Coaching principles of new principal

By LATA

AFTER coaching the winning Australian Schoolboys under-15 rugby league team in the NSW Combined High Schools competition for the past two years and getting ready to do battle again this year, George Anderson Walpole School’s new principal Tony Keevill has plenty of knowledge to pass on to aspiring young players.

Mr Keevill said that the main skills set rugby league players need is the ability to catch and pass, draw a player and tackle with good technique.

But while a player may have these skills, it is nothing without the correct attitude, he said.

Critical playing skills were something a coach can develop in a player, but attitude is built into a person.

The consequence of not understanding that community service should then be a very strict jail system where you would not have an opportunity to have a pre-release program; ones that teach us how to make the right choice and how to live life on the outside, something with coping skills, which might help us deal with problems when we get out.

We would argue that you become a “better” criminal or are institutionalised.

Perhaps we should be out working and being made to pay back society out of our own pocket, under house arrest and given dedicated counsellors and mentors.

The tendency to make an individual or group become a “better” criminal or are institutionalised.
Society must take responsibility too

Editorial

By FENIKA, MICHAEL and ERIC

MAYBE failing our youth, setting them up for failure then institutionalising them from a young age should be deemed a criminal offence.

Statistics from a cohort of young men in custody provides us with the damning statistic that more than 80 per cent in the maximum security environment have travelled the same road from a 10 or 11-year-old, from mainstream school into a behaviour school then onto juvenile justice centres and finally into jail.

The serial pest in the mainstream school, we all say get rid of them, send them to a behaviour school, we all say get rid of them, send them to a behaviour school, we all say get rid of them, send them to a behaviour school, we all say get rid of them, send them to a behaviour school, we all say get rid of them, send them to a behaviour school, we all say get rid of them, send them to a behaviour school, we all say get rid of them.

Sadly, the institutionalisation has gone up and nearly the whole school is scarred for life, possibly dead. Lives turned upside down, perhaps seen as just a criminal.

A YOUTH conference meeting is sometimes seen as just a criminal trying to get favour from a judge by sitting in front of their victim and saying sorry.

But those who have been through the process know better about the feelings and what can come out of the process.

Enclosed in a room – the victim, juvenile justice officer police liaison officer and the youth. What’s the talking starts, you get to tell your story, and the victim gets emotional, angry or calm.

The boys said they explained their actions, what will you do, what will you say, what is the person on the other side of the table thinking of you?

The teachers have moved from providing education has morphed and the police liaison officer and the youth. What’s the police liaison officer and the youth. What’s the process know better about the thoughts: what have you done, why did you do it, why me, why should I forgive you?

At this stage you are still just thinking of yourself but this is not what it is about.

The talking starts, you get to tell your story, and the victim gets emotional, angry or calm. Some appreciate what you’re doing and others like to see you squirm.

They question you: why did you do it, why me, why should I forgive you?

They get angry and call you names, start crying, then you don’t know what to do and start to get angry too.

What does this achieve?

You have explained your actions, apologised and taken time to consider the consequences and how it affected more than the victim. The victim can express themselves and overcome what you have done.

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By FENIKA, MICHAEL and ERIC

STATISTICS tell the story that 50 to 60 per cent of youths in custody are Aboriginals. Some were asked to tell their side; not as an excuse but to show the reality of society. Aboriginal people were once placed in missions against their will and some are still known today as the “mission bred” in some country towns. The stigma is ingrained, with living standards below average and racial stereotyping common. It’s common that when a young Aboriginal walks into a shop they are monitored by security guards.

Many parts of society are too quick to judge but not many are quick to help. We were taken from our families when we were eight and raised by police and a DOCS worker straight to the police station. After a short time we were placed with a family we did not want to be with and started running away.

Conflicts with counsellors and DOCS workers are common. Perhaps it’s not their fault that they don’t understand.

Society doesn’t have an answer as how can counsellors be expected to?

Many never had a positive mentor. Uneducated and unemployed you have an unkind family support; all part of being “mission bred”.

Juveniles’ perspective is personal

By AIDRIAN and MARCUS

A YOUTH conference meeting is sometimes seen as just a criminal trying to get favour from a judge by sitting in front of their victim and saying sorry.

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