



Teacher Resource

## Focus Questions

As a class, discuss the stories featured in the episode of BTN Classroom and record the main points of the discussion. Students will then respond to the following focus questions.

### Iran Attack

1. In pairs, or small groups, discuss the story. What were the main points of discussion?
2. Where is Iran? Find on a map and list Iran's neighbouring countries.
3. What is happening in Iran?
4. How did this story make you feel?
5. What questions do you have about this story?

### Middle Powers

1. What is a middle power? Give a description and one example.
2. What makes a country a superpower? Give 3 characteristics.
3. When did the United States become a superpower?
  - a. After World War I
  - b. After World War II
  - c. After the Vietnam War
4. What is a 'trade war'?
5. What questions do you have about this story?

### Measles

1. What are some symptoms of the measles?
2. The measles is a contagious virus. True or false?
3. What year was a measles vaccine made available to the public?
4. What does 'herd immunity' mean?
5. What percentage of Australian kids are vaccinated against measles?

Check out the [teacher](#) resource on the Archives page.

### New Helmet

1. What is a concussion?
2. What can cause a concussion?

#### EPISODE 5

3 March 2026

#### KEY LEARNING

Students will view a range of BTN stories and use comprehension skills to respond to a series of focus questions.

#### CURRICULUM

##### English – Year 4

Use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning, to expand topic knowledge and ideas, and evaluate texts.

##### English – Year 5

Use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning to evaluate information and ideas.

##### English – Year 6

Use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning, and to connect and compare content from a variety of sources.

3. What does Graeme's new helmet look like? Draw a sketch.
4. How will they trial the new design?
5. No helmet can completely prevent concussions. True or false?
6. Name three things you learnt watching the BTN story.

## Women's History Month – Mum Shirl

1. Why didn't Mum Shirl go to school?
2. How did Mum Shirl help others?
3. Think of three adjectives to describe Mum Shirl.
4. What are Mum Shirl's main achievements?
5. What else did you learn about Mum Shirl?

Check out the [teacher](#) resource on the Archives page.



Teacher Resource

# Measles

## Focus Questions

Discuss the BTN story as a class and record the main points of the discussion. Students will then respond to the following:

1. What are some symptoms of the measles?
2. The measles is a contagious virus. True or false?
3. What year was a measles vaccine made available to the public?
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## Activity: Note Taking

Students will practise their note-taking skills while watching the BTN Measles story. After watching the story, ask students to reflect on and organise the information into three categories. What information in the story was positive, negative, or interesting?



## Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the information raised in the BTN Measles story and record the main points of the discussion. Here are some questions to guide the discussion:

- What is measles?
- What are some symptoms of measles?
- How does measles spread?
- How can measles be prevented?
- What is a vaccine?
- What vaccines do you know about?
- What impact have vaccines had on controlling disease?
- Why do you think it is important to learn about this topic?
- Why do you think BTN covered this story?
- Think of three questions about measles or vaccinations.



### EPISODE 5

3 March 2026

### KEY LEARNING

Students will investigate how vaccines work and the impact they have had on controlling disease.

### CURRICULUM

#### Science – Year 5

Scientific understandings, discoveries and inventions are used to solve problems that directly affect peoples' lives.

#### Science – Years 5 & 6

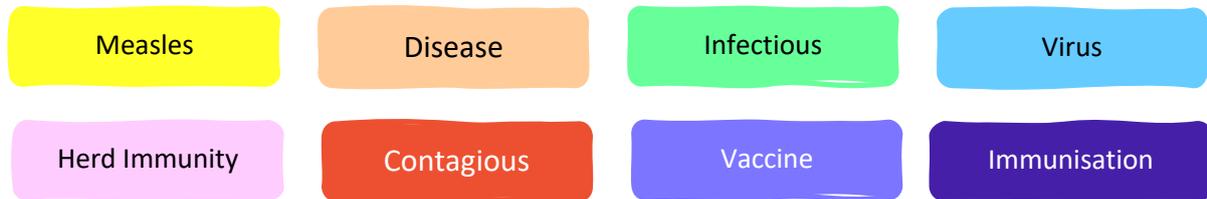
Scientific knowledge is used to solve problems and inform personal and community decisions.

