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irish
**Youth
work**
SCENE

Issue 7 - June 1993 National Youth Federation

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STRESSED OUT!

TRAINING
*The Need for Clarity
and Context*

Dr Jeckyll, I Presume
A look at Schizophrenia



A magazine for Irish youth workers ...

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Irish Youth Work Scene

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It is open to all readers to exchange information or to put forward your points of view. Send in news, photos, comments, letters or articles to the editor.

Views expressed in this magazine are the contributor's own and do not necessarily reflect those of the National Youth Federation.

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An Opportunity Not to be Missed

There must be an understandable temptation to dismiss the current consultation process on the youth service as one in a long line of policy initiatives which failed to deliver any substantive outcome. To do so might be a serious mistake, however, since there are a number of circumstances which suggest that a real potential for change in how government interacts with and supports the youth service exists at present.

The fallout of the 1988/89 funding hiatus has more or less worked through the system leaving the way clear for greater certainty and stability in government funding for the youth service in coming years. The imminent White Paper on Voluntary Organisations may well enhance this potential if it follows the UK lead and addresses issues such as multiannual funding and wage indexation of grants towards salaries. The reduction of uncertainty in regard to grant aid should allow an openness to consider possibilities for change which has not existed in the recent past.

The consultation process is linked to the current review of education policy arising out of the Green Paper "Education for a Changing World". This process has its own momentum which is much more likely to produce actual change in due course than a stand-alone review of a peripheral area of the Department's activities such as youth affairs. Whether the youth service is able to take advantage of this more general potential depends to a large extent on the effectiveness of the consultation process. Indeed the opportunity is not just one way because there is a real danger that an inarticulate and incoherent youth service might well become a pawn in the political machinations of the main players in the educational policy arena.

If the opportunity presented by the consultation process is to be realised and the attendant danger avoided then a number of circumstances must obtain between the parties to the process. Firstly there is a need to recognise where we are coming from in order to avoid a situation in which we begin designing new systems and procedures which take no account of existing realities and are simply inoperable in the real world. Secondly, there needs to be an acceptance that if the system is to change then all parts of it will have to be open to change rather than simply demanding change from others. And finally there needs to be a rigour and internal consistency to the analysis and argument arising in the course of the consultation process. Thus principles such as "what we have we hold" cannot be accepted, nor can long lists of desiderata with no attempt to identify real and potential costs and relative priorities.

Experience of the consultation process to date does not suggest that these prerequisites are recognised or accepted by all parties to the discussions. It is not too late to change that. Failure to do so is likely to produce a political stand-off which will cause the youth service to miss the current opportunity to influence change in the education system. Ironically we might even find ourselves united in a shared dislike of new policies and procedures imposed upon us because we could find nothing else to unite around at the consultation stage.

TRAINING

The Need for Clarity and Context

By Eoin O'Neill

Youth work FOCUS

The following article is based on a presentation by Eoin O'Neill, Director of Waterford Regional Youth Service, given to a meeting of the National Youth Club Council in Wexford on 15 May, 1993.

Before addressing the subject, I would like to inform you briefly about Waterford Regional Youth Service as an organisation. The diagram below illustrates the three main areas of work we are involved in.

- We are moving more and more in the direction of working with young people around issues that are affecting them
- We have a high leader/member ratio in our clubs
- We have spent time developing our understanding and practice of youth club work

When thinking about training and identifying needs it is very important to see where these fit in the total context of an organisation or a region. I believe the clearer you are

An example of this is where volunteer management could think that the workers should be doing more club training. This is their solution to a problem when they probably do not have the information or know the needs of clubs/leaders. Then the workers feel that management are out of touch and an unnecessary block. My message around this is that the different key groups need to put their energy into working together rather than compete with each other.

UNDERSTANDING CLUB WORK

I remember my days as a volunteer and development officer trying to come to terms with various definitions of youth work which had been given to me at conferences and courses. The mistake we often make is to think that all youth clubs have the same purpose. The truth of the matter is they don't and new clubs are inevitably damaged if we as regions and trainers don't help them to make sense of this.

So what are the purposes of club work and consequently the roles of the leader, members and the programme? Diagram 2 (on page 4) shows the purpose of the club on a continuum, at one end you have a club that provides "for" young people. One the other end you have the club that works "with" young people, and in between you have a club working "at" young people.

What is your club organising programmes for the members, at the members, or with the members? My experience is that many clubs are organising for the members. In the Waterford region a good majority of the clubs are in

WATERFORD REGIONAL YOUTH SERVICE

Three Main Areas of Work



The organisation has a local and regional structure. At local level we have three local area groups which bring all three areas of work together. At regional level there is a central co-ordinating group, which has a number of working groups, one of which, the club development group has responsibility for club work. The region has no full-time club worker, so most of the club development responsibilities are taken on by volunteers.

As a regional youth service there are a number of factors influencing and shaping our work: We are very committed to the role of volunteers in the delivery of all three areas of work

about what it is you are trying to do in your region, the clearer you will be about your training needs.

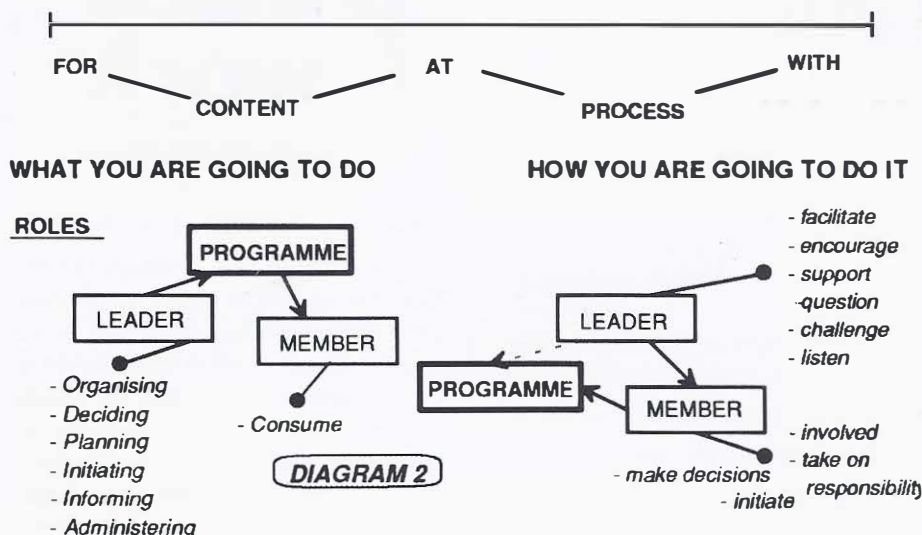
WHOSE NEEDS?

