Eamon Hannan – Principal

Farewell to Bishop Brian
Last Friday night our students were involved in the farewell to Bishop Brian from the parishes of the Southern Cluster at St Patrick’s Hall. Our choir sang beautifully and our Christian Leadership Chair, Jenny Galea, gave a moving farewell speech.

On Monday Bishop Brian met with our Year 12 students and answered questions that they had prepared earlier. Jenny Galea farewelled Fr Brian on behalf of the students. The college captains then presented Fr Brian with a lino print created by Mr Tony Drury which has images of the buildings in the St Patrick’s precinct and our choir sang the Irish blessing.

School review and improvement
This week we welcome Ms Gail Cunningham (DCEO), Dr Jim Hanley (DCEO), Mr Nick Sculley (St Brendan’s College), Mrs Helen Howell (Emmaus College) and Mr Christian Taylor (Shalom College) who with Mr Michael McCusker (Assistant to the Director Northern Schools) are conducting the external evaluation of our School Review.

They will be interviewing staff, students, parents and community members on Wednesday and Thursday this week and presenting their findings to staff on Friday. We thank them for making time for us in their busy schedules to be part of our School Review.

Focus on study
The exam timetable for mid semester exams is on page 8 of this newsletter. This should highlight to students the need for a carefully constructed plan of attack to work their way through assignments that are now coming due and exams that will follow. Students need to look at all their commitments and make careful use of all of their time. Families need to support the students over the coming weeks to achieve their best.

Gonski review of Funding
In recent days there have been several announcements regarding funding for schools in Australia going forward. There is concern in the Catholic sector that our future funding of Catholic schools is at risk. There is a very useful video that the National Catholic Education Commission has put together regarding funding of Catholic schools. Overall Catholic schools are funded at a lower rate than all other school sectors and represent a significant saving to Australian taxpayers.

I encourage you to watch this video about funding and Catholic schools.
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xWyO-iaobfA&feature=youtu.be
Other inserts regarding the Gonski review are at the back of this newsletter on pages 18 - 23.

St Patrick’s Family
- Please pray for Mrs Bernadette Guthrie’s family as her mother in law Mrs Win Guthrie passed away recently. Win Guthrie had a long connection with the college and worked in our library for many years.
- Congratulations to Bethany Cordwell and Lauren Hunter who were involved in the Rotary Wearable Art Awards in Proserpine on the weekend. Story and picture page 7.
- Congratulations to Bradley Roper who was selected to attend the National Youth Science forum in January 2013.
- Congratulations to Dylan Arkoshy who was awarded First place and a gold medal in the Senior Novice Males section at the National Sport Aerobics held in Adelaide recently. Dylan now holds the Australian title for this division.

Sunday Readings
First Reading: Joshua 24:1-2, 15-18, “. . . it is the LORD our God who brought us and our fathers up from the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage...”. Psalm: Psalm 34:2-3, 16-21, “... The LORD is near to the broken-hearted, and saves the crushed in spirit...”. Second Reading: Ephesians 5:21-32 or 5:2, 25-32, “For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh.” Gospel: John 6:60-69: “This is why I told you that no one can come to me unless it is granted him by the Father.”
This coming Sunday (26 August) the Church will observe Refugee and Migrant Sunday. This is a celebration of the dignity of people who are refugees and migrants and the contribution they have made to life in Australia. Today on assembly we will have a prayer that celebrates refugees and migrants in Australia.

**The Historical View**

Immigration is an issue currently in the national spotlight. Since its founding, Australia has received immigrants from around the world who have found opportunity and safe haven in a new land. The labour, values, and beliefs of immigrants from throughout the world have transformed Australia from a loose group of colonies into a great democracy in the world today.

**The Catholic Vision**

The theme Pope Benedict the XVI has chosen to celebrate the week in the lead up to Sunday the 26th is, “Migrants and the New Evangelisation”. The theme gives us a chance to reflect on the many opportunities the global occurrence of migration holds for evangelisation and how it has impacted on Australia. We also take this opportunity to celebrate the wonderful contribution our brothers and sisters from all over the world have made to the Catholic Church in Australia. Some of us may be refugees and migrants, and most of us are the descendants of one or the other.

**Prayer for One Human Family**

God bless our eyes, that we may recognise injustice.

God bless our ears, that we may hear the cry of the stranger.

God bless our mouths, that we may speak words of welcome to newcomers.

God bless our shoulders, that we may bear the weight of struggling for justice.

God bless our hands, that we may work together with all people to establish peace.

God bless our feet, that we may walk in the footsteps of Christ.

God bless our hearts, that we may be transformed into witnesses of truth, justice and love.

And the blessing of God Almighty be upon you and all those whose lives you touch. Amen

**News from the Religion department**

This past weekend possibly marked Bishop Brian Heenan’s last pastoral visit to Mackay before his retirement. One of the highlights was a dinner on Friday evening with hundreds of people gathering from the southern cluster parishes to wish him well. Entertainment was provided by the St Patrick’s College choir who sang four wonderful pieces and Mercy College provided us with an enjoyable segment from their musical ‘Dear Edwina’. Bishop Brian also presided over the regional mass at St Patrick’s Church and was impressed with the music for mass that was provided by students and staff of St Patrick’s College.

The NET (National Evangelisation Team) who have been travelling around Australia running retreats also visited, with a few of the members joining with our music ministry students. After mass students from St Patrick’s and Holy Spirit Colleges were joined by staff, the NET members and Fr Andrew, enjoying a BBQ dinner prepared by staff and students and a retreat session run by the NET members. All who participated had an enjoyable time.