#### Science – Year 7

Scientific knowledge has changed peoples' understanding of the world and is refined as new evidence becomes available.

## Activity: Key words

Students will brainstorm a list of key words that relate to the BTN Measles story. Here are some words to get them started.



## Activity: Vaccine Research

In this activity students will work in groups to learn more about diseases and how vaccines have helped prevent them spreading in the community. Each group will become experts and then share what they have learnt with other students.

Divide the class into groups. Each group will be assigned a different vaccine which has been developed to prevent one of these diseases (*Polio, MMR (measles, mumps, rubella), diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B or chicken pox*) and learn more about it.

Each group will need to decide how they will collect and present the information they find during their research. They may choose to make a short video, infographic or poster to communicate the information. Here is an example of a short video made by the World Health Organization – [5 things you should know about measles](#).



### Research

Each group will respond to the following questions:

- What disease does the vaccine protect against? Describe the disease.
- What impact has/does the disease have on the community? Who is most at risk?
- How does it spread? (Direct or indirect contact, airborne transmission, food, water, or blood contamination.)
- When was the vaccine developed? Who developed it?
- How does the vaccine work?
- How often should a person be vaccinated?
- What impact has the vaccine had on controlling the disease worldwide?
- What are some interesting facts about the vaccine?

### Share

One student from each of the groups will form a new group to share the information they have collected. Students will make sure there is one person from each group at their table. Students will share the information they have collected and learn from one another.

### Reflect

Students will reflect on the activity by responding to the following questions:

- What did you enjoy about this investigation?
- What would you do differently next time?

## Activity – Choose an activity

Individually or in small groups, students will choose one of the following activities to work on.

### Create a quiz

Use the information in the BTN story and any other research you've done and create a quiz about measles or another disease. Include a range of quiz styles – multiply choice, true or false, fill in the blank.

### Did you know?

Using the information in the BTN story and your own research, create a Did You Know fact sheet about Measles. Publish using Canva.

### Vaccines matching game

Match the scientist to the disease they helped prevent by playing [the Pioneer Breakthroughs matching game](#)

### Summary

Summarise the BTN Measles story in three sentences. Share your summary with another student. How did your summaries differ?

## Useful Websites

- [A brief history of vaccines](#) – World Health Organization
- [History of the measles vaccine](#) - World Health Organization
- [Vaccination Rates](#) – BTN



Teacher Resource

# Women's History Month – Mum Shirl

## Focus Questions

Discuss the BTN story as a class and record the main points of the discussion. Students will then respond to the following:

1. Why didn't Mum Shirl go to school?
2. How did Mum Shirl help others?
3. Think of three adjectives to describe Mum Shirl.
4. What are Mum Shirl's main achievements?
5. What else did you learn about Mum Shirl?

## Activity: Personal Response

Respond to the BTN Mum Shirl story as a class. Students will complete one or more of the following incomplete sentences:

- Mum Shirl is an important Australian because...
- These are five words that I would use to describe Mum Shirl...
- This story made me feel...
- It is important to celebrate Mum Shirl because...

## Activity: Class Discussion

After watching the BTN story, hold a class discussion using the following discussion starters.

- What did the BTN story tell you about the life of Mum Shirl?
- What challenges did Mum Shirl face?
- How did Mum Shirl help others?
- Name at least one of her achievements.
- What questions do you have about Mum Shirl?



### EPISODE 5

3 March 2026

#### KEY LEARNING

Students will recognise and celebrate Australian women who have made significant positive changes in society.

#### CURRICULUM

##### HASS – Year 3 and 4

Pose questions to investigate people, events, places and issues.

Locate and collect information and data from different sources, including observations.

##### HASS – Year 5 and 6

Develop appropriate questions to guide an inquiry about people, events, developments, places, systems and challenges.

Locate and collect relevant information and data from primary sources and secondary sources.

##### History – Year 6

The contribution of individuals and groups to the development of Australian society since Federation.

##### HASS – Year 7

Construct significant questions and propositions to guide investigations about people, events, developments, places, systems and challenges.