In the Youth Service there are four key groups of people involved: young people, volunteer leaders who do the face to face work, full-time staff and volunteers who manage the organisation/region.

Each group is important and plays a vital role in the organisation. In my experience, however, different groups go off in their own direction, believing it to be right, or the emphasis is put on one or two groups and the others are ignored.

over >

UNDERSTANDING YOUTH CLUB WORK



the "for" and "at" stages. However, there are signs that this is changing, and given the tools to understand this, I find more leaders want to change to working with young people. When we talk about empowering young people, we first need to talk about empowering leaders so that they can make their own decisions to stay as they are or to change. This is where training comes in. The more you move towards working *with* young people, the more skills and knowledge you need and the clearer your own values and attitudes need to be. The club will after all be a reflection of where the leaders are at.

CLUB DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Building on the above, I would like to say something about the next step which is a club development strategy. This needs to be done at two levels:

(A) CLUB

- Finding out for themselves where they are at
- Whether they are happy there

(B) REGIONAL

- Making decisions
- Doing a stock take (means being clear first on what they are taking stock of)
- Making decisions about club work

- Adequate number of leaders
- Induction training, before starting
- Smaller number of members in clubs
- Working in teams
- Listening to volunteers (and hearing their difficulties)
- Valuing the way we work with volunteer leaders
- Organising training courses
- Spending time thinking about/sharing the work

UNDERSTANDING TRAINING & EDUCATION

I have already mentioned words such as knowledge, skills and attitudes. I find the diagram 3 useful when talking to clubs leaders about education and training.

So when it comes to identifying our needs we can talk about know how, attitudes or practical skills. In terms of our own training at regional level the biggest difficulty is in the area of attitudes, beliefs and values.

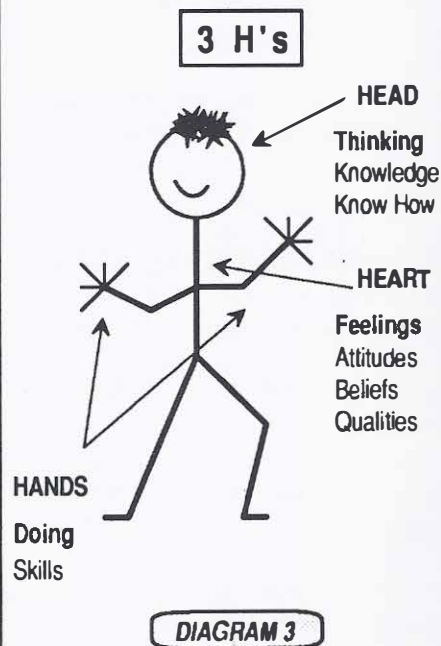
When it comes to identifying training needs, we must focus on the three areas, knowledge, skills and attitudes. The regions training strategy should focus on priorities depending on the needs and issues arising for leaders, clubs and the organisation. The tendency in the past has been to base training

around practical skills and programmes. This has changed however, because leaders are clearer about their purpose. This makes it easier to identify the knowledge, skills and attitudes that they need to work effectively *with* young people.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

- Peoples past experience of training will affect their future willingness to take part
- We need to recognise that adults are very often fearful about courses and they need to be presented in a way that makes sense
- As workers/trainees and volunteers we have put boundaries around clubs and volunteers. We need to be more open and question them
- Bringing in outside trainers is important because it allows for variety and specialisation.
- Learning doesn't just happen on courses, other opportunities must be fostered
- There are some problems that training will not sort out. Sometimes other action will be necessary.

UNDERSTANDING EDUCATION AND TRAINING



An Innocent Abroad in Irish Youth Work

Bernard Davies

Bernard Davies: Currently occasional freelance consultant and trainer; (until last November Youth Officer [Training] with the Sheffield City Council Youth & Community Service); author of *'Threatening Youth: Towards a National Youth Policy'*, Open University Press, 1986. Bernard is presently doing consultancy work with Limerick and Clare Youth Services

My entry into Irish youth work was not one I would have chosen. It came because of the death of Stanley Rowe, an enormously influential practitioner and trainer who, eventually with Wendy Rowe, had been working with the Clare and Limerick Youth Services for some ten years.

Immediately however I found myself with a number of advantages. One was meeting directors and youth workers who were actively committed to finding the best ways of responding to young people's most urgent and changing needs. A second was arriving at a moment when Irish youth work is (again!) having a good look at itself and where it fits into the national picture. The third was a fresh view I was given of my own assumptions through coming into a country and culture I didn't know.

For example, we in Britain long ago separated our 'open' youth work from 'youth training' intended to focus on mass youth unemployment. But what do I find in Limerick and Ennis? Training schemes which are not only imaginative in their own right but constantly touched by the values and approaches of 'mainstream' youth work. As a result, rather than treating trainees simply as flawed 'hands', here are two services striving to nurture them for their overall personal potential.

A second illustration - Volunteers in British youth work still do most of the face-to-face work, even if largely with pre-adolescent age groups. Yet - coming as I do from a service in which, I believe, the notion of 'professionalism' has passed its sell-by date - the actual term 'volunteerism' feels unfamil-

Youth work

PRACTICE

iar to me. This tells its own story: of a balance of power and status between professional and volunteer - and between 'qualified' and 'unqualified' - which has become heavily skewed against the latter. Within any renewed Irish debate on this relationship, some critical comparisons with recent British experience could well be instructive.

