During the last two weeks of term we had an opportunity to have a visit from the hon. Adrian Piccoli Minister for Education with the local state member, Thomas George.

Both state members took the opportunity to take time out from a heavy schedule to meet with staff and students from Kadina High School. Mr Dan Waters, our P&C president, was also at the school to take the opportunity to meet both state members.

The Deadly Doobs performed for him, and Piari welcomed him with an acknowledgement of country.
Kadina High School

Annual School Report/ School Planning Tool

The school has been working on our 2014 Annual School Report and the 2015-2017 School Planning Tool. Both these documents will be available on the school website in coming weeks.

Staffing

As principal and on behalf of our school community I welcome Mr Ricki Wiblen who will be joining the Mathematics faculty from the beginning of Term Two. Mr Wiblen comes to us from Richmond River High School. Thank you to Mr Lennon who relieved in the Mathematics faculty during Term One.

Term Two

Staff return to school on Monday April 20th for a School Development Day. During the day staff will work in workshops and cover such areas as - Formative assessment for Learning, Modified Assessments for students with learning disabilities, National Consistent Collection of Data, New School Planning Tool- what it means to our faculty, and the new Performance and Development Framework. Students return to school on Tuesday April 21st.

North Coast CHS Baseball

At the recent CHS baseball Championships Kadina was well represented by two students Oakley McMahon and Mitchell Henderson. As reported to Kadina we quote the following;

‘Although the boys did not win a game throughout the 4 day competition both Oakley & Mitchell performed very well and represented Kadina with pride. Being Mitchell’s first year representing, he did well, getting a safe hit on the last day of competition. Well done Mitchell. Oakley impressed with the bat. He caught 5.5 out of 6 games. He has been placed on the reserve list for the NSW All Schools Team.

A great achievement— well done boys.'
Bluesfest Busking Competition

For the past four years the East Coast Bluesfest has held a Grommets Busking Competition as an extension of the Busking Competition. This is an opportunity for under 18’s to participate in the competition. Thank you to Mr Sassi and Ms Johnstone along with our entertainment students for their support of the competition. Over the weekend Mr Sassi, Ms Johnstone and students have been involved in the production to support young people in the competition.

Three Kadina students, Luci, Jess and Aaron participated in the competition and as a part of their commitment with perform at the Bluesfest on Easter Sunday. I have been lucky to be a resident judge for the competition, along with Mr Tom Whitaker from Byron Steiner School. This year we were joined by American record producer Mr Nick DiDia. Mr DiDia has worked with such artists as Bruce Springsteen, Powderfinger and Pearl Jam to name a few. Since the early 1990s, he has been one of the most successful rock engineers to date, amassing over 40 million in sales with a variety of artists.

Mr Davies, Principal

Homework Centre

Homework Centre is on every Monday from 3.15-4.30, afternoon tea provided, please bring homework or any class work you would like assistance with. First day back Term 2 will be Monday 27th April and will have tutors from SCU starting from this date also. Parents— you will need to please arrange transport home for your child. Contact Mrs Champion with any enquiries.

Careers at Kadina: Have you seen the Kadina High Careers Web page. Log onto www.kadinahighcareers.com
On Wednesday 25th March Southern Cross University visited KHS with their Engineering Roadshow. Students from years 9, 10 and 11 watched a presentation on the science behind famous engineering failures and the importance of failures in leading to improved design.

Following this, they were presented with a challenge to build a catapult using wooden skewers, plastic spoons and elastic bands. The aim was to shoot a ping pong ball through a hula hoop from the greatest distance possible. There were many different designs, with some successfully failing, some failing to succeed and some successfully succeeding. The students had a great time and were extremely engaged with the entire event.

The travelling engineer commented on how impressed he was with the knowledge of the students as demonstrated to the answers and questions they posed during the presentation.

Mr van den Berg

Head Teacher Science
On 27th of March nine indigenous students attend the Aime program at Southern Cross University. Six schools attended the program. Students from Years 9, 10 & 12 were divided into their year groups. With our leaders, we talked about identity, learning and setting goals, empathy and caring for others. We also wrote letters of thanks to people that help us.

The best thing about the day was that we got to interact with other students from different schools.