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people should be aware that this document contains images and names of deceased persons. It also contains links to sites that may use images of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people now deceased.*

## Activity: Vocabulary

Students will brainstorm a list of key words that relate to the BTN Mum Shirl story. Below are some words to get them started. As a class discuss the meaning of each word/terminology and how it relates to Mum Shirl and her story.

First Nations peoples

Humanitarian

Activist

Compassion

Advocacy

Justice

Indigenous Rights

Community

### Further Investigation

- Students will add to their glossary by downloading the transcript for the BTN Mum Shirl story and highlight all the words that relate to the topic.
- Mum Shirl is described as having a *heart of gold*. What qualities might a person with a heart of gold have? As a class brainstorm a list of words that describe Mum Shirl, for example: generous, compassionate, supportive, brave, caring and kind.
- What is advocacy? Ask students to give an example of when Mum Shirl was an advocate on Indigenous issues.

## Activity: Listening and Writing

### Listening

Start this activity by listening to the [ABC Fierce Girls podcast about Mum Shirl](#) as a class. After listening to the podcast discuss what your student's reactions are to the story and how it made them feel.

- What is your initial response to Mum Shirl's story?
- What challenges did Shirley face throughout her life?
- How did Mum Shirl help others? Give 3 examples.
- How did the stories about her life make you feel?
- What important achievements did she make?
- How did she contribute to society?



ABC Fierce Girls podcast – [Mum Shirl](#)

## Writing

Students will then choose a point in time in Mum Shirl's life, focussing on a particular event or moment in time. Students will then complete one of the following activities:

- Imagine you are Mum Shirl. Write a letter from her perspective to either a friend or family member explaining how she feels and what she is going through.
- Mum Shirl is described as having a heart of gold because of her kindness and compassion towards others. Write a 4–8-line stanza poem about Mum Shirl using descriptive language which reflects her positive character traits.
- Imagine you could sit down and talk to Mum Shirl. What questions would you ask about her life and achievements?

## Activity: Who inspires you?

### Class Discussion

Start the lesson by asking students which women past or present inspire them. It could be women they know in their family, the wider community or someone well-known.

- Which woman in your life do you look up to? Why?
- Which woman in your life inspires you?
- Think about a time a woman in your life helped you solve a problem. What was the problem, and how did she help you solve it?
- Think of a list of women trailblazers.
- What have people that are trailblazers got in common? Think of a list of traits.



### Creative Writing

Who inspires you? Students will write an original story (approx. 500-800 words) about an Australian girl, or woman you admire most. They could be someone well known or someone you think the world should know more about!

### Podcast

Write stories about people doing inspirational things in your community. Create a podcast using [PodOmatic](#), [Buzzsprout](#) to share your stories with the school community.

## Useful Websites

- [Mum Shirl](#) – National Portrait Gallery
- [How Your School Can Get Involved](#) – UN Women
- [Mum Shirl – the girl who became a mum to thousands](#) – Fierce Girls



Teacher Resource

# BTN Transcript: Episode 5- 3/3/2026

Hey I'm Amelia Moseley and you're watching BTN. Thanks for hanging out with us again. Let's see what's coming up on today's show. We find out why measles is making a comeback, check out an invention that could protect athletes from concussion, and learn about the life and legacy of Mum Shirl.

## Iran Attack

Reporter: Jack Evans

*INTRO: All that soon, but first today to what's probably the biggest news story in the world right now. On Saturday, Israel and the United States carried out major attacks on Iran. They launched missiles and dropped bombs on several cities and killed the country's supreme leader. Here's Jack to tell you more.*

It was an attack that many had predicted, but when it came, it was huge news.

NEWS REPORTER: We join you right now with breaking news from the Middle East.

NEWS REPORTER: Iran has come under attack.

NEWS REPORTER: Israel called it operation 'Roaring Lion', the United States called it operation 'Epic Fury'.

NEWS REPORTER: The fast moving event in Iran could mark a major turning point for the Middle East, and the World.

Around the world there was shock, anger, fear, and celebration at the news that attacks on Iran by Israel and the US had killed the country's supreme leader. Iran is a country in the Middle East. It sits between Asia, Europe and Africa. It's rich in natural resources, including oil and gas. It's also home to one of the world's oldest civilisations, once the centre of powerful ancient empires. Today, about 90 million people live there. Most follow the Shia branch of Islam. Since the 1970s, Iran has been an Islamic Republic.