And finally - and perhaps contradictorily - what about the youth workers themselves and all that long experience and those highly developed skills and insights I'm now meeting? Where are these qualities getting formal validation? How are they made formally transferable, within not only Ireland but an increasingly open Europe? Hopefully the current efforts to strengthen Irish youth work's position within national education policies will produce some answers to key questions like these.

Bernard Davies will be developing some of these ideas in the next edition of Irish YouthWork Scene.

Youth work

FEATURE

Dr Jeckyll I Presume



Many of our young people are living with the reality of schizophrenia either in themselves or in friends and family. It is seldom talked about through fear of the misconceptions, mis-understandings and myths which surround it. After a period of illness, it can leave an individual feeling confused, lonely and in need of friends and understanding. RUTH O'SULLIVAN addresses this issue.

When you say the word "Schizophrenia" to most people their immediate association is of split personality, of a Jeckyll and Hyde type of disposition whereby the person with schizophrenia can appear normal one minute and then change suddenly and unpredictably to violent the next. This is a misconception.

In reality, schizophrenia is a thought and emotional disorder whose onset comes about with some warning and in which an individual becomes trapped in a nightmare world and can't distinguish reality from imagination. No-one knows what causes it, but it is generally agreed that it is a combination of genetic predisposition and environmental factors such as stress. One in every hundred suffer from schizophrenia world-wide and it usually strikes between the ages of 16 and 25, affecting boys sooner than girls. Of those so affected, one third will only have one breakdown, one third will have episodic breakdowns and one third will be chronically affected.

There is no known cure for schizophrenia, although it can be controlled by medication in the majority of cases. Likewise there is no predictable course the illness takes, the pattern differs with each individual and only time and experience can show it up.

How do I know all this? Because I had my first schizophrenia breakdown in London at the age of 23. I was working as a secretary by day and studying for a master's degree in music by night. In retrospect I can see that I was driving myself too hard, but at the time I couldn't have recognised the warning symptoms for my type of break-

down - over-activity, inability to relax, sleeplessness - so I was catapulted without warning into the nightmare world of psychosis where everything had a hidden meaning. I wandered round the South Bank Arts Centre thinking I was in purgatory and behaving strangely until I was picked up by the Police and committed to a psychiatric ward. My dad flew over and brought me home where I was sent to St. John of Gods, the first of five admissions over a period of less than four years. So since 1985, I've learnt a lot about schizophrenia.

Public Attitude

One of the major stumbling blocks to recovery is the public attitude to mental illness. When people are unnerved by the idea of mental illness it can make it very difficult for mental patients to accept themselves. No-one wants to be an outcast, but often the price of acceptability is secrecy about your past which can feel like harbouring a time-bomb that will explode a relationship if the secret is found out.

One in every hundred suffer from schizophrenia world-wide and it usually strikes between the ages of 16 and 25, affecting boys sooner than girls

It's especially difficult when conversations start to cover your past and awkward questions are asked like "Why did you come

home from London?" C.V.'s and detailed job application forms are a nightmare as are ensuing interviews where you bluff your way through, camouflaging efforts and disguised dates. You might as well have been in prison. And what do you do if you bump into someone at the bus-stop who you were in hospital with, particularly if you or they are with a third party who may not know? Are you supposed to acknowledge them?

I'll let you in on a secret. Our code word for John of God's is 'The Hotel', which is a derivative of its nickname 'The Stillorgan Hilton'. I was on a DART platform recently and a vaguely familiar girl came up to me, smiled searchingly at me and said "Didn't we meet at the hotel?" There was instant humour and rapport and we have kept in touch ever since!

The Media

The media give us schizophrenics a hard time and instil fear into the public perception of us. Reports on mad killers, psychotic animals, Yorkshire rippers all serve to link schizophrenia with violence and unpredictability. Yet in reality people with schizophrenia are sensitive, gentle people and in the rare cases of violence they are acting in self-defence to a perceived, if imaginary, threat. Another factor that is not understood is that for most schizophrenics psychotic breakdowns are episodic and during the in-between phases we are indistinguishable from the general public. In addition, with time, education and experience one can

spot the warning signs leading up to a breakdown and with timely action and luck one can avert it.

It seems unfair to me that one should be defined continually in terms of one's crisis points. Let me explain: if someone gets bronchitis in the winter you don't spend the summer following them around with an oxygen mask: if someone suffered a heart attack a year ago you don't have an ambulance alerted if he comes to call. Yet if someone has had a schizophrenia breakdown in the past there is some-times a social unease even when the crisis is long over... "X is visiting, make sure we have the kitchen knives hidden away!" I think the misconception of split personality, or Jeekyll and Hyde has a lot to do with this. As I mentioned earlier, we're perceived as capable of making a sudden and unpredictable switch to violence; yet in the majority of cases the transition from reality to psychosis is a process - not a trigger switch. So you can get the knives out again!

"X is visiting, make sure we have the kitchen knives hidden away!"

There is obviously a need for more public education if we people with schizophrenia are to be better understood and accepted. And yet we face defensive reactions and possible rejection if we bring up the subject. It's a chicken-and-egg situation. I myself feel that the only solution is for people with schizophrenia to develop an understanding of and acceptance of themselves and to transmit this ease to others. When we are sure that a history of schizophrenia is not to be ashamed of, or frightened of, we can do a lot to defuse the shame and fright others may feel towards us.

When the shroud of secrecy and fear that hangs over schizophrenia is lifted we will see that there are no Dr Jeekylls or Mr Hydes, only sensitive vulnerable people wanting to be accepted for themselves.

by Ruth O'Sullivan

SCHIZOPHRENIA DEFINED

What schizophrenia is?

"Schizophrenia is a serious disturbance of thought, perception, emotion and drive. Often it becomes difficult for an individual to think straight, solve problems and communicate meaningfully to others. Sometimes emotions become blunted or inappropriate and there is a diminution of drive or purposeful activity. Individuals affected often become solitary and reclusive, preferring to stay on their own. The outcome is variable; a certain number of individuals do not recover completely and show considerable impairment of function in their daily lives, while some people do well with appropriate medication, others do well spontaneously."