Bishop Brian and Fr Andrew joined staff members for a morning tea on Monday before having a Question and Answer session with the Year 12. Jennifer Galea (Christian Leadership Chair) gave a farewell speech on behalf of the college and our captains presented Bishop Brian with a gift from the school; a lino print depicting St Patrick’s Church and the College which was created by Mr Tony Druery (Art Teacher). As is the tradition at St Patrick’s whenever anybody leaves, we sang the Irish Blessing led by the year 12 choir members. We thank Bishop Brian for the dedication and passion he has shown whilst serving our Diocese.
**Edna Galvin – Assistant to the Principal: Curriculum**

**QCS**
With less than two weeks to go to the QCS Test, all students sitting the test need to ensure that they are well prepared. An instruction sheet from the Queensland Studies Authority was distributed to students last Thursday 16 August. If students do not follow these instructions they could have their result in the QCS Test withheld and they may be ineligible for an Overall Position (OP). Please note that if students are unwell on the day a special medical certificate is required to be completed by their doctor. This form may be collected from the college.

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**Bianca Johnston – Cultural Coordinator**

**Mackay Orchestras and Band Competition Results**
On the Saturday 18 August, students from the St Patrick’s Percussion Ensemble, Handbell Ensemble and the St Pats / Mercy College Stage Band competed in the Mackay Orchestras and Band Competition. The students involved in this event represented the college well and performed at a very high standard.

Congratulations to all the performers. The college ensembles were awarded:
- Percussion Ensemble – Silver Award
- Stage Band – Silver Award.
- Handbell Ensemble – Gold Award

The ensembles are now looking forward to performing in the upcoming local Mackay Eisteddfod in term 4.

**Bishop Brian’s Farewell**
Congratulations to the choral students who participated and performed for Bishop Brian Heenan last Friday night. The choir sang four pieces that took the listeners on a musical journey, a journey of reflection and celebration. The college choir would like to take this opportunity to wish Bishop Brian Heenan all the very best in his retirement.
Eisteddfod rehearsals:
Over the next few weeks the co-curricular groups will be busy preparing their items for the upcoming local Mackay Eisteddfod. It is important all students to attend EVERY scheduled rehearsal.

Mackay Orchestras and Band Competition pictures

Please find below the rehearsal schedule (Wednesday 22 August – Friday 31 August).

- Wednesday morning  7:15am   (All percussion members)
- Wednesday afternoon  3:00pm   (All handbell members)
- Thursday morning  7:00am   (All stage band members)
- Thursday lunch  12:50pm   (All FOLK Singers)
- Monday lunch  12:50pm   (All NOVELTY Students)
- Tuesday  7:00am   (All choir members)
- Tuesday lunch  12:50pm   (All NOVELTY Students)
- Wednesday  7:15am   All percussion members)
- Wednesday afternoon  3:00pm   (All handbell members are required)
- Thursday (stage band)  7:00am   Stage Band Rehearsal
- Thursday lunch  12:50pm   (All FOLK Singers)

Reminder: students will require the formal performance uniforms (all choir members MUST have their uniforms organised). Please note that there will be Eisteddfod rehearsals scheduled during the exam block. Please watch this space for the rehearsal schedule.

Eisteddfod Own Choice Material Reminder: (Music and Speech and Drama)
All own choice material must be submitted at the Eisteddfod office, Parish Hall, Corner Gordon and Wood Street from Monday 17 September to Saturday 22 September (9:00 am – 2:00 pm).

Competitors unable to submit Own choice material on these dates may forward their pieces by registered mail. No late own choice submissions will be accepted.

The College will submit all group entries; however individual performers must submit their own material. If you have any queries regarding this, please do not hesitate to see Mrs Johnston.
Brendon Brauer – Sport Coordinator

Mackay Rugby League Final
Despite putting in a gallant effort against Mackay High School in last week’s Mackay Open Boy’s Rugby League grand final, the St Pat’s boys were defeated 16 - 14. The game was extremely entertaining with Mackay High School coming back in the second half to claim the Terry Hayes Shield. Ross Bella led the forwards throughout the game and he was well supported by Scott Schulte who terrorised the opposition with his strong running game. The coaching staff was pleased with the boy’s effort despite making some uncharacteristic errors that allowed Mackay High to gain control of the match late in the second half. The college would like to congratulate Mr Maurie Fatnowna (Coach), Mr Ashley Montgomery (Manager) and their dedicated coaching staff who have played a large part in the team’s achievements throughout the 2012 season.

Touch Round 3
Congratulations to Mrs Brauer’s touch team: ‘The Babes’ who defeated Mirani High School 8-0 in the last round of the Mackay junior touch competition. Megan Brown was particularly impressive in this game as she showed some attacking flair that mesmerised both the opposition and her teammates. The girls are starting to gel as a team and if they can continue to develop their attacking patterns, they will be difficult to beat in this competition. Mr Druery’s team suffered their first defeat of the competition going down 5 - 4 to competition frontrunners, Mackay North High School. The Pussy Cats won’t be happy with this result and Mr Druery will no doubt be thinking of an inspirational address for next week’s game to hopefully return his team to the winners list.

National Hockey Titles
Year 11 students, Sean Gibbs and Cameron Forsyth have returned to Mackay with a bronze medal after representing Queensland at the 16 years National Hockey Championships in Hobart. The boys won their medal after defeating Victoria in the playoff for the bronze medal. Both boys played extremely well throughout the tournament with Sean being named as a shadow player for the Australian team that will travel to Germany for six weeks in March, 2013. Both boys should be very proud of their achievements throughout 2012.

Boys Soccer Report v Holly Spirit College
The St Patrick’s boys’ football (soccer) faced local rivals Holy Spirit College in their second game. Coach Joel was confident of the result and the ability of his squad and game debuts to many Year 11 boys. None of the debutants let down the faith their coach had placed in them. Jeffrey “Mr Calm” Fanning, Connor “Pommy” Poulston, Mori “The Hair” Amable, Riley “The Goat” Capra and Zekiel “Bust It” Franettovich all having solid first games.

