On the way to the National Student Participation Workshop?

Melbourne, July 9th - 10th 1995

- Credit for Student Participation and Representation
- How to Produce a JSC Newsletter
- Participation: a New Culture in a Spanish Town
- The Voices of Youth Project: at the World Summit
- WA RASCL Conference
- NSW SRCs: PASTA Ready; First Aboriginal SRC; Students and Quality Assurance
- Reflections: Students as Researchers on Truancy
This Issue

I recently spent two energetic and exciting weekends with groups which have a strong commitment to student participation.

The first was an Alternative Education Conference, with home educators and others from Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and NSW, held in Warrnambool. The Conference explored issues of resourcing and support, and heard from a variety of ‘alternative education’ people, including a teacher and students from Warrnambool Community School - quietly existing now for 20 years. A future issue of Connect will hopefully grow from the Conference in collaboration with the Alternative Education Resource Organisation’s journal, Other Ways.

Then I was in Sydney to witness the birth of the Professional Association of SRC Teacher/Advisers (PASTA) (see article, page 22). Here was a group of teachers and consultants, from all regions of the NSW Education system - SRC support teachers in their schools or between schools in their regions - who have now made a commitment to continue to support students and each other, and to share experiences and resources, through their own organisation. They have adopted the significant slogan: "Promoting student participation, leadership and representation" and see their work in a broader context than 'just' school governance.

The significant developments in NSW schools were reinforced by 1995’s first meeting, held just after that weekend, of the State SRC Conference Working Party. This group is planning a large statewide student conference for August of this year, under the banner: "Go MAD - Make A Difference". More information will emerge in later issues of Connect.

When I was asked to reflect on the state of formalised student participation - networks of SRCs, for example - in other states of Australia, I could only be considerably gloomier. The throes of national activity that characterised the mid 80s, has all but vanished. Thus it is doubly (triply!) pleasing to see such positive and enthusiastic networking and support in NSW.

Connect will continue to have an active role in documenting and sharing this activity, so that all schools, throughout Australia, can benefit from the developments.

The National Student Participation Workshop, to be held in Melbourne this July, will be an important component of the re-growth. Please make plans NOW to attend!

Next Issue

Deadline for Connect #92: end of March, 1995. Your contributions are welcomed!

Roger Holdsworth
CREDIT FOR PARTICIPATION: REVISITED

ANOTHER STEP ... TOWARDS ACCREDITATION

In Connect 29, several articles under the heading 'Toward Accreditation' began exploring issues associated with ways of recognising the work students do on committees (etc) as part of their 'normal' school work. The following notes arise from a working party set up by the Student Advisory Group of the Victorian Participation and Equity Program (PEP) and also including some members of the Student Participation Support Network (also within PEP). They are some ideas towards developing more detailed case studies.

What is 'Accreditation'? An issue that emerged about ten years ago, and is still relevant today, is that of extending academic credit to students for their participation in school activities - principally around school and regional governance. This issue was initially referred to as 'Accreditation', but (as this term has taken on other, more specific, meanings) has come to be called simply 'Credit'.

In Connect 31, February 1985, this article attempted to summarise some approaches which are still relevant today:

What is Accreditation Necessary?

Students are at school to learn. Accreditation raises two issues:

• participation in various structures is a valid learning experience and should be recognised within the overall teaching/learning strategy of the school;
• students should not be penalised for missing classes or homework times to attend meetings - this should not be an extra, unrecognised burden.

Behind this, accreditation is also important to enable all students to have access to participation and representation, not just those students who can 'afford the time'.

What are the Issues?

An approach to accreditation of students' participation on committees (etc) must pay attention to the following sorts of issues:

• If the student misses classes to serve on a committee, must class content be 'caught up'? Are there alternatives?
• What structural changes can happen to school organisation to make such attendance less personally disruptive?
• Should student representatives be required to present a formal report than can 'count' against course requirements?
• Who can/should attest to 'performance' on committees? In what terms?
• Can goals of involvement be specified that enable assessment to be negotiated?
• If some form of accreditation is negotiated, is it best as a new/ separate unit, or incorporated into other subjects (eg English)? How about other subjects?
• What are the implications of such accreditation for the way one (teacher or student) approaches all other classes? eg class committees? negotiation?

(from Connect 29, October 1984)

Problems

The following danger areas need to be kept in mind:

• Participation on committees can be ignored or marginalised;
• Vague promises of recognition can be given, that are later denied;
• Students can be pressured to catch up on work missed or 'failed' because of 'missed classes';
• Teachers and students can lack an understanding of the importance of accreditation, why it must happen, how it can happen;
• Students can spring the requirement for accreditation on teachers at the end of the year. Teachers need notice in order to work out arrangements - this must be done at the start of the year.
What is Needed?

1. Students need time to:
   - prepare: read papers, consult with other students, lobby other committee members, travel (if necessary), write proposals, research issues;
   - attend: meetings can be during school hours (clashing with classes) at recesses, out of school hours;
   - follow-up: write reports, discuss with fellow members, report back to constituents.

This time needs to be available **without penalty** ie students should not be penalised for being on committees or carrying out recognised work in relation to attendance.

2. A form of reporting is needed that enables participation to be recognised.

It is difficult to conceive of a student receiving a letter or numerical grade for participation. Rather, a descriptive reporting system is needed to summarise the achievements in terms of specified and negotiated goals. Such a reporting system should give parity to a report on participation with all other subject reports. As such, this poses a challenge to the whole school's system of assessment and reporting.

3. The accreditation of participation should be, as far as practicable, part of the regular recognition the school gives to students' achievements.

Accreditation of participation should not be an 'add-on' element either structurally or in terms of the reporting format. It should be involved in and affect mainstream operation of the school.

4. At least a reference should be made available by the committee (etc) outlining attendance and involvement, skills and abilities exhibited, and growth shown.

This should be the minimum form of accreditation.

Where Accreditation Can Be Placed

1. A separate subject can be created eg as an elective. This could be a cross-age subject, say called 'Government'.

The subject would enrol all students involved on committees (SRC, School Council, Regional or State Committees etc) and could both give time for preparation and involvement as well as providing some training and background.

It would be relatively difficult to timetable in order to allow all interested and involved students to be in the class; it could reinforce a marginalisation of such involvement.

2. A subject can be created but not time-tabled. Teacher time would be allocated and enrolled students would communicate with this teacher in small groups or one-to-one.

This recognises the involvement formally in both student and teacher time and is flexible in arrangement. It is, however, easily absorbed - the time just vanishes to other things.

3. An existing subject can undertake participation as a 'project' eg a Politics class could set up an SRC as part of its 'normal' workload.

This could give both time and a natural focus for recognition. It could, however, seriously restrict who can become involved. Perhaps 'time in lieu' could be given for the project to run during recesses or after school.

4. A general subject eg 'Extension Studies' can be created for a range of activities of which participation on committees is one possibility.

Similar comments to 2. (above) can be made.

