

Sail Training Research Grant Reports 2018



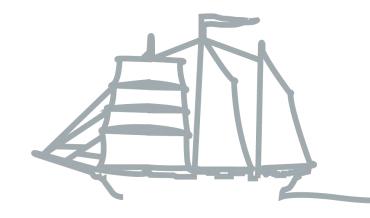
Wind, sails and young people: What does sail training do for youth?

Authors

Jim Macbeth, PhD Emeritus Professor, Murdoch University

Cheryl Jones, BA PhD Candidate, Murdoch University

Carol Shannon, BEc, MBA Leeuwin Ocean Adventure



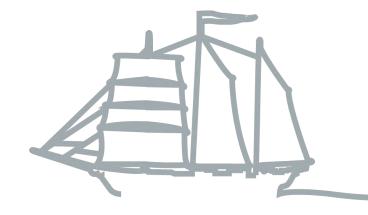


Leeuwin Ocean Adventure Foundation Limited

• A Western Australian charity established in 1984

Sail Training Ship Leeuwin II

- Purpose built sail training vessel, launched in 1986
- 40,000+ youth trainees
- Sail training voyages of 5-7 days





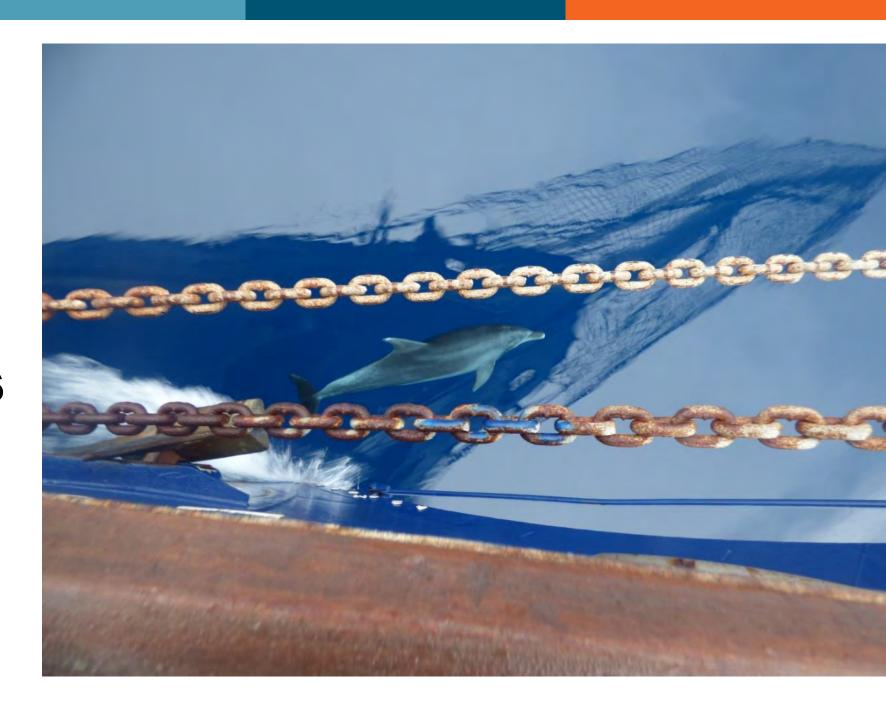
STS Leeuwin II





Research Aims



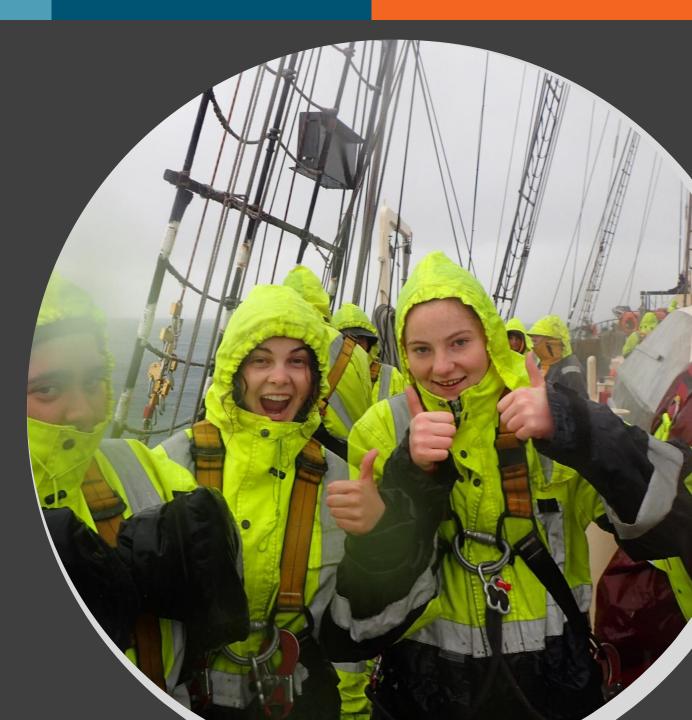




Research Design

Findings





Overall positive experience

"Before boarding I had no idea what to expect, and now finishing it I have come to realise that this experience will be one of the best experiences that I will have in my life."