Brayden “Handful” Bate and Damian “Springy” Van Der Berg dominated down the wings and created plenty of chances for the forward pairing of Walker and Berardi. The deadlock was not broken until Mori came on and scored with his first touch after some great build up work and play by Brayden Bates. St Pat’s continued to dominate and Cameron “The Enforcer” Stewart and Daniel “The Man” Macdonald ensured that all Holy Spirit attacks were quickly and efficiently stopped. Connor “Pommy” Poulston was switched to the right wing and Mori moved to centre midfield with great effect. St Pat’s dominance paid dividends near the end of the first half when “Springy” played an excellent one-two with Berardi and then coolly beat the keeper to make the score 2-0.
The boys were happy with their first half performance as was the coach. Joel reminded the players not to relax in the second half and to enjoy their football. This pep talk paid off instantly when Man-of-the-Match Damian “Springy” Van Der Berg made a superb goal for the ever effective “Harry “Fitzy” Fitzgerald, his first senior goal!

Unfortunately the boys then relaxed a little and experimented with different positions. They were made to pay for this when an error by Lachlan “The Mouth” Pierpoint led to Holy Spirit beating the lonely and under-used Thomas “The Cat” Allen.

Coach Joel was impressed by the performances of the new boys, most notably Mori “The Hair” Amable, Connor “Pommy” Poulston and Zekiel “Bust It” Franettovich. Man of the Match went to the clearly outstanding player of the game, Damian “Springy” Van Der Berg who scored, created, tackled, rose like a salmon and covered every inch of the pitch.

The last and final group game (after Pioneer forfeited the game) is against the very strong North Mackay State High School at their grounds. It will be a tough match for the two most fancied teams in the competition. Supporters are welcome.

**Important Dates**

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<td>August 28</td>
<td>Capricornia Track &amp; Field Trials (Mackay)</td>
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**Margaret Browne – Japanese tutor**

**Matsuura students visit**

This year 13 students and 3 adults from Matsuura visited Mackay for a week and some St Pat’s students were lucky enough to host a student. Our Matsuura friends met with our students studying Japanese on Thursday in Queens Park for activities and damper, and on Friday morning they visited St Pat’s. This was an awesome opportunity for our students of Japanese to practise their language skills and make friends. In five weeks a group of Mackay students will travel to Matsuura on the Council’s Sister City tour, and the St Patrick’s students on this tour are now looking forward to this opportunity to see their new friends again. I was so proud of how kindly and thoughtfully our students treated the Matsuura students, and Arigatou to all students and families involved in this exchange. Arigatou also to our Administration team and teachers who encourage and support this program.
2012 ROTARY WEARABLE ART AWARDS

The annual Rotary Wearable Art Awards at the Whitsunday Reef Festival were again a great success attracting an appreciative audience and participants from Grade Three to Grade Eleven. The strong culture of creativity in the Whitsunday – Mackay region was reflected in the colourful and innovative student creations – with entrants from Proserpine High, Cannonvale Primary, St. Catherine’s, Whitsunday Christian College, Mackay North State High and St. Patrick’s, Mackay.

St Patrick’s College was proudly represented by designer Bethany Cordwell and her model Lauren Hunter. Bethany won third place in Year 11 with her stylish rope and wire creation ‘Roped into Sailing’ which also won the Outstanding Creativity Award. The students first entered their creations in their age categories, with nineteen entries in four categories. This was followed by the popular Cruising the Whitsundays category, introduced this year to encourage the entrants to interpret the essence of Whitsunday life, and attracting eight entries.

The Rotary Club of Airlie Beach generously sponsored the event again as part of their comprehensive youth initiatives program – and twenty two cash prizes were awarded to the motivated entrants. The special award for Outstanding Creativity went to Bethany Cordwell of St. Patrick’s College; the Innovative Workmanship Award went to Samantha Cridland of Mackay North State High and the Cruising the Whitsundays Award was won by Lauren Teys of Proserpine State High.

CELEBRATIONS FOR THE RESTORATION OF SAINT JOSEPH’S CATHEDRAL 1-2 SEPTEMBER, 2012

PROGRAMME

Bishop Brian Heenan warmly invites teachers, staff, students and their families to attend all, or some of the forthcoming celebrations to mark the restoration of our beautiful St. Joseph’s Cathedral

Saturday: 1 September 2012
Tours of Cathedral: 11.00a.m, 12 noon, 1.00p.m, 2.00p.m, 3.00p.m
Picnic Lunch in the grounds of the Cathedral (BYO)
Entertainment throughout the afternoon
5.00p.m. BBQ Dinner (supplied)
7.00p.m. – 8.30p.m. Sacred Concert in the Cathedral
8.30p.m. Wine and cheese supper (supplied)

SUNDAY: 2 September 2012
10.00 a.m. Celebration of Eucharist in the Cathedral
Followed by lunch in the grounds of the Cathedral (supplied)

Everyone is welcome!
**Term 3 2012 Year 11 & 12 Exam Timetable**

Students are asked to note the exam timetable below and see Mr Gibbs for alternative times if they have an exam clash. All students are required to be in attendance at least 15 minutes before the start of the exam with all materials. All students are required in formal uniform. Exam materials must be in a clear plastic container.