**Dr. Dermot Walsh, Clinical Director,
St. Loman's Hospital and Kildare
Services.**

As probably the most severe form of mental illness, schizophrenia, a psychotic illness, forces an individual to withdraw from the world and to live in their own fantasy world. At times, such individuals are unable to tell what is real from what is not real and believe more in their fantasy world than in reality. They can be described as being 'out of touch' with the world around them. They are often very frightened. Even their closest friends may find people who develop schizophrenia very hard to get through to.

Schizophrenia occurs in every part of the world and in every social class. Treatment of the illness involves suppressing the psychotic symptoms, reducing the patient's level of anxiety, restoring a clear mental un-

derstanding or reality and helping them rebuild his social and work life in such a way that this is satisfying but not too stressful.

Schizophrenia sufferers are often anxious, depressed and bewildered as a result of their experience. Sufferers require much patience, understanding and reassurance to support them through the illness. Given appropriate drug treatment and timely psychological and social support, most can learn to live with their illness and can in turn lead reasonably comfortable lives.

What it is not!

- It is not a developmental disability (also know as mental handicap, retardation or subnormality)
- It is not a weak or bad personality
- People who suffer from schizophrenia are very seldom dangerous
- It is not just a label placed on people. It is a psychiatric condition. It should not limit recognition of an individual's uniqueness, or their strengths as well as weaknesses.
- It is not the name given to a psychedelic "trip" brought on by drug abuse.
- Most importantly it is not a split or dual personality. This is the most popular myth about schizophrenia, and is quite incorrect. A person who is suffering from schizophrenia is not inhabited by two personalities. There is only one personality, which is affected by disordered thinking, leading to unusual behaviour.

Schizophrenia Association of Ireland

The Schizophrenia Association of Ireland is the national organisation concerned with the interest of sufferers of schizophrenia and their caring relatives and friends. The SAI offer a free information service and specialised reference library. Staff members and volunteers also give talks to meetings and groups in their many branches located throughout the country.

For further information on this issue contact Schizophrenia Association of Ireland (SAI), Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2 (Tel: 01 6761988).

Youth work PRACTICE

The idea behind the 'Stressed Out' project arose when members of the Kildare Youth Services Youth Forum acknowledged the growing problem of stress among younger people and felt that there was a need for this issue to be tackled.

The KYS Youth Forum identified the main stress-related problem areas in a young person's life and saw 'peer education' as a means of overcoming these problems as the group felt that many young people are of the opinion that few individuals understand their problems other than themselves and their friends. Young people believe that they receive the most support for their day-to-day problems from their peers as opposed to adults. Thus the group decided to compile their own exercises that would help combat stress. They studied exercises relating to improving self-esteem, self-awareness and communication skills as a means of improving a young person's ability to cope with pressure. They then set about compiling the resource pack - a pack coordinated by young people for young people.

The members of the Youth Forum group were the decision-makers for the project, deciding on the direction of the project, content of the manual and material for the video. They researched the information required and used the exercises only after they had tried and tested them for their suitability as part of the programme.

PREPARATION

During the preparation period the Youth Forum identified the most common causes of stress in a young person's life to be drugs,

STRESSED OUT!

'Stressed Out!' is a project conducted by the Kildare Youth Services Youth Forum members. Last year news came to them that they had been allocated funding from the EC's PETRA programme to conduct a social project. In this article OONAGH MULLINS gives us some details on how this group of six young people completed the project.

crime, poverty, education, unemployment and relationships.

After the topics were selected the group examined other publications and decided the format for the pack.

In addition to planning the manual, planning for the video was also done. The priority was for members to become familiar with the video camera so they practiced filming their weekly meetings. A professional camera person visited the group and demonstrated some ways of videoing that would make

part of the project was producing the video. They set about compiling footage which consisted of spending a lot of time getting 'on the street' reactions to the problems of stress in a young person's life. The purpose of doing this was to get a wider variety of opinions from people of all ages on the various topics covered. There is also footage of the members of the Youth Forum addressing the different sections in the book. With this material they edited the video down to a 13 minute programme.

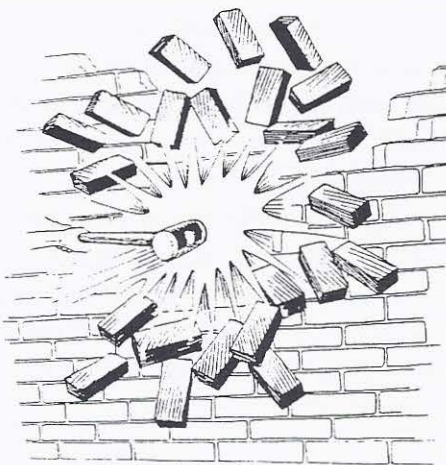
The editing included doing voice-overs, choosing music for the video and deciding where shots should be placed on the video.

During this stage they also held many fundraising events to collect money to go towards the project.

THE END RESULT

The result of the project is the resource pack 'Stressed Out' which contains an exercise book and video. The exercise book gives comprehensive guidelines for the facilitator of the group using the pack. These guidelines detail how to conduct different types of exercises which are used in the pack. In each of the four sections of the exercise book there are approximately seven exercises which should take two hours to complete.

Each section begins with an 'ice-breaker' to encourage group participation. Following on from this the groups brainstorm on a particular topic eg. why people resort to abusing drugs. In addition to this there are exercises which



the final product more appealing to the viewer. They decided that each member would be assigned to a specific duty ie. directing, presenting, sound, camera operation and that one member would write the final version of the script.

THE PROJECT

The project itself centred around the group drawing up exercises that would help people to deal with stress. An equally important

help improve the users self-esteem, communication skills and ability to cope with stress.

LOOKING AHEAD

The group are determined to continue the project. They are planning to bring the resource pack to other youth groups and clubs in Co Kildare. To do this there is a necessity to conduct training within the group in order to give them comprehensive facilitating skills. This will be completed over the summer. It is intended to recruit new members for the facilitating training to enable them to reach a greater number of young people.

*Oonagh Mullins
Project Co-Ordinator*

Anyone who is interested in purchasing the pack 'Stressed Out' may contact Oonagh at Kildare Youth Services, Canal Stores, Basin Street, Naas, Co Kildare
Tel: (045) 97893.

