
Breakaway Camp Discipline Manual



Table of Contents

BREAKAWAY CAMP DISCIPLINE MANUAL	3
BREAKAWAY KIDS CAMPS.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	3
<u>THE BREAKAWAY MISSION</u>	4
<u>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....</u>	5
<u>DISCIPLINE</u>	7
ENFORCERS	7
HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE WHEN DISCIPLINING.....	7
TECHNIQUES FOR DEALING WITH BEHAVIOUR PROBLEMS	7
SO WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN...?	8
HOW TO DEAL WITH DEMANDING BEHAVIOURS	9
<u>GENERAL RULES FOR CAMP</u>	13
SENIOR CAMP	13
JUNIOR CAMP.....	13
<u>WHEN YOU SUSPECT PROBLEMS AT HOME... ..</u>	15
<u>CHRISTIAN COUNSELLING TECHNIQUES</u>	17
ACTIVE LISTENING	17
HOLY SPIRIT	17
BEHAVIOUR.....	18
<u>CAMP RELATIONSHIPS</u>	19
CAMPER/CAMPER RELATIONSHIPS.....	19
LEADER/LEADER RELATIONSHIPS	19
CAMPER/LEADER RELATIONSHIPS	19
RELATIONSHIP GUIDELINES	19
FINAL THOUGHTS.....	20
<u>HOW TO FIND FITZROY FALLS CONFERENCE CENTRE</u>	21

Breakaway Camp Discipline Manual

Breakaway Kids Camps

Our mission is to provide a fun environment where relationships are built and the gospel is shared so that lives are changed eternally.

Breakaway Kids Camps are Interdenominational Christian Holiday Camps for Kids located 2 hours south of Sydney, NSW. Australia.

The camps are held at Fitzroy Falls Conference Centre - 71 Ryans Lane Fitzroy Falls, NSW Australia, during the January School Holidays. There is a Junior Camp for Primary Schoolers (Years 3-6) and a Senior Camp for High Schoolers (Years 7-12). There are also Summer and Winter Camps for Underprivileged Children. We aim to provide opportunities for young people to develop mentally, physically, socially and spiritually in a healthy natural environment.

The camp team consist of Christian men and women who relate well to young people and who care for their well-being. They give their time on a voluntary basis

Introduction

Welcome to the Breakaway Kids Camps Discipline Manual. This Manual has been put together so that you can be better prepared for Breakaway Camps and more aware of your roles and responsibilities. It has lots of ideas for what to do and how to do it.

Over the years, the Breakaway team have picked up some very useful ideas about how to maintain order and control amongst the kids at camp. These ideas have been collated into this manual, "Breakaway Discipline Manual." Please refer to this manual for useful ideas about how to appropriately deal with your kids for a full week, 24 hours by 7 days...

Enjoy,

- Andrew Barrs -

The Breakaway Mission

Our Mission is to provide a fun environment where relationships are built and the gospel is shared so that lives are changed eternally.

The Breakaway Mission statement was developed by the team in 2001. This statement qualifies what we do and don't do at Breakaway Camp. There are four main aspects of our ministry that are highlighted in the mission statement:

How We Provide a Fun Environment

We provide a safe, fun environment in which campers can express themselves.

How We Build Relationships

Our relationships will model Christ's love.

Our relationships will be built upon effective communication within suitable boundaries.

How We Share the Gospel

We share the gospel by creatively using the talents God has given us.

We share the gospel by teaching from the Bible and serving like Christ.

How Lives Are Changed Eternally

God will change lives eternally by his Holy Spirit through empowering the leaders.

We will persevere in prayer and ongoing follow-up.

Roles and Responsibilities...

Luke and Amanda Reurich

The Breakaway Camp ministry began as a vision of Robyn and Martin Reurich. Martin and Robyn have since handed over the management of the Campsite to their son Luke and his wife Amanda. Luke and Amanda's role and responsibilities include: -

- Advertising.
- Catering.
- Financial Administration.
- Liaising with DOCS and other sponsoring organisations.