Religious leaders play a big role in the way the country is governed and there are strict rules about what people can say, do and even wear. The most powerful leader is the Ayatollah, or Supreme Leader, a position that's been held since 1989 by this man, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. Khamenei was known as a strong critic of western countries like the United States and of Israel. He supported terrorists and militant groups overseas including Hezbollah in Lebanon and the Houthis in Yemen. He's also been accused of brutality against his own people. He's overseen several violent crackdowns on protesters in Iran. Including this year when authorities are thought to have killed tens of thousands of people who'd taken to the streets to protest Iran economic problems and lack of individual rights. It's why, when US announced that Ayatollah Ali Khamenei had been killed in an airstrike, many Iranians around the world celebrated.

PERSON: As you can see the atmosphere is almost like a party.

PERSON: I just feel like crying out of happiness.

US President Donald Trump has been threatening to use military force against Iran for a while. His government, and Israel say they had to act to protect themselves.

DANNY DANON, UN ISRAELI AMBASSADOR: When a regime chants 'death to Israel', 'death to America', we take them seriously, we believe them, and we act.

They claim that Iran was building nuclear weapons, despite an attack on nuclear sites by the US and Israel last year which did a lot of damage.

Some countries, including Australia, have said they support the strikes.

ANTHONY ALBANESE, AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER: Australia stands with the brave people of Iran against what is an oppressive regime.

But others were more critical. Some say the attack could have broken international law because Iran posed no immediate threat to the US or Israel.

ANTONIO GUTERRES, UN SECRETARY GENERAL: We are witnessing a grave threat to international peace and security.

Civilians were killed in the strikes on Iran, including children. And since then, Iran has launched its own deadly attacks, on Israel and several other countries that have ties to the US. Now there are fears the conflict could grow and that more innocent people could be hurt both inside and outside of Iran. There are also worries about what will come next. The US and Israel have urged Iranians to take control of their country.

DONALD TRUMP, US PRESIDENT: I call upon all Iranian patriots who yearn for freedom to seize this moment, to be brave, be bold, be heroic and take back your country.

BANJAMIN NETANYAHU, ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER: This is a once-in-a-generation opportunity.

But that won't be easy. Iran's Supreme Leader had many supporters, including powerful figures in the military and government. They've already appointed a temporary leader and for now, the regime is intact. No one knows what's next for Iran or its people or its neighbors. And in the meantime, the world is watching and bracing itself for the consequences of this new conflict.

*AMELIA: Now, if you feel worried or upset about that story, then make sure you talk to someone about it. You can also head to our website, where we have some resources on how to deal with upsetting news.*

## News Quiz

Over the past week or so, rain has been bucketing down across a good chunk of the country, breaking records in some places. What weather phenomenon was behind the downpour? A tropical low, a tropical high or an El Niño? It's a tropical low pressure system, which is a patch of low pressure and rising air with rotating winds that forms over the tropics, carrying a lot of rain with it.

Sydney has celebrated the annual Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras, an event that's now heritage listed. What part of the Parade has been added to Australia's National Heritage register? The parade route, the floats or the costumes? It's the parade route which starts at Oxford Street and finishes at Anzac Parade.

Can you name this very cute Macaque? Punch, Peanuts or Percy? It's Punch. He lives in a zoo in Japan and has become a bit of a viral superstar, thanks to a video showing him cuddling his favourite toy Orang-utan.

## Middle Powers

Reporter: Wren Gillett

*INTRO: This week, Australia is getting a VIP visit. Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney is here to talk about how our countries can work more closely together. It's part of a tour he's making at the moment of countries that are sometimes called middle powers. So what does that mean? Here's Wren.*

WREN GILLETT, REPORTER: They're not the biggest. They're not the richest. They're not the strongest, but they are stable, with enough political influence to say and do stuff that matters on a global scale. They are the middle powers.

Middle powers is the term used to describe countries that sit kinda in the middle when it comes to power, wealth and influence. Countries like South Korea, Indonesia, Canada, Malaysia, Finland, Türkiye and Australia. Alright, let's check the stats. Pretty big, not so big population, their economy is in the top 20 and so is their military. Not bad at all, but of course there are bigger powers out there.