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Bob Dylan is one of the most influential figures of the 20th century, musically and culturally. Bob Dylan was born "Robert Allen Zimmerman" in Minnesota in 1941. Dylan was included in the Time 100: The Most Important People of the Century where he was called "master poet, caustic social critic and intrepid, guiding spirit of the counterculture generation". President Barack Obama said of Dylan in 2012, "There is not a bigger giant in the history of American music." Biographer Howard Sounes placed him among the most exalted company when he said, "There are giant figures in art who are sublime—Mozart, Picasso, Frank Lloyd Wright, Shakespeare, Dickens. Dylan ranks alongside these artists." Rolling Stone magazine ranked Dylan at Number Two in their 2011 list of "100 Greatest Artists" of all time.

Dylan added increasingly sophisticated lyrical techniques to the folk music of the early 1960s, infusing it "with the intellectualism of classic literature and poetry". Paul Simon suggested that Dylan's early compositions virtually took over the folk genre: "[Dylan's] early songs were very rich ... with strong melodies.'Blowin' in the Wind' has a really strong melody. He so enlarged himself through the folk background that he incorporated it for a while. He defined the genre for a while." When Dylan made his move from acoustic music to a rock backing, the mix became more complex. For many critics, Dylan's greatest achievement was the cultural synthesis exemplified by his mid-1960s trilogy of albums—Bringing It All Back Home, Highway 61 Revisited and Blonde on Blonde. In Mike Marqusee's words: "Between late 1964 and the summer of 1966, Dylan created a body of work that remains unique. Drawing on folk, blues, country, R&B, rock’n’roll, gospel, British beat, symbolist, modernist and Beat poetry, surrealism and Dada, advertising jargon and social commentary, Fellini and Mad magazine, he forged a coherent and original artistic voice and vision. The beauty of these albums retains the power to shock and console."

One legacy of Dylan's verbal sophistication was the increasing attention paid by literary critics to his lyrics. Professor Christopher Ricks published a 500-page analysis of Dylan's work, placing him in the context of Eliot, Keats and Tennyson, and claiming that Dylan was a poet worthy of the same close analysis. Former British poet laureate, Sir Andrew Motion, argued that Dylan's lyrics should be studied in schools. Since 1996, academics have lobbied the Swedish Academy to award Dylan the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Dylan's voice was, in some ways, as startling as his lyrics. David Bowie, in his tribute, "Song for Bob Dylan", described Dylan's singing as "a voice like sand and glue". Dylan's influence has been felt in several musical genres. As Edna Gundersen stated in USA Today: "Dylan's musical DNA has informed nearly every simple twist of pop since 1962."

If Bob Dylan's legacy in the 1960s was seen as bringing intellectual ambition to popular music, now that he has passed the age of 70, he has been described as a figure who has greatly expanded the folk culture from which he initially emerged. As J. Hoberman wrote in The Village Voice, "Elvis might never have been born, but someone else would surely have brought the world rock 'n' roll. No such logic accounts for Bob Dylan. No iron law of history demanded that a would-be Elvis from Hibbing, Minnesota, would swerve through the Greenwich Village folk revival to become the world's first and greatest rock 'n' roll beatnik bard and then—having achieved fame and adoration beyond reckoning—vanish into a folk tradition of his own making."
HISTORY

Winston Churchill

‘Continuous effort - not strength or intelligence - is the key to unlocking our potential.’
‘If you’re going through hell, keep going.’

Churchill in a classic pose, German bombers over London during the Blitz, London burns

Historian John Keegan said that the political history of the 20th century can be written as the biographies of six men: Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, Mao Zedong, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. The first four were totalitarians who made or used revolutions to create monstrous dictatorships. Roosevelt and Churchill differed from them in being democrats. And Churchill differed from Roosevelt, while both were war leaders, Churchill was uniquely stirred by the challenge of war and found his fulfillment in leading the democracies to victory.

Politics consumed him. Churchill entered the British Parliament in 1901 at age 26. He became Home Secretary in 1910 and First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911. Thus it was as political head of the Royal Navy at the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 that he stepped onto the world stage. Frustrated by the stalemate that soon developed in Belgium and France, he initiated the Allies’ only major effort to outflank the Germans on the Western Front by sending the navy, and later a large force of the army, to the Mediterranean. At Gallipoli in 1915, this Anglo-French-ANZAC force struggled to break the defenses that blocked access to the Black Sea. It was a heroic failure that forced Churchill’s resignation and led to his political eclipse. It was effectively to last nearly 25 years.

Churchill was truly a democrat, and as such he was disgusted by the decline of desirability of totalitarian systems in Europe in the 1930’s. In 1935 he warned the House of Commons of the importance not only of “self-preservation but also of the human and the world cause of the preservation of free governments and of Western civilization against the ever advancing sources of authority and despotism.” By encouraging anti-Nazi policies in his wilderness years between 1933 and 1939, he ensured that when the moment of final confrontation between Britain and Hitler came in 1940, he stood out as the one man in whom the nation could place its trust. He had rejected the prewar policies of the British Prime Ministers Baldwin and Chamberlain who had attempted to accommodate the demands for territory that Hitler had been making. When Chamberlain lost the confidence of Parliament, Churchill was installed in the premiership. Following the total defeat of France at the hands of the Nazis, Britain truly, in his words, "stood alone." It had no substantial allies and, for much of 1940, lay under threat of German invasion and under constant German air attack. He nevertheless refused Hitler’s offers of peace, organized a successful air defense that led to the victory of the Battle of Britain.

From the outset of his premiership, Churchill, half American by birth, had rested his hope of ultimate victory in U.S. intervention. He had established a personal relationship with President Roosevelt that he hoped would flower into a war-winning alliance. Roosevelt’s reluctance to commit the U.S. beyond an association “short of war” did not dent his optimism. He always hoped events would work his way. The decision by Japan, Hitler’s ally, to attack the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, justified his hopes. That evening he confided to himself, ”So we had won after all." America’s entry into the Second World War marked the high point of Churchill’s statesmanship. Britain, demographically, industrially and financially, had entered the war weaker than either of its eventual allies, the Soviet Union and the U.S. Defeats in 1940 had weakened it further, as had the liquidation of its international investments to fund its early war efforts. During 1942, the prestige Britain had won as Hitler’s only enemy allowed Churchill to sustain parity of leadership in the anti-Nazi alliance with Roosevelt and Stalin.