EVALUATION

What the group learned

After the pack was completed the Youth Forum group held an evaluation session. Both the members and the leaders were involved in the evaluation.

They answered questions to discover:

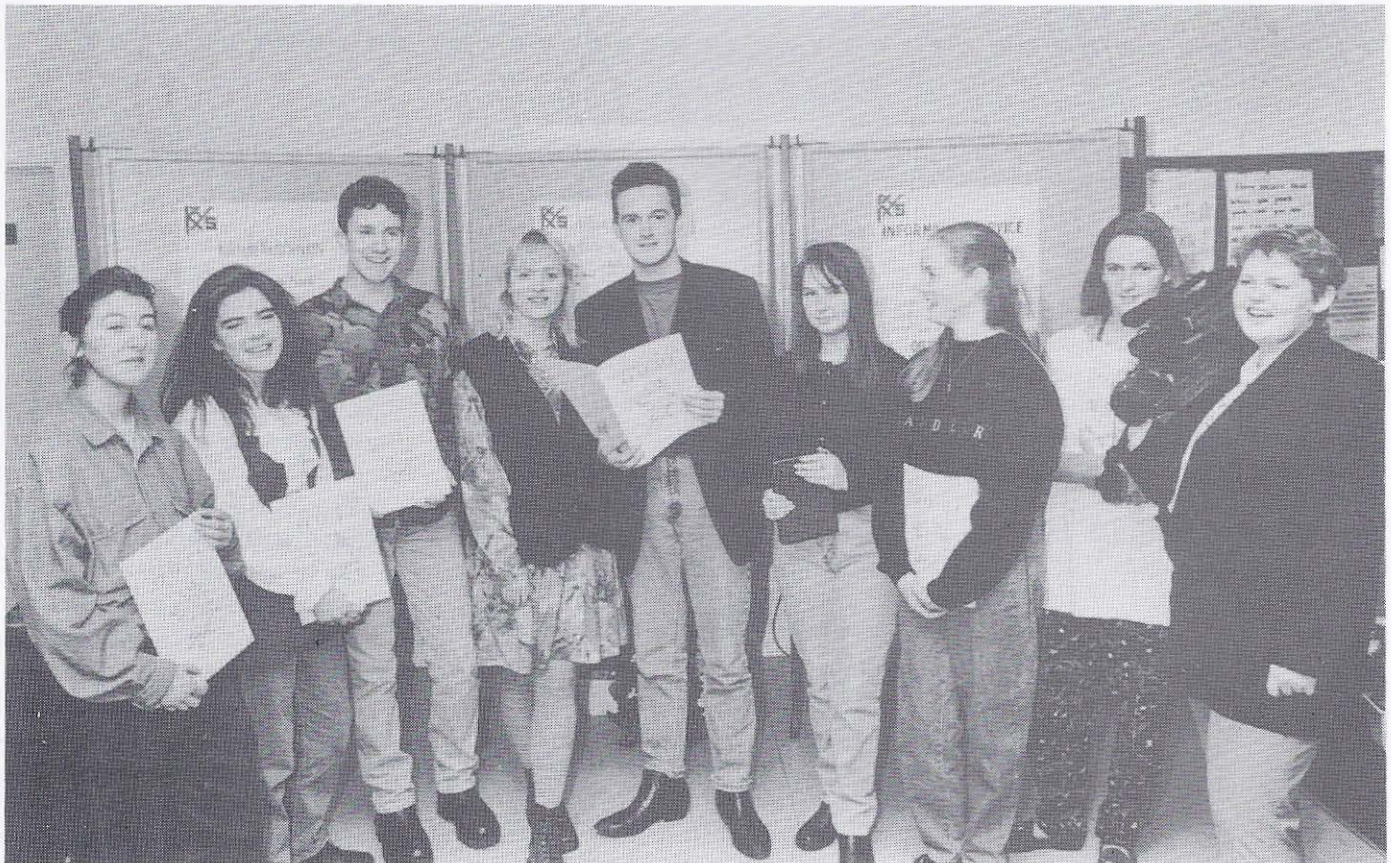
- What they had learned about stress among young people.
- What each individual learned about themselves
- What they see as the role of a group
- What their achievements were.

The feedback was that everyone had learned a great deal about stress and in particular, how it can affect different people in very different ways. It was also noted that stress can be a positive factor in a person's life.

The evaluation process also revealed that through the project each member of the group:

- learned to think for themselves;
- gained confidence in themselves and voiced their opinions;
- realised that although they are all individuals, they can experience the same problems;
- learned to say 'no' when they thought they should.

Other areas that they felt had gained improvement was in their personal development - they felt they had improved in self-confidence; communication skills; taking responsibility; planning; working as part of a team; project co-ordination and it heightened their understanding of 'peer education'.



The young people involved in the 'Stressed Out' project are (l-r) Jenni Pitt, Naas; Denise Fitzgerald, Clane; Alan Kelly, Naas; (J.M.T.V.'s Mary Kingston and Brian Grame) Edwina Doyle, Clane; Lisa Moran, Clane; Oonagh Mullins (Kildare Youth Services is the Project Co-Ordinator), Naas; Andrea Deering, Athy. Leaders involved are Marian Quinn, Chris Keenaghan and Marie Cusack, missing from photograph.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Images: A Resource Pack

by Paul Thomas

- This pack has been produced as part of the work of the Woodcraft Folk Development Education Project in London in response to the need for development education curriculum materials suitable for use by youth workers. It is aimed at the 9-13 year old age group and includes a leaders' booklet on how to use the materials contained in the pack.

CreActivity

by Y Care International

This book contains a series of creative workshop outlines aimed at helping users to explore their feelings and attitudes towards being part of an unjust world, to challenge existing judgemental attitudes and encourage co-operation and trust as a way of tackling the world's problems and solving conflict.