5. An existing subject can recognise participation as part of the workload of that subject.

For example, an English class could accept work done for meetings (minutes, reports etc) as equivalent to essays, exercises etc. This would mean that an agreement could be made about certain class lessons for which attendance was compulsory and others during which a student could be involved in meeting preparation, attendance or follow-up.

The seems to have the greatest flexibility and easiest recognition as part of the school's 'valid' curriculum. It does require extensive understanding of the issues by the whole school and explicit negotiation of processes.

What Should a Student Have to Do?

Attendance at a meeting is not enough (as attendance in a class isn't enough). There should be explicit agreement on what needs to be produced and on what evidence credit is available.

Some possibilities are:

1. A student's verbal contribution to a meeting could be recorded in the minutes (in as much detail as required). These minutes could be accumulated by the student as 'evidence'.

2. A student could produce written reports, both to the meeting and as a report to constituents. These reports could be filed by the student.

Reports could be published eg in a school newspaper, community newspaper, in the school newsletter to parents, in a taped speech or interview over the PA system or on local radio etc. Copies of these reports could be filed by the student.

3. Speeches made to the meeting or to students (including at interschool functions) could be files, either in written form or on tape.

Long-term or overview reports could be produced by the student using previous
documents (minutes, reports etc) as evidence.

6. The student could (should!) keep a diary that includes:
   - administrative details - date of meeting, purpose, conversations etc;
   - content of meetings - motions moved, topics discussed, reactions of others etc;
   - personal reactions - feelings, uncertainties, tactics proposed etc.

This diary would form a record in itself and also be a source for student self-assessment.

Who Will Oversee Accreditation?

Self-assessment could be part of the outcome of accreditation of participation. But the participation and the pieces of work required probably also need some other 'verification'.

Possibilities for who could do this depend on the 'location' of the accreditation:

What Steps Should Be Taken?

1. These points need to be established in principle. An outline needs to be proposed to the School Principal and School Council.

2. Arrangements of accreditation need to be worked out clearly and in detail and written down. These can be negotiated individually or with a group.

3. A contract embodying these points needs to be signed by teachers and students involved.

4. Possibly a special form can be produced to include student and teacher assessment of participation.

It is intended to develop more detailed examples of how these or similar points can be implemented in practice. If you have comments, ideas or examples (for publication or not) please send them urgently to Connect.

Roger Holdsworth

RESOURCE ASSISTS LEADERSHIP TRAINING
Practical Ideas and Training in Student Leadership

Metropolitan West Region of the NSW Department of School Education has recently released their third book of practical training ideas in student leadership.

Leadership Book 3 presents a set of activities for use in both primary and high schools. These activities, though designed primarily for use by Student Representative Councils, can be used in a variety of situations including classrooms, camps, peer support, leadership days and in-servicing.

Activities include those designed to train students in assertiveness, conflict resolution, goal setting and negotiation, as well as many others. Activities are star rated to assist schools in programming strategies which are suitable for students beginning in leadership activities, to those which can be used for more experienced students or for teachers.

The book also contains a useful section which includes information on the concept of leadership in the classroom, classroom meetings, starting and maintaining an SRC, as well as sample constitutions from both primary and high schools.

Both students and teachers were involved in the production of the book, which has been widely trialed by schools in the Met-West Region. Students and teachers who have used the book have proclaimed it an invaluable resource.

Leadership Book 3 is available at a cost of $15.00 from:

'Staying On',
Bessemer Street,
Blacktown NSW 2148.
Phone: (02) 831 3200;
Fax: (02) 622 9346.

February 1995
LEADERSHIP COURSE

A 1 Unit Board Endorsed Course in the Preliminary or HSC Year

Rationale

Students face a very challenging future. They will be required to participate in a society which is diverse, multicultural, constantly in a state of flux, and which is increasingly more complex and stressful. They need to acquire the skills, the understanding of processes and a level of commitment which will enable them not only to cope with such a society, but also to shape its direction so that it meets their needs and aspirations. This course on social skills and leadership will help them to do this.

Overlap

The Personal Development, Health, Physical Recreation Board Developed Course (BDC) has an emphasis on health matters and physical activity. This course emphasises communication, group dynamics, decision making, problem solving, conflict resolution, planning and especially leadership, both in a theoretical and practical way. There is very little overlap between this course and the PDHPE BDC since 'personal identity' and 'relationships' form only a small part of one of the Core Modules in that syllabus.

Aim

This course is designed to equip students with the knowledge, skills and attitudes to enable them to make a more worthwhile and positive contribution to their school life in the present and to the wider community in the future (that is, students will be able to take a pro-active role in their adult lives). Bathurst High School has adopted a senior school system which allows for a flexible timetable and places emphasis on self-directed learning. This course will enable students to adapt to this new way of organising the school.

Major Objectives

- to develop leadership skills;
- to improve the quality of student participation in leadership and decision making within the school community;
- to improve the welfare of all students through positive role-modelling;
- to improve the effectiveness of the student representative council;
- to enable student leaders to participate more confidently on the School Council;
- to recognise, refine and reflect on the increased level of responsibility required of seniors in the school's senior curriculum.

Assessment (general):

All students will be required to keep logbooks where they will record their work and reflect on it. The logbook will be kept for the whole year and monitored and assessed regularly. Students will be required to chart their own progress and to comment on the work of other students, thus bringing self- and peer-evaluation into the assessment process.

Specific assessment tasks for each content area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content Area</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Personal Profile Document</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2/3/4 Teacher Observation</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ie assessment of practical work)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Essay</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Test on problem-solving techniques</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Teacher observation</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Practical Projects (2)</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logbook (for the whole year)</td>
<td>20%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The logbook will:
- recount what happened in timetabled lessons
- record what activities the student did outside lesson time
- reflect on progress ie
- evaluate the success of what the student him/herself did
- assess the contribution made by other students
- assess the whole group/class