The camp directors report to Luke and Amanda.

Luke and Amanda liaise with the Summer Camp charity committee.

Fitzroy Falls Summer Camp for Underprivileged Children Charity Committee

The Camp committee oversee the Summer and Winter camps for underprivileged children. They are a charitable organisation and are able to sponsor kids to go to the Breakaway camps. They often get kids who are sponsored by organisations such as DOCS, Barnardos, Anglicare, Burnside and other organisations.

Camp Director

The camp director has responsibility over the operational areas of camp: -

- Programme.
- Leadership development.
- Spiritual programme.
- Discipline.
- Camp preparation.

Camp Parents

Camp parents are usually experienced parents. Their responsibilities are wide and varied: -

- They provide spiritual input for the leaders by leading bible studies during the morning leader's meetings.
- They help keep the director sane by being a sounding board for any issues.
- They look for the quiet kid who needs special attention.
- They jump in wherever they see a need. For example if a leader needs a break.
- They join cabin groups for cabin time.
- They provide feedback to the director.

Enforcers

Enforcers are a small team of experienced leaders who help support the director in operational areas: -

- Organise games.
- Enforce discipline.
- Mentor other leaders.

Musical Director

The musical director is chosen by the camp directors. They are someone who is experienced and passionate about music. Their responsibilities are: -

- Choosing worship songs for camp.
- Coordinating the worship team.
- Arranging practise time during camp.

Discipline

Enforcers

The concept of Enforcers has been a successful tool used in the past to discipline unruly kids.

A small group of experienced leaders are selected to be Enforcers. If there is trouble, you may threaten the kids with being sent to an Enforcer. If the behaviour continues, then send the child to an Enforcer. The Enforcer will then deal with the behaviour and distribute any punishment necessary.

This means that you are no longer the bad leader who punishes kids. You are still able to positively relate to the kids. It also frees you from having to spend your entire time disciplining one child whilst neglecting the others.

Enforcers are also used by the Camp Director to help ensure the camp runs smoothly. The director will sometimes hand over the running of activities to the Enforcers.

How to Avoid Trouble When Disciplining

PRAY for your kids and pray about your own attitude and responses toward them.

BE TOUGH at the beginning of camp and *BECOME MORE LENIENT* as the camp progresses.

Get to *KNOW THE KIDS*. Their respect for you makes them want to do the right thing.

Keep them busy and *MAKE THINGS EXCITING* for them.

When teaching - *BE PREPARED* and know your material. Use your time wisely.

BE REASONABLE - let them know what is expected of them.

BE CONSISTENT

DON'T "BOSS" the kids; work with them.

REMOVE the cause of disruptive behaviour where possible.

If you give a warning - you must *FOLLOW UP* (eg. If you say, "Next person to speak goes outside for 5 minutes." Make sure that you do it.)

SHOW LOVE - have a loving attitude. Be aware of the child's needs.

PUNISH IN PRIVATE (not in front of the other kids) - always discuss why it was done.

Techniques for Dealing with Behaviour Problems

CHILDREN NEED TO BE PRAISED ABOUT THREE TIMES PER HOUR for their own positive character development. We want to make camp as positive as possible for each child while reinforcing the idea that behaving well brings reward. Praise can be a very powerful tool in behaviour modification. Try to catch them doing well when they don't think that you are watching. (This encourages them to keep the good behaviour going). Look out for when they are doing things right, not misbehaving. Attach praise to discipline.

During a group activity, two very effective methods for dealing with disruptive behaviour are "QUIET TIME" and "TIME OUT." An enforcer is the only leader who should perform these two techniques.

Quiet time

Remove the child to the edge of the activity but not to an isolated place.

Tell the child that they have to stay there for 2-5 minutes without making any noise.

If the child does what you have asked them to do then after the period is over re-include them into the activity and praise them for their behaviour whilst in quiet time.