Shortly after the war he suffered the domestic humiliation of losing the general election and with it the premiership. He was to return to power in 1951 and remain until April 1955, when ill health and visibly failing powers caused him to resign. It would have been kinder to his reputation had he not returned. He was not an effective peacetime Prime Minister. His name had been made, and he stood unchallengable, as the greatest of all Britain’s war leaders. It was not only his own country, though, that owed him a debt. So too did the world of free men and women to whom he had made a constant and inclusive appeal in his magnificent speeches from embattled Britain in 1940 and 1941. Churchill did not merely hate tyranny, he despised it. The contempt he breathed for dictators strengthened the West’s faith in the moral superiority of democracy and the inevitability of its triumph.
The Church of Scientology was founded in 1954 by L. Ron Hubbard, (above right) a former science fiction writer. It is perhaps best known for its celebrity adherents, among them Tom Cruise and John Travolta. Katie Holmes’ recent split from Tom Cruise has brought Scientology back into the public eye.

Time Magazine’s May Edition in 1991 had the following to say: The Church of Scientology, started by science-fiction writer L. Ron Hubbard to "clear" people of unhappiness, portrays itself as a religion. In reality the church is a hugely profitable global racket that survives by intimidating members and critics in a Mafia-like manner. At times during the past decade, prosecutions against Scientology seemed to be curbing its menace. Eleven top Scientologists, including Hubbard's wife, were sent to prison in the early 1980s for infiltrating, burglarizing and wiretapping more than 100 private and government agencies in attempts to block their investigations. In recent years hundreds of longtime Scientology adherents — many charging that they were mentally or physically abused — have quit the church and criticized it at their own risk. Some have sued the church and won; others have settled for amounts in excess of $500,000. In various cases judges have labelled the church "schizophrenic and paranoid" and "corrupt, sinister and dangerous. Yet the outrage and litigation have failed to squelch Scientology. The group, which boasts 700 centres in 65 countries, threatens to become more insidious and pervasive than ever. Scientology is trying to go mainstream, a strategy that has sparked a renewed law-enforcement campaign against the church. Many of the group’s followers have been accused of committing financial scams, while the church is busy attracting the unwary through a wide array of front groups in such businesses as publishing, consulting, health care and even remedial education.

Scientology devotes vast resources to squelching its critics. Since 1986 Hubbard and his church have been the subject of four unfriendly books, all released by small yet courageous publishers. In each case, the writers have been badgered and heavily sued. One of Hubbard's policies was that all perceived enemies are "fair game" and subject to being "tricked, sued or lied to or destroyed." Those who criticize the church — journalists, doctors, lawyers and even judges — often find themselves engulfed in litigation, stalked by private eyes, framed for fictional crimes, beaten up or threatened with death.

While recognized as a religion in Australia, South Africa and the US, other countries, notably Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Belgium and the United Kingdom, refuse to grant Scientology religious recognition.

Basic Beliefs: Every person possesses an immortal soul known as a thetan, which passes from body to body and life to life through a system of reincarnation. Each thetan is inherently good and gifted with unlimited capabilities. When a person experiences a traumatic event, the reactive mind forms a mental image picture of the event, including all perceptions and experiences relating to the event. These mental image pictures, or engrams, are retained for life and also from past lives even when the person no longer has a conscious memory of the incident. Engrams plague their host, causing misery, diminishing ability, and generally corrupting the thetan into something less good than its original form. Scientologists who are rid of all engrams are known as Clear. Not only is the subject no longer subject to the limitations imposed by engrams, but also the reactive mind has been neutralized and will no longer form new engrams. When one learns to how to fully utilize the capabilities ultimately inherent in all thetans, he or she is known as an Operating Thetan, or OT. OTs function in a state not limited by physical form or the physical universe. Thus, an OT “is able to control matter, energy, space and time rather than being controlled by these things,” according to the Church of Scientology’s official website. Auditing is a central practice in Scientology through which a practitioner is cleared of negative influences known as engrams in order to heighten spiritual awareness and access currently untapped potential.
So influential was John Maynard Keynes (above left) in the middle third of the twentieth century that an entire school of modern economic thought bears his name. Many of his ideas were revolutionary; almost all were controversial. Keynesian economics serves as a sort of yardstick that can define virtually all economists who came after him.

He is considered one of the major economists of the 20th century. In his times, he quarreled with laissez-faire economic policies. ‘Laissez-faire’ is a term that describes an economy that is left completely free of government control or interference – in other words ‘pure’ capitalism. Laissez-faire capitalism is the very opposite of communism. The latter is a style of thinking that results in the government controlling all aspects of the economy. In the 1930’s, capitalism almost collapsed as a result of the Great Depression which started in the United States and spread throughout the world. Many believed that if left alone, the capitalist economy would somehow fix itself. The US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt felt he had to do something to alleviate the suffering of the population, but this ran contrary to conventional thinking. He introduced what came to be known as ‘The New Deal’ – a revolution in American thinking. He was helped by the writing and thinking of John Maynard Keynes whose basic question was: How do rational people behave under conditions of uncertainty? The answer he gave was profound and extends far beyond economics. People fall back on “conventions,” which give them the assurance that they are doing the right thing. The chief of these are the assumptions that the future will be like the past. Above all, we run with the crowd.

