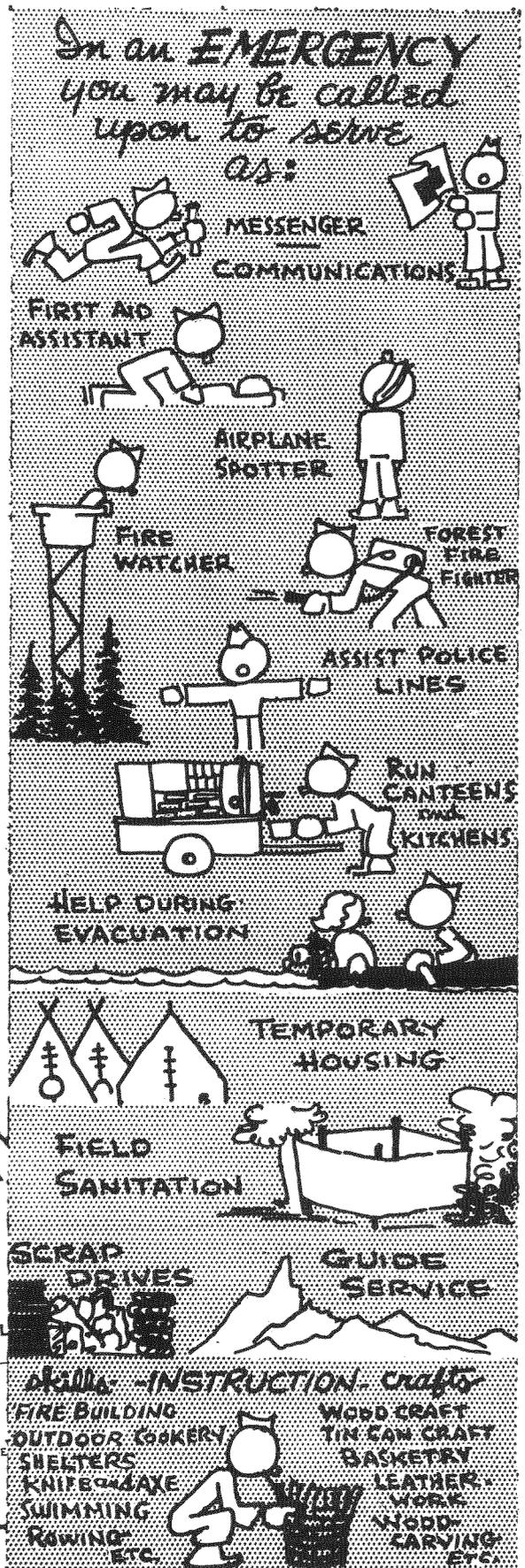
Instructor's Guide "Service" (Cat. No. 3155).

Notebook for Explorer Leaders (Cat. No. 3157).

