

Questions for discussion

Haiti Hurricane

1. Discuss the BtN *Haiti Hurricane* story as a class and record the main points of your discussion.
2. Locate Haiti using Google Maps.
3. What was the name of the hurricane that hit Haiti?
4. In your own words, describe the destruction caused by the hurricane.
5. Haiti is one of the poorest countries in the world. True or false?
6. What help have the people in Haiti received?
7. Why is hygiene important after a natural disaster?
8. People are worried about diseases like cholera spreading. What is that?
9. Why is farming really important to the people of Haiti?
10. What did you learn watching the BtN story?

Check out the [Haiti Hurricane resource](#) on the Teachers page

Rights of Children

1. Discuss the BtN *Rights of Children* story in small groups.
2. What is your favourite thing about being a kid? Share your response with other students.
3. What do you think is meant by a 'right'?
4. Finish the following sentence: In Australia, most kids have the chance to...
5. What are some kids in other countries forced to do?
6. Which organisation created the Convention the Rights of the Child?
7. Give an example of a right that is included in the convention.
8. Do you think it's important for children to have access to information from the media? Why?
9. Why don't some kids in other countries have access to information?
10. What do you think is the most important right for all children? Explain why.

Check out the [Rights of Children resource](#) on the Teachers page

Elephant Poaching

1. Explain the *Elephant Poaching* story to another student.
2. Where do the kids in the BtN story live?
3. There are less than 500,000 African elephants left in the wild. True or false?
4. About how many elephants are killed by poachers each year?
5. Why are they killed?
6. Finish the following sentence: Ivory is used to make...
7. What are authorities using to spot poaching groups from the sky?
8. How are dogs being used to help stop elephant poaching?
9. Which country has announced a total ban on the sale of all ivory?
10. What do you understand more clearly since watching this story?

Do the [quiz](#) on the BtN website

Future Lifespan

1. Discuss the BN story with a partner.
2. Scientists say that people now are living longer than any other time in history. True or false?
3. About what age did people live to:
10,000 years ago?
100 years ago?
4. Why are people living longer now?
5. A supercentenarian is a person who has reached the age of
 - a. 80
 - b. 100
 - c. 110
6. Researchers found that the longest most humans will probably live for is _____.
7. Why do they say there is a limit to how long people can live?
8. How old was Jeanne Calment when she died?
9. What do you think is the secret to living a long life?
10. What was surprising about this story?

Vote in the Behind the News [online poll](#).

Women's AFL Pay

1. What was the main point of the BtN *Women's AFL Pay* story?
2. Discuss the issue with another student and share the main points of your discussion with the class.
3. Describe the popularity of the Women's AFL exhibition match that was played recently.
4. How much will most women playing in the AFL get paid for the season?
5. Finish the following sentence: Players have to pay for their own...
6. How does it compare to the men's AFL competition?
7. What reason does the AFL give for the base wage?
8. What is the campaign to raise awareness about the issue called?
9. What is the aim of the campaign?
10. Do you think women AFL players should be paid more? Give reasons for your answer.

Write a message about the story and post it in the comments section on the story page.

Teacher Resource

Haiti Hurricane

Episode 28
18th October 2016

FOCUS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the BtN *Haiti Hurricane* story as a class and record the main points of your discussion.
2. Locate Haiti using Google Maps.
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6. What help have the people in Haiti received?
7. Why is hygiene important after a natural disaster?
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9. Why is farming really important to the people of Haiti?
10. What did you learn watching the BtN story?

ACTIVITY

Watch the BtN *Haiti Hurricane* story and discuss the information raised as a class. What questions do students have (what are the gaps in their knowledge)? The following questions may help guide the discussion:

- Why is Haiti in the news?
- What impact has hurricane Matthew had on Haiti?
- Who has been affected by the hurricane?
- What other natural disasters have affected Haiti?

Haiti Fact File

Students research information about Haiti to create a fact file about the country.

- **Geography** – Locate Haiti on a map.
Capital city, physical features of the country, climate, environment, population
- **People** – culture and identity, health, languages, religion and beliefs
- **Economy** – wealth and poverty, education, work, industries
- **Government** – leaders, political system, political history
- **Facts** about Haiti

KEY LEARNING

Students will investigate how people in Haiti have been affected by the hurricane and what their short and long term needs are.

AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

Science – Year 6

Sudden geological changes and extreme weather events can affect Earth's surface ([ACSSU096](#))

Scientific knowledge is used to solve problems and inform personal and community decisions ([ACSHE100](#))

Geography – Year 6

Differences in the economic, demographic and social characteristics of countries across the world ([ACHASSK139](#))

Australia's connections with other countries and how these change people and places ([ACHASSK141](#))

Civics and Citizenship – Year 6

The obligations citizens may consider they have beyond their own national borders as active and informed [global citizens](#) ([ACHCK039](#))

ACTIVITY

Class discussion

Respond to one or more of the following as a class or in small groups and record your student's responses.

<p>The hurricane in Haiti have affected many communities. List the ways different people could be affected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Who would be most affected or most vulnerable?
<p>What kinds of help might people in Haiti need in order to rebuild their lives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Think about immediate needs (short-term) and help in making a long-term recovery (long-term). ○ Help may come from people in the community, healthcare, government or foreign aid.
<p>Brainstorm a list of words that you associate with helping someone to make sure they are safe.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example, caring, protection, support, comfort, friendship, encouragement and understanding.
<p>Brainstorm a list of words that you associate with helping someone that has experienced a natural disaster.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example, resilience, victim, rescuer, community, cooperation, energy, commitment, global, response, attention, act and vulnerable. ○ Use several of these words to write a paragraph about how the global community has helped people affected by the hurricane in Haiti.
<p>What responsibilities do you have to help others? Discuss in pairs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Refer to the rights of the child, for example children should be protected and kept healthy.

ACTIVITY

What does Haiti need now?

Hurricane Matthew has left thousands of people in Haiti without homes, food and clean water. Ask students to [watch the short video](#) which explains why Haiti is so badly hit by natural disasters then ask them to think about what Haiti needs in the short and long term to recover. Things to consider include:

- Shelter
- Food and clean water
- Hygiene and sanitation



Students can choose one of the following topics to respond to:

- Write a narrative about the impact of a natural disaster on a community.
- Design and produce a poster to support aid to communities affected by a natural disaster.
- From a survivor's point of view, write a personal reflection about how their life is likely to change as a result of a disaster.
- Write a series of tweets describing the immediate response after a natural disaster has occurred. Each message should be less than 140 characters.
- From a rescue or relief worker's point of view, describe the disaster and their response.
- How do international aid organisations help people after a natural disaster? Choose an organisation to investigate. How has aid been distributed in Haiti since the hurricane?
- What do you think are the most effective ways of helping people who have been affected by a natural disaster?

ACTIVITY

Global Citizens

Discuss as a class what it means to be a global citizen. Ask students to identify the obligations people may consider they have as global citizens, such as:

- an awareness of human rights issues,
- concern for the environment and sustainability, and
- being active and informed about global issues.

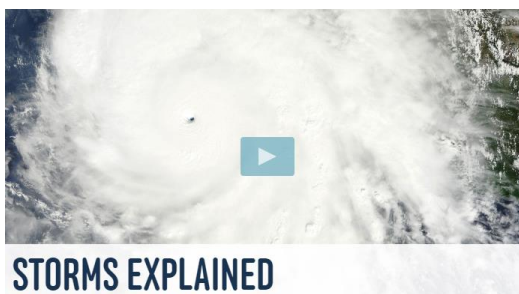
Ask students to think of ways that they can become active and informed about global issues like the recent natural disaster in Haiti.

Send a message of support via the comments page on the BtN story page, as a class or individually.

ACTIVITY

Ask students to watch the BtN [Storms Explained story](#) to find out more about the debate about storing nuclear waste in South Australia the answer the following questions:

1. What do we call big storms in Australia?
2. How are typhoons, cyclones and hurricanes different?
3. Where does the word cyclone come from and what does it mean?
4. Which language does the word hurricane come from?
5. How do they develop?
6. Why do countries like the Philippines and Mexico get typhoons and hurricanes more often?
7. Create a map of the world to show the regions affected by cyclones, hurricanes and typhoons.





USEFUL WEBSITES

CBBC Newsround – What's the difference between hurricanes, cyclone and typhoons

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/24879162>

CBBC Newsround – Hurricane Matthew: What does Haiti need now?