Introducing, the superpowers. The US and China have the world's two biggest economies, we're talking around 17 and 11 times the size of Australia's, respectively. They've also got the world's two most powerful militaries, nuclear weapons and a whole lot of global influence. It's why a lot of middle powers tend to look to them for protection, trade, international order and economic growth.

The US are the OG superpower, at least since the end of the Second World War. When they set up international organisations like the UN, the world bank and NATO, which went on to have a huge impact on the way the world works. China's a little later to the superpower game. But in the past few decades, their manufacturing might has made them an economic force to be reckoned with, and a trading partner most countries rely on. But being stuck between these two superpowers isn't always a comfortable place to be.

In recent decades there's been some rivalry between the US and China, as they've competed for things like trade, technology, military strength and influence over other countries. US President Donald Trump has ramped up that rivalry.

DONALD TRUMP, US PRESIDENT: China's unfair subsidy and its behaviour is prohibited.

He's also suggested other countries shouldn't rely so heavily on the US for military and financial support and threw some old alliances into doubt.

DONALD TRUMP: I think Canada, they get 95 per cent of their product from the United States. I think they have to become the 51st state.

It's made a lot of the middle powers nervous.

MARK CARNEY, CANADA PM: The middle powers must act together, because if we're not at the table, we're on the menu.

That's Mark Carney, the Prime Minister of Canada. He got a lot of attention for a recent speech, when he said the world order we've known for decades has changed.

MARK CARNEY: We are in the midst of a rupture, not a transition.

He called on the Middle powers to work together and stop relying so much on their superpowered allies. You see, middle powers make up a huge part of the global economy. They control major shipping routes, produce critical minerals and sit right in the middle of global supply chains. Middle powers on their own, important. Together? Potentially game-changing. It's why Mr Carney is in Australia this week. He's been visiting a whole lot of Middle Powers to discuss ways they can work together and build new alliances. Of

course, that doesn't mean the middle powers are necessarily ready to ditch the big guys. Some say the world order they helped to create has, in a lot of cases, led to peace and progress, and while it isn't perfect, it should be preserved. Especially when the world is facing problems like conflict and climate change. But it could be time for these middle guys to test their strength and find out just how powerful they are.

## Measles

Reporter: Justina Ward

*INTRO: Now to a comeback, that nobody wants. Recently a few Aussie states have put out measles alerts after people picked up the virus overseas and brought it here. Justina found out why measles is on the rise, and why it has health authorities worried. Check it out.*

REPORTER: Being a kid was pretty different in the old days. No phones or colour tv. Chalkboards and milk at school. Oh, and nearly everyone got measles.

JUSTINA: It's a virus that causes flu like symptoms. Sore throat, runny nose, temperature, coughing, sneezing and then a rash that spreads from the face downwards. And it's also really, really contagious.

One infected person can spread the disease to up to 18 others, and they can start spreading the disease to others before the symptoms even start. While measles isn't much fun most people recover in two to three weeks, and because it was so common. Measles was often seen as nothing serious and even portrayed that way in TV shows.

THE FLINTSTONES (1961): Measles are very contagious. Awwww, this is awful. Oh, don't worry Fred measles don't hurt.

THE BRADY BUNCH (1969): Boy, this is the life, isn't it? Yeah, if you have to get sick, sure can't beat the measles.

But measles was nothing to smile about. For many, it was deadly.

VOICEOVER: Measles can cause fatal pneumonia and in some cases encephalitis, inflammation of the brain.

One in five kids who get measles will need to go to hospital and one in a thousand will die. Up until the 60s it's though that measles killed more than 2.6 million people a year.

JUSTINA: If you open this book by Rohld Dahl you'll see this message.

Olivia was the author's daughter, who died of measles at seven in 1962. Just one year before the breakthrough that changed everything.

NEWS REPORTER: This the scientist, who's work made possible an effective vaccine which can prevent the disease.

In 1963, a measles vaccine was made available to the public. Like all vaccines, it worked by giving people a small, weakened dose of the virus, which teaches your immune system how to fight it so when the real thing comes along, you're ready. The vaccine very quickly reduced the number of people getting measles around the world. But despite its success, some people were reluctant to get their kids vaccinated because they saw measles as nothing serious.