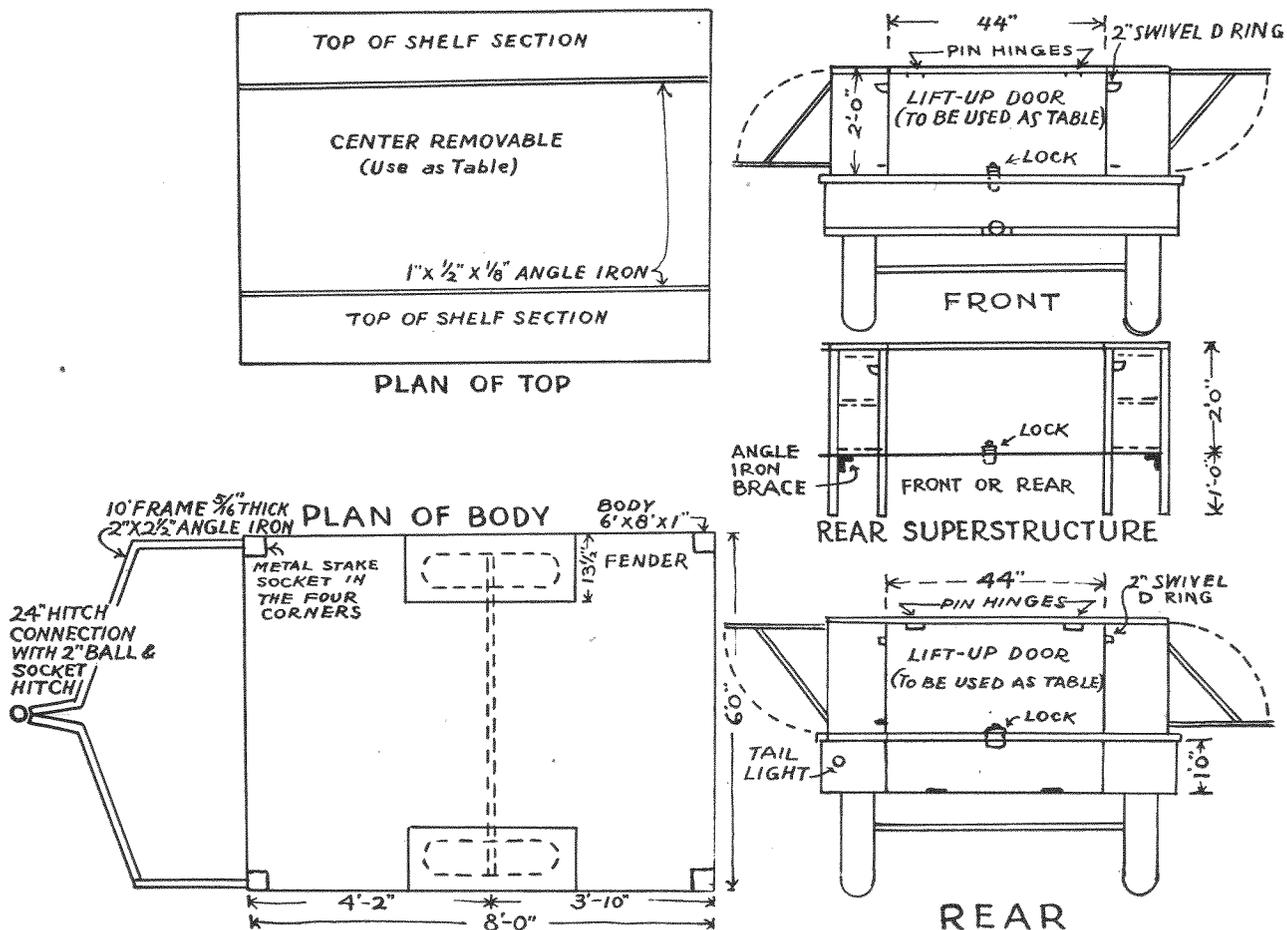
Emergency Service Chapter, Explorer Manual (Cat. No. 3506).

Exploring at Work in Your Troop (Cat. No. 3146).

Emergency Service, SCOUTING Magazine (January 1950).



SERVICE WISE TRAILER



The President's Message to Congress on Civil Defense says the individual should "equip himself with necessary tools, supplies, and other essentials for the preservation of himself and his family."

Among the services people should train and equip themselves to give are first aid, fire prevention, message delivery, emergency health, sanitation, housing, and feeding.

The understanding reached between national Civil Defense authorities and the Boy Scouts of America (see page 2) declares that among the

