



IMPORTANT DATES

March

Wednesday 21	Pastors Morning Tea
	9.30am
Friday 23	Sports Day
	9.00am - 3.00pm
Wednesday 28	Rock Salt Arts
	School Incursion
Thursday 29	Easter Chapel
	2.25pm
Friday 30	Good Friday
	Public Holiday

April

Monday 2	Easter Monday
	Public Holiday
Wednesday 4	Junior PT Interviews
	3:30pm - 8:30pm
Thursday 5	Senior PT Interviews
	3:30pm - 8:30pm
Friday 13	Family Fun Day
	11:30am - 1:00pm
	End of Term Chapel
	2:25pm - 3:15pm
	Term 1 Concludes
	3:15pm

May

Tuesday 1	Term 2 Commences
	8:45am
	Middle School Camp
	Wirraway
Wednesday 1	Middle School Camp
	Wirraway
	Year 5/6 Camp
	Woodhouse
Thursday 2	Middle School Camp
	Wirraway
	Year 5/6 Camp
	Woodhouse

Looking Both Ways

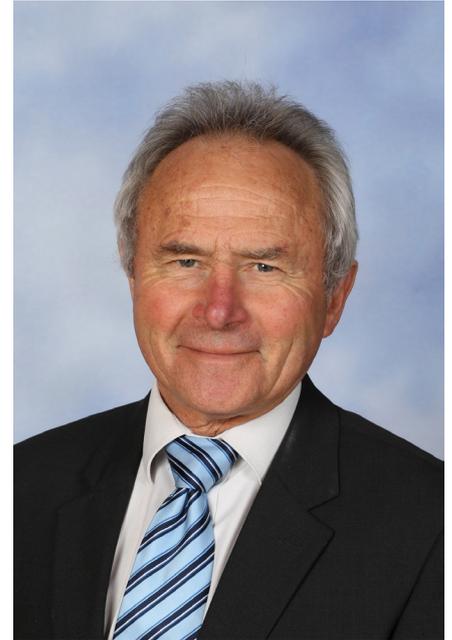
We continue to look forward with great hope as our numbers settle at slightly over 210 students. This brings us both joy and hope as we ponder on what we, as a school family, have achieved and look forward to.

In 2013 we were a school of a little over 80 students and with minimal resources. We were catering for Years R-7 with a small Early Learning Centre in a borrowed classroom. The grassed area was about one quarter of what it is today and there were just 4 classrooms. Our library was half a classroom which also doubled as a meeting room. There was no librarian to take responsibility for cataloguing books, no specialist teachers, limited PE gear, 2 houses with only 40 students in each and just a handful of staff to do everything. Things have certainly changed!

When we used the saying, "...faith like a mustard seed..." we really meant it. This quote from Jesus was cited by Matthew to illustrate the power of God. When we apply it to the life of the school, it helps us to stand together in the faith that we believe that God can do great things in spite of available resources.

We have seen His hand at work at Tyndale Christian School Murray Bridge. By comparison with 2013 we are much bigger in every respect. Evidence of this was forth coming last Friday when we met to sit in houses to introduce our new factions. There are 54 students named in each house which exceeds the number we used to have in each of the 2 houses 4 years ago. Further evidence of God's power is the need to build more facilities so that each class in Junior and Senior School can have their own Pastoral Care Room as we go into single streaming. If we are successful in attaining funding from the Block Grant Authority and able to secure bank loans, we will be able to proceed with the next stage of the building project next year. Hopefully we can then remove the prefabricated buildings that are located in the Senior School area.

As we continue to move forward in faith trusting and praying that our plans are synchronised with God's, we look forward to building a culture of learning in which every student and family strives to achieve great things.



Rev. Bruce Hicks

Principal - Murray Bridge

Parent / Teacher Interviews

Book online by visiting www.schoolinterviews.com.au and type in the code **wz3a4**.

ELC and Junior School Interviews are on Wednesday 4 April 3:30pm to 8:30pm. Middle and Senior School Interviews are on Thursday 5 April 3:30pm to 8:30pm.

Please refer to Parent/Teacher Interviews letter dated 16 March 2018.

IN THIS ISSUE...

The story of our house teams, Unaipon and Taplin and the introduction of our two additional teams: Hammond and Mitchell.