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/37586575>

CBBC Newsround - Hurricane Matthew slams into Haiti with winds of 145mph

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/37538569>

ABC News – Hurricane Matthew: Haiti needs `massive response' after deadly storm, UN chief Ban Ki-moon says

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-10-11/haiti-needs-massive-response-after-hurricane-un-chief-says/7920758>

Behind the News – Earthquakes

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s2835225.htm>

Rights of Children

FOCUS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the BtN *Rights of Children* story in small groups.
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3. What do you think is meant by a `right`?
4. Finish the following sentence: In Australia, most kids have the chance to...
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6. Which organisation created the Convention the Rights of the Child?
7. Give an example of a right that is included in the convention.
8. Do you think it's important for children to have access to information from the media? Why?
9. Why don't some kids in other countries have access to information?
10. What do you think is the most important right for all children? Explain why.

ACTIVITY

After watching the BtN *Rights of Children* story, ask students to respond to the following questions:

- What did you SEE in this video?
- What do you THINK about what you saw in this video?
- What does this video make your WONDER?
- What did you LEARN from this story?
- How did this story make you FEEL?

ACTIVITY

Class Discussion

After watching the BtN story use the following questions to guide a class discussion:

- Ask students what they think a `right` is. Brainstorm a list of basic human rights for everyone. Are there any rights that are more important to children?

KEY LEARNING

Students will learn about the Convention on the Rights of the Child, focussing on the right to information from the media.

AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

History – Year 6

Experiences of Australian democracy and citizenship, including the status and rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, migrants, women, and children. ([ACHHK114](#))

Civics and Citizenship – Year 6

The obligations citizens may consider they have beyond their own national borders as active and informed [global citizens](#) ([ACHCK039](#))

Civics and Citizenship – Year 7

How values, including freedom, respect, inclusion, civility, responsibility, compassion, equality and a `fair go`, can promote cohesion within Australian society. ([ACHCK052](#)) Year 7

- Brainstorm a list of words that you associate with your rights as a child (e.g. health, food, water, safe, caring, understanding, playing, learning, respect, family).
- Why do children need to be safe and healthy and develop to their full potential? Ask students to make a list and share it with the rest of the class. Discuss the similarities and differences.
- What do you think is the most important right for all children? Explain your answer.
- What rights do you take for granted?
- Whose responsibility do you think it is to make sure children have those rights?

Students will explore in more detail the Convention on the Rights of the Child. A [child-friendly version of the list of rights](#) has been created. Ask students to look at the rights and think about which right is most important to them and briefly explain why. Students can share which right is most important to them on the BtN Kid

Explore a right in more detail, for example, the right to have a safe place to live. Use the following questions to think about the right in more depth:

- Why are homes different all around the world?
- What is the difference between a house and a home?
- What happens when a child does not have basic shelter?

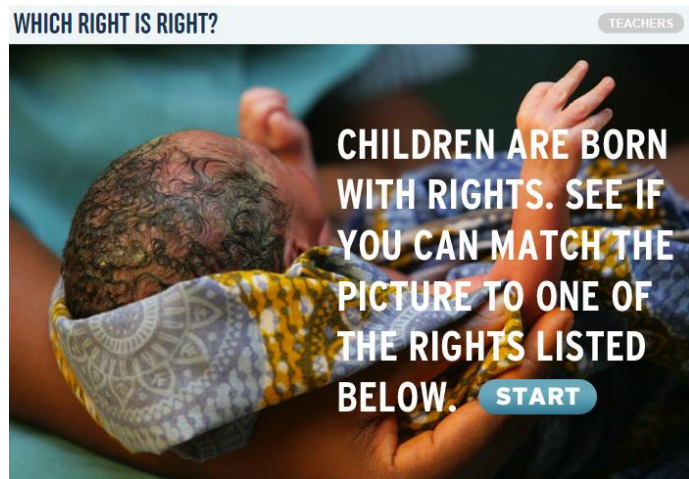
ACTIVITY

The following two interactive games helps students understand more about the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Which Right is Right?

Ask students to play the BtN [‘Which Right is Right?’ game](#). Can they match which photograph goes with which child right?

Students can create their own photo story to help students in your school to learn more about child rights. They can use their own illustrations, take their own photographs or use images from an online image gallery when creating their photo story.