17 y.o. female





Personal and Social Development

"I learnt that I can trust myself and see what I am capable of."

(14 y.o. female)





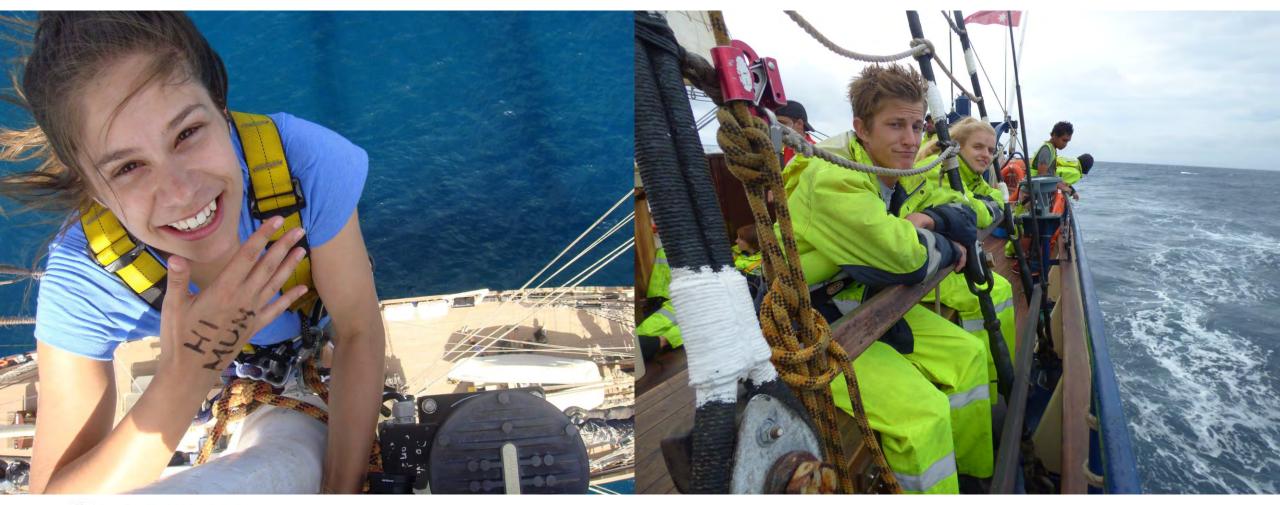




"It has really helped mould me into a better leader as well as a follower ... through the program I was exposed to challenging trials, environment and people of different walks of life. I've learned from all these factors that even minute gestures have lasting impact on people."

22 y.o. male

Challenges





Transferrable skills





Process Linkage

"This voyage to me was challenging in so many ways that *it has allowed me to see my strengths and weaknesses,* which I will go on to use and build on some I didn't realise I had and wasn't sure how to build my weaknesses into strengths. With this voyage I was given a really great watch leader who shed light onto these issues."

18 y.o female





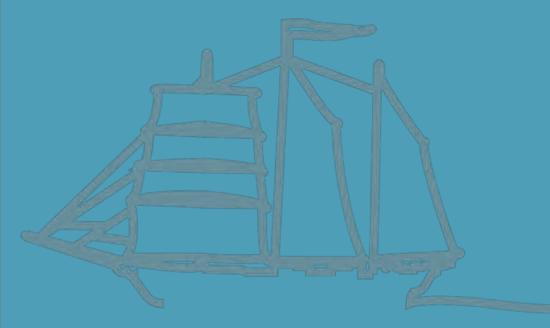
Attitudes towards the absence of screen time

1777

Discussion and ...

...conclusion





Thank you

Sail Training International

Research Team

Leeuwin Team, Trainees and Volunteers

SAILING THROUGH LIFE

Experiencing difference within mutuality on tall ships Montse Pijoan University of Barcelona-University of Aberdeen