KIDS: So let's work together to beat measles! 🎵 Come on, let's work together... 🎵

So, governments ran campaigns to encourage more people to get the jab.

♪ Just one shot... ♪ VOICEOVER: That's all it takes to protect your young child against measles.

JUSTINA: Getting vaccinated doesn't just help you, it helps people who are too young to be vaccinated or who can't be for other reasons, and it builds herd immunity.

That means so many people are vaccinated that the virus has nowhere to live, and it dies out. In 2014 Australia was declared measles free. But overseas, it was still making people sick and killing thousands of people a year, and now, it's making a comeback.

NEWS REPORTER: Cases are again on the rise.

NEWS REPORTER: Experts in the US are warning measles cases could spread rapidly.

In the past few years there have been outbreaks of measles around the world.

MIA JESSURUN, RESEARCHER: Unfortunately, because we are seeing vaccination rates fall a bit, there are slightly more people in the community who aren't vaccinated.

Mia says there is a lot of misinformation about measles and vaccines online and it got worse during COVID when vaccinations were in the news a lot. Here in Australia around 90% of kids are vaccinated against measles which is pretty high, but not as high as it used to be and not high enough according to experts to get herd immunity. Which is why health authorities track every case that comes into the country and try to stop it from spreading. They're also encouraging everyone to get vaccinated to make sure measles is a thing of the past.

## Quiz

Which of these diseases is now extinct because of immunisations? Smallpox, Polio or Leprosy? It's Smallpox.

## New Helmet

Reporter: Cale Matthews

*INTRO: If you play contact sport, or even if you watch a lot of it, you'll know there's been a lot of focus on concussions. Cale spoke to a scientist who's invented a helmet which hopefully will help to prevent them. Take a look.*

It's getting towards the pointy end of pre-season for footy players across the country. Before training, everyone's running through their usual routines. Stretching, strapping, warming up, and it makes sense.

YOUNG ATHLETE: One wrong movement can cause, you know, a torn muscle or something like that. It's just, yeah, to prevent injury mainly.

Yeah, all of these things reduce the risk of injury. But what are these players doing to protect their heads?

YOUNG ATHLETE: I've never worn a helmet or anything like that.

YOUNG ATHLETE: I got concussed in 2021, so then after that, my parents made me wear a helmet for the rest of that season.

YOUNG ATHLETE: It was quite embarrassing I think, to be wearing a helmet as a girl, especially umm.

CALE, REPORTER: Why was it embarrassing?

YOUNG ATHLETE: Because no one else is wearing a helmet and it's just, yeah, wasn't very flattering.

If you've watched or been around contact sport in the last 10 years or so, you'll know that concussions and head knocks have become a big issue.

NEWS REPORTER: The NRL has introduced strict new rules to tackle the effects of head knocks.

NEWS REPORTER: It's fast becoming one of the biggest issues in the game.

NEWS REPORTER: Protecting players from repeated concussions.

A concussion is a mild traumatic brain injury that disrupts how brain cells communicate with each other. It can happen from a direct hit to the head, or even a heavy knock to the body, and it's really dangerous, especially if it happens multiple times. It's why we have guidelines outlining how athletes should be treated if they get a concussion. But what if we could significantly lower the risk of getting one in the first place?

GRAEME ATTEY, DESIGNER: We want to achieve for concussion what seatbelts achieved for road safety.

This is a helmet designed to reduce the likelihood of concussions, and this is its inventor, Graeme Attey.

GRAEME ATTEY, DESIGNER: Yeah, it was actually back in 2012. It was a game of Friday night footy. Two guys just went head-to-head and down cold, both of them. And I thought, that's it. This is ridiculous. If you design a helmet that's specifically, you know, made correctly for football, they shouldn't be suffering such severe concussions.

Now, helmets have been worn in some contact sport in Australia for a while. But experts say they're not actually that effective when it comes to preventing concussions. Graeme is hoping this new design is different.

GRAEME ATTEY, DESIGNER: The reason I wanted to use spheres is because they have a progressive resistance to impact.

So far, this new helmet has shown to significantly reduce the force transferred to the head during impact, but that's only in a lab setting. It's why researchers at Monash University are taking it a step further. Over the next few years, they'll trial the helmet with 600 athletes in real-game conditions. Right now, we're still a long way from mandatory helmets in contact sports, and no helmet can completely prevent concussions. But if you knew there was one that could reduce your risk - would you wear it?

YOUNG ATHLETE: I think I'd definitely try if there were lots of people that were saying good things about it.

YOUNG ATHLETE: I would also look into it, because I've had a few knocks as well and a few concussions, but I don't think I would wear it straight away. I feel like I'd have to get maybe one more and then be like, maybe?

YOUNG ATHLETE: Look, headgear's not that attractive, if I'm honest, but, but it just doesn't look good. It's not very pretty.

YOUNG ATHLETE: If everyone else, I reckon, you know, follow the crowd and all that, but realistically it is, it is what it is sometimes like that, so yeah.

## Sport

The Matilda's are back and they're already off to a winning start. On Sunday more than 44 thousand people watched as the Tillies defeated the Philippines 1-nil in the Asia Cup opener. It was their Captain Sam Kerr who scored the only goal of the game just 14 minutes in.

Speaking of wins, Alyssa Healy has just wrapped up her last ever One Day International. Team India lined up to give Alyssa a guard of honour before she struck one hundred and fifty-eight runs helping Australia to cruise to a 185-run win.

And to another Aussie and another uhhh... oh win. Golfer Hannah Green has won the Women's World Championship in Singapore for the second time. Hannah just snatched first place by one stroke knocking American Auston Kim to second place.

## Women's History Month – Mum Shirl

Rookie Reporter: Eva

*INTRO: Did you know, March is Women's History Month? So, for the rest of the month we're going to be telling you the stories of some Aussie women who fought to change the country for the better, with the help of our rookie reporters. Today Eva's going to tell us about the life and legacy of a women known to many as Mum Shirl.*

This is Shirley Colleen Smith, a proud Wiradjuri Woman known to many as Mum Shirl. Shirley was born in the early 1920s on Erambie Mission just outside of Cowra in NSW. She didn't go to school because she had epilepsy.

MUM SHIRL: When I was born, not even white people knew what epilepsy was.

She was raised by her grandfather; someone she loved dearly.

MUM SHIRL: My grandfather was the most powerful and gentlest man that God gave birth to. My Grandfather said to me Colleen you need to first love yourself and spread it around.

In the mid-1930s Shirley moved to Sydney with her family. Not long after the move one of her brothers was arrested and sentenced to jail. Shirley visited him regularly, as well as the other First Nations inmates. And even when her brother was released, she continued to visit the jail. That's how she earned her nickname, Mum Shirl, as she would often act as, well, a Mum for prisoners both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal. She'd come into court and speak for them; she'd help pay their bail, and in some cases, take them home and help them settle back in with the rest of society.

SUE SHREINER, SYDNEY MAGISTRATE: A lot of people who otherwise would have ended up in jail because of Mum Shirl got looked after.

Mum Shirl became the only woman in Australia to have unrestricted access to prisons. Her reputation for generosity and understanding became well known and people from all over would come to her for help. During her lifetime she fostered more than 60 children.

In the 70s Mum Shirl joined political movements taking part in land rights protests and helping to establish

the Aboriginal Tent Embassy in Canberra. She also helped set up Australia's first Aboriginal Legal Service, as well as Australia's first Aboriginal medical centre where she worked for many years. In 1977 she was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire and then a Member of the Order of Australia in 1998.

DR CHARLES PERKINS, ABORIGINAL ACTIVIST: Shirley was one of the most unselfish human beings that God gave breath into.

On the 28th of April 1998 Mum Shirl died, but her legacy lives on through the services she helped set up that still operate today and those who continue to spread her message of generosity, compassion and justice.

## Closer

Well, that's all we have for you today. But don't worry, we'll be back with more soon. And in the meantime, you can always jump online to check out our stories. We've got programs, teaching resources, and all the rest up there. And, of course, Newsbreak will be here in the studio every weeknight keeping you up to date. Have a good one and I'll see you really soon. Bye!