Rights and Freedoms

Students can play the [Rights and Freedoms interactive history game](#). Match the stories of a group of young people to the rights and freedoms of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.



ACTIVITY

Children and the Right to Information

The BtN story focused on Article 17 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Children have the right to reliable information from the media. Mass media such as television, radio and newspapers should provide information that children can understand and should not promote materials that could harm children.

Ask students to investigate the following:

- Do you think it's important for children to have access to information from the media? Why?
- Why do you think Article 17 has been included as a right?
- What access do children in Australia have to reliable mass media? Give examples.
- Why might this right not be accessible for children in all countries?
- Find examples of news services for kids living in other countries.



Students can explore [WADADA News for Kids](#), an international news service for children. Some stories can be viewed with English subtitles. Ask them to investigate:

- Which countries are in the news reports from?
- What topics or issues are reported on?
- Why do you think WADADA News for Kids was created?



USEFUL WEBSITES

Children's Week – What is Children's Week
<http://www.childrensweek.org.au/what-children.php>

Behind the News – Child Rights
<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s4126803.htm>

Behind the News – Children's Rights
<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3615871.htm>

Behind the News – Kids' Rights
<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3343592.htm>

BtN: Episode 28 Transcript 18/10/16

Hello, I'm Nathan and this is BtN.

Coming up today:

We check in on the people of Haiti after the massive hurricane there.

Find out why elephants are being hunted and how abseiling dogs are used to protect them.

And why people are taking off their shoes for female footy players.

You can see all that and more soon. But first let's take a look at some of the big stories that had people talking this week.

This Week in News

The United Nations is getting ready to elect a new leader, Portugal's former PM Antonio Guterres. He'll take the place of Ban Ki Moon as Secretary General and his main role will be to promote peace and equality around the globe.

You might remember earlier this year we told you about the NSW Government's plan to ban greyhound racing. Well now they've decided not to ban it after all. The ban was announced after reports found that the dogs were being mistreated. But it was quite controversial and there were lots of protests. So the NSW Premier has changed his mind and created some extra rules for the industry instead.

BP has decided it's not going ahead with its plans to drill oil in the Great Australian bight. It was planning to build oil rigs 400 kilometres south west of Ceduna. But environmentalists and locals were worried it could cause problems for sea life and that there might be oil spills. The SA Government says its disappointed that the state will miss out on the Jobs and money the Oil Rigs would've generated.

You might have heard of reports of people dressing up as clowns to scare people. Well we can tell you the whole thing is a prank that started in the US before spreading around the world. Aussie police are warning that getting involved by disguising yourself and intimidating people is a crime. So if you see something like that that has you worried find a teacher or parent immediately or just report it straight to the cops.

And finally the winners of this years' Nobel prizes have been announced. The award for physics was shared between these three scientists who've been investigating strange states of matter. The Peace Prize was awarded to the President of Columbia, Juan Manuel Santos for his efforts to end war in his country.

And musician Bob Dylan was given the Nobel Prize for Literature. He is the first songwriter to win one. But the Nobel committee says Bob Dylan's lyrics are poetry and deserve special recognition.

Haiti Recovery

Reporter: Nic Maher

Okay first today we're travelling to Haiti where a massive hurricane called Matthew hit recently. Right now the immediate danger is over and the whole country is trying its best to recover. We found out what help is heading their way.

Imagine your home, school and pretty much everything you own, completely destroyed in just a couple of hours.

KID 1: I've never seen anything like this and it didn't make me feel good. I used to go to school. A tree fell into it, it destroyed the school. I'm not going to be able to see my friends.

KID 2: The wind destroyed everyone's house.

KID 3: We can't even go to school because all the books got wet and all our uniforms got lost. We couldn't find our shoes and all our clothes were lost.

All of this destruction was caused by Hurricane Matthew; a storm so big it could be seen from space!

Just over a week ago, it slammed into the south coast of Haiti, bringing heavy rain and winds of more than 200 kays an hour! Entire towns were destroyed and close to a thousand people died.

Although the storm's now over, there's still a long way to go before life returns to normal. Haiti will need a lot of help from other nations and aid organisations because it's one of the poorest countries on earth. That's why help is on the way.