Note: the logbook will also be used to evaluate this course itself.
# Course Content, Outcomes and Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Content</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Developing a Personal Profile</strong></td>
<td><strong>Students will be able to:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Personal Profile Document</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- personal strengths and</td>
<td>- recognise their capabilities and limitations;</td>
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<tr>
<td>weaknesses;</td>
<td>- develop a sense of self-worth;</td>
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<td>- self-esteem:</td>
<td>- demonstrate increased self-confidence;</td>
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<td># examine self in a constructive</td>
<td>- understand the influences on self-perception;</td>
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<tr>
<td>way;</td>
<td>- evaluate their personal beliefs and attitudes.</td>
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<td>- self-confidence:</td>
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<tr>
<td># evaluate areas of confidence</td>
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<tr>
<td>and difidence;</td>
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<tr>
<td># assertive (and aggressive)</td>
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<td>behaviour;</td>
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<td>- self-discipline:</td>
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<tr>
<td># importance of self motivation;</td>
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<td># short and long term goals;</td>
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<td># action planning.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. Developing Group Cohesion</strong></td>
<td><strong>Students will be able to:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Teacher Observation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 'Getting to know you' activities</td>
<td>- understand group dynamics;</td>
<td><strong>ability to:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- energisers;</td>
<td>- recognise the need to work in a positive and supportive atmosphere;</td>
<td>- work with others;</td>
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<td>- trust activities;</td>
<td>- develop a sense of belonging with the people with whom they are to work;</td>
<td>- form working relationship with others;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- simulation exercises;</td>
<td>- identify the processes involved in maintaining positive personal relationships.</td>
<td>- gather and disseminate knowledge;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3. Communication Skills</strong></td>
<td><strong>Students will be able to:</strong></td>
<td><strong>knowledge of:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- awareness of the different</td>
<td>- speak and listen effectively;</td>
<td>- appropriate language;</td>
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<tr>
<td>factors that contribute to</td>
<td>- use registers, both in speaking and writing, which are appropriate to the audience;</td>
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<tr>
<td>communication;</td>
<td>- share ideas, feelings and information with others;</td>
<td>- body language</td>
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<tr>
<td>- explore the importance of</td>
<td>- show a range of communication styles;</td>
<td>- verbal communication techniques.</td>
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<tr>
<td>speaking and listening;</td>
<td>- refine their ability to communicate with other individuals and groups;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- using verbal and non-verbal</td>
<td>- model effective communication in a range of contexts;</td>
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<tr>
<td>means of exchanging messages</td>
<td>- make effective use of the media.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(eg body language);</td>
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<tr>
<td>- how individuals and groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>respond to different messages;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- role plays: good and bad</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>models of communication (ie</td>
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<td>facilitating and preventing</td>
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<td>communication);</td>
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<tr>
<td>- practical activities:</td>
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<tr>
<td># techniques used by the</td>
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<tr>
<td>media (print and electronic)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># methods of making surveys</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># public speaking.</td>
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February 1995
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Content</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Decision Making</strong></td>
<td><strong>Students will be able to:</strong></td>
<td>Teacher Observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- examination of styles of decision making eg dictatorial, democratic, laissez-faire, consensus;</td>
<td>- recognise personal and external influences on decision making;</td>
<td><em>ability to:</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- structured prioritising techniques;</td>
<td>- devise ways of gathering and interpreting information to facilitate informed decision making;</td>
<td>- use different decision-making techniques;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- formal meeting procedures;</td>
<td>- accept responsibility for individual and shared decisions;</td>
<td>- respond to simulation exercises;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- simulation exercises focusing on a number of contexts:</td>
<td>- effectively use appropriate methods of decision making.</td>
<td>- use surveys and information gathering techniques;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># initial planning for Content Area 8;</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>knowledge of:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># practical exercises relating to the functioning of the SRC (eg making meeting efficient, explaining the constitution, financing student projects);</td>
<td></td>
<td>- different styles of decision making;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># evaluating, communicating and implementing the findings of surveys (see Content Area 3).</td>
<td></td>
<td>- steps needed to make effective decisions;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- strengths and weaknesses of surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Leadership</strong></td>
<td><strong>Students will be able to:</strong></td>
<td>Essay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- what is leadership?</td>
<td>- recognise good and bad leadership;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- explore the qualities of a good leader:</td>
<td>- take on the roles of follower and leader;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td># examine prominent leaders in school, local, national and international communities;</td>
<td>- critically appraise different styles of leadership;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- exercises on aspects of leadership that help leaders be successful:</td>
<td>- become effective leaders:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># not being afraid to stand out;</td>
<td># of the SRC;</td>
<td><em>Essay:</em></td>
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<tr>
<td># risk-taking and coping with mistakes;</td>
<td># in the school;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- student leadership and the Student Representative Council:</td>
<td># in the community;</td>
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<tr>
<td># meetings and procedures;</td>
<td>- become aware of, access and communicate results of available district, state, national and international opportunities for student participation in leadership activities.</td>
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<tr>
<td># group dynamics;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># the ‘effective school’.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6. Problem Solving</strong></td>
<td><strong>Students will be able to:</strong></td>
<td>Test: multiple choice and short answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- study and analysis of problem solving techniques and models using case studies:</td>
<td>- recognise problems;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># needs analysis;</td>
<td>- lead a group to the resolution of a problem;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># nominal group technique;</td>
<td>- discover the effectiveness of a solution;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># research;</td>
<td>- act successfully on evaluation;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># negotiation;</td>
<td>- collaborate with others in a range of contexts.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># generating solutions;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># making the decision;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># implementing the solution;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># evaluation.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Course Content</td>
<td>Outcomes</td>
<td>Assessment</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. <strong>Conflict Resolution</strong></td>
<td><strong>Students will be able to:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Teacher Observation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- role play situations where conflict occurs;</td>
<td>- identify areas of possible conflict;</td>
<td><strong>ability to:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- explore different levels of conflict resolution;</td>
<td>- resolve conflict acceptable to the parties involved.</td>
<td>- resolve conflict in simulation exercises;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- refine individual and group skills (in personal relations).</td>
<td></td>
<td>- work productively with other students in the class and with others (ie demonstrate ability to predict areas of possible conflict and to take action to prevent them);</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>knowledge of:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- strategies to prevent conflict:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- # by using appropriate language, involving others in decision making;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- # the benefits of consultation;</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- # the importance of all people affected by a decision being involved in the process of arriving at that decision (ie 'ownership').</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. <strong>Organisation and Planning</strong> (Two Practical Projects)</td>
<td><strong>Students will be able to:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Two Practical Projects</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the need for planning;</td>
<td>- recognise the need for planning;</td>
<td><strong>ability to:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- exercises on time management;</td>
<td>- organise and carry out a practical project;</td>
<td>- identify a project which suits their abilities and which is a priority for other students in the school;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- how to do an action plan;</td>
<td>- develop the confidence to plan activities;</td>
<td>- draw up a realisable action plan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- implementing action plans in practical projects:</td>
<td>- work to a schedule;</td>
<td>- implement and conclude the action plan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># apply decision-making, problem-solving and conflict-resolution skills;</td>
<td>- demonstrate initiative;</td>
<td>- cope with unexpected problems;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># projects initiated by the SRC (eg participate in whole-school and community decisions);</td>
<td>- use physical and human resources to achieve a task;</td>
<td><strong>knowledge of:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># initiate and conduct leadership training for junior students at school level and, where feasible, with other schools;</td>
<td>- draw on the knowledge and skills from others areas of the course for the practical projects.</td>
<td>- strategies to achieve a given project;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># column in local newspaper;</td>
<td></td>
<td>- scheduling and time management;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># fundraising;</td>
<td></td>
<td>- appropriate evaluative procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># election of school captains and school captain/curriculum team members.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**For more information on this course, contact:**

*Charles Kingston, Bathurst High School, Hope Street, Bathurst NSW 2795*
HOW TO PRODUCE A NEWSLETTER

During the year, our grade (3/4B) has been able to produce a number of Newsletters for the Junior School Councils (JSC). These newsletters are for both our school information and to an outside network covering twelve other Junior School Councils.

