Volume 2

Partici-Paper

Number 11

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Community leadership is required to encourage and sustain participation

RECREATION INVERNESS COUNTY

Director's Desk

In the October issue of Partici-Paper I spoke on recreation delivery systems. Specifically I referred to two types of systems, the enabler approach and the operator approach. Within our own municipality we generally follow along the lines of an enabler but have taken over the last year and half some direct programming responsibilities.

This month I am going to speak on planning and the inherent problems involved in the development of an effective plan of action. A plan is a written document that identifies the facilities and services desired and stakes a course of action to follow what will meet these requirements.

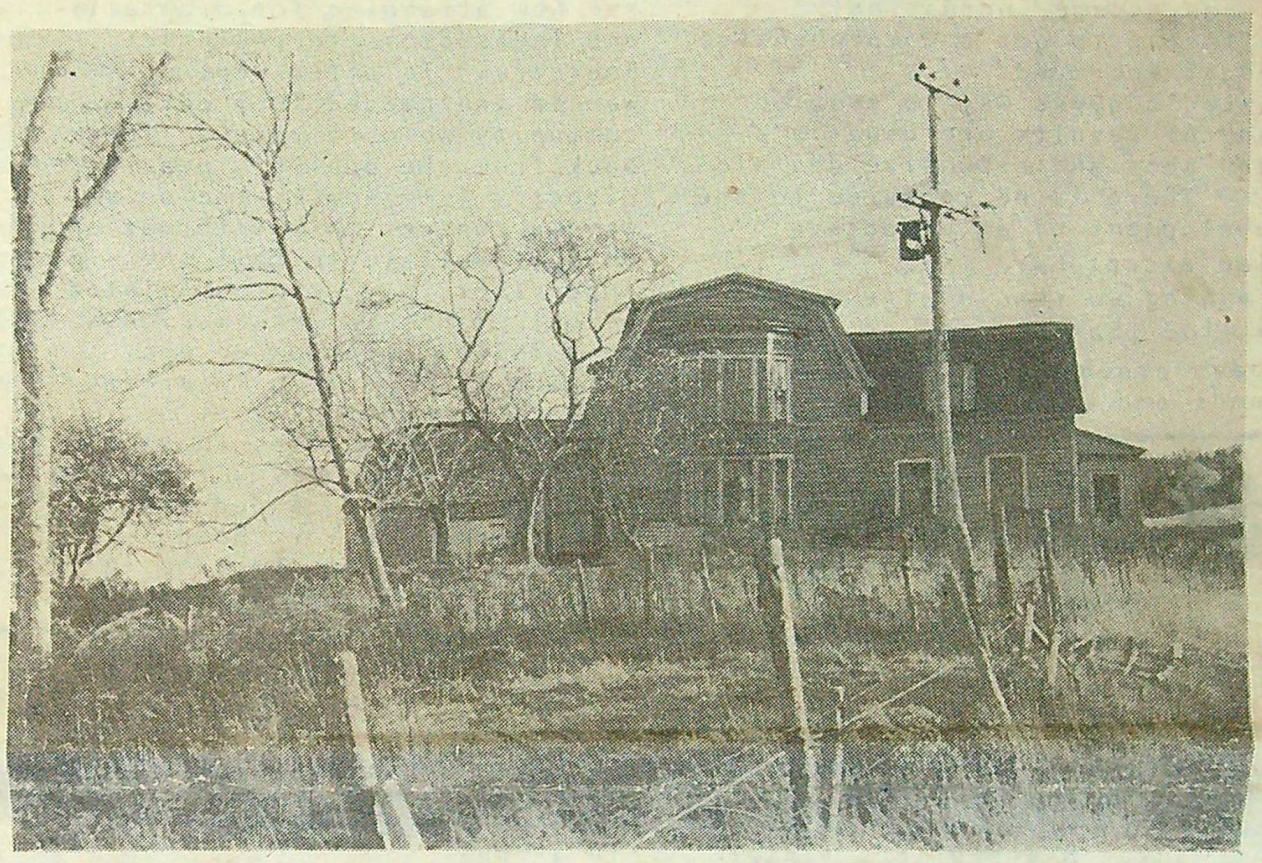
What impedes effective planning?

a) The Recreation Director spending alot of his/her time on immediate problems (i.e. programs, budgets etc.) and as a result not having sufficient time to plan five or ten years down the road.

b) The elected officials have the same problem as the recreation director in that they tend to try and accomplish the short-term goals as opposed to long-term goals.

c) The necessity for public input requires the surveying of individuals, public and private groups and organizations and quasi government agencies. It requires follow-up and reporting procedures which obviously results in added responsibility in trying to meet the mandate of public input.