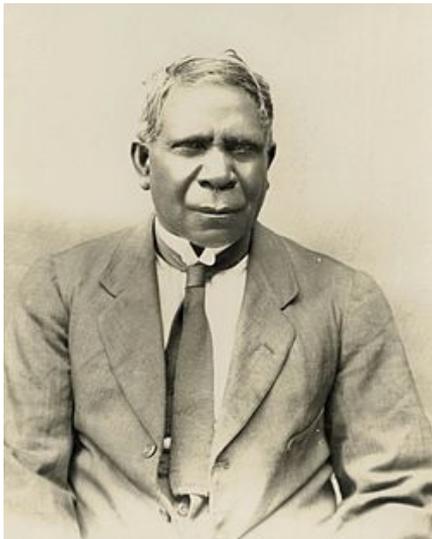
GENERAL NEWS

Unaipon - Yellow

David Unaipon (1872-1967) features on the Australian \$50 note. He was a famous inventor, writer and public speaker. He was also a pastor at the Raukkan Community. As an inventor, he designed Australia's first mechanical shearing hand piece. He also researched and designed a propeller similar to that of the rotor on a helicopter based on the flight principles of a boomerang.

David Unaipon was one of the first indigenous people to write and publish a book. He also wrote for newspapers and was a highly sought after public speaker.

If you look at the background of the \$50 note on which he is portrayed, you will notice a church. This church is still in use and was the centre of worship for the community in which he lived. We are indeed privileged to call one of our houses Unaipon!



Above: David Unaipon

Taplin - Blue

George Taplin (1831-1879) was a Congregationalist minister who worked in Aboriginal missions in South Australia, and gained a reputation as an anthropologist, writing on Ngarrindjeri lore and customs. George Taplin had a keen interest in Ngarrindjeri culture, learned their language and published Biblical writings in the local dialect. He also wrote on Ngarrindjeri lore and culture, which have great anthropological value. He believed that the best chance for the people to advance was to gain acceptance in

European society, and that literacy, adoption of Christian values, and learning trades were essential steps in that process.



Above: George Taplin

New House Teams for Tyndale Murray Bridge: Hammond and Mitchell

RED TEAM - HAMMOND

Ruby Florence Hammond (1936-1993). An Aboriginal activist and public servant, was born on 10 March 1936 at Kingston SE, South Australia. Second of eight children from Arthur Ahang and Ethel Hilda Wachman.

The Ahangs were part of the Aboriginal community at Blackford (Murrabinnna), near Kingston SE and believed that their children's future lay in adopting European customs, and especially acquiring a European education.

Beginning her education at Blackford School, Ruby went on to complete the Intermediate Certificate at Kingston Area School in 1952. Her first jobs in Kingston SE, in a hotel and then in a shop, where she was required to work out of sight of the customers, brought her face to face with racism. At sixteen she had a son, who was reared by her parents, and at eighteen she moved to Adelaide where she gained employment as a switchboard operator in the Postmaster-General's Department. On 25 March 1961 Ahang married Bill (Les) Hammond at the Methodist Church, Port Adelaide; the marriage did not last. Four years later she married her former brother-in-law Frank Hammond, a motor mechanic.

In Adelaide, Hammond developed an understanding of the needs of urban Aboriginal people through her

association with activists, notably Gladys Elphick, and she joined the Council of Aboriginal Women of South Australia, which worked to counter discrimination in the community. She travelled in 1971 to Marree and the surrounding region in search of her mother's heritage. By this time she was committed to working with and for Aboriginal people. At the council Hammond developed advocacy and public-speaking skills. Her talents were quickly recognised and she received many requests to participate in organisations and projects in Australia and internationally. These included membership of delegations to China (1972) and the Soviet Union (1976), the steering committee of the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee (1973), the inaugural Aboriginal Arts Board (1973), and the national advisory committee for International Women's Year (1974-76).

Aware of the need of many Aboriginal people for legal advice and support, in 1974 Hammond joined the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement, starting as a field officer and soon becoming executive director. She asserted that the ALRM's brief went beyond supporting those facing criminal charges and that it needed also to address the social problems underlying the high levels of Aboriginal crime and incarceration. Believing that land rights were human rights, indivisible from questions of equality and justice, she broadened the ALRM's activities through her support of the Pitjantjatjara land rights cause—a move that led to her dismissal in 1979. Although she was subsequently reinstated, she felt that the situation was untenable and resigned.