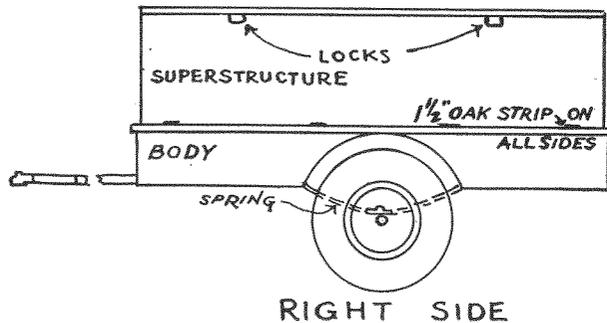
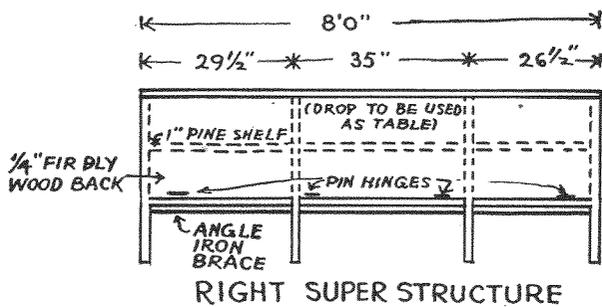
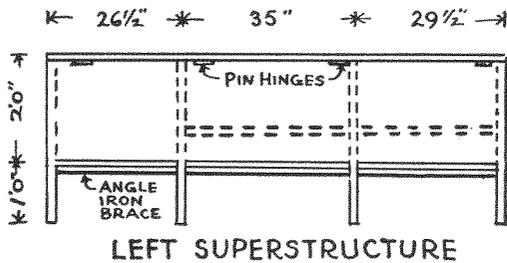
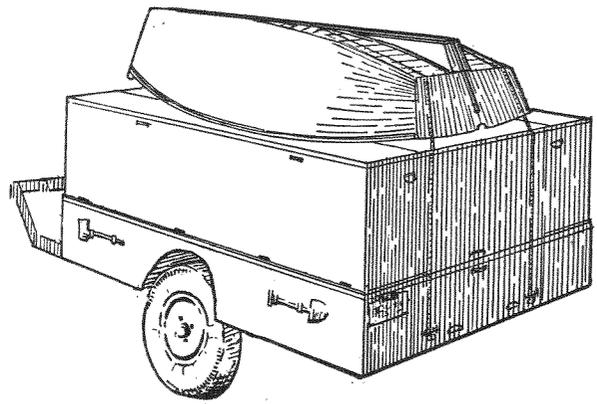
services our organization will cooperate in giving are message delivery, first aid, provision of emergency food, clothing and shelter, assistance to rescue and ambulance units, and operation of evacuation camps.

In Civil Defense, equipment and training go hand in hand. SCOUTING will publish directions on building various Emergency Service equipment.

Each of the services mentioned above would be facilitated by an auto trailer to carry the appropriate tools and supplies. For instance, the same trailer at different times might transport an ambu-

By *Harvey H. Prescott*
 Field Scout Executive
 Chicago Council

EXPLORER



The plans and specifications described here have proved practical, but you may improve on them. This trailer has these features:

1. Supplies and food are available in the right hand compartments so lunches may be safely served while parked at the roadside enroute.

2. Left side carries long tools, lanterns, and miscellaneous equipment.

3. Center space carries stove, water heater, tentage, tables, benches, etc.

4. D rings, welded front and back, allow lashing of small boat, canoe, or other equipment on top of trailer.

5. Superstructure is demountable, for use as cook's work and service table with shelves for supplies and utensils, or parts of it are demountable to make 7 tables.

6. With superstructure demounted, the trailer can be used for miscellaneous hauling, including big loads held by stakes placed at the corners.

Before beginning building, investigate your state and local laws regarding trailers. Some, for instance, require only an approved type of ball and socket hitch; others are more specific. Some require no connection to the car frame; others do. A tail light instead of reflectors, and a safety chain may or may not be required. License fees vary. Responsibility is placed on the owner, so use every safeguard.

TRAILER SPECIFICATIONS

In buying material you may save by keeping the specifications in mind. For example, plywood comes in standard dimensions which you may fit closely to specifications and avoid waste in cutting.

Assembly

Frame — 10' Y shape of 5/16" thick 2"x2 1/2" angle iron, with 2' hitch connection in front of trailer box.

Axle — house trailer type recommended; place 2" back of trailer center.

Springs — on top of axle if axle is drop type, or below if axle is straight type.

Wheels — 16" with 6" tires; if same as for your car, one spare will do for car and trailer.

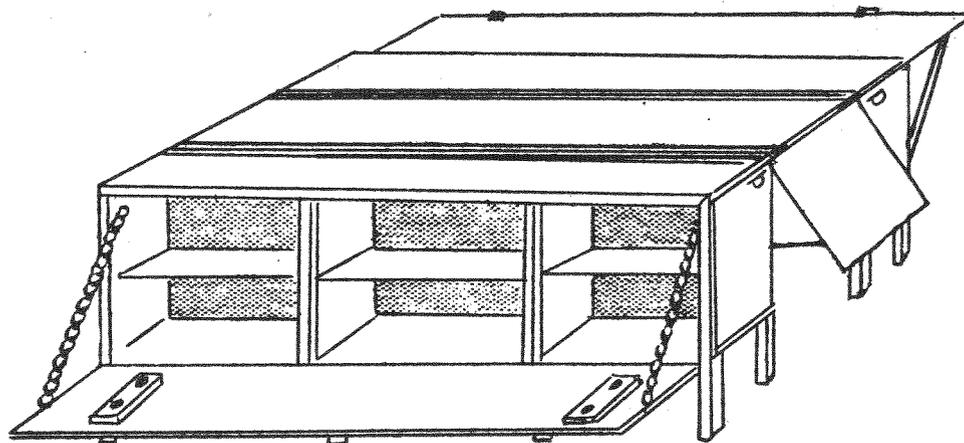
lance litter or fire fighting tools.