Keynes’s General Theory revolutionized the way economists think about economics. It was groundbreaking in several ways, because it showed that full employment could be maintained only with the help of government spending. This was seen as a betrayal of capitalism.

Why shouldn’t government, thought Keynes, fill the shoes of business by investing in public works and hiring the unemployed? The General Theory advocated deficit spending (this means borrowing money in order to spend it) during economic downturns to maintain full employment. Keynes’s conclusion initially met with opposition. At the time, balanced budgets were standard practice with the government. But the idea soon took hold and the U.S. government put people back to work on public works projects. Of course, once policymakers had taken deficit spending to heart, they did not let it go.

Keynes was a strong advocate of free markets driven by private self-interest, but he believed that it is foolhardy to allow markets the freedom to ravage an entire economy. Instead he held that governments should intervene as prudent and necessary to ward off recessions, curb excessive inflation, or restore economic vitality. The Keynesian response to a recession or depression is government action designed to encourage spending and discourage saving, and a key component is that the government’s central bank should lower interest rates when prices are too high and raise interest rates when prices fall. His advice to the British and American governments called for a massive public works program to emerge from the depths of the Depression, and he endorsed deficit spending as a response to recessions, a stance that still aggravates fiscal conservatives who insist on balanced budgets.

Keynes’s prescriptions were guided by his conception of money, which plays a disturbing role in his economics. Most economists have seen money simply as a means of payment, an improvement on barter. Why, he asked, should anyone outside a lunatic asylum wish to “hold” money? The answer he gave was that “holding” money was a way of postponing transactions. The “desire to hold money as a store of wealth is a barometer of the degree of our distrust of our own calculations and conventions concerning the future.

This, in a nutshell, was Keynes’s economics. His purpose, as he saw it, was not to destroy capitalism but to save it from itself.
PERFORMING ARTS
Geoffrey Rush

Geoffrey Roy Rush (1951-), actor and movie producer is Australian of the year for 2012. He is one of the few people who have won the ‘Triple Crown of Acting’: an Academy Award, A Tony Award and an Emmy Award.

Born in Toowoomba and raised in Brisbane, Rush attended Everton Park High School and debuted on stage at age 20 in Wrong side of the Moon with the Queensland Theatre Company. He continued with repertory stage performances as both actor and director with Queensland and then with the South Australian Theatre Company.

His first film role was in 1981’s Hoodwink and then performed in a movie production of Twelfth Night as Sir Andrew Aguecheek. However, his most significant film role was as the dysfunctional piano prodigy David Helfgott in Shine (1996). This performance won him an Oscar, Golden Globe, British Film Award and Australian Film Institute Award.

Shine also placed him on the Hollywood “A” list. His greatest performing quality is his versatility. His average looks are supported by a charming and confident demeanour which allows him almost chameleon-like qualities. For example, he received an Oscar nomination for his performance as the Marquis de Sade in Quills (2000) and also plays with deft exaggeration Captain Hector Barbossa in the Pirates of the Caribbean series opposite Johnny Depp.

His most recent notable performance was the movie ‘The King’s Speech’ in which he played the role of Lionel Logue, a wildly eccentric Australian speech therapist who made it possible for King George VI (father of Queen Elizabeth II) to go on radio in 1939 to rally his subjects to support the declaration of war on Germany.

An insight into the man can be gained from an extract from his Australian of the year acceptance speech in which he said: ‘The one that I don’t want to wear immediately is the dunce’s cap that says suddenly because I’m Australian of the Year, I have the licence to pontificate on everything.’

SCIENCE
The Greenhouse Effect

We have all heard of the Greenhouse effect and its negative impact on Global Warming. However, the reality is that we can’t live without it. Life on earth depends on energy from the sun. About 30 % of the sunlight that beams toward Earth is deflected by the outer atmosphere and scattered back into space. The rest reaches the planet’s surface and is reflected upward again as infrared radiation.

The heat caused by infrared radiation is absorbed by ‘greenhouse gases’ such as water vapour, carbon dioxide, ozone and methane, which slows its escape from the atmosphere. In other words, greenhouse gases act as a type of warm-air blanket around the planet. Without this greenhouse effect, earth would be far too cold to sustain our present ecosystems.

The problem is that there can be too much of a good thing. When the natural process of warming is distorted by an excess of man-made greenhouse gases the average temperatures rises and the climate can be affected.

Human activities that contribute to the buildup of greenhouse gases include burning fossil fuels such as coal gas and oil, factories which produce long-lasting industrial gases and deforestation. Because trees use carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas) and give off oxygen, large forests are often referred to as the ‘lungs’ of the world. Therefore the destruction of rainforests in particular impairs the world’s ability to process greenhouse gases.
Obviously, population growth is also an issue because the more people there are, the more fuel is burnt.

The IPCC (International Panel on Climate Change) currently advise that the earth’s average temperature is rising at an abnormal rate and that sea levels are predicted to rise.

Not everyone agrees
While the majority of mainstream scientists agree that climate change is a serious problem, there is a significant number who disagree. They cite natural fluctuation in climate and inconsistencies in the ways temperature is being measured as two major reasons to ignore climate change warnings.

There are also suggestions that the whole global warming issue is a gigantic hoax.

LITERATURE

John Marsden

John Marsden (1950-) is one of Australia’s most well-known authors. Born in Victoria, he attended many primary schools and began reading widely from an early age. His teachers in year 4 and 6 encouraged him to write, and he decided at the age of nine that he wanted to be an author.

However, he first looked to establish a career in law, probably because few Australian authors can write as a full-time occupation. After graduating from The King’s School Parramatta, he began studying law at the University of Sydney, but soon dropped out.

At 28 he began a teaching course and at the same time reawakened his interest in writing. His first book was So Much to Tell You (1987). A string of huge hits followed, highlighted by the Tomorrow series. (Tomorrow when the War Began is the first book), and The Ellie Chronicles.