As many of the students entering our room didn’t have very good or any computer skills, we found the initial tasks were to quickly learn how to type, add pictures and especially set work out in an interesting way. Mr Bolton would only show us a skill once. Then, every time we had to do it, he would teach us something different, or a new way of doing the same task.

The Junior School Council Newsletter is done as part of our work to help us practise many of our skills eg editing, typing etc.

Mr Bolton and the teachers decided it would be nice to have a newsletter each term to show parents what we do at school during that term.

Listed below is a step-by-step explanation of how we go about creating a newsletter, mainly the JSC newsletter.

Why do we have a newsletter?

The JSC Newsletter helps communicate ideas across schools and gives all JSCs a chance to explain what they have done around their schools. The Newsletters in our school show parents all the things we do at school during a term.

Skills we had to learn FAST.

We had to learn how to use the different programs, pictures, learn how to check spelling and practise doing all these things to help us get better.

Steps:

1) First we get all the information from the teachers, JSC members and from other schools or from the grades.

2) Then we start typing the information into the newsletter on the computers.

3) When we have finished typing the newsletter, we have to make sure that there are no mistakes in it and then add pictures.

4) Once we have checked and fixed the mistakes, we check our work to pick up anything we may have overlooked. It may mean moving stories around to suit the pictures or give a better feel or look to the page.

5) We read it again and see if it makes sense, then we put it in order. Now we check the layout to see if we are happy with the way it looks. This is where Mr Bolton comes up with suggestions and gives it his final approval (rarely checking the spelling - that’s our job).

6) If there aren’t any mistakes, we print a final copy.

7) When we have finished totally, we photocopy it and send them out to schools or in our newsletter.

8) The people who are responsible for the layouts are Renee, Rhiannon, Casey-lee, Kahlia, Dayle, Linh, Huong, Tara, Neil, Robert. We should say everyone in the grade helps in some way with each issue.

Rhiannon and Renee 3/4B
Kingsbury Primary School,
Maryborough Avenue, Kingsbury 3083
NATIONAL STUDENT PARTICIPATION WORKSHOP

Sunday 9th July - Monday 10th July 1995
Melbourne, Victoria

Do you want to meet with others who are involved and active in student participation?
Do you want to share information about your SRC or curriculum project?

Then come to Melbourne in July.

A National Student Participation Workshop is proposed for 9th - 10th July 1995 in Melbourne. This Workshop is planned to be held in conjunction with the Australian Curriculum Studies Curriculum ‘95 Conference at the University of Melbourne (11-14 July).

This is during school holidays for all states and territories.

This first call asks for your expression of interest in the Student Participation Workshop. Please complete the attached form, copy and return it to Connect by the end of March 1995 if you are interested to:

- attend the Workshop - let us know the numbers coming and your needs;
- present a session at the Workshop - let us know details of your topic.

Purpose of the Workshop

The National Student Participation Workshop aims to provide an opportunity for:

- students and others active in student participation approaches (in SRCs, governance, curriculum etc) to meet with others and share information, experiences and advice;
- students attending the ACSA Conference to prepare for the Conference and to gain background information about the curriculum issues being discussed.

February 1995
Possible Sessions

‘Student Participation’ is a broad term that has many aspects. The Workshop can include many examples of the active participation of students in education decision making.

It is probable that sessions will be held on Student Representative Councils and Junior School Councils, curriculum participation and negotiation, and curriculum projects - students as researchers, media producers, tutors, mediators etc. The Workshop looks to students to provide leadership of the sessions - as presentations of information about projects in and between schools or as leaders of workshops.

Who is it for?

This is primarily a student Workshop. However, it will be equally important as an opportunity for student participation support people - teachers, consultants, parents - to attend and meet. Where appropriate, separate discussion sessions will be planned for support personnel.

Background

National Student Participation Workshops were held in Melbourne in 1980 and in Adelaide in 1981. Specific student governance sessions were also held in Katherine, NT and elsewhere in the mid-1980s.

Students attending previous ACSA Conferences have requested the opportunity to meet before the Conference to be briefed on and learn about the curriculum issues to be discussed there.

Connect is taking the initiative, in discussion with individuals and groups around Australia, to propose this National Workshop on Student Participation.

Practical Arrangements

Dates: The Workshop is proposed to start around 3 pm on Sunday, 9th July 1995. The first evening would include a communal meal and an introductory welcoming and getting-to-know-you session. Sessions would be held throughout Monday, 10th July.

Location: The Workshop will be held at a central location, probably the University of Melbourne. Meeting venues and the organisation of a detailed program will be provided by Connect in association with the Youth Research Centre at the University.

Cost: Registration for and attendance at the Workshop will be free.

However, no funding is available for the Workshop, thus all participants will need to arrange their own travel, food and accommodation (it will be possible to extend the student and other accommodation arrangements listed by ACSA). If you need further information on this, contact us urgently.

Accommodation bookings: use the ACSA Conference Registration Form - included in the last issue of Connect - to book Ormond College rooms for Sunday and Monday nights ($45 per person per night). This arrangement is possible whether or not you are attending the ACSA Conference. (Contact us if you need a copy of this ACSA registration form.)
What you need to do

- We need to know if you are interested to attend. The Workshop will go ahead if sufficient groups and individuals are interested to attend (we need a minimum of, say, 10 groups or 50 individual students). Please give us some indication of likely numbers attending.

- Also, let us know of any needs you have. For example, we can put you in touch with the Ormond College student accommodation at the University. However, Connect stresses that while we can assist and advise you, we do not have the resources to make such arrangements for you.

- We need to know what sessions you would want offered. What do you want from the Workshop? What are you interested to attend? What do you want to find out?

- We need to know what sessions you are interested to present. Can you tell others about what you’re involved with? Can you teach a skill?

Register

In order to attend the Workshop, you must register in advance.

Return the attached form by the end of March.

We will then contact all those who register and provide further details about venue, program, arrangements etc.

Enquiries to Connect,
12 Brooke Street, Northcote 3070 Victoria

Phone: (03) 489 9052; (03) 344 8585;
Fax: (03) 344 8256
REGISTRATION FORM

Name:....................................................................................................................

School/etc:...........................................................................................................

Address:..............................................................................................................

......................................................................................................................... Postcode: ..............

Telephone: ............................................. Fax: ......................................................

Numbers attending: ............. students ............. support persons

We are interested to attend sessions on:
.................................................................

.................................................................

We are interested to offer sessions on:
1 ...........................................................................................................
2 ...........................................................................................................

[ ] We need advice and support on accommodation.

[ ] Please send us the ACSA Conference Registration Form.

Copy, complete, return this form to:

Connect, 12 Brooke Street, Northcote 3070 Victoria

by Friday 31st March 1995
VOICES OF YOUTH PROJECT

This is an appeal from the United Nations to young people worldwide to participate in a unique on-line event via the Internet. Young people are invited to send their ideas to the world leaders who will be attending the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995.

PLEASE HELP US BY FORWARDING THIS MESSAGE.