RESEARCH GROUP

SAIL TRAINING CONFERENCE

ANTWERP 2019

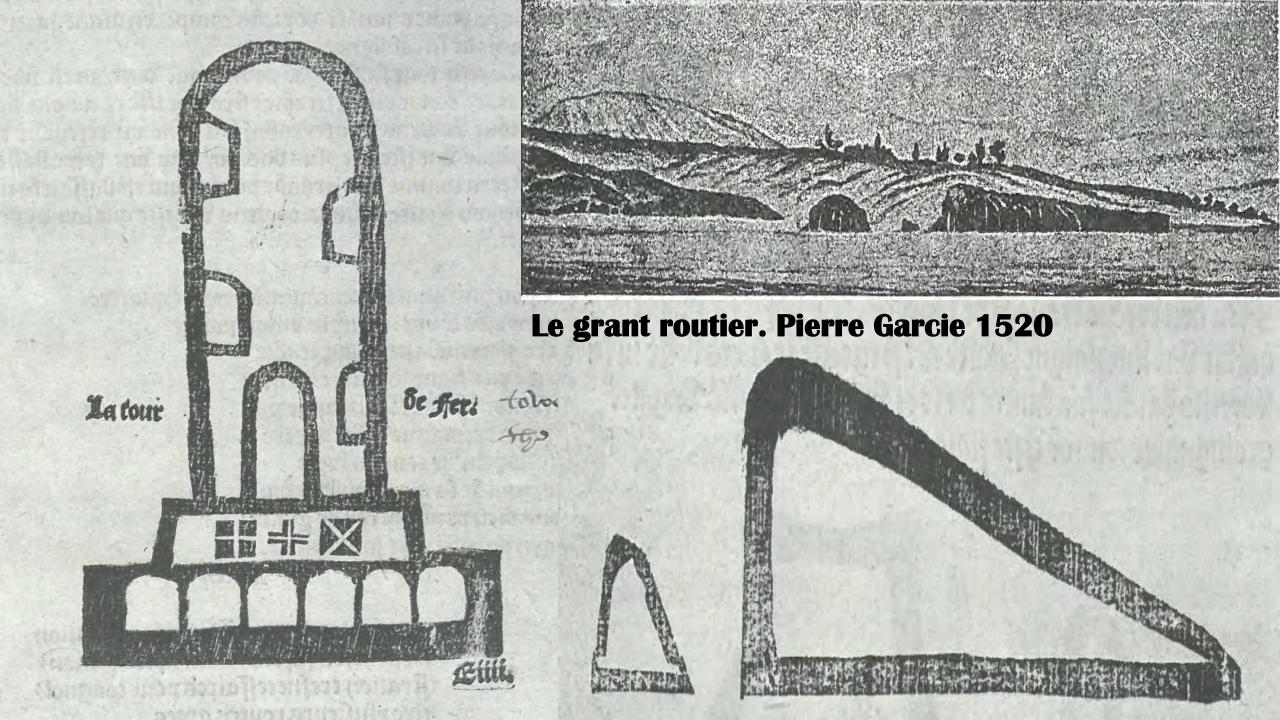
This study sets out to understand the experiences of young people as they undergo sail training aboard tall ships. It goes beyond current literature on the educational value of sail training by focusing on how youngsters actually experience sailing as a way of life.

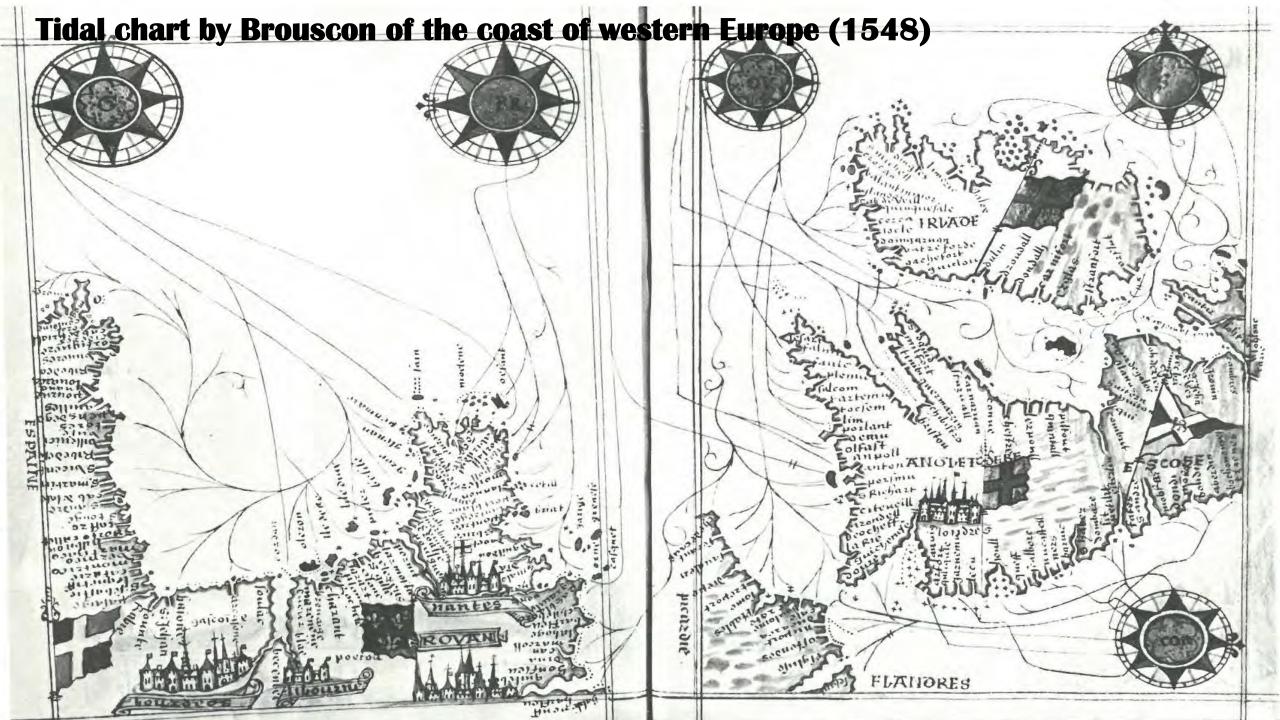
0





To follow the history of the maritime environment and its inhabitants reveals a complex set of skills not only for building the boat as a craft, but also for staying afloat once at sea.





THE SHETLAND NEWS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1948.

SAIL TRAINING



came to an end.

Letters to the Editor

SAIL TRAINING.

Sir,—The Norwegian Statsraad Lehmkuhl was a fine looking vessel from the onlookers' point of view, but is sail training really necessary for the seamen of today? Norway possesses what is probably the most modern fleet of notor ships afloat today.

If these boys serve as A.B.'s they will spend nost of the time with a paint brush, chipping ammer, or sooji-wad in their hand, if as mates hey will be using the best navigational instrunents that modern science can produce, and othing to do with sails.

Personally, I think that sail training is out f date, but I would like to hear others' views h the subject—I am etc.,

T. M. C. POLE.



100

Sailing on tall ships offers opportunities to become involved in this process in which, as in every society in past times, experts instruct novices in the course of working together.

The boat-craft as a shelter affording movement and perception is both a home in which to stay afloat on the waves and a calming of the wind that, thanks to the sails, provides the required energy to glide the hull over the water. The organisation on board, with the watch system or work shifts, seems simpler than life on land because one does not have to worry about anything other than the established routine.

However, since one follows the same daily routines, an awareness of environmental changes emerges with the perception of non-human phenomena like wind, dolphins, waves, clouds and so on.

Crew members become sensitised to the ocean environment, to the others and to themselves when responsibilities on board are shared day and night. At sea, the watch system leads to the development of a meshwork of relationships, described as a taskship, a creative and trustworthy bonding which lasts for the duration of the voyage.

ICOM

Optimal sailing is evidence of the quality of the relationships on board and vice versa, the quality of the relationships on board is shown through the best set of sails to get underway.

The mutuality on board allows crew members to develop a sense of who they are while in company of others.

AA

Attention at sea is existential, it is a matter of life and death, whereas on land it remains contingent on particular interests.

The wisdom and skills obtained in this ocean-sky world make the difference between an experience that is intentionally transformative for the young person undergoing it and a sailing experience that opens up to an understanding of life.

Questions:

If learning a craft is at every level a process that is both dynamic and responsive, involving a continual dialogue with one's environment. What are we talking about when we speak of wisdom and skills at sea?

Attention – Responsiveness – Mutuality – Correspondences – Trust

We get skilled and learn with all the practices on board, but what is it about? 'The ship is at every moment our skin, and because there are different personalities, the skin is diverse, but then the soul is just the same for all'. Sintija 2017.

When I referred that after setting habit or routine, attentionality to others, to the boat and to nonhuman phenomena emerges, I meant an awareness of feeling the others feeling oneself.

The skin of the boat is differentiated, not only for different crew members, but also by different skills to keep it afloat. All true craft is a way of telling.

As the etymology of the word skill indicates, with its roots in the Middle Low German Schillen, 'to make the difference', and in the Old Norse skilja, 'to divide, separate, distinguish, decide'.

Could the measure of enskilment lie in the distal extension of the mind, radiating outwards from its seat in the body?

Experiences can be programmed to reproduce the same piece.

But if the skin of the boat is an extension of its differentiated crew members and skills, one can truly be moved by the experience. When it happens like this, sailing becomes a unique experience for everyone rather than an educational programme.

Summary: 'Sailing as a way of understanding life'

- Sail training is rooted in the history of the maritime environment.
- The boat is a craft that shelters crew members in an open ocean-sky world.
- Attention at sea is existential whereas on land is contingent.
- Taskship in an animated world generates wisdom and skills at sea.
- Getting skilled within mutuality on board generates interstitial differentiation.

'Sailing as a way of understanding life'

Safe travels and fair winds!