John Marsden has now sold more than two and a half million books in Australia alone, and is also an international best seller. His Tomorrow series is almost a ‘must read’ for Australian adolescents as it is uniquely Australian in its style and background. It is about a group of adolescents who go camping for a weekend in a remote valley called Hell. When they return they find that Australia has been invaded by an unnamed Asian nation and that their parents have been interned. Consequently the storyline follows the development of the group into an effective guerrilla force while also examining the web of adolescent relationships. Tomorrow When the War Began has been made into a movie.

Marsden continues to be interested in education and in 1998 bought the Tye Estate 850 acres of natural bush on the Northern edge of Melbourne to run writer’s courses. In 2006 he started his own P-8 school Candlebark. It has a four year waiting list.

Link for electronic copy of Knowledge Project Cross Word

ACROSS

2 The Great ___ occurred when capitalism almost collapsed in the 1930s.
4 British prime minister who was uniquely stirred by the challenge of war and found his fulfillment in leading the democracies of the world to victory.
6 An heroic failure on a Anglo-French-ANZAC force at this place led to Churchill’s resignation and to his political eclipse which lasted for nearly 25 years.
8 Churchill was half ___ by birth.
9 Keynes was a strong advocate of ___ markets driven by self-interest.
10 ___-faire is an economy completely free of government control or influence.
11 ___ in the Wind was an early folk song by Bob Dylan.
14 Dylan’s legacy to the sixties was seen as bringing ___ ambition to popular music.
16 Bob Dylan’s name at birth.
19 Immortal soul according to scientologists.
20 Dylan’s voice has been described by Bowie as “like sand and ___.”

DOWN

1 The current Australian of the year played the part of Lionel ___ a speech therapist in ‘The King’s Speech’.
2 In General Theory of economics ___ spending (borrowing by governments in order to spend money) is advocated during economic downturns.
3 Mental images from traumatic experiences in this life or past lives according to scientologists.
4 P-8 School founded by a prominent Australian Author of the Tomorrow Series.
5 The actor who played David ___ in Shine (1998) won an Oscar for his performance.
7 Leading economist of the middle third of the twentieth century.
11 ___ fossil fuels contributes to the build-up of greenhouse gases.
12 Church founded by L Ron Hubbard.
13 Churchill did not merely hate tyranny he ___ it.
16 Australian author of the “Tomorrow” series.
17 Geoffrey ___ is an actor and movie producer who is Australian of the Year in 2012.
18 Greenhouse gases act as a kind of ___-air blanket around the world.
Solution to Week 17 Crossword

Knowledge Project Week 17
St Patrick's College

Solution:

C O M M I T T E E
S E N S O R I M O T O R
C R E A T E
D I R E N T
P I A G E T
E Q U A L
G U R D W A R A
S T E N C I L
H A N D
O N
K U N
U R
G O O D B E N
G O B I N D
T O B I C
P R I E S T S
O N
B E A T L E S
C N
M R
M U R D E R E D
L O
O N
P O T
T W O
B C
O P E N
A R
U N
L I T
F U E L
M E T A L
R E F R I G E R A T I O N
K A
M O T T I L
G U R D W A R A
L M U R D E R E D
2012 MACKAY CATHOLIC SCHOOL’S

Spring Race Day

22 September 2012
1 pm – 5 pm
Ooralea Racecourse
Peak Downs Highway, Ooralea

Marquee Ticket – $50

Includes
Racecourse entry • Marquee entry
Glass of Champagne on arrival
Food • Live entertainment • Fashions on the Field
Lucky door prize
AND A GREAT TIME!

Tickets available from 16 July via the following schools –

Mackillop Catholic Primary 4955 3600
St Francis Xavier Catholic School 4951 1861
Emmanuel Catholic Primary School 4942 5999
St Joseph’s Catholic Primary School 4957 3355
St Anne’s Catholic Primary School 4956 1534
St Mary’s Catholic Primary School 4951 1743
St John’s Catholic Primary School 4959 2445
St Patrick’s College 4944 7200
Holy Spirit College 4969 2600
Mercy College Mackay 4969 4199

or AT THE GATE

Join in the celebrations of the official opening of Mackay’s Ooralea Race Track!
School Funding

The Australian government is currently reviewing funding for all schools and it is likely that the government will propose new funding arrangements that will be debated in the Federal Parliament sometime later this year.

These new arrangements could have significant consequences for the funding received by our school. I believe it is vital that you are aware of the facts about school funding. You need to be able to actively defend the right of our school to the government funding it needs to continue to offer a quality education it does, while keeping our fees as low as possible.

There has already been a lot of misinformation about school funding in the media. In particular, claims have been made that Catholic and other non-government schools receive more funding than State schools. These claims are simply wrong. Students in Catholic schools receive only three quarters of the government funding given to students in government schools.

Over the coming months, I will provide you with more detailed information about funding in our school newsletter. I encourage you to take an active interest in this information and be ready to participate in this funding debate.

More information about Catholic school funding can also be found at: www.fundinginfo.catholic.edu.au
Five things you need to know

The Gonski Review was the most comprehensive review of schools funding in almost 40 years. Its recommendations give us a way to ensure real equality of opportunity for our children in education. Here are five key findings:

1. **There is an urgent need for change.** The Gonski Review found that Australia is investing far too little in schools and the way the money is distributed is not efficient, effective or fair. The system is failing too many students who are missing out on the resources they need.

2. **There are growing gaps in student achievement.** While Australia remains a high achieving nation in education, our overall performance has fallen in the last decade. Students in disadvantaged areas are up to three years behind those of the same age who live in wealthy areas. One in seven 15 year old students does not have basic reading skills.