By Merinda Smith and Ayden Miners

COMMUNITY NOTICES

TRIPLE P PARENTING GROUP: 1-2-3 Magic & Emotion Coaching is a 5 session free parenting course on effective ways to respond to children 2 to 12 years of age. Where: 143 Laurel Avenue, Lismore. When: April 28, May 5, 12, 19 and 26 (5 Tuesdays), 10am to 12:30pm. Triple P is a system of easy to implement, proven parenting solutions that help solve current parenting problems and prevent future problems before they arise by understanding what works for each child. If you require childcare whilst the group is on, please phone The Gingerbread House on 6622 1130 to make your own arrangements

ENRICHMENT, EDUCATION, EXCITEMENT - BECOME A VOLUNTEER HOST FAMILY! to an international student arriving in July 2015. Hosting Is Fun! Find Out more! To help you make this important decision, contact WEP today to receive a full information pack for your family. Sylvia Kelly Manager – Inbound Exchange Programs Phone: 1300 884 733, Email: info@wep.org.au, Online: http://www.wep.org.au

SISTER CITY STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM: Lismore City Council is calling for students, host families and chaperones to be part of the 2015 Sister City Student Exchange Program. Nominations are being called for secondary student to participate from 23/9-2/10/15. For more information phone council 1300 878387

WORD PLAY: Calling all Star Spellers and Wordsmiths. Aged 8-13. an exciting new TV pilot wants to hear from you. https://wordplay.castasugar.com

BASKETBALL HOLIDAY CLINIC: Lismore Basketball Stadium 16/4 9am-1pm. $10 per child (5-14yrs) Please bring own lunch, drinks. Contact Tanya 0410 777 572 for more information

RUGBY LEAGUE HOLIDAY CAMP: 8/4-10/4/15 Lake Ainsworth Sport & Rec Centre for boys aged 12-15 years. For more information contact Kevin Hill 0447 427 327 or email khill@crlnsw.com.au

PHYSICAL CULTURE: For ages 5+ no experience necessary. $7 each class. For more information contact Jenna 04 0677 4992 and check out www.physicalculture.com.au
Fast Facts: Bullying in Schools

What is bullying?

Bullying is an ongoing misuse of power in relationships through repeated verbal, physical and/or social behaviour that causes physical and/or psychological harm. It can involve an individual or a group misusing their power over one or more persons. Bullying can happen in person or online, and it can be obvious (overt) or hidden (covert). Online bullying refers to bullying through information and communication technologies, e.g. the internet or mobile devices. Bullying of any form or for any reason can have long-term effects on those involved, including bystanders.

Single incidents and conflicts or fights between equals, whether in person or online, are not defined as bullying.

In short, bullying is an ongoing misuse of power involving a pattern of harmful verbal, physical or social behaviour.

Is every conflict between students bullying?

Not all aggressive or harmful behaviour between people is bullying. While conflicts and aggressive behaviour need to be addressed, it is important to be clear when these behaviours are not actually bullying.

The definition of bullying has three critical aspects – a repeated pattern, the misuse of power within relationships, and behaviour which causes harm; all three aspects need to be present in order for behaviour to be called bullying.

What does the ‘misuse of power’ mean?

In a situation where there is a power imbalance, one person or group has a significant advantage over another, and if this power is misused, this enables them to coerce or mistreat another for their own ends. In a bullying situation this power imbalance may arise from the context (e.g. having others to back you up), from assets (e.g. access to a weapon) or from personal characteristics (e.g. being stronger, more articulate or more able to socially manipulate others).

Why is the definition of bullying important?

A clear, comprehensive and shared definition is essential to enable schools to identify bullying, and distinguish it from other types of conflicts or violence, so that appropriate strategies and interventions can be used.

How is bullying different from violence, harassment and discrimination?

The critical feature that distinguishes violence, harassment and discrimination from bullying is that bullying happens within social relationships, featuring repeated and harmful behaviours that stem from a misuse of power. Violence, harassment and discrimination can occur as part of bullying, but also can occur in one-off conflicts or between strangers.