What are the consequences of poor planning or lack of planning? The following list



Old home --(Mabou Area) broods silently in late autumn. What memories does it have of the generations of families that lived beneath its roof? Our ancestors' houses are physical reminders of our past.

photo: Bro. Paul Sterk

Creative Artisans Co-op

Over the past few years the art of hooking a rug has had a re-surgence and many people are beginning to do it as a pastime. However, in places such as Chéticamp rug hooking was a skill passed down through families.

Hooked rugs can be very simple or very complex and many rugs are a beautiful piece of art which most people would be proud to display in their homes. "Hooked rugs are made of narrow strips of woolen cloth drawn by a pointed hook through a canvas foundation on which a design is indicated."

Since the early 1920's, people in the Chéticamp area have been making rugs commercially. In 1963 a group of women joined together to form the Co-operative Artisanale de Chéticamp, Limitée. These people felt that by uniting a better quality rug would be produced and the sales would increase. Since that time the group has gone a long way.

The Co-operative owns a shop located in the business section of Chéticamp. In the shop one will find a wide array of hooked products including floor mats, hangings, chair seats and three-inch coasters. Rugs and other articles can be ordered to suit individual tastes.

The women in the co-op begin their work by first drawing a design on burlap. They take fine quality virgin wool and dye it to the color they desire. The wool is then hooked into the canvas using home made hooks as they find commercial hooks too coarse for the type of work they do.

Members of the Co-op have won prizes for their original designs. They take advantage of various exhibitions in Nova Scotia and other places in Canada to have their work judged.

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Director (cont'd)

may provide you with some insight.

a) It becomes difficult to establish priorities for action which cannot be contested.
b) It is impossible to interpret the needs of the public; are we offering the right services?
c) The problem of obtaining and maintaining commitment to community goals.
d) Insufficient information on which to base decisions related to need and priorities.
e) With mistakes in planning, it has became increasingly difficult to get a comprehensive budget approved.
f) Logic gives way to emotion and the results are usually a very poor and expensive decision.

There is no recourse to the development of an effective plan except hard work. But in planning we should always keep in mind that our long-term goals are based on community needs and what can be afforded.

Recreation Support Needed

At the present time Recreation programming is taking place in many communities throughout the county. Programs occurring, of which there are more than 25, are providing both a learning experience as well as weekly enjoyment for those who are taking them.

Through the help of our supervisors we hope to expand our list of communities and programs in 1982. Supervisors are now arranging for programs and instructors to begin in February. To offer what is wanted and needed in a particular community we must receive feedback from the public. Hearing directly from you is the only way we can get this information. Do not hesitate to call the supervisor in your area (listed below) with this information. In this way, we know we are serving the specific interests of each community.

Some communities in the county are presently without a supervisor. Included are: Whycocomagh and Port Hood. In order to initiate programs in these areas we need someone to assume the responsibility. If you are interested, or know someone who might be, let us know as soon as possible at 787-2274.

Supervisors we now have:
Glendale/West Bay Rd.-Joan MacDonald-625-0526
Port Hastings-Frances MacLean-625-2107
Judique-Theresa MacInnis-787-2475
Rita Warner-787-2676
Mabou-Marie MacDonald-945-2676
Inverness-Brenda Smith-258-3403
Belle Côte-Jean Bulner-235-2958
N.E. Margaree-David Paulen-248-2003
Margaree Forks-Willie Chisholm-248-2737
Pleasant Bay-Donald MacGregor - 224-2358
Creignish-Cathy MacDonald-625-2353

Programs can and are taking place in various facilities, including schools, halls, and homes. All monies raised through registration fees go toward payment of the instructor and rent of the facility. Because of this sufficient numbers must register before the program can pay for itself and become a reality. If you do have an interest in something that is offered or in a program you would like to see offered, let your supervisor or the Recreation office know as soon as possible.

4-H NEWS

WHAT IS 4-H?

This is a question that I am asked from time to time. Of course the 3000-plus young people (ages 9-21) and 500-plus adults who are members and leaders in Nova Scotia, and the many 4-H supporters (interested citizens and businesses) already know the answer to this question.