Don't make a fuss of the behaviour that got them into quiet time and don't speak to them once they are in quiet time. If quiet time is not working then time out is a further option.

Time Out

Have a designated area with not much stimuli for the child to be distracted by. The Dining room hall is often a good option as it is generally supervised.

Tell them that they have not done as you have asked and so now they must have time out. Ensure that they understand why they are being disciplined.

Place them there for 2- 5 minutes or until the end of an activity.

After this is over, praise them for doing what they were asked and move on to what ever they are doing.

So What Do You Do When...?

They Ignore You?

See if they heard you. Repeat the instruction. If it continues, warn them once. If it persists, send them to an Enforcer.

They Are Fighting?

Separate them. Send them to opposite sides of the room. Disperse the crowd and send for an Enforcer.

They Are Talking?

Don't aim for complete and total silence. Near enough is good enough. If a child continues to talk at an inappropriate time, warn them once then send them to an Enforcer.

If you are leading at the front, talk quietly. This forces the group to listen.

A night-time curfew is set for the benefit of both you and the children. If children continue to talk, warn them once then send them outside for 5 minutes (ensure they have a warm blanket). When it is time for them to return to the room, ensure they understand why they were sent out. It is also a good idea to make a bargain with them not to disrupt the room again that night. Often an enforcer will be outside to pick up any kids thrown out.

They Are Swearing?

There is a NO SWEARING rule. However, sometimes it is a habit for these children. Swearing that is directed at another person in anger is not to be tolerated. However, we can just show our displeasure at general cursing without taking the matter further.

Warn them, and if it persists and is deliberate send them to an Enforcer.

Be careful with your own tongue, particularly when disciplining.

How to Deal With Demanding Behaviours

Rebellious

These are the kids that are on a mission to make your life a living hell. You will find them smoking in the toilets, standing over other kids, and trying to stand over adults.

If they are boys, they will be trying to sneak out to the girls' rooms every night. They will have the girls hanging off them.

If they are girls, they will probably have a foul mouth and will beat up on any boy that won't go out with them.

Heaven help any kid that doesn't do as they say. They will brag about their criminal record and talk about their drug habit.

These kids just want acceptance. They are confused. They care more about what the group thinks about them than what they think about themselves. By being 'on the edge' they get a form of respect or fear from the other kids. This makes them feel important, powerful, and in control.

What do you do?

Target them straight away. It is easy to spot their attitude. Try to build a relationship one on one. Then, in a nice way, lay down the law. Let them know that you want them to have a good time, but they must follow the rules. One leader may be given the task to concentrate most of their time with the child. Reward good behaviour with positive comments and negative behaviour with isolation from the group. If you do punish them, do it as soon as possible, but away from the group. Always follow up the punishment 10-15 mins later. Remind them that you care for them but not their behaviour.

What not to do!

Don't try to get them on side with your coolness. It will put you in a compromising situation if you need to punish them.

Do not discipline them in front of the group. "Build them up in public - Tear them down in private." Our aim is to modify their behaviour with their self-esteem intact.

Give them achievable goals such as "I don't want to see you in trouble again before lunch."

Don't make threats you cannot carry out. Once you threaten something and they cross the line then act as you said you would - Don't contradict yourself

Defiant Behaviour

These are the testing kids that have the illusion that they are in charge, and that you are the one with the problem. They will always do the reverse of what you ask them. Their standard comebacks are "You are not my Parent;" or "What are you going to do about it;" or "You can't make me;" or "I'm going to tell me Mum / Dad / Camp Director / The Police." They have very strong ideas about everything and you are always wrong. If they don't feel secure, they will try to lead a rebellion by trying to get everyone else on side that will listen to them. They are at their strongest when there are few leaders and many kids.

They want to be in control. They may not be in control at home. They may be physically, emotionally or sexually abused. They will have anger issues. They genuinely feel that it is them against the world. They don't care about how the group feels. They care about how they feel. They are an individual and want to be treated as such, when it suits them.

What do you do?