It is important to know the difference as the effect on the individual or group may be different and the responses to each may need to be different. Intervening in less serious bullying early can often prevent harassment, discrimination and more serious negative behaviours from becoming part of the bullying pattern.
Fast Facts: Bullying in Schools

The types of bullying

What are the different types of bullying?
The types of bullying behaviours are physical, verbal or social. Bullying can be obvious (overt) or hidden (covert). Bullying can take place in person or online. Bullying — verbal or social — that happens online or via a mobile phone is referred to as online bullying or cyberbullying. Research indicates that the majority of young people who bully online also bully others in person.

What is covert bullying?
Covert bullying includes social exclusion and intimidation. The term ‘covert’ highlights the fact that not all bullying is physical or obvious in nature. Covert bullying can have the same harmful impacts as more obvious bullying, as it can be more isolating, can go on for longer before other people become aware of it, and can be more easily denied by the other person.

Covert bullying is a subtle type of non-physical bullying which usually isn’t easily seen by others and is conducted out of sight of, and often unacknowledged by adults. Covert bullying behaviours mostly inflict harm by damaging another’s social reputation, peer relationships and self-esteem. Covert bullying can be carried out in a range of ways (e.g. spreading rumours, conducting a malicious social exclusion campaign and/or through the use of internet or mobile phone technologies).

What is online bullying?
Online bullying (or cyberbullying) is bullying that is carried out through information and communication technology, including the internet (e.g. on social media sites) and mobile devices. Technology can expand the opportunities for people to bully others.

Communication technologies allow for different ways to bully others, but do not change the fact that the bullying behaviour (and not the technology itself) is the main issue. Technology does create new challenges for dealing with bullying.

How does online safety relate to online bullying?
Online safety (or cybersafety) refers to a broad range of safe, respectful and responsible behaviours as well as ways to guard security and privacy online. Online safety is one way to reduce the risk of bullying, identity theft or predatory behaviour by others online.

Students need to be taught safe and appropriate online behaviour, which includes recognising when someone’s online behaviour is bullying, how to avoid engaging in or supporting online bullying, and being aware of the sort of support that bystanders can provide online.

How is online bullying different from trolling?
Trolling is intensive verbal abuse of an individual online done anonymously and by strangers. The difference between trolling and online bullying is that online bullying occurs within the context of an existing social relationship.
Fast Facts: Bullying in Schools

Why does bullying happen?

- **Why do people bully others?**
  People who bully others are often motivated by the status and social power they can achieve through bullying. Some may bully others to compensate for what is happening to them and their own feelings of powerlessness. Bullying behaviours can also be copied by others.

- **Who bullies others?**
  All individuals have the potential to bully others or to be bullied.

- **Why is it sometimes hard to identify bullying?**
  Bullying can be done through a number of different actions and behaviours, it can be overt or covert, and can occur in both individual and group situations. Some bullying can be quite subtle or involve words known only by the students, making it difficult for adults to recognise. These complexities can make it difficult to identify if a person or group is being bullied.

Prevalence of bullying

- **How common is bullying amongst students in schools?**
  Australian research suggests that up to one in four students have experienced some level of bullying. Researchers have made different findings about how common bullying is, largely due to differences in how they define ‘bullying’. However, we do know that most young people do not engage in bullying behaviour.

- **Is there a pattern to bullying?**
  Australian research has revealed that bullying behaviour peaks in the middle primary school years and the first year of high school. This appears to be related to the rapid changes in the social skills and social demands for students at these times.

- **Is bullying increasing?**
  Some other general patterns of bullying have been identified. Younger children are more likely to bully others physically or verbally, and as they get older social bullying behaviours increase (including exclusion and manipulation). Online bullying (cyberbullying) increases when students begin to have greater access to online communication and mobile phones.

- **Why is it hard to know exactly how common bullying is?**
  The fact that we are hearing a lot about bullying these days may well be a positive sign that we are taking it seriously and exploring ways to reduce it. Australian researchers have suggested we are more aware of the potential impact of ignoring bullying, and willing to take the necessary positive action, rather than the bullying problem actually increasing.

- **Children and young people often don’t tell adults about bullying. Sometimes children and young people don’t want their parents or teachers to become involved as they are afraid of what might happen if the person who is doing the bullying finds out they have told. Sometimes, students simply don’t think to ask for adult help or they don’t think anyone will believe them or could help even if they told.**