Shelters have been set up around the country and tons of free supplies shipped in. Those supplies include things like food, to make sure people don't go hungry, blankets and mats, to give people a place to sleep and stay warm, and hygiene kits, clean water and new cooking utensils, to stop people catching diseases like Cholera.

That's a deadly infection you can get from drinking dirty water or eating contaminated food and sometimes it can be nearly as deadly as the disaster that spread it.

Another major step in helping Haiti back on its feet, is repair. This can mean homes, hospitals and schools, but also, things like farmland and crops.

Farming is a really important part of life in Haiti. Many families rely on it for money. It also provides most of the food local communities eat. That's why a number of charities are also raising money to specifically help farmers.

With millions affected and 90% of buildings in the nation's south destroyed, it's going to be a long road to recovery in Haiti. But with aid agencies, world leaders and even average

people donating help in different ways, it seems the people of Haiti won't have to get through this disaster on their own.

Ask A Reporter

Got a question about Haiti's recovery? Ask me live on Friday during Ask a Reporter! Head to our website for all the details.

Child Rights – Article 17

Reporter: Amelia Moseley

INTRO: Next week is National Children's Week and this year's focus is Article 17 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. You probably don't know what that is off the top of your head but it's incredibly important and it's actually one of the reasons that BtN even exists! Take a look.

SOPHIE: My favourite thing about being a kid is playing video games, reading and learning.

DEVIN: My favourite thing about being a kid is that everyone's nice to you.

ELLA: My favourite thing about being a kid is you get heaps of presents at Christmas!

CHARLIE: My favourite thing about being a kid is you get more opportunity to get away with things!

While presents and video games are pretty great some of the best things about being a kid in this country are probably the things you don't even think about like getting the chance to muck around, to learn, to eat and drink when you need and to be safe and healthy.

Those are rights that kids in other parts of the world only dream of having. In some places kids are forced to fight or live in a warzone. Some have to work instead of going to school and others don't even have the basics like food, clean water and medicine to take when they're sick.

These situations are against what most people believe being a kid is all about. So much so that in 1989 the United Nations, made up of nearly all the countries in the world, created a rule book of things every kid deserves no matter where they live.

It's called 'The Convention on the Rights of the Child'. It's made up of 42 different rights including:

- * The right to play
- * The right to be heard
- * The right to food, clean water, healthcare, clothing and shelter
- * The right to be protected from war, violence and mistreatment

* And the right to an education.

Another right that you might not realise you have is the right to reliable information from the media. That's in books or newspapers, on the internet, radio or TV. The United Nations says every kid should have access to these things so they can learn about their world.

They should explain things to you in a way you can understand. And shouldn't show or tell you bad things that could be harmful to you.

In fact, that's part of the reason the show you're watching right now even exists! But there are plenty of kids who don't have access to anything like BtN.

In some countries kids can't rely on the media to tell the truth. That's because some governments manipulate it to hide things they don't like or change things to make them look better. In some poor countries or remote areas kids even grow up without the internet, TV or books to learn from at all.

Many organisations are now working to change that either by giving kids better access to the internet so they can get reliable information or by giving kids news and information they can easily understand.

The hope is that one day all kids will be free to learn about the world around them. It may not be as fun as the right to presents or video games but it's much, much more important.

QUIZ

Time for our first quiz.

Which of these countries has NOT fully agreed to follow the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child?

The United States

Australia

Or Germany

The answer - The United States

Elephant Poaching

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: Next up over the school holidays a big international conference was held to try to better protect endangered species around the world. Elephants were high on the agenda because they are hunted for their ivory tusks. Unfortunately, no new decisions were made so we decided to take a look at some of the ways rangers in Africa are already stopping poachers now.

For these guys, it's not unusual to spot an elephant in some unexpected places.

BOY: It's quite cool unless they try to break through your gates

BOY: It's just very nice being around them and you can often hear them communicate with each other.

BOY: We had a school tour for my class and we were actually charged by an elephant! Luckily the bus was able to get away fast enough.

These kids live in South Africa, where millions of Elephants used to roam but today there are less than 500,000 African Elephants left in the wild. And one of the reasons for that is poachers, who kill around 25,000 to 30,000 each year for their ivory tusks.

Ivory is highly valued in some cultures and can be worth thousands of dollars. It's used to make things like jewellery and ornaments or it can be eaten, in the belief it has healing properties. The fact that elephants are being killed for these reasons is really frustrating for these guys.