Completing a degree in Aboriginal Affairs Administration at the South Australian Institute of Technology (BA, 1985), Hammond took up employment in the State public service, first with the Department of Health, and then with the Equal Opportunity Branch of the Department of Personnel and Industrial Relations. In 1988 she stood, unsuccessfully, in a by-election for the Federal seat of Port Adelaide as the candidate for the Independent Aboriginal Cultural Party; she was the first South Australian Aboriginal person to seek election to Federal parliament.

HOUSE TEAM

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The following year she was selected as head of the South Australian Aboriginal Issues Unit of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, and in 1990 she was appointed to the National Women's Consultative Council. Her final public service appointment, as advisor to the State Department of the Arts and Cultural Heritage, built on her contributions to film and drama and her belief in the arts as a means of reconciliation. Roles in the 1975 film, *Sister if You Only Knew*, and the 1989 Black and White Theatre Group production of *Is This Seat Taken?* are examples of her earlier commitment.

Initially, Hammond viewed racism as a product of ignorance that could be dispelled by education. This perspective gradually transformed into an understanding of the deep-seated disadvantage and dispossession from which Aboriginal people suffered, the complex historical causes that underlay Aboriginal issues, and the institutionalised nature of racism. Never a separatist, she believed in Aboriginal people having the right to choose between integration into the Australian 'mainstream,' or living according to their own cultures without foregoing opportunities for social and economic equality. Her determined optimism, warm personality, and constructive approach meant that she was valued as a speaker, facilitator, board member, and consultant. Her workload was prodigious.

Hammond was named South Australian Woman of the Year (1977), awarded an Australian Public Service medal (1993), and, posthumously, an equal opportunity achievement award (1993). In 1994 a South Australian electoral district was named in her honour. She is memorialised at the Port Adelaide Workers Memorial and at Reconciliation Place, Canberra. After battling cancer, she died in Le Fevre Community Hospital on 16 April 1993, survived by her husband, her sons John and Bruce, and daughter Sandra Southwell. Following a funeral at Port Adelaide Uniting Church she was buried in Cheltenham cemetery.

Article from National Centre of

Biography, Australian National University



Above: Ruby Hammond

GREEN TEAM - MITCHELL

Dame Roma Flinders Mitchell, AC, DBE, CVO, QC, born in Adelaide on 2 October 1913, was the youngest of three children of Harold and Maude Mitchell. Devout Catholics, but with little money, the young family managed as best as they could. Mrs Mitchell was determined that her daughters would have a sound education and a career, something she herself never had. Roma continued her education at St Aloysius' Convent College, where she was dux in 1929 and again in 1930.

She studied, and enjoyed, music, dancing and law. From a young age Roma had made up her mind to become a lawyer, which was after all a family tradition. It was during these depression years that Roma also developed a strong sense of social justice. Everyday on her way to University she would see the unemployed lined up for their ration cards and felt that both unemployment and poverty were wrong.

At Adelaide University she excelled as a student, completing the course in four years instead of five. She was active in student politics and when barred from joining the Law Students' Society because she was a woman, she became instrumental in the formation of the Women Law Students' Society. Her association with the University was to last for more than sixty years.

At the end of her law course she was awarded the David Murray Scholarship as the most brilliant student of her year. After graduating she achieved her dream when admitted to the Bar in 1934. Roma became a partner in the legal firm of Nelligan, Angas Parsons and Mitchell in 1935 and practised as a barrister, overcoming the much-entrenched attitude that the law was for men only.

As early as 1940 Roma Mitchell was instrumental in assisting the drafting of the Guardianship of Infants Act which was passed that year by the South Australian Parliament. In 1960 she became a part time lecturer and in 1965 a member of the University Council. While still a lawyer in 1962 she was the Australian representative at the United Nations seminar on the Status of Women in Family Law.

In 1962 she became Australia's first female Queen's Counsel and gave her full support to the efforts made by the League of Women Voters to allow women to sit on juries. This issue had been raised as early as 1911 when the Women's Non-Party Political Association had included it in its platform. As the main campaigner, it were her clever arguments which finally changed Premier Tom Playford's mind in November 1962. As QC she also continuously advocated equal pay for equal work.

In 1965 she became the first Commonwealth female Supreme Court judge. Roma Mitchell had worked very hard to achieve these appointments and said on the occasion that she hoped that in her lifetime appointments such as these would not excite comments as they did at that time. When she retired from the Bench in 1983 there was still no woman appointed during these years, or one to replace her.