In March 1995, more than 90 world leaders will gather in Denmark for the World Summit for Social Development. The United Nations has designed an exhibition at this meeting, equipped with computers connected to the Internet, where presidents, prime-ministers, kings and queens can read and respond to the voices of young people around the world.

At the Summit, leaders will sign an action agreement on three very important issues: Poverty; Unemployment; and Social Conflict.

The Voices of Youth Project will be viewed by thousands of participants at the Summit and, potentially, by millions of others on-line over the coming months.

You can make a difference by participating!

HOW TO PARTICIPATE

There are two ways that young people can participate in this unique event:

1. E-MAIL

By sending an e-mail message, you can contribute your ideas to the Summit. Think about some of the questions below and the three issues of the Social Summit. E-mail your ideas to unicef@iisd@apc.org and your message will be included on a World Wide Web (WWW) site on INTERNET and in the UN exhibit in Copenhagen.

2. WORLD WIDE WEB (WWW)

If you have access to the WWW you can visit a multimedia interactive environment established by the UN at http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/un/youth.html

The World Wide Web is a project that many people around the world are using to exchange information in new and exciting ways over the Internet. To visit the site you should have a connection to the Internet and WWW browser software like Netscape, Mosaic, Lynx or Cello.

Through the WWW site, you can send your comments to the world leaders and also read what other young people are saying, as well as obtain more in-depth material on the Summit.

SPEAK YOUR MIND!

Be creative and speak from the heart. What kind of solution to social problems do you propose? Here are some questions that you might consider responding to:

- Why are there more poor people than ever before when for the first time in history everyone's basic needs could be met?
- Do you know what it is like to grow up homeless or without access to schooling, health care or safe drinking water?
- What happens if you have to drop out of school to help support your family?
- Why do differences in skin colour, language, religion or gender often lead people to mistreat each other?
- How can we better take care of the environment?
- How would you deal with all of these problems?

Individuals are welcome to send in their views, but messages can also be sent from classes, or youth groups as a whole. Please keep your message to about 250 words, plus the following information:

Your name:
Your age (under 25 please):
Your school:
Your e-mail address:
Your gender:
What country are you from:

Messages can be sent until 12 March 1995.

HOW TO READ WHAT YOU AND OTHERS HAVE TO SAY TO WORLD LEADERS

1. WWW

Visit the Linkages World Wide Web site, home of the UN Voices of Youth project:
http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/un/youth.html

2. Gopher

Postings of young people will also be available at the following gopher site:
gopher://gopher.iicg.apc.org

A SPECIAL THANKS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS

Thank you for exercising your right to participate and helping to build a better future. If you should have any questions about this project or ways that you can contribute, send your message to unicef@iisd@apc.org.

Bob Zenhäusern
drz@rdz.stjohns.edu
drz@juve4@stjohns.edu
St. John's University, Jamaica, NY
+1-718-990-6447

February 1995
This paper tries to show how a city, a town, a region, a nation or any territorial space can be governed through popular participation. The case that is here described will show that the young people of this particular town council are able to rule their own lives, as if it were a play.

It is not coincidence that it occurs at the town of DAIMIEL, this village of La Mancha. One should not forget that it is precisely this and no other scenery where the most important novel of the world’s literature took place, a novel whose first lines are: “En un lugar de La Mancha, de cuyo nombre no quiero acordarme...” (At a place of La Mancha, whose name I do not want to remember...)

It is not only a coincidence of scenery, but also of the facts that are described at chapter XLV of Don Quixote of La Mancha: De cómo Sancho Panza tomó la posesión de su insípida y del modo que comenzó a gobernar. (How Sancho Panza took possession of his reign and the way he began to govern). In other words, the best world novel shows how somebody (Sancho Panza), who came from the ordinary people, was able to rule, perfectly, the region of Barataria.

It is in this same way that young people (up to 15 years) are capable, as in a play, of ruling and governing their own affairs. In both cases, there is direct contact with everyday life, therefore they become conscious of the everyday problems which have to be solved.

To this end, it is convenient to bring some notions and opinions from here and there that would completely justify not only the literary quote, but also the political, philosophical and sociological theory.

This article is divided into five parts:
1. Society
2. Participation
3. Description of the case
4. General conclusions
5. Daimiel’s general and statistical data

SOCIETY

The contents of this article would make no sense out of a sociological field, or rather, if there were no communication among the members of any society.

To constitute a society, its members should be inter-related to some extent. If people do not communicate among themselves, if they maintain physical and aggressive fights, if they do not cooperate, and they keep up this attitude for a period of time, their relationship is no more social and they do not form a society. (Campbell, 1988: 19).

Therefore, it seems logical that not only communication but cooperation too, will be necessary for the society.

Following this author’s opinion: “A society cannot exist only of a territorial grouping or of a crowd”. (Campbell, 1988: 19), to which he adds that: “what it is more important is to know if it is advisable to consider a society as an organisation created to satisfy individual or private objectives. If it is so, then we can theorise about the society trying to identify these objectives and to examine how the social organisation contribute to promote them.” (Campbell, 1988:21)

Economic theory, from the 18th century, has given some suggestions on how individuals try to obtain their own welfare “within the established limits of being an impartial spectator, which means that, either by means of the public opinion or the ‘internal man’, the individual tries to reach his own welfare...” (and the social welfare, I should add, as social welfare benefits the individual welfare). (Adam Smith, in Campbell, 1988: 125).

PARTICIPATION

According to philosophical theory, even Aristotle supports the democratic ideals like, for instance, the participation which exists among equals in the common search for the welfare of the whole society ... (Campbell, 1988: 88)

In the ‘polis’, there is no significant division between public and private, in all aspects of the individual’s life, from his education to the personal role which he plays at the social organic structure of the city-state. The individual welfare is, therefore, inseparable from that of the organisation, and the ‘ethos’ from the ‘polis’. (Campbell, 1988: 82)

It is true that Aristotle thinks that there are, anyway, some arguments that favour the democratic participation of everybody in government. He admits that, in the moment in which each individual adds his wisdom to the decisory group, the final result is ‘collective wisdom’, which can be superior to the one of the selected group. ... The main reason to oppose complete democracy is that the masses are too poor to share the time which the practice of government implies... (Campbell, 1988: 84).

Nowadays, political science aims at the same point. The opinions of Professor Lucas Verdú are here absolutely relevant: “I understand that political participation is the active presence of the citizens and
their groups at the institutions ... by means of the techniques and procedures of Constitutional Right, to determine the national political trend.” (Lucas Verdu, 1973: 280).

He continues: “A community with participation and without political opposition, is a community politically alienated... The level of welfare and technification must not separate or disinterest the citizens in participation... I consider that the political opposition process ... coincides, to a certain degree, with the question of political freedom, as responsible and efficient participation is understood.” (Lucas Verdu 1973: 281).

The social theory, quoting professor Moya: “The socialist society is that in which one becomes self-conscious of her own social and individual determinations as well as self-conscious of her own historical necessity and reason, free for the construction of human history, and free for her own historical and social existence”. (Moya, 1977: 257).