GIRL: I just hate the fact that they're getting poached. It annoys me so much

GIRL: It makes me feel sad and angry at the same time.

But authorities are trying to find a way to stop poachers in their tracks and they're already using some pretty interesting tactics. Like using drones to spot poaching groups from the sky, creating protected reserves where elephants can roam free and their secret weapon - dogs.

Meet the canine elephant protection unit, a tough group of super sniffing dogs taking poaching into their own hands... uh I mean paws. These daredevil dogs have been trained to sniff out poachers and they aren't afraid to take to the sky, to chase down the bad guys.

But some countries, like Kenya, want to do even more to protect elephants. So they've announced a total ban on the sale of all ivory in the country. The two biggest ivory markets, China and the US, have also announced a near-total ban on ivory sales too.

But some countries say they'd prefer to go the opposite way. Namibia and Zimbabwe say they want to be able to sell the ivory that they've confiscated off poachers and use the money to fund elephant conservation projects. But many conservationists say that selling ivory is a bad move, even if it's for a good cause, because it might encourage people to illegally hunt elephants for more.

While world leaders may not be able to agree on the right way to stop the illegal ivory trade. Most countries agree that more needs to be done to protect these amazing creatures and that's something these kids hope happens sooner rather than later.

GIRL: It would make me feel sad cause in the future other people won't get to see elephants

GIRL: They mean a lot to me, cause, well they're just so amazing they're just really brilliant

creatures.

Quiz 2

Quiz number 2 now.

Which type of elephant has small ears?

The African or Asian elephant?

Answer: The Asian elephant

Lifespan

Reporter: Amelia Moseley

INTRO: Now how long do you expect to live for? 100 years? 200? Even 300? Well scientists say that despite our rapidly improving medical technology, humans still may not be able to live past 115 years on average. Here's why.

Playing lawn bowls, hanging with the grandkids or just whizzing around in the ol' gopher. While it might be a long while off, have you ever thought about what you'd be like as a senior citizen?

GIRL 1: When I'm older, I think I'm gonna be known as the cool grandma!

BOY 1: Probably like wrinkly and have grandkids and slow and not very active!

BOY 2: I'm probably going to be like frail and scrunched down and sitting in a wheelchair, wheeling around and stuff.

GIRL 2: I'm gonna dye my hair red and I wanna ride a hoverboard to work!

While scientists might not be able to predict if you'll be a super cool grandparent or if you'll dye your hair they DO reckon they've worked out the maximum age you can get to. They say people now are generally living longer than any other time in history. For example, ten thousand years ago people only lived to about 30 years old.

100 years ago it was around 50 years old. And if you were born in the past few decades in a developed country like Australia your life expectancy is now around 80.

The age when people tend to, ah, kick the bucket, has changed over the years because of things like medicine, better hygiene and nutrition. Also, we probably don't spend as much time around dangerous animals.

But while life expectancy is on the up and more people are living to a ripe old age, researchers say there's a limit to how long you can ever really hope to live for. They've been studying supercentenarians around the world. That's people over 110 like Bessie who's 112!

And they've found the longest most humans will probably live for is 115 years. They say that's because our bodies eventually wear out no matter how healthy we are.

People *have* lived beyond 115 before. Jeanne Calment from France was 122 when she died in the 90s holding the record for the oldest person to have ever lived! But researchers say the chance of getting to that age is very small - around one in ten thousand. And while future medical research could help people beat serious diseases and extend their lives, once you hit 110 most people's bodies just pack up shop.

Scientists *are* still trying to discover a way to stop the body's natural ageing process. But until they find the secret to everlasting youth, Bessie has some advice on living a long life. Just be nice!

BESSIE CAMM, OLDEST UK CITIZEN: I never had a quarrel with a soul in my life.

While you guys have other ideas:

BOY 1: I think the key to living a longer life would be getting rich and doing everything you want!

GIRL 1: Go on a nice holiday with your family and your friends and just have a good time.

BOY 2: Always think positive and don't be scared to do things cause you only live once!

BOY 3: I think the key to living a long life is freezing yourself so you can survive longer!

Welcome Book

Now before the holidays we asked you to submit artworks for the BtN Welcome Book and we were amazed at the response we got. Nearly ten thousand pictures like these were sent to us in the post or online. If we could publish all of them it would be the 2nd biggest book in history.