Your Explorer Crew or Unit will get more from your investment in a trailer by building one that can be used on expeditions as well as Emergency Service. Besides, when it's loaded for camp, it's loaded for Emergency Service. Start building it now, and you'll have it for next summer's expedition.

TRAILER FEATURES

As a guide to constructing and outfitting the trailer, keep in mind that everything about it should be useful, light, compact, and easily transported.

The compact arrangement of the superstructure allows a variety of uses. There are specific places for supplies and equipment enroute. In camp much storage space remains. Top, ends, and sides may be demounted to make from one to seven tables. This suits several kinds of Emergency Service, but particularly emergency feeding in an evacuation.



Hitch — ball and socket, 1¾"-2" solid ball.

Tail light — wiring in armor conduit connected to car tail light system.

Safety chain and front stabilizer.

Body

Box — 8'x6'x1' of 1" lumber, with 1½" oak strip around top.

Tail gate — 44"x12" centered on rear of box with 2 hinges and fasteners.

Fenders — inset not over 13½" from box sides.

Stake sockets — 4 metal ones set inside box at corners to receive superstructure posts.

Paint — as desired except tail gate which should be yellow and black stripes 2" wide.

SUPERSTRUCTURE SPECIFICATIONS

Overall dimensions — length 8', width 6', height 3'.

Made in five parts — right side, left side, top, front end, rear end.

Lumber — 2"x2" oak stakes, 1" pine shelving, ¼" fir plywood shelf backing, 11/16" fir Resnprest plywood for top, ends, and shelf doors.

Tables

End doors and side doors are hung with pin hinges so they are demountable for use as tables. Center of top is also demountable for same use. Inside near both ends of each of these 5 pieces are pipe flanges bolted to 1" cleats with flathead bolts. Table legs of 1" pipe 28" long are screwed into the flanges.

Right Side

Six compartments are built with shelving, each 11¼" high and 13" deep. The compartment lengths, as illustrated, are 29½", 35", and 26½". Top shelf is notched for clearance of table leg cleats. An angle iron brace and tie runs full length under the bottom front edge and fastened to the 4 oak stakes on this edge. The 2'x8' door drops down, held at ends by drop chains, level with bottom shelf. Chains fasten to doors so they are detachable. Two closing locks hold door shut.

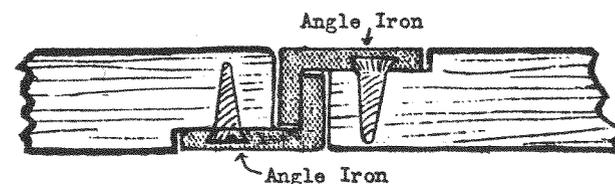
Left Side

This is similar to the right side with these exceptions. Only three compartments are built with

shelving. Two on top toward the rear, as illustrated, are 14" high and 13" deep; the lengths are 35" and 26½". Bottom shelf has no divisions, leaving a long compartment, 7" high at one end and 23" high at the other. The 2'x8' door lifts up level with the top, supported at each end by a metal bracket.

Top

Top consists of the tops of right and left shelf sections and a center section 8'x44". To the inside edges of both shelf sections and the outside edges of center section are screwed strips of angle iron, ⅝" thick with 1"x½" flanges. Half inch flanges interlock when center section is lowered into place between shelf sections (see illustration below).



Front End

The door, 2'x44", lifts up level with top, supported at each side by metal bracket. It has hasp for locking to end of trailer box. On end of each shelf section a 2" swivel D ring is bolted through center stake just below top, and a lifting cleat is fastened across bottom for lifting shelf section off trailer.

Back End

This is similar to front except door drops down, supported by drop chains fastened with snaps.