Treat them as an individual. When talking with them, always ask them how they feel and what do they think? If they try to get others on side, continue to disempower them by referring to them individually, not in the group. When you give them a chore or punishment, be prepared for them to refuse to do it. When they do, say it is their choice. *"It is your choice. Either go outside, or go to bed early."* This will make them feel like it is up to them, and they are doing their chore because they want to - not because you told them to. Do not use words like, "NOW." If you say "NOW" to them in front of a group of peers, it gives them a cause to fight. Set and enforce strong boundaries. They will push the boundaries but when they understand you are fair dinkum, they will back off.

What not to do!

Don't make it personal between them and you.

Always give them a way out without losing face. If you back them into a corner, they will come out fighting and you will lose.

Don't hold grudges. Take each conflict on its own merit.

Always talk to them civilly.

Try to talk them round before making the big threats.

Remember they are feeling alone and hurt. Their attitude is a reaction to their pain - not you.

Attention Seeking

These are the loud kids that constantly crave your attention. They are not fussy if it is good or bad attention. They will appear to have sudden mood swings. They will stand up when everyone else sits down. They will sing when everyone is talking and scream when everyone is singing. They will initiate a lot of body contact such as hugging or play fighting, and will develop a crush on everyone of the other sex. They will be able to engage you in a conversation about anything and keep it going for hours. They give the impression they take rejection badly, but they really cope quite well with it (after all they have been rejected all their lives). They will sometimes be given medical labels such as A.D.D (Attention Deficit Disorder) or

A.D.H.D (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) or O.D.D. (Oppositional Defiance Disorder). Don't let these terms scare you - they are still kids.

They want attention. Think of them as a drug addict whose drug is attention. They will do anything to get a quick fix. They want to interact with someone who accepts them, and they want to stop the cycle of rejection. They know right from wrong, but they will purposely do wrong to get the attention.

What do you do?

Give them strong boundaries, using punishments based on isolating them from the group and leaders who will give them attention. Reward them for positive behaviour. *"If you are good this morning, you can help me set up the games after lunch."* - Thus they get attention and you get a helper. Give them small evenly spaced bits of attention throughout the day.

What not to do!

Don't "play their game." You are the boss. You make the rules.

Don't reward negative behaviour with a long one on one discussion about their behaviour.

Don't make jokes about them to the other kids.

Self Harming Behaviour

People who self harm do it for many reasons. There is no sure-fire approach except to listen to them and offer care and support.

They are confused. Their behaviour is a cry for help. If someone really wants to kill him or herself, they will just do it. The feelings associated with this are: Emptiness, Loneliness, Fear, Confusion, and Isolation. Self-Harming can take many forms from cutting oneself, to self inflicted burns, to pushing their body to the limit to harm themselves, to standing in the cold and rain to punish themselves.

What do you do?

Stay Calm

Listen to them without getting emotionally involved. Don't show shock at what you hear. Let the person tell you all there is to tell.

Offer support. Tell them "I want to help you but I don't know what to say, can I go with you to get some help?"

Try to focus them on the positives of their lives. They are probably very emotional. If you can turn their emotion from sad to happy, they will do the rest themselves.

Don't judge them. Establish an atmosphere of acceptance.

Don't take on their baggage. Talk, Talk, and Talk. If they are communicating with you, they will be listening to some of what you say.

Get help as soon as possible. But don't turn them into a celebrity. Don't reward negative behaviour.

Don't Panic. The best thing to remember is that they are suffering an emotional injury. It is hurting and bleeding. Most self-harm happens at night, and the day after can leave feelings of embarrassment and guilt. Continue to build them up and treat them as a normal person - not a freak.

What not to do!

Don't put yourself at risk

Always debrief with another leader and accept your own feelings.

Don't take responsibility for their actions.

Don't say or think "What if?" or "If only"

Avoid bringing God into the discussion when trying to talk them down. Pray for them not at them.

Accept that you are only human and can only do your best.