During these years she continued lecturing part time at the University of Adelaide in Family Law. When a Royal Commission was established to look into the dismissal of Police Commissioner, Harold Salisbury, it was Justice Roma Mitchell who conducted the inquiry. In March 1978 she reported that the dismissal, 'while not the only course open to the government' had been justifiable.

MITCHELL - HOUSE TEAM

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From 1970-1981 Roma Mitchell chaired the South Australian Criminal Law and Penal Methods Reform Committee. For several years she also chaired the Parole Board and became Acting Chief Justice in 1983. In 1972 Roma Mitchell was made a CBE. During the same year, Roma Mitchell was elected Senior Deputy Chancellor and in 1983 Chancellor of the University. No other woman in Australia had ever achieved any of these appointments before her. She remained as Chancellor until 1990 when she resigned to become Governor of South Australia. However she maintained a great interest in the University and returned many a times to attend lectures, seminars and conferences.

In 1981 she became the founding chairperson of the Australian Human Rights Commission until 1986 when it became the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission. By that time she had become a campaigner of international acclaim. She thought the passing, and implementation, of the Human Rights Commission Act a landmark and later found it very irritating when some of the States could not or would not agree on human rights issues. She considered this the most important committee she had served on.

During all these years Roma Mitchell was a pioneer, a crusader for equality, and a conservative feminist always pleased to lead women into new directions. She has been an inspiration to women for rising to the top, entirely on her own merits, in a male-dominated profession. Affirmative action and anti-discrimination laws, in particular those dealing with Aboriginal people, have been a trademark of her distinguished career.

She served on many committees and contributed actively to many organisations, particularly those concerned with Education, Heritage,

Arts, Equal Opportunities and Human Rights. In 1982 Roma Mitchell became a Dame Commander of the British Empire. Until 1991 she served as National President of the Australian Association of Ryder-Cheshire Foundation and President of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust. In 1985 she was awarded the degree of Doctor of the University.

In 1991 she was made a Companion in the Order of Australia and also became Governor of South Australia, again the first woman ever to be appointed to such a position. Although this appointment was much deserved, it also meant that she no longer could speak out about issues very dear to her. Although never a Member of Parliament, Dame Roma was most certainly part of the Executive and the one who signed its bills into law. As Governor she occupied a special position in the hearts of most South Australians. They liked her warm personality, her humanity and the genuine interest she showed in people of all walks of life.

With her special interest in women's issues, it was no wonder that she became Patron of the Centenary of Women's Suffrage in 1994. Throughout her long career Roma Mitchell has held strong views on feminist issues. When appointed to the Supreme Court Bench she said, Women should be able to take whatever place they are fitted to take in the professions. She often spoke about the issue of working wives, refresher courses for women graduates who wanted to return to work after having brought up their children and the need for housework to be shared.

When already more than eighty years old she still travelled far and wide. On 13 January 1996 she went to Robe to open the rebuilt Beacon Hill Lookout as part of that town's sesquicentenary celebrations. In April she went to the Clare Valley with the new Governor-General, Sir William Deane, who was on his first official tour of engagements

outside Canberra. That same year she also chaired the South Australian Ministerial Board on Ageing.

When on 11 July 1996, the Cathedral Church of Saint Francis Xavier was dedicated as a House of God, exactly 138 years after it was opened on 11 July 1858, Governor Dame Roma Mitchell took part in the Dedication Service. In 1997 Dame Roma gave active support to the Women for Wik to endorse the High Court's decision on Wik. During that year she was also made a Commander de la Legion d'Honneur.

Although a little frail physically during her later years, her mind remained sharp. Dame Roma Flinders Mitchell received her final honour, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, from the Governor-General Sir William Deane, on her sickbed in Hospital shortly before she died after a short illness, on 5 March 2000 aged 86. She was accorded a state funeral in recognition of her work and as Governor of South Australia. The new Centre for Performing and Visual Arts in Adelaide will be named after Dame Roma Mitchell.

Nine months after her death the Australian Customs Vessel 'Dame Roma Mitchell' was commissioned by Senator Amanda Vanstone at Port Adelaide on 8 December 2000. All other vessels in this class are named after bays that have a relevance to Customs; this vessel is the exception to the rule. While the vessel's official name is the Australian Customs and Border Protection Vessel Dame Roma Mitchell, she is universally known as 'The Dame'.



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