It is hard to explain just what 4-H is. The other day one of our first year leaders told me that the only way to find out what 4-H is, is to get involved and that he was still learning about the program. The 4-H motto "Learn to do by doing" certainly describes what 4-H is all about.

4-H is a nation-wide program which has its primary goal, the development of young people as individuals and as responsible membets of society.

4-H involves belonging to a club in your local community, where regular get-togethers are held. Many firendsh ps are made through participation in club community activities, sports and games, picnics and campouts, tours and exchanges. Leadership skills are developed through learning how to organize and carry out a meeting; taking part in our public speaking program; and by working on projects which members can choose individually from a wide selection.

In Canada, the 4-H program aims to help young people:
-Increase their knowledge and develop skills in subject matter areas which are of interest and value to the individual.
-Acquire a positive attitude towards learning.
-Develop the ability to make wise decisions.
-Learn how to work effectively in groups.
-Enlarge their horizons by participating in new experiences.
-Develop a sense of responsibility.
-Acquire leadership skills.

4-H has been operating in Nova Scotia since 1922, when the first club was organized in Heatherton, Antigonish County. Before 1957 clubs were known as Boys and Girls Clubs of Nova Scotia. Today 4-H is more youthful and spirited than ever before. The Provincial and County councils provide the means for direct youth and leaders involvement in programming and decision making. The N.S.D.A.M. sponsors 4-H here. The Department provides staff and resource material to assist the leaders and members with club work.

There are six 4-H regions in Nova Scotia. Cape Breton forms one of these regions. As the 4-H Representative in this region it is my job to help co-ordinate the program and provide resource material to the leaders and members here.

If you are involved in 4-H already, I am sure that you can easily list the benefits you receive from your involvement. If you aren't involved, but curious about 4-H, I welcome your interest and would be pleased to explain the program more fully to you. For information please write or phone me at: - P.O. Box 70, Mabou, Inv. Co., B0E 1X0.
Phone 945-2999 (2340)
360 Prince St. (Prov. Bldg.)
Sydney, N.S. B1P 5L1
Phone 539-5500.

CULTURE AND FITNESS NEWSLETTER

Municipal Department of Recreation Inverness County

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787-2278
Submissions to John Cotton or Betty Campbell

NEXT DEADLINE: Dec. 9

CANNERS and MARKETS ~

THE LIFE OF ONE OF OUR MOST POPULAR RESIDENTS

Have you ever wondered about the life cycle of the Homarus Americanus (the American Lobster)? Lobsters like many other invertebrates, or creatures without a backbone, go through a number of biologically different stages before reaching maturity.

In the summer months, lobster eggs are released by the female and are attached by a form of cement to the swimmerettes on the underside of her tail where they are buried for about 11 months to one year. By mid to late summer the eggs will hatch and the larvae are about 1/8 of an inch long.

After hatching, the lobsters go to the surface water on their own where they stay from 4 to 8 weeks and go through the illustrated stages one to four. This period in the life of a lobster is believed to be the age of the largest mortality as they are most vulunerable to natural predators, anywhere from 1 in 250 to 1 in 5000 will survive.

During stage four or about the age of 6 weeks the lobster returns to the bottom. When they settle there they pretty well disappear for about 2 to 3 years as very little is known about where they go (mud, gravel, or vegetation or bivalves). From this point on, they spend their life totally on the bottom. The lobsters once again begin to show up when they reach a length of about 2½ to three inches.