Until now, it had been thought, according to Linton (1969: 74) “sex and age was fundamental to determine the individual’s participation in culture”. Nowadays this is not so any more. Sex and age are not obstacles to participation in local political culture as well as participation in local political affairs, as it is shown with this case: Daimiel’s Town Council.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE CASE**

The Daimiel Town Council was particularly sensitive to find a way to pay more attention to youth problems in the town. Their final solution was to create a youth town council capable of solving its own problems. To be aware of public affairs is an absolutely democratic and constitutional act, so Spain’s Constitution Day (6th December) was chosen to put the idea into practice.

Through this experience, three goals would be achieved:

1. to increase the interest on young people’s themes;
2. to prepare men and women to be politically active or participatory;
3. to implement and develop democracy and democratic participation.

Today’s young people, the future adults, will have had the possibility of taking part in the local political, economic and social life. As a result, the new political culture that these young people will have, has nothing to do with their parents’ political culture. They will have had the fortune of knowing the mechanisms of participation in local political life.

Local public opinion, especially the parents of the chosen young people, received this initiative enthusiastically.

The idea consisted of creating a youth body which ran parallel to the local adult body, if the adult town body had 17 councillors, 17 young people would be chosen as youth councillors.

The town council of Daimiel, formed of 10 members from PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español), 5 from PP (Partido Popular), 1 from IU ( Izquierda Unida) and 1 from CDS (Centro Democrático Social), agreed to create a youth town council, with the same number of councillors for the different areas.

Daimiel has five public schools and one consolidated college. These six schools democratically chose their own representatives. Most of the young people’s representatives turned out to be not older than 15 years.

At the first plenary, the young people’s chairman of the body was chosen.

Once selected as youth council members, these young people can attend the meetings of the adult town council, where the councillor of the corresponding area has a voice and vote.

On 12th December 1992, the first youth plenary was constituted, where young people were the main characters of the play.

This formal plenary was recorded on video by trainee students from a radio-television course.

At this first plenary of the youth town council, a series of proposals were made. After one year, these local aims would be revised to see how many of them have been fulfilled.

According to Decree 1/1992, the areas covered by this youth town council are:

- Traffic
- Culture
- Education
- Drinkable water
- Industrial promotion
- Health and consumption
- Waterpipes and purification of residual water
- Welfare and ecology
- Sports
- Youth
- Cleaning
- Fairs
- Public works and urbanism
- Finance, Personal and Security, whose delegate councillors should fulfil the organic rules of the corporation.

The proposals resolved at this first plenary were:

- Zones in the city centre, where young people can ride bikes, skate and skate-boards, etc.
- Creation of a ‘light’ disco-pub, besides social works and playing zones;
- An increase in children’s competitions at Christmas and Fairs;
- Installation of containers for glass, paper (for recycling);
- Vigilance in parks and children’s zones, for better urban security;
- Conferences on alcoholism, drugs and life in a broad sense.”

One year later, at a plenary on 18th December 1993, the degree of success was evaluated: (in their own words)

- Spaces at the city centre and installations to practise sport, though restricted to football and basketball. (It is advisable to practise other equipment sports.)
- Children’s competitions at Christmas and Fairs, resulting in a success at all the celebrated ones.
- It was attempted to open one ‘light’ disco, but it was a failure, as it was not accepted by the young people.
- Installation of containers for glass at several points at the city centre was obtained. Though the
number of containers was less than wished for, it has been possible to install paper containers to be recycled (they made their own posters and stickers for this campaign).
- New attractions for children in the park and in some other spaces of the city centre to substitute for the old ones; with greater access for possible users.
- More sports activities, like bike rides in springtime (they used bright and fluorescent colours on posters for the campaign).
- Solidarity with children of the third world (using stickers).
- We have seen how the groups of Scouts Castellano-Manchegos function, which has stimulated us to take the necessary steps to create some group of this character at Daimiel."

We have, they said, had the opportunity to express and fulfill our aspirations and preoccupations: to see how the town council functions internally. We have obtained, too, more attention to young people and to their proposals. We have participated at the solution of some problems of our village. What I mean is that this corporation is not merely symbolic, but something really active.

The new system of local youth participation has been commented on, on several occasions, in all the local and regional papers, and broadly commented on by local public opinion in a positive and favourable sense.

This experience shows that young people can lead and govern their own lives. They have been congratulated for the success obtained and have accepted their failures. All this might be a lesson for adults, who are supposed to be able to learn children's lessons.

What children do not know is that education and training policy plays a big role at the development and implementation of democratic participation.

**GENERAL CONCLUSIONS**

- This actual case, Daimiel town, shows that children are capable of learning anything that they are taught.
- On seeing themselves as protagonists, being paid attention to, and considered as important, young people (and adults too) consider their participation more important.
- Their responsible and careful participation can obtain great modifications and improvements in town life.
- The urgent needs for their rights will be realised, taking into account a series of limitations of a formal or legal sense, that previously were unknown.
- The fact that some innovations are put into practice shows that, despite theory, these are not always well accepted by citizens.
- Through this moderate training, young people will become adult citizens who are much more responsible and trained than their parents were.
- This democratic and participatory town practice could initiate future political vocations and professions, which is a great advantage.
- This case study could serve as a model to be adopted in other towns or social institutions of a different nature.

**DAIMIEL'S GENERAL AND STATISTICAL DATA**

- **SITUATION:** North, N.E. of the province
- **EXTENSION:** 43,933 has.
- **POPULATION:** 17,000 inhabitants, approx.
- **ALTITUDE:** 628 metres above sea level
- **CLIMATOLOGY:** extreme
- **DISTANCES:** to Madrid 169 km; to C. Real 30 km; to Toledo 125 km.
- **RAILWAYS:** links Ciudad Real to Alcazar de San Juan, and join the railway lines that go from Madrid to Extremadura and Andalucía.
- **ECONOMY:** preferably agricultural, with industries of agricultural transformation like wine, alcohol and olive-oil, textiles, buildings and furniture.

**INCREASING INDUSTRIAL SECTORS:** Building and services.

Since 1973, Daimiel has a National Park: 'Las Tablas de Daimiel' (1,800 Has. at the confluence of the Cigüela river with the Guadiana).

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Connect 91:
Students As Researchers

In April 1984, a series of case studies about truancy was published by the then Victorian Institute of Secondary Education (VISE). The report *Student Perspectives on Truancy* was the culmination of research work undertaken by student research teams in eight Victorian schools during 1983.

I recall some resistance amongst adult educational authorities to the idea of employing students as paid researchers. After all, the Research Section of VISE had research staff with recognised credentials! What could education and community welfare possibly hope to learn from a series of case studies conducted by year 9 to 11 students? The answer was ... a lot.

VISE research staff provided training and support for 40 students in the eight schools. It was essential that student research teams produced a set of usable findings. The 'students as researchers' program had to be adequately resourced to minimise the risk of failure. And the Research Section of VISE was closely scrutinised. If the research project failed, we would have set back the credibility and development of youth participation and youth action programs in Victorian schools.