General Rules for Camp

Senior Camp

Respect

At Senior Camp there is only one rule - "*RESPECT*". This can be divided into three areas: -

a) RESPECT YOURSELF

For example: -

- Be Safe
- Don't be Stupid

b) RESPECT OTHERS

For example: -

- Do Not Bully
- Listen to your Leaders

c) RESPECT OTHER PEOPLES STUFF

For example: -

- Do not touch that which is not yours
- Don't trash the Property

A Good Rule of thumb is this: -

When about to do something that may not be allowed, ask yourself this, "Would Andrew approve?" If your answer is: -

- "Yes," then go for it.
- "No," then don't.
- "I Don't Know," then err on the safe side - Don't.

If you are wrong in your assessment, then Andrew reserves the right to correct you.

Junior Camp

Rules for Kids

- Do what a leader tells you, first time.
- No touching musical instruments or puppets. The stage is off limits.
- Take note of out of bound areas, and don't go beyond these without a leader. Kids must remain in sight of the buildings.
- No iPhones, iPods, MP3 Players, pocket-knives, matches, lighters, alcohol, martial arts equipment, laser pointers, illegal drugs, or guns allowed.
- No food or eating in rooms.
- Respect other people's property.

Rules for Leaders

- We are here for God. This means that the children's needs come before our own. Our primary aim is to share the gospel while setting the example of Christ.
- Arrange a Time-Out BEFORE you break down.
- Support your fellow leaders - We are a team (ie. enforce the rules and follow them yourself). Don't contradict each other.
- Have your share of children around you at all times (except during Time-Out) otherwise someone else will have them all.
- Don't scream or shout at a child or lay a finger on them in anger.
- When with a single child, ensure another leader is present.
- If a child approaches you for a hug it is OK but do not approach a child for one. Be wary of a child becoming too affectionate or clingy.
- Leaders' sleepers exist - but should not prevent leaders getting enough sleep to be effective for the kids. A curfew is always set. One leader needs to remain in the room with the kids at all times. No leader will leave the room until the kids are settled.
- Relationships among leaders often occur - but please nurture these relationships outside of camp. At camp, you are here for the kids.

As a team we need to remain focussed on what our objectives are: -

- Creating a Fun camp.
- Build appropriate Relationships with the kids
- Present the Gospel
- Lives will be changed

To do this it is essential that we function well as a unified team.

- Make sure that you try to include every leader and not form cliques. Make it a goal to talk during camp to those leaders who you don't know well. Be supportive of all leaders. Take time to listen to each other. Treat each other with respect. Be tactful with one another. If there is a problem, work it out. Don't harbour a grudge. Don't gossip. Wear sunscreen. All very obvious I know but...
- At times camp can be extremely tiring, stressful and busy. It is particularly at these times that we need to be mindful of our own actions and attitudes. Don't forget to ask for timeout when needed!

Rules for Everyone

- No swearing fighting or name-calling.
- Shoes need to be worn at all times (except when trampolining or swimming)
- Trampoline with a leader present - No shoes - One person at a time.
- No fires without an OK
- No boys in girls' rooms and no girls in boys' rooms.

When You Suspect Problems At Home...

Unfortunately not all of the kids you encounter will be from a happy or safe home. On occasion you may suspect that some form of abuse has occurred. Whilst we don't want you to be analysing every kid in the camp looking for possible abuse it is important to be aware of some of the signs that may indicate this.

If you find reason to suspect problems, raise the matter with the Camp Director.

There are four main categories that abuse can be split into. They are *Physical, Emotional, Neglect, & Sexual*.

Physical: This is where the child has been subjected to physical violence.

Signs: Bruises, scars in unusual places or with strange explanations, cringing, unusually shaped burns (eg cigarette burns), or burns in unusual places, unusual choice of phrases, bullying, unusually dressed (eg a jumper on a hot day - used to cover embarrassing scars). Most scars are found between the knees and shoulders.

Emotional: This can be in the form of the withdrawing of love, name-calling, put-downs, verbal abuse, intimidation, and domestic violence.