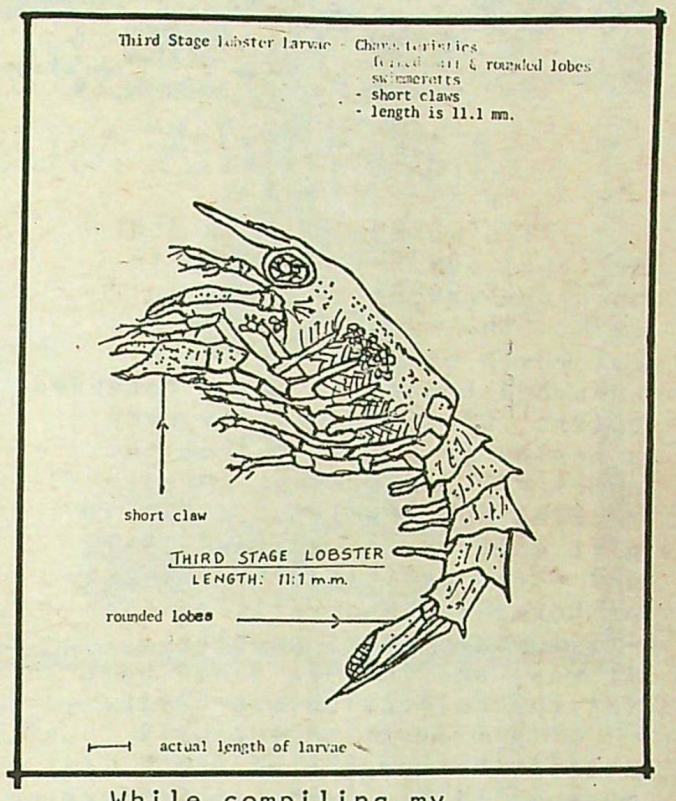
In the Northumberland Strait area lobsters reach legal size when their back shell length is 2½ inches. The total length of a canner lobster is 7 inches, and the market lobster is 8 inches in total length or 3 3/16 inches in shell length.

Lobsters grow only by molting; they shed their shell which splits and the lobster pulls his tail out, then the rest of his body out. The old shell remains intact and the bare lobster is very soft like jelly. The lobster then absorbs sea water and swells to a new size. Salt is deposited on the skin and the shell hardens; the claws, for example, will harden within a few days.

Market size lobsters go through the process about once a year; the canners once or twice a year. Molting frequency depends on a number of factors. As the lobster grows older and approaches maturity the frequency of molting decreases.

Water temperature is very important as the frequency of molting is higher for immature lobsters in warm waters; lobsters in the Gulf of St. Lawrency are matured at a small size. About ½ of lobsters are mature at about 3 inches-back shell length.

There are some people who think that the canner size is too small and the legal size should be longer. Due to the fact that lobsters shed their shell there is no way to age a lobster. You could take two lobsters, one which lives in cold water and one which lives in warm water, the warm water lobster could very easily be larger, but yet it could still be younger than the cold water lobster.



While compiling my information for this article I spoke with Greg Roach, a biologist working out of a field station in Isle Madame. Mr. Roach's subject is the lobster in their juvenille stages. Lobsters are raised through their early stages to stage four at a hatchery in Halifax. They are then sent to Isle Madame and planted in under water corals of various types. Thus the scientists are able to study their growth and behavior in a controlled enviornment.

Now that they have an idea of where the lobsters go, they are diving off the coast of Judique to see them in the wild. Greg Roach said that their research is coming along well.

Bonnie MacPhee

Hockey Parents Beware!

SPECTATOR'S CODE

- *REMEMBER THAT CHILDREN PLAY ORGANIZED SPORTS FOR THEIR OWN FUN. THEY ARE NOT THERE TO ENTERTAIN YOU, AND THEY ARE NOT MINIATURE PRO-ATHLETES.*
- *BE ON YOUR BEST BEHAVIOUR, DON'T USE PROFANE LANGUAGE OR HARASS PLAYERS, COACHES OR OFFICIALS.*
- *APPLAUD GOOD PLAYS BY YOUR OWN TEAM AND THE VISITING TEAM.*
- *SHOW RESPECT FOR YOUR TEAM'S OPPONENTS, WITHOUT THEM, THERE WOULD BE NO GAMES.*
- *NEVER RIDICULE OR SCOLD A CHILD FOR MAKING A MISTAKE DURING A COMPETITION.*
- *CONDEMN THE USE OF VIOLENCE IN ALL FORMS.*
- *RESPECT THE OFFICIALS' DECISIONS.*
- *ENCOURAGE PLAYERS ALWAYS TO PLAY ACCORDING TO THE RULES.*

- Courtesy of the Nova Scotia Hockey Association

Dear Ed ~

"Did I ever get a deal this past season! I signed my son up for hockey for less than $40. I didn't realize the fringe benefits that this included, and they threw in a coach for free.

Just imagine, it used to cost me one dollar an hour for babysitting and now I have four free hours a week to call my own. The coach provides the service for free.

I don't even have to worry about my son getting to early morning games after my partying the night before, because a call to the coach always ensures his getting a ride to the rink without me.

I sure don't have to worry about my son getting his skates tied, because if I don't bother taking him to the dressing room

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