So we want to thank all of you for the time and effort you clearly put into this campaign. Over the next few weeks we'll slowly upload all of the pictures that we can onto our website for you to look through.

At the same time, we'll also be working with a publisher to make our favourites into an awesome book for refugee and migrant kids. And once it's done we'll put a digital copy on our website for all of you to enjoy too!

Thank you for showing just how welcoming Aussie kids can be!

Sport

Some of Australia's top sports stars have been inducted into the Sport Australia Hall of Fame: Swimmer Libby Trickett, Sailor Malcolm Page, and Rugby League player Harry Wells all got the nod.

While rugby League champion Wally Lewis was awarded legend status.

The Don Award, given to Australia's most inspirational athlete, was given to Michelle Payne. Last year she became the first female jockey to win the Melbourne Cup.

MICHELLE PAYNE: I can't believe it so I'm just absolutely thrilled and just so overwhelmed with winning the award".

The Spirit of Sport Award went to AFL coach Luke Beveridge. His team, the Western Bulldogs, won this year's Grand Final. And at the award ceremony he gave his medal to captain Bob Murphy who didn't play because he was injured.

Tim Cahill has started his A-league career with a bang!

COMMENTATOR: Oh my word and what a hit and would you credit it Timmy Cahill!

The Socceroos legend scored this big volley in the Melbourne derby over the weekend.

TIM CAHILL: That goal was fantastic. It's awesome for me but more importantly it's what happened after that.

Cahill's goal kicked off a scoring frenzy as Melbourne City went on to thrash their rivals Melbourne Victory 4-1.

TIM CAHILL: Every single that we did last night was perfect

And Aussie Tyler Wright is surfing's new world champion! She finished runner up in France which was enough to see her seal the title.

TYLER WRIGHT: It's definitely an emotional moment for me but one I'll never forget.

#BootsOff

Reporter: Nic Maher

INTRO: And staying with sports news. This week the new women's AFL competition held its first draft. But on the same day, a campaign was launched to demand that the players selected be paid more for their efforts. The AFL has offered a minimum of \$5000 a season. But some people say it should be much more.

This is the moment Nicola Barr found out she would go down in history, as the first ever number 1 draft pick in the AFL women's league.

NICOLA BARR: I don't know what to say right now, my heart's beating really quickly.

Over the past couple of months there's been a lot of excitement brewing about the new comp, with some big new sponsors signing on and more than a million people tuning in to watch this exhibition match.

However, there is one part of this competition some fans aren't so excited about: how much the players will be getting paid.

While each team has 2 marquee players that will get paid the top wage of \$25,000, other players will only get \$5,000 for the entire 22 week season. Plus, they have to pay for their own health insurance and even buy their own boots.

That \$5,000 salary is a long way off what their male colleagues make, which is anywhere between around \$60,000 to more than a million a season.

Compared to other women's comps in Australia, the AFL's minimum wage is higher than the W-league or WNBL, which have no minimum wage. But it's less than half the national cricket league and not even a quarter of the Aussie netball league's minimum wage.

The AFL says the reason behind the \$5,000 base wage is that the league is only just starting up and they can't afford to pay players more.

But, not everyone agrees. Last week, a campaign called hashtag BootsOff kicked off. The name comes from the fact that the players have to buy their own boots and people all around Australia jumped on social media to kick off their shoes in support. Some celebrities and polities even got involved.

The aim was to put pressure on the AFL to up their offer. But with the players wages already set for the season, it's unlikely they'll change now. The AFL says the amount players earn could definitely go up in time for season 2 though, if the comp is popular enough.

But what do you guys think?

KID 1: Well I don't think its fair cause it should be equal amount of pay say in tennis, cricket, basketball and AFL so yeah I think it should be fair amount of pay and just be equal.

KID 2: I think as long as the Women's AFL has less viewers then the Men's they should be paid a little less.

KID 3: I think that the men should be paid more cause they train harder.

KID 4: I don't think it's fair that they're not being paid as much because they work as hard, possible even harder to actually get the team.

KID 5: Because women train really hard to get the skills to play AFL, same with the men., and I think they should be paid fairly too.

Closer

And that's it for today!

But you can always find more on our website.

Stay well and bye for now.