Signs: Low self esteem, the child can display a very clingy, aggressive behaviour and may have an unusually strong reaction to two other people having an argument.

Neglect: The child is not properly cared for ie. Their basic human needs are not being met.

Signs: They hide food under their bed, low self-esteem, and isolation.

Sexual: This is where the child has been exposed inappropriately to things of a sexual nature.

Signs: Display too much explicit sexual knowledge for their age; inappropriately touch the leaders or other campers.

As we build relationships with the kids, they will come to learn to trust you. Sometimes a child will choose to confide in you about abuse issues. If you suspect a child is suffering from abuse it is very important to discuss it with the Camp Directors. Don't keep it to yourself. Our duty of care for the child dictates that it must be reported. The Camp Director and Robyn and Martin Reurich will then respond appropriately (this may mean reporting the matter to DoCS). Hearing these sort of things can be pretty horrific so it is important to spend some time debriefing and talking to the Camp Directors or Camp Parents. Don't isolate yourself. Admit that sometimes comments/situations can affect you. Ask yourself: What happened? What am I feeling? A sign that all is not right is if you find yourself avoiding that child. Ask for time out if you need it.

The following things need to be kept in mind when you suspect abuse:

1) If a child is telling you a secret, **DON'T TELL THEM YOU CAN KEEP THE SECRET**. Instead tell them it depends on what it is as to whether you can keep it or not. Don't worry if they decide to not tell you; 99% of the time they will confide in you anyway. Confidentiality does not include abuse secrets.

2) Don't pump the child for more information than they are willing to tell. **YOU ARE NOT AN INVESTIGATOR**, so do not investigate their story as this may

“contaminate” the child’s story for future professional investigation. Just pass your concern on to the camp director.

3) **DON’T TELL THE CHILD THAT YOU CAN FIX IT.** This could be a lie and out of your control. 6-12 year olds tend to think that adults are able to fix everything. A thoughtless promise could confirm to the child that all adults are not to be trusted.

4) If a child tells you about an abuse issue involving a parent or parents **DON’T CONTACT THE PARENT.** Once a parent knows their secret is out - they will usually manipulate the situation to take it underground again. And the cycle continues leaving DOCS, you and I powerless.

Christian Counselling Techniques

Active Listening

The following notes are some general observations about behaviour and change. If we can understand these ideas then we can cope better. Key word: *LISTEN*

The key to effective Christian Counselling is the ability to listen and hear out everything people have to say. When we show care and listen to kids it's like riding a wild pony. A child's story can take us many places we may not have expected (or wanted) to go. We need to stay on and let the pony get used to us so that we can figure out what to do. The basic idea is that if we listen there are some pretty obvious ideas that pop-up. Our task in Christian counselling is to help the child identify and tap into some ideas that maybe they haven't heard before. Give them some "What ifs?" It is inevitable that they will start negative. We must identify possible "what ifs" and help the child problem solve their issues. Look for resources that may be available to that child. We as leaders have at least two years more life experience than the kids at camp. Therefore: -

Listen to the child.

Clarify the child's story.

Then identify solutions if possible.

When actively listening to a child, it is important to give feedback as the child speaks. If you don't respond, it is harder for the child to share. When there is no response, the child asks themselves, "Do you care? How do they feel about me? Can I trust you with my story?" Therefore, ask clarifying questions such as: -

What

When

Who

NEVER ASK WHY!!!

Sit slightly forward, nod head, hands looser. Then ask impact questions:

How did it make you feel?

What did you think when...?

What did you do?

If we do not listen well: - A 7-11 year old who gets no feedback will push your limits to prove that you fit their worldview of uncaring adults. They will make you react in a way that shows that you really don't care.

What about a 12-17 year old? They will challenge you more on an intellectual level to push your buttons in order to make you react.

That means if we don't listen well, then we're going to cause problems for ourselves.

Holy Spirit

Why do kids talk to us? Because we all have the Holy Spirit and He shines out through us. Because of what we do, we are showing care and trust and so kids will come and share some more.