INEQUALITY

Focus For Change: Class Gender and Race Inequality & The Media

by Focus For Change

This is an innovative teaching resource pack aimed at youth and community workers, secondary school teachers, development education workers, adult education workers, trade union and equal opportunities trainers. The pack looks at patterns of inequality, in particular how they relate to race, gender and class and the way in which the media helps to maintain these patterns of inequality. The pack is activity based and includes a selection of A4 size photographs and projector slides designed to stimulate discussion and debate.

PROSTITUTION

It's No Game

by Judith Green

- This report is primarily targeted at the youth service so that it can make a positive contribution in responding to the needs of young women at risk or involved in prostitution. The report profile a number of projects dealing in this area, gives guidelines to good practice and offers recommendations to local youth services and voluntary organisations involved with young women involved in or at risk of prostitution.

RURAL YOUTH WORK

Working With Rural Youth

by Peter White

- This book describes six selected case studies of rural youth work in action. The projects selected provide an interesting mix in terms of location, setting, style and delivery method and each case study is looked at from the point of view of both the youth worker and the young people involved.

URBAN CRIME

Urban Crime and Disorder

by The Interdepartmental Group

- This report is based on the findings of a group set up by the Minister for Justice to look at the crime problems in the Ronanstown area of Dublin and come up with a comprehensive response strategy which would go deeper than just the policing element. The report gives an overview of Ronanstown, its crime problems, community profile, educational, training, social, voluntary and youth services in the area and offers recommendations both general, in relation to urban crime, and specific in relation to Ronanstown.

HIV / AIDS

AIDS and People With Learning Difficulties

by British Institute of Mental Handicap

- This booklet puts the case for AIDS education for those with learning difficulties and looks at some of the practical considerations in teaching it. It is primarily aimed at staff and carers involved in the personal, social and sex education of clients with learning difficulties.

CONTRACEPTION

Contraception in Personal relationships

by Brook Advisory Centres

- This teaching resource pack contains presenter's notes and accurate information on current contraception methods. It includes information charts, questionnaires, discussion sheets, drama storylines and problem page letters to enable young people to identify the dilemmas and conflicts which can make a decision to use contraception difficult to implement.

FB



Many of these titles and others on related topics are available on loan from the **Irish YouthWork Centre**, the official sales agent in the Republic of Ireland for **Youth Clubs UK** and the **National Youth Agency**. The wide range of topics covered by the materials selected for sale include youth service management policy and curriculum, detached and rural youth work, health education, art education, social and political education, leaving home, counselling, club work, games and simulations, youth work training and working with girls and young women.

Further information :

Irish YouthWork Centre
National Youth Federation

20 Lower Dominick Street, Dublin 1.
Tel: 01 8729933 Fax: 01 8724183

Youth work RESOURCES

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN

Boys Will Be ...? Sex Education and Young Men

by Neil Davidson

- This book is aimed at encouraging boys and young men to start thinking and talking in a different way about sex. Using examples from sessions developed with groups of young men in London, the author shows how it is possible to break down the fears and stereotypes that young men have about their sexuality and about relationships with women.

Anti-Sexist Practice With Boys and Young Men

A Resource Pack of
Exercises and Ideas

by Richard Yerrell

- A workbook of ideas for raising issues discussing attitudes, listening to and questioning opinions about masculinity, sexism, sexuality, power and violence.

Man's World

by A B-Team Production

- Using all the dimensions of a board game Man's World has been designed to help young men talk about their feelings, increase their knowledge, share experiences and look at their attitudes to being a man.

WOMEN'S' EDUCATION

From the Personal to the Political

by AONTAS
Women's Education Group

- This workbook is aimed at experienced facilitators and women wishing to become involved in facilitating adult education for women. It has been designed to enable women to develop at a social and a political level and bring about change in Irish society.

TEEN PARENTING

Unmarried Mothers: A Social Profile

by Niamh Flanagan and Valerie
Richardson

- This comprehensive research study was undertaken as a joint project between the National Maternity Hospital and the Department of Social Work, University College Dublin. The unmarried mother and her child constitute a relatively new family unit and the main body of the study reviews the trends and issues surrounding the placement of unmarried pregnant women in Ireland.

Growing Up Fast: Adult Outcomes of Teenage Motherhood

by Emma Clark and John Coleman

- This is a unique study that examines the experiences of fifty women all of whom have stayed at Palace Road in London, a residential family centre for teenage mothers. The study follows the women after they have left the centre and sees how they fared accordingly.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

Innocence Destroyed: A Study of Child Sexual Abuse

by Jean Renvoize

- In this book the author uses interviews with victims and experienced professionals as well as new data from around the world to give a clear picture of child sexual abuse - its extent, its effects, and up-to-date recommendations for treating victims and preventing recurrence.

TRAVELLERS

Do You Know Us At All?

by P.A.C.T.T. Programme

- P.A.C.T.T. stands for Promoting Attitudinal Change Towards Travellers and this book is a collection of papers which form the major component of an educational module about Ireland's indigenous Travelling People. The module hopes to challenge peoples' attitudes and assumptions, often unquestioned that shape society's interaction with the Travelling Community.

CONTRACTING

Getting Ready for the Contract Culture

Training Pack

by Sandy Adirondack

- This pack provides all the materials needed for four half-day training sessions for organisations moving towards contracts. It includes trainers notes, hand-outs, training exercises and text for flipcharts or overhead projector slides.

Getting Ready for Contracts

by Sandy Adirondack and Richard
MacFarlane

- This is a standard guide for voluntary organisations which covers the difference between grants, service agreements and contracts; basic legal issues; financial planning and control and contract negotiation.

Costing for Contracts: A Practical Guide for Voluntary Organisations

by John Callaghan

- Any group bidding for contracts will need to cost carefully. This guide covers everything a voluntary organisation will need to know, including direct and indirect expenses; costing for quality and pricing and negotiation.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME STATISTICS

Deputy Gilmore asked the Minister for Enterprise and Employment to supply the monthly figures from January, 1992 to date for the total number of participants on both the SES and CEDP schemes and also the number of SES and CEDP schemes in operation for the corresponding period.

In response Minister Quinn stated that FAS did not supply statistics on a month by month basis on the number of projects in operation under the SES and CEDP but he was requesting FAS to extract the figures from their database and forward them to the deputy. However the Minister did supply in table form (see table 1 to the right) the number of participants on both schemes from January, 1992 to March, 1993 inclusive.

TABLE 1

Month	SES	CEDP	Total
January '92	12,002	-	12,002
February	12,016	-	12,016
March	12,213	-	12,213
April	12,556	-	12,556
May	12,199	-	12,199
June	11,850	-	11,850
July	11,526	-	11,526
August	11,134	-	11,134
September	10,444	-	10,444
October	8,325	1,886	10,211
November	9,433	2,141	11,574
December	12,380	3,178	15,558
January '93	12,188	3,279	15,467
February	12,228	3,233	15,461
March	12,023	3,098	15,121

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Deputy J. Bruton asked the Taoiseach the proportion of the Irish population between the ages of 18 and 65 in paid employment at the latest date for which figures were available and for 10, 20 and 30 years previously. In response Deputy Dempsey in the Taoiseach's absence supplied the figures requested in table form (see table 2 below).

TABLE 2

Persons at work aged 15-64 as a percentage of the relevant population in the years 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991

YEAR	%
1961	56.1
1971	54.8
1981	53.7
1991	50.1
1992	50.7

Source: Censuses of Population 1961, 1971 and 1981, and Labour Force Surveys 1991 and 1992

CHILD CARE POLICY UNIT

Deputy F. Fitzgerald asked the Minister for Equality and Law Reform whether he had liaised with the Minister for Health to establish the Child Care Policy Unit in the Department of Health as recommended in the report of the Second Commission on the Status of Women and whether he intended to ensure that a child care co-ordinator was appointed in each health board region. In response Minister Taylor stated that he had written to the Minister for Health seeking his views on the recommendations of the Second Commission on the Status of Women relating to this area. As part of this correspondence he had sought the views of the Department of Health on both the establishment of a Child Care Policy Unit and the appointment of child care co-ordinators to each health board region. When he received a response to the above he would be drawing up an implementation programme based on the Commission's recommendations.

HIV PREVENTION FUNDING

Deputy McManus asked the Minister for Health the amount of money spent specifically on HIV prevention. In response Minister Howlin stated that during 1992 the Health Promotion Unit spent a total of £236,336 on HIV prevention programmes. In 1993, this expenditure would exceed £350,000. In addition to this the Minister pointed to the special fund of £4.4 million which would be made available this year to HIV/AIDS and drug services. A large proportion of this would be used to fund risk reduction services.

CHILDREN AT RISK

Deputy Durkan asked the Minister for Health the number of children at risk taken into care by health boards in each of the past three years and to make a statement on the matter. In response Minister Howlin stated that his Department carried out an annual survey of children in the care of health boards and admissions were categorised under a number of headings. He supplied the latest available figures (see table 3 below) for the period 1988-1990. The Minister highlighted that these figures included children received into care on a voluntary basis with parental consent as well as children committed on a compulsory basis following a court order.

TABLE 3

Number of children at risk admitted to care of health boards

Reasons for Admission	1988	1989	1990
Physical abuse	49	58	49
Sexual abuse	58	42	34
Emotional abuse	11	19	10
Neglect	76	118	138
Parent/parents unable to cope	281	236	287
Parental disharmony	26	28	42
Child out of control	66	55	68
Abandoned / rejected child	44	54	51
TOTALS	610	610	679

National Youth Club Games 1993

St Patrick's College, Maynooth was the unusual surroundings for the 1993 Finals of the National Youth Club Games on 26/27 June, 1993. For the first time in seven years the 'games' did not take place in Galway and if the immediate response from participants and leaders is an indication of the general reaction, then we can presume that it's back to Maynooth again next year.

An estimated 800 people attended the weekends activities with 22 separate competitions and a number of fringe events including Olympic Handball, Swimming, Tennis and many other less formal activities.

This year 15 regions qualified from the area finals to compete in the national finals. A number of significant breakthroughs were made by competing clubs and regions. Among the notable successes of the finals were the Mullingar Female Under 16 Soccer Team (cover photo), the Tournafulla Youth Club (Limerick) in Quiz Under 16 who beat a gallant Drumconrath (Meath) team in a tie breaker, and co-incidentally Castlemagner (Cloyne) beat the Curragh team (Kildare) in another tie breaker in the Under 19 Quiz Finals.

A significant feature of the games this year, based on reports from co-ordinators and referees, is the increase in standard in many events. This was quite visible in the 5-a-side Soccer competitions, in Basketball, Draughts and in the exciting Quiz competitions. Most notably however was the high

standard achieved in the Chess competitions both Under 16 and Under 19 years respectively. Such was the standard that the co-ordinator and well known chess teacher Vincent Kilcawley has recommended that we increase the playing time for chess matches at future games.

With so many people participating in the various competitions and exhibition sports, the successes and near successes can often be overlooked. The Ferns Diocesan Youth Service clubs won eight of the 22 competitions, which is a remarkable achievement by any region. Other notable efforts include the display by the St Anne's (North Connaught) Male Under 19 team in Table Tennis who, despite their overwhelming defeat in their finals, displayed the true spirit of the games and were awarded the NYF National Youth Club Games Fair Play Award for 1993.

In the aftermath of the finals in Maynooth the endeavours of club leaders and regions prior to the finals may be forgotten. These games commenced in September 1992 culminating with a successful weekend of activities in June 1993 in Maynooth. In the meantime thousands of club members, facilitated by their leaders, participated to varying degrees of success in the qualifying rounds.

Those that attended and participated in the finals in St Patrick's College are in full agreement that the sports facilities of the college are excellent and could allow us to develop the games even further next year.

Wexford Winners



(L-R) Audrey Murphy, Kenneth Furlong and Garrett Furlong members of St. Joseph's Youth Club who won the U19 Draughts Competition.

Youth work NEWS

While the review commences now, so also does the preparations for the 1994 National Youth Club Games! Let us hope that the developments and the enjoyment continue for all involved.