EQUIPMENT

SCOUTING Magazine this winter will publish information on how to furnish this trailer with equipment that is useful both for Emergency Service and for expeditions. Included will be more tables, benches, stove, water heater, tentage, and refrigeration. The article in the October magazine on Building Small Boats tells how to add one piece of equipment which may be serviceable in emergency or in camp.

EXPLORING CROSSES COUNCIL BOUNDARIES

● Grand Canyon Trek, Air Encampment, Aquarado, Regatta, High Sierra Pack Trips, Aquatic Camp, Trinity Alps Exploration, Ski Trek — that's a list of high adventure to catch and hold the interest of any Explorer.

Those are some of the Explorer special events on the 1950 calendar in Region 12. Other Regions have similar schedules. In these activities a Local Council serves as host to neighboring Councils. Think what it would mean to America if every Council were host to one such event every year. Your Council can help provide high adventure.

Explorer Activity Directory for 1950

<u>ACTIVITY AND HOST COUNCIL</u>	<u>PLACE - TIME - COST</u>	<u>ACTIVITY AND HOST COUNCIL</u>	<u>PLACE - TIME - COST</u>
AQUARADO — Instruction and participation in land and water sports (Boulder Dam)	Lake Mead, Apr. 22-23, \$5.50	INDIAN DICK PACK TREK — Rugged wilderness trip with own Unit Leaders (Sonoma-Mendocino)	North Mendocino City, Easter vacation
AIR ENCAMPMENT — Link trainer, navigation, weather, control tower, etc. (Catalina)	Davis-Monthan USAF Base, February, \$4.00	REGATTA — Sailing, boating (Stanford)	Palo Alto Harbor, May, \$1.00
GRAND CANYON TREK — 3-4 day trek, hiking, exploration (Grand Canyon)	Grand Canyon, May, \$6.00 per pack animal	HIGH SIERRA PACK TRIPS — 10 days (Stanford)	Florence Lake, Muir Trail, Aug.
R-C BURRO PACK TRIPS — 2 days at ranch, trip in Mongollon Rim country (Roosevelt)	Payson, Arizona, June 10-20, \$22.50	AIR ENCAMPMENT — (Golden Empire)	McClellan AF Base, April 1-8
PACK TRIP — Each group provides own transportation and food (Three G)	San Carlos Indian Reservation	EXPLORER TREK — Into back country (Yosemite Area)	Emigrant Basin, Aug. 20-30, \$25.00
SEA EXPLORER REGATTA — Overnight camp at Explorer Base (Monterey Bay)	Monterey, May	AIR ENCAMPMENT — Tour of field, orientation flight, swimming (Yosemite Area)	Castle Field, May, \$1.50
PACK TRIP — 6 day trip into back country (Monterey Bay)	Monterey, June	AIR ENCAMPMENT — (Arrowhead)	San Bernardino, April 1-7
TRINITY ALPS EXPLORATION — (Redwood Area)	Trinity Alps, Aug. 14-21, \$15.00	AQUATIC CAMP — Swimming, fishing, boating (Crescent Bay)	Catalina Island, August 19-28, \$25.00
REGATTA — Sailing, races, drills (San Francisco)	Treasure Island, Sept. 2-4, \$2.00	REGATTA AND OPEN HOUSE — At Sea Explorer Base, summer and fall (Orange Empire)	Newport Beach, 2nd Sunday each month, 10c day
REGATTA — Inter-Crew competition, Ball, Bridge of Honor (San Mateo)	San Mateo, April, 50c	SWIMMING MEET — Ribbons and trophy furnished (Redlands)	University of Redlands, Feb. 11
EXPLORER REGATTA — Competitive events (San Joaquin)	Stockton, September, \$1.00	RECOGNITION BALL — (Redlands)	May, \$2.00 couple
		TREK TO GRAY BACK — Co-ed activity (Redlands)	September, transportation, food
		TRI-COUNTY EXPLORER MEET — Non-competitive sailing, packing, fishing, skill instruction (Ventura County)	Port Hueneme Naval Base, May 27-28
		AIR ENCAMPMENT — (Ogden Area)	Hill Field, Nov. 24-26, \$4.00
		SKI TREK — Bus to Alta, lift to top, ski to Dutchman's Flat (Utah National Parks)	Alta to American Fork, March 11 or 18, \$5.00
		COLORADO RIVER TRIP — 10 days, 175 miles in rubber boats (Utah National Parks)	Hite to Lee's Ferry, June 1, \$40.00