Research findings were presented and discussed by student teams at a one-day seminar (in September 1983) attended by senior representatives of Victorian Government departments and other organisations. That day provided clear evidence of the project's success. The case studies contained both qualitative and quantitative data about student patterns of involvement in truancy, the relationship between truant behaviours and youth crime, the centrality of school experiences in explanations of student resistance to schools, and the limitations of welfare-led responses to the educational problems that faced many students across various kinds of school communities. Representatives were impressed with the detail and complexity of student arguments about truancy. They heard student voices about an educational problem, perhaps for the first time. They certainly heard perspectives that were not being canvassed around offices on Spring Street.

I will never forget the words of an Assistant Commissioner of the Victoria Police, who responded to the works of these 40 young people at the end of the seminar:

I have been in the police force for more than 30 years and during that time I have read a lot about juvenile delinquency and truancy. Today I have learned more from the excellent contributions of these student research teams than all those readings.

In the 1990s, the importance of young people and student initiated and owned research projects is no less significant than it was more than 10 years ago. We need to continually provide meaningful experiences for young people, that enable them to contribute, actively and competently, to institutional and community changes; this is absolutely necessary in these difficult economic and social times.

The challenge to hear younger voices is ever present. Connect has been a leading disseminator of alternative voices, voices that give information about what is possible and what is defensible action with regard to student participation and action. An even harder challenge is to enable young people to undertake the research, planning and implementation of institutional responses that could more realistically address their problems.

Those identified by schools as intractable, chronic truants did give legitimate voice to new ways of thinking about the problem and, therefore, give hope to those of us who advocate the empowerment of young Australians across all aspects of society and various social relations.

From: Skipping School: An examination of truancy in Victorian secondary schools (VISE, Melbourne, 1984)

Garry Coventry
School of Law and Legal Studies
LaTrobe University
Bundoora 3083

Quoted in
Connect No 31, February 1985
Student-Centred Learning, as a systematic approach to implementing such ideas into mainstream education, surfaced in Western Australia in 1991, and there has been a most encouraging groundswell of enthusiastic support. Thus, in 1993, the RASCL was born and held its first and very successful conference which drew 140 educators from all over the State. Again, in March 1994, it attracted educators and presenters from WA, England and the eastern states for its second conference.

The RASCL began with a few West Australian teachers who embraced the philosophy and methods of Student-Centred Learning. Many schools have held professional development days to discover about SCL and general interest in increasing rapidly. Bridgetown District High School has become committed to this whole-school concept and several other schools have core training groups. Hundreds of teachers are now integrating this approach in their classrooms. Books on the subject of SCL are available from the Fremantle Education Centre.

Don't be left behind! Come to this Conference and learn from the many and varied workshops that will be available.

Fee: $130 per person - includes all workshops, synergy sessions, presentations, coffees and teas, lunch on both days, and dinner (with entertainment) on Friday evening at the Esplanade Hotel, Fremantle.

For registration or further information, please call Jon Pound at the Fremantle Education Centre on (09) 335 5444 or fax him on (09) 335 5656.
Celebrating Cultural Diversity
An Anthology of Writing by Girls from Diverse Cultural Backgrounds

Australia is recognised internationally as being a peaceful and equitable country. These perceptions of our society have been attributed in part to exemplary Multicultural Policies.

Yet, how does this international perception compare with the perceptions of Australians and, in particular, adolescent Australians? How do the policies and practices that we implement in our schools and throughout our community affect the lives of adolescents, their hopes and dreams, and their thoughts about what Australia means to them today?

This book is a celebration of contemporary thoughts, feelings and attitudes of adolescent Australians from diverse cultural backgrounds, from Year 6-9 from Paralowie R-12 School, Burton R-7 School, Salisbury North 3-7 School and Salisbury High School (South Australia). Their writing is based on their unique experiences of migration and settlement and their hopes for their future in Australia.

The girls from Vietnamese, El Salvadorian, Cambodian, Polish, Chilean, Syrian, Afghanistani, Thai, Cantonese and Italian backgrounds provide us with a snapshot of their diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds, as they write about their families, their homelands, their personal reflections about Australia, and their hopes for the future. They also make social and political comment as they express thoughts and feelings about equality in education and careers, the effects of racism and our responsibilities in terms of the environment and world peace.

This project was initiated through the Supportive School Environment Project (Students from Non English Speaking Backgrounds) and has been made possible through grants from Carleuw Youth Arts Centre and the Multicultural Education Coordinating Committee.

It is hoped that this work will be used as a primary resource to promote cultural inclusivity across the curriculum and as a vital reference for future planning. This book encapsulates what young women are feeling about things today, what their attitudes are, and where they believe Australia is heading in terms of cultural and linguistic inclusivity.

Melinda Bellotti
Coordinator
Supportive School Environment Project
(Students from Non English Speaking Backgrounds)

For copies of Celebrating Cultural Diversity, contact SA DECS.

Kicked Out of School ??

Jackie Taylor, a Social Work student from the University of New South Wales is currently conducting research at the National Children's and Youth Law Centre on young people who have been suspended or expelled from Australian schools.

The NCYLC promotes and protects children and young persons rights by legal means. The Centre aims to bring about changes to laws, policies and practices through research, training and policy development in matters of children's rights. The Centre also promotes the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in Australia.

Jackie's research topic is school suspensions, expulsions and exclusions. If you have experienced this, Jackie would like to speak to you. Please contact her at the Centre:

National Children's and Youth Law Centre
c/- the University of New South Wales
Sydney NSW 2052

Tel: (02) 398 7488
Fax: (02) 398 7416
STUDENTS IN NSW QUALITY ASSURANCE TEAMS

The South Coast Region’s Department of School Education Quality Assurance reference group and review teams have recently invited members of the Regional Student Representative Council to be members of these panels.

Cindy Bailey of Albion Park High School is on the reference group and review team, and Sean Haynes of Smith’s Hill High School is a member of the evaluation/review team. As participating members of Quality Assurance, Cindy attends regular meetings with Directors, Principals, ancillary staff, a Federation representative, and a Parent and Citizen representative, to discuss the progress of reviews by the Quality Assurance team. The Region has targeted School Development Days for review. During the review of School Development Days, Sean and Cindy interview randomly chosen students.

After the review, Sean said, “I am staggered at the different interpretations that students have about these days.” Cindy commented, “It was disappointing that some students thought it was when teachers had tea and coffee.”

Both students felt that, after the experience, there was a major role to be played by students in the quality assurance review process, especially if panels were to get reliable feedback from students. Students liked being interviewed by other students.

This is another step that the NSW South Coast Region is taking to have student input in decision making and curricular activities.

Students will deliver a paper on this process at the ACSA Curriculum ’95 Conference in Melbourne this July.

PASTA READY

A Professional Association of SRC Teacher/Advisers (PASTA) was formed in Sydney during the weekend of February 11th-12th. The Association adopted the descriptive statement: “Promoting Student Participation, Leadership and Representation.”