3. **We must invest for success.** The review recommends a major increase in funding to schools. The way it is distributed would also change to better meet the needs of students. It says public schools should get the greatest increases in funding for additional staff, learning programs and upgraded facilities. Funding would vary according to the needs of students, but the average increase would be almost $1,500 a student per year. That is enough for seven extra teachers in a public school with 500 students.

4. **The Federal Government needs to lead the way.** Gonski recommends a much greater funding commitment to public schools from the Federal Government. Currently it is only providing 15 per cent of the money that public schools receive, despite having access to greater revenue sources than state and territory governments.

5. **Our children’s future is at stake.** The report’s recommendations are aimed at ensuring every child has the same chance to receive a high quality education. But Gonski warns a failure to act will cost not only our children but our country: “Australia will only slip further behind unless, as a nation, we act and act now.”
Questions and Answers

Q. What is so important about the Gonski Review?

A. Set up by the Federal Government in 2010, the Gonski Review was the most comprehensive review of the way schools are funded in Australia in almost 40 years. It was conducted by an expert panel headed by senior businessman David Gonski. The final report was released in February 2012. The review examined the adequacy of the way schools are funded and what was required to ensure Australia has a school system which is among the best in the world for quality and equity. Its recommendations give us a once in a generation opportunity to ensure all students are receiving a high quality education.

Q. What are the key findings and recommendations of Gonski?

A. The Gonski Review found Australia is investing far too little in education and, in particular, in public schools. As a consequence, too many students are missing out on the resources they need and there are growing gaps in the performance of students from different backgrounds. It recommended an urgent shift to a funding system that better targets funding to meet the needs of students and a substantial increase in the total amount spent on schools.

Q. What would implementing the recommendations of Gonski mean for local public schools?

A. Local public schools across Australia would benefit from more resources. Increases in funding would vary based on a school’s location, size and the needs of the students. The average increase would be around $1,500 a student a year. That money would be invested in ways that we know help students learn such as:

- Smaller class sizes;
- Extra specialist teachers in areas such as literacy and numeracy;
- Greater support for students with higher needs such as those with disabilities;
- Additional training and classroom support for teachers.
Q. What has been the response from the politicians in Canberra to the Gonski Review’s findings?

A. So far there has been no commitment to deliver the additional funding that Gonski warned is so urgently required for our children. Labor has committed to introducing legislation based on the recommendations this year but no timetable has been set. The Coalition says there should be no changes to the existing system until at least 2017.

Q. What will happen if the additional funding and changes recommended by Gonski are not delivered?

A. The review makes it clear that the cost of inaction for students and our country will be significant. A lack of resources will continue to hold back too many students and make it harder for them to get the skills and knowledge they need for secure, well-paid jobs. The economic and social cost for our country of failing to lift student performance and help students overcome disadvantage will also be significant. As the Review stated: “Australia will only slip further behind unless, as a nation, we act and act now.”

Q. What can I do to help?

A. Our politicians need to know that denying children the resources they need is unacceptable. Please visit the campaign website www.igiveagonski.com.au to register your support for better funding. You can also send an email there to the Prime Minister.
What people are saying about the Gonski Review

“The Gonski review told us that our funding system isn’t working. We are seeing a decline in results and our system is failing some of our neediest kids. Australia can’t afford to ignore this advice. This is a national problem which exists in every state and every school system, and it’s in the interests of all Australian kids that we work together on it.”

“We aim to legislate this year once a final model is developed.”

Minister for School Education Peter Garrett

“A reformed education system based on the Gonski recommendations can be the key that opens two doors: one to a stronger economy in which Australian students can successfully compete in the Asian century and the other to a fairer society.”

Minister for Trade Craig Emerson

“I think it would be disappointing if the opportunity that Gonski has presented wasn’t accepted. He’s put in place what I think is a reasonable formula for the way in which education could be funded into the future, I think it’s a formula that both benefits public education and non-government education and it’s a formula that we would dismiss at our own peril, I think.”

NSW Premier Barry O’Farrell

“It’s up to us, as mums and dads of Australian schoolchildren, to stand up and tell governments to get their act together and seize this opportunity for the future benefit of Australia.”

President of the Australian Council of State School Organisations Peter Garrigan
"We're saying, 'Forge ahead with Gonski'. We can't sit around and wait for perfection in the model. It's time to act, not to defer to further committees."

Chairman of the NSW branch of the Association of Heads of Independent Schools of Australia John Collier

“What is in it for public schools? An end to the funding arrangements that have tied one hand behind the back of every state school in the country…”

Gonski Review expert panel member and former NSW Director General of Education Ken Boston

“The release of the Gonski Review of School Funding has presented us with the first opportunity in more than three decades to fundamentally reform the way we approach education in this country in the interests of all students.”

Greens Leader Senator Christine Milne

“Successful reform of our education system in line with the Gonski report could deliver a whole new world of opportunity for our children – and that means a stronger future for Australia.”

Independent MP Tony Windsor

“I believe that the Government must move quickly to find the additional $5 billion a year in funding recommended by Gonski.”

Independent MP Andrew Wilkie

“The longer we wait the more the forces of reaction will muster and position themselves in their usual arrangements.”

Former WA Premier and Gonski Review Panel Member Carmen Lawrence

“Australia needs more money spent in education and it needs to ensure that money is spent well, particularly on behalf of those kids throughout our nation who aren’t getting a fair go now. Gonski has made very good recommendations that would deal with both those issues: more resources into education and a fair go for everyone. I think it is most important that we now move onto implementation.”

Former WA Premier Geoff Gallop

“I call on the Gillard Government to extend the existing funding model for another four years to give schools and parents certainty.”

Coalition Education spokesman Christopher Pyne