NATIONAL YOUTH CLUB GAMES 1993 WINNERS

TABLE TENNIS

- Female U16 - Ferns, Caim
- Male U16 - Ferns, Caim
- Female U19 - Donegal, Fanad
- Male U19 - Ferns, St. Joseph's

5-A-SIDE

- Female U16 - Midlands, Mullingar
- Male U16 - Galway, OLBC
- Female U19 - Roscommon, Caltra
- Male U19 - Donegal, Burnfoot

VOLLEYBALL

- Mixed U16 - Galway, Loughrea
- Mixed U19 - Limerick Co, Kilcornan

BASKETBALL

- Mixed U16 - Clare, Kilrush
- Mixed U19 - Galway, St. Anthony's

CHESS

- Mixed U16 - Roscommon, Ballintubber
- Mixed U19 - Ferns, Tomhaggard

DRAUGHTS

- Mixed U16 - Ferns, St. Joseph's
- Mixed U19 - Ferns, St. Joseph's

ENGLISH DEBATE

- Mixed U19 - Kerry, Ballyduff

DISCO-DANCING

- Under 19 - Galway, Sacred Heart

QUIZ

- Mixed U16 - Limerick Co, Tournafulla
- Mixed U19 - Cloyne, Castlemagner

UNI-HOC

- Mixed U16 - Ferns, Murrintown
- Mixed U19 - Ferns, Cionard

WE ALL SCREAM FOR ICE-CREAM!

Friday 11th June was a very special day for a group of previously unemployed young people in Limerick. It marked the opening of a new premises for Limerick Youth Service's **SONAS** Chocolate and Ice Cream Enterprise.

The Enterprise began in September 1990 as a response to the problems young people had in finding employment when they had completed training workshop programmes. For the past three years handmade chocolates have been produced in very cramped conditions within the Limerick Youth Service training facilities at Glentworth Street and sold from a tiny kiosk at the Youth Resource Centre.



SONAS, 35 O'Connell Street, Limerick

Over the past year work has been carried out under FAS Community Youth Training Project at No. 35 O'Connell Street (above) in Limerick. The premises, purchased by the Youth Service Board in July 1992, comprises four storeys over basement. It was in an extremely dilapidated condition and required total refurbishment. The basement and ground floor have been laid out and equipped to provide ideal conditions for producing, packaging and sales of both handmade chocolates and ice-cream. The front of the ground floor serves as a small ice cream parlour and shortly cappuccino and espresso coffee will also be available. Future plans also include production of ice cream gateaux, sorbets and fresh fruit juices.

Before transferring to the new premises the decision had been taken to promote an Irish image. The chocolates had previously been marketed under the trade name of 'Paradis'. Now, to project an Irish and more precisely a 'Limerick' image the Enterprise has changed its name to 'Sonas' and adopted the Wild Geese as its logo.

The existing staff of seven have now been joined by 15 young people who are being funded under an EC Horizon programme. These young people will learn a variety of skills producing and packaging, retail sales, storekeeping and accounting practices. It is envisaged that by the end of the two year programme, the Enterprise will be in a position to offer many of these young people full-time jobs.

WASTE WATCH

We've all heard of the ozone layer, river pollution and the benefits of recycling and energy conservation, but how many of us really do anything about it?

ECO, Ireland's National Youth Environmental Organisation, aims to promote the protection of the environment.



Their new project **WasteWatch** is a programme to encourage and motivate young people to reduce waste and litter, recycle products and conserve energy.

'WasteWatchers' will receive an award for their efforts. Clubs may start by collecting cans for recycling or reusing envelopes and then maybe move onto larger projects like starting an organic garden or insulating the windows and doors of your club.

If you would like to get involved in WasteWatch, contact **ECO, 11 Cope Street, Dublin 2**
Tel: 01 6799673

FOR SALE

150 Collection Buckets

Do you need collection buckets for your group's annual collection or fundraising events???

Contact: **Liam Moroney**,
Roscommon Regional
Youth Service,
Church Street, Roscommon
Tel: (0903) 25395

Roscommon Regional Youth Service sent three delegates to represent Ireland at an international conference titled "Leave us in Peace". The week long conference which was organised by MJARC - the European youth movement, was held at the European Youth Centre in Strasbourg.

Pictured at a meeting prior to the conference were: Josephine Togher, Group Leader; Ken Keogh, NYF International Officer; Liam Moroney, Regional Youth Officer; Louise Conneally, Delegate; Olivia Gannon, Delegate and Bernard Kearney, Regional Secretary.



BLOOMING GREAT

Recently seven young bands from Co. Clare released an album to raise funds to renovate a hall in Shannon which will be used as a drop in centre for the young people of the area.

The recording artists featured on the eleven-track cassette tape 'Blooming Thing' are Pulse, Rollercoaster, Penance, Druken Prophet, Waterhole, Fade and One September and many of the bands' members are young people who are still at school.

The hour-long tape is on sale for only £4 and all the money raised will go towards the Park Hall Renovation Fund.

For more information contact Joe Saunders or Kieran Boland, Shannon Youth Office, Kincora, Shannon, Co. Clare. Tel: 061 364318



Pictured above are Dermot Stokes, Editor of *Cónasc* and Jim Mullin Director, Youth Exchange Bureau

Cónasc, a new publication by the YEB, will play an important role in informing people about the EC's education and training programmes that are available. It also includes articles written by those who have taken part in previous EC initiatives and from informed observers, such as education correspondent John Walshe.

"A series of principles underly this publication. The principle of transparency, of access, and the promotion of synergy between the many programmes and initiatives, both at national and local level. *Cónasc* also seeks to encourage networking to improve information and communication on good practice at home and elsewhere in the European Community, on exchange experiences and transnational partnerships," said Dermot Stokes, Editor.

READERS

If you have news, issues of concern, photographs or general information on activities or projects that you would like

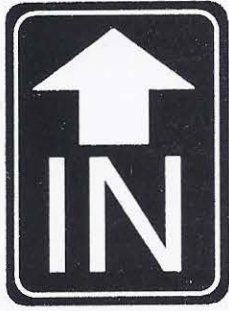
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write to:

Avril Soper,

National Youth Federation,
20 Lower Dominick Street, Dublin 1



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