Initial membership of PASTA includes SRC school, regional and state support staff from throughout New South Wales. An eight person Steering Committee was appointed to develop a constitution, a newsletter, seek resources, make national and international contacts and publicise the Association.

To contact the PASTA Steering Committee, write to the Association, C/o Ralph Murray, SRC Publicity Coordinator, Level 5, Box 450, 20 George Street, Hornsby NSW 2077.

First Aboriginal SRC

The future of the state’s Aboriginal youth is in good hands at one NSW metropolitan high school which is encouraging its Koori population to become community leaders.

Matraville High School in Metropolitan East Region is thought to be the first school in NSW to establish a fully Aboriginal student representative council to complement its original SRC.

The initiative will soon be adopted by Cleveland St High School and is expected to spread throughout the state.

The development of an Aboriginal Student Representative Council was encouraged by Aboriginal Development Officer Anthony Carter of Randwick City Council through the Metropolitan Indigenous Youth Advisory Council (MIYAC).

“Young Aboriginals today want to be more proactive in the decisions affecting the community,” Mr. Carter said.

“Unlike many of the older generation, they do not want to be associated with the bitterness of the past. They are only interested in finding their place in today’s society.”

Mr Carter said Matraville High School opened its doors earlier this year for a forum to be held to discuss the viability of setting up a fully Aboriginal student representative council.

“It was well received and during the forum, the school elected a body of 15 Aboriginal students to form an Aboriginal council,” he said. “The idea was to provide a mechanism for the students to advise the school on Aboriginal issues and to provide these young Aboriginal people with an opportunity to participate in decision making which affects their lives.”

Mr Carter said young Aboriginals represented 70% of all Aboriginal people. “Yet there are few if any mechanisms in place for them to have their say,” he said.

“MIYAC is a group which aims to encourage the positive development of Aboriginal youth. An Aboriginal Student Representative Council will help build the strengths of young Aboriginals through the development of skills, self-esteem and positive identities required to survive and succeed in life.”

Matraville High School deputy Principal John Bedwell said both student representative councils contributed different things to the schools.

“The original SRC, which comprises Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students, is primarily concerned with matters affecting the school. The Aboriginal SRC deals with matters specific to their culture and that relates more to things happening in the community. It’s a great mix because the role of the SRC is to involve the community in schools and ours achieves that, while the Aboriginal SRC involves the students in the community,” he explained.

Since the council was set up, it has been supported and guided by English/History Head Teacher.
Stephanie Ingster, Aboriginal Studies
Years 9-12 teacher Linda Christian and
Aboriginal Education assistant Betty
Stewart.

Mr Bedwell said school staff
had noticed a marked change in the
Aboriginal students.

"We've watched them grow
and mature from their involvement in
the council, especially the seniors who
have taken it upon themselves to act
as leaders for the younger Aboriginal
student members," he said.

With funding from Randwick
City Council, the Aboriginal SRC has
attended leadership courses through
the Peer Support Foundation. Course
coordinator Sue McGilvray said the
courses are designed to develop skills
in a style of leadership relevant to and
effective in the local Aboriginal
culture.

Students were encouraged to
take on new areas of learning and
responsibility through 'hands on'
learning. Communication, decision-
making, problem-solving and meeting
procedures were areas of focus in
those courses. Mr Carter said he
hoped to see Aboriginal; Student
Representative Councils being
established in schools throughout
Australia. "They will provide a forum
in which young Aboriginal people
have the opportunity to develop
organisational, decision-making and
planning skills within a safe and
supportive environment," he said.

Judy Wilkinson
from NSW School Education News
23 November 1994

CLEARINGHOUSE

Local and Overseas
Publications Received

Connect receives many
publications directly or indirectly
relevant to youth and student
participation. We can't lend or sell
these, but if you want to look at or
use them, contact us on:
(03) 489 9052 or (03) 344 8585

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS:

Australian:

Kingsbury Primary School
Magazine (Kingsbury PS, Vic) 1994

JSC Area Magazine (Preston/
Reservoir JSC Network, Vic)
Term 4 1994

Chimera '94 (Mullauna SC, Vic)
School Magazine, 1994

Celebrating Cultural Diversity
(Paralowie R-12 Schools,
Salisbury HS, Burton R-7
School and Salisbury North 3-
7 School, SA) - an anthology
of writing by girls of diverse
cultural backgrounds.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:

Australian:

Learning Tracks (Country
Education Project, Vic) Issue
No 8, Summer 1994

The 1994 RACV Energy
Breakthrough (Country
Education Project, Vic)
Newsletter No 4 Dec '94

Youth Options (Youth Bureau,
ACT) Nov 1994

Youth Issues Forum (YACVic,
Fitzroy, Vic) Summer 1994

Education Links (Stanmore,
NSW) No 49 Summer 1994/

Network News (Surry Hills,
NSW) Dec 1994

Young Australians: Making the
Future Work (Social Justice
Research Foundation, SA)

Other Ways (Alternative
Education Resource Group,
Vic) Issue 61, September 1994

Overseas:

Communication Research
Trends (Centre for the Study of
Communication and Culture,
St Louis, USA) Vol 14 No 3, 1994

Education Now (Nottingham,
UK) No 6, Winter '95

AERO-Gramme (AERO, Roslyn
Heights, NY, USA) #14,
Winter 1994-5

National Coalition News
(NCACS, Santa Fe, New
Mexico, USA) Vol 19 Nos 2,
3; Fall 1994, Winter 1995

A Deschooling Reader
(Vancouver, Canada)

Documents

The documents listed in this
column are of general background
value. They are available on
photocopy for research purposes.
The length and cost (copying and
postage) is listed. Please order by
code number.

(A full computerised list of
documents is now available for $3;
this can be accessed and organised
by topic, key-word etc.)

Code Description/Pages/Cost
415 NSW SRC State Conference
Report 1994: Working As
One. (55 pp; $5.50)

416 NSW SRC Annual Report
(5 pp; $0.70)

417 NSW Regional SRC
Reports at PASTA
Conference (11-12 Feb 1995)
(15 pp; $1.50)

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MATERIALS:

- Back issues of CONNECT ($4 single; $6 double issue). Circle issue/s required: $ .........

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- Cross-referenced index to contents of Connect back issues ($3) $ .........

- Students and Work - 1985 Connect reprint booklet #5 ($5) $ .........
- 'Youth Radio' issue of 3CR’s CRAM Guide (1985) ($1) $ .........
- Democratic Decision Making in Schools - Victorian PEP (1987) ($3) $ .........

- Sometimes a Shining Moment (Wigginton) ($25) $ .........
- Foxfire 9 (Doubleday Anchor) ($25) $ .........
- Foxfire: 25 Years (Doubleday) ($25) $ .........
- A Foxfire Christmas (Doubleday hardcover) ($25) $ .........
- Shining Moments - Foxfire video (1 hour) (loan for 1 week: $5) $ .........

- SRC Pamphlets Set (6 pamphlets; Youth Affairs Council of Victoria) ($5) $ .........

- Photocopies of the following documents: