

# Clayton South

Primary School

## Under the Gazebo



Friday 15th August 2025

### Important Diary Dates

#### TERM 3 2025— DATES

#### August

15<sup>th</sup> – School Assembly 3:10pm

20<sup>th</sup> – Step into Prep Session 1

21<sup>st</sup> – SEDA Cricket Clinic

22<sup>nd</sup> – St Kilda FC AFLW Clinic and Sausage Sizzle

28<sup>th</sup> – SEDA Cricket Clinic

29<sup>th</sup> – School Assembly 3:10pm

#### September

1<sup>st</sup> – Parent / Teacher Meetings

3<sup>rd</sup> – Parent / Teacher Meetings

4<sup>th</sup> – District Athletics

As always, it has been a busy fortnight at Clayton South Primary School. We are continuing to have an excellent term and I enjoy visiting all our classes to see the amazing learning that is taking place.

#### Staffing Updates

At the end of last term we farewelled Mr Martin who moved schools to take on a Performing Arts position elsewhere. Miss Earl (with the support of Senorita) has done a marvellous job taking the 4/5 class whilst we have worked through the recruitment process. A huge thank you to Miss Earl for keeping the class running so smoothly.

I am pleased to announce that we have successfully appointed a teacher to take the class for the remainder of the year. We welcome Ryan Brick who has taken over the 4/5 class. Mr Brick has spent some time with the class and is very excited to continue teaching them.



#### 35 Years of Service

The Department of Education has been recognising and celebrating staff and their ongoing service to the teaching profession in Victoria. At CSPS we have Heather Douglass, Irene Dornau and Caroline Burston who have all been recognised for their 35 years of service to the Department of Education. Ms Douglass and Mrs Dornau spent most of this time working at Clayton South Primary School! Congratulations to all.

Two weeks ago, Ms Douglass and Mrs Dornau attended a special ceremony where they were formally recognised for their commitment and service – a lovely evening to celebrate their dedication to teaching.



#### Parent / Caregiver Surveys

Each year, schools are required to conduct Parent Perception Surveys to gain further insight into your opinions as to how our school is performing. The 2025 surveys will open next week. Invitations will be sent out via Sentral at the beginning of next week, with a link for you to be able to complete the surveys.

Being a small school, all families are invited to participate in the survey. We ask that you please take the time to do this, as your feedback is important to support the continued development of our school.

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### Parent / Teacher Meetings

Parent / Teacher Meetings are being held in the coming weeks. This is a great opportunity to meet with your child's teacher, reflect upon their mid year report, and work together to set goals for their continued learning and growth for the remainder of the year. Information regarding the meetings have been sent home this week, please contact the school if you require further information. If you already have regular SSG meetings for your child, there is no need to book an interview, as the content discussed is already covered in your SSG meeting.



### Student Mobile Phones

We understand that some families prefer their children to carry a mobile phone with them when travelling to and from school. A reminder that it is Department of Education policy that students are not to have their phones during the school day. All student phones are to be handed into the school office at the beginning of the day and can be collected at 3:30pm. Students wearing smart watches must ensure that messaging and phone capabilities are turned off during the school day, otherwise they will also need to be stored at the front office.

### Notices

We are aware that there is a lot of information being sent home at the moment, including those that have return slips associated with them.

Please help your child by asking them regularly if they have any notices and also checking their bags if need be.

It is important that all notices are returned to the school in a timely manner, to support the smooth running of events. We thank you for your support.

### 2026 Enrolments

We are now taking enrolments for 2026!

If you have a child who will be joining us at Clayton South Primary School in 2026, then now is the time to begin organising the enrolment for them. If you have friends or family with children looking to join our fantastic school, then please let them know that they are welcome to make a time to have a chat with us and that enrolments are currently being taken.

Please make all enrolment enquiries at the office.





# The 1967 Referendum

This term in Grade 5/6 we have been reading the novel *US Mob Walawurru*. This is a story about Ruby, a young Luritja girl growing up in Central Australia on a cattle farm in the 1960s, and the challenges her and her mob face during that time. As part of our novel studies we discussed and wrote a historical recount based on the 1967 referendum in Australia.

The history of Aboriginal Rights movement happened because of the Australian constitution and it was renowned for being too difficult to change. In 1901 The Australian constitution got renowned and extremely difficult to change, this document established that the commonwealth of Australia became effective as of January 1st 1901. In the late 1950s civil rights actions in other countries caused a focus to be established on the First Nations Australian people, and public knowledge of the injustices became more known. In 1962 the Aboriginal people got the choice to vote, but it was mandatory to vote in 1984. The history of Aboriginal Rights happened to help Aboriginal people to get rights and it was a long process including the constitution getting renowned, civil rights movements getting more known and finally got the right to vote in 1962, but they didn't have to and had to vote in 1984. By Giann

The 1967 Australian referendum was a National vote for rights, laws, and freedom for the Aboriginal people. Prior to the 1967 referendum Aboriginal people were a group of people apart from the rest because of their skin colour. This historical recount will discuss what happened during the referendum, and what life is like now for the Aboriginal people. By Jayden

A referendum is a vote to change the constitution in Australia aboriginal people lost their right to vote before the 1967 referendum. In 1901 the constitution was created that the FNP the not part of the population. 1962 in the FNP were given the right of vote but it was not a compulsory for them to vote. In 1950 right action in other countries cause Australia FNP public became awareness tices face by FNP. In 1967 Australia voted yes to change to the low so what the quality, it represent a pivotal moment the Australia history. By Tommy

People had different opinions on the 1967 referendum, all having different views and feelings of the referendum. Patrick Dodson thought it was a good start as they said even though the referendum was good, a lot more needed to be done. Shane Hayden believed that the referendum had a positive impact on his family, but there was still a big gap between the Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people. Glenn Shaw thought that the referendum had made very slow progress and the changes weren't as significant as Aboriginal people had hoped it to be. Jedda Carta, and Aboriginal woman, believed that it had no impact on their family, and didn't trust the government because of intergenerational trauma and stolen generations. Ken Wyatt thought that it had a positive effect as he thought that the 'Yes' vote was a message that Australian people supported First Nations Australians. The WA Native Welfare Act had an impact over time, enabling the Commonwealth to take the leadership role of funding and implementing programs. To sum it up, Patrick Dodson and Shane Hayden thought the referendum was a good start, but Glenn Shaw and Jedda Carta believed that it did nothing, while Ken Wyatt thought that it had a positive impact. By Jenny






# The 1967 Referendum

The different opinions resulting from the referendum 1967, one opinion did nothing, one was a good start and one thought it was a positive change. One opinion thought it had a positive affect. The 'Yes' vote had a clear message that Australian people supported the First Nations Australians. Due to trauma and experiences of the Stolen Generation, many families do not trust the Government, so the referendum had no effect or change to some people. The referendum was a good start for some people because they were finally being heard and could finally have an opinion. The different opinions resulting from the 1967 referendum, they started to see change in the country. People were being heard, some people thought it wasn't worth it because they didn't trust the Government and for others it had a positive effect because the Australians supported the First Nations Australians. By Esme

It was unfair for them because of while fella's took away their land the aboriginal people fought to get their land back. In 1901 the constitution of Australia was made it said white fellas made it difficult for the Aboriginal people because they couldn't vote and they couldn't do anything. In 1962 the white fellas allowed indigenous people the ability to vote this was important because the people needed to vote. In the 1960's the aboriginal people had a chance to vote for freedom but they didn't want to vote. By Ethan



Before the British arrived the aboriginal people had strong cultural connections and deep cultural value systems of laws, rules, customs and codes of conduct. The aboriginal people had different thoughts, opinions and feelings about the 1967 referendum such as an aboriginal woman named Jedda Carter, Patrick Dodson and Ken Wyatt. The aboriginal people now have better rights but still not equal rights as all of us to this day. By Emily There were people and first nations peoples opinions resulting from the 1967 referendum because not everyone had the same opinion. Ken and Fred politicians, Fred was all for it because it gave them rights nomically not socially Ken thought that some Australians could help if the referendum worked. Jedda and Glenn, Jedda had trauma from the stolen generation and wanted to raise awareness that racism was still happening, Glenn knew that the last referendum didn't change much, and maybe thought so will this one, therefore he was against it. Shaye , Patrick and Rose aboriginal leaders, Shaye thought that it would have a positive impact but the issue between first nations people and non nations people wasn't fixed. Rose thought that Australia was getting kinder, so she believed that maybe it could change something. Patrick thought the referendum meant that the first nations voice were being heard, and the government could fix things. There were different opinions about the 1967 referendum because some people didn't think it would change anything like the last one, meanwhile some thought it was for the best, teachers are now teaching kids what they learnt about the referendum. By Layla

Before they arrived. The Aboriginal people believed in spirituality. The British elected a Governor, and Aboriginal people had no say. They divided the country into colonies. They then created the constitution which gave the states control and Aboriginal people were excluded. The referendum helped in 1967. It was meant to give Aboriginal people rights. People thought that it was a good idea, while other people good thought it did not help them at all. Today Aboriginal people have better lives. By Lorrie

Before the British went to Australia First nations people were living and Elders made decisions, they believed spirits. The British took over the land they took their children and the British gave power to the government and the aboriginal people had no say. They made six colonies then created the constitution which made people follow rules. The referendum was held in 1967 and it was controversial and people thought nothing of it or thought it was a good start. by Samim





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