If kids don't want to talk to us then they will watch to see if we really care. They will tell us if they want to.

If we ask then they'll tell. Everyone has a story but not everyone is going to take a risk and tell that story. If you are interested then they will share.

Pace yourself. Be prepared to cover the tough stuff. God is in control and we need to trust Him.

Behaviour

All behaviour meets a need! Basic needs are: -

- Importance
- Security
- Predictability
- Love
- And fun.

Camp may shake their worldview. Therefore they will act up to make their world more secure. It is not personal - they are just worried.

"When a behaviour occurs it is due to the child's beliefs which determines their emotions which determines their behaviour."

Never shout at kids. The best thing you can do is help the kids settle down. Get across the message - it's ok and you're ok.

We can show kids that Jesus meets all of their needs all of the time.

Listen and show care - this shows the kids God's love. Never promise to keep secrets. Say "I can listen to you but if you are not safe then I need to get some help because you are too important."

Remember to debrief with Camp Directors or Parents. You don't need to go into detail but you should get together and pray for the kid.

If a kid unloads on you then ask the kid's permission to pray with them. This means that you show the kid another side of God.

If you need to do something else when a kid wants to unload, then don't blow the kid off. Tell them that you need to do something else, maybe get them to help you, give them a definite time when you can talk. Be sure to keep that time. Don't give in to their emotional taunts to get you to talk then. Kids need structure and security.

Camp Relationships

Here are some of the issues, concerns and questions discussed by the leaders concerning intimate relationships at camp. The following are some guidelines we came up with: -

Camper/Camper Relationships

- Leaders should not "gee up" camper relationships. This is not a part of our mission.
- The 6-inches of daylight rule is too severe but we cannot allow free for all.
- Firm rules regarding relationships will not be set at the beginning of camp. These are guidelines only and each occasion shall be dealt with individually as they arise.
- The rules of the camp shall be followed (eg. Stay in sight of a leader, safety issues, no guys / girls in opposite cabin etc.)
- Send campers to same sex leader to chat to.
- Do not encourage gossip.
- Question raised: How do we talk to campers about their relationship if we need to? How do we deal with same sex relationships appropriately?

Leader/Leader Relationships

- Leaders should approach the camp directors if there are concerns about other leaders relationships (Please don't gossip or gasbag).
- The main focus is the Mission Statement - seek first the kingdom of God.
- We should remain above reproach (for everything - not just relationships). Our relationships should be open and honest not secretive.
- Our relationships should model Christian relationships.
- Time can be set aside to be together. Talk to the Camp Director.
- Be accountable to another leader of the same sex - get prayer support.
- We need to work together as a team.

Camper/Leader Relationships

- Be accountable.
- Model positive relationships.
- There are issues of leadership confidentiality. There are some things that leaders should not pass on to campers even if they are boy/girlfriends.
- These relationships should not be formed during camp.

Relationship Guidelines

- Be open about the relationship.
- Be accountable to someone else of the same sex as yourself.

- Remember what we are at camp for.
- Be positive about relationships.
- Model Christian relationships.
- Abide by Camp Rules.
- Don't look to start a relationship during camp.

Final Thoughts...

Camp can be a really intense experience where all your relationships will change whether you want them to or not. You'll make very close friends because of the shared emotional experiences. It is important to remember then; it is not a good place to foster a new relationship. If you want to follow up that special guy or girl leader after camp go for it - you never know what may happen. Above all remember what you are at camp for - the kids.

How to find Fitzroy Falls Conference Centre

Fitzroy Falls Christian Conference Centre

71 Ryans Lane,
Fitzroy Falls, NSW, 2577

Phone: (02) 4886 4325

Fax: (02) 4886 4541

Email: ffcc@harboursat.com.au

Web Page: <http://www.fitzroyfallsconferencecentre.com.au/>

Breakaway Camp Web Page: <http://www.breakawaycamp.org.au/index.htm>