

NU Activism Timeline

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May 1968: A sit-in
in Adelaide
A. outside the
Vietnam to protest
the League War.
June 1968: 50
ANU students join a
1000-strong protest in
Melbourne
against the Federal
Government's
rejection of
the principle of
Aboriginal land
rights.
September 8 1968:
300 ANU staff and
students attend a 10
hour teach-in on the
role of universities.
October 14 1968:
1000 students from
Brisbane and
Barton Halls protest
a \$70 increase in
residential hall fees.

March 3 1969: Students
distribute 500 counterprotestal
anti-conscription
leaflets on campus which
encourage people not to
join the military service.
July 1969: A sit-in held
inside the Vietnam
Embassy to protest
an action march from
Garema.
August 1969: 50 students
gather outside Parliament
House to protest against
the resumption of land for
the Mangrove Creek
project in spite of indigenous
opposition to the project.
September 8 1969:
Teach-in on the Vietnam
war, organised by a week
of protest against
conscription, including
organising speakers at the
Museum of Modern Art
Place and a march to
Parliament House.

March 13 1971: An anti-apartheid
at the South African Embassy
on the walls of the
Nest is informed by an anti-
spokesperson that this is not
a protest.
March 1971: 20 students
Hall appears in Canberra Court
words at the March 13 sit-in
at the South African Embassy.
March 18 1971: Hundreds on
anti-apartheid march from
Garema to Parliament House.
Students distribute lists of the
names and home addresses of
South African students.
March 23 1971: Student protest
at the South African Embassy
reading "Tool Against Apartheid"
by blasting horns as they pass
24/7 by a roster of 200 students
on the South African Embassy
entitled "Horns on Howl in Howl".
Embassy officials' home address
as well as instructions on how
to protest.
March 28 1971: 3 anti-apartheid
teach charged with damaging prop-
erty owned by South African Em-
bassy officials.

thired still in takes place
 April 14 1977: the SRC pa
 undergraduate student, po
 committee charged with a
 May 19 1977: 1000 students
 the South African embassy
 May 21 1977: Students tak
 Day of Rage' around the
 Garema Place. Around 200
 journalist Jack Waterford.
 and Protection of Persons
 May 21 1977: student
 slogans have been spread
 May 1971: 35 students ap
 with 'Day of Rage' demon
 The charges include malici
 1977: Student group at
 at ANU is established
 1977: The Environme
 The section is created
 October 6 1977: At
 an 'education day' at
 national protest again
 government's education

June 28 1971: A motion demanding there be an undergraduate student and member of staff on the appointing the university Vice-Chancellor.

July 1971: In march from the Student Union building to its anti-apartheid demonstration.

July 1971: The part in an anti-Vietnam War demonstration termed 'The March on the March' where students and into people are arrested, including future Canberra Times 185 are eventually charged under the new Public Order and Property Act introduced to suppress protest.

July 12 1971: A group of about 100 people chanting police station. Some throw stones and two windows are broken. Part in Canberra Court on charges connected demonstrations. Most are from ANU, particularly Bruce Hall.

August 1971: Damage, hindering and assaulting police.

1978: ANU Liberal society members such as Alistair Walton and Michael Yabsley campaign for volunteer student union by any means necessary - during Orientation 'O'Week they steal all the Orientation Handbooks and insert Liberal advertisements in them, and throughout the year disrupt many Student Association meetings.

1980: The Education Reform Commission's early 1980s, launching of results outside Child as a 'public degradation' for volunteers in public schools and 'Algebra Handbooks' and 'Algebra published course revision books'. Student Experience of

March 26 1980: The

[illegible]

others, many of whom are students, gather at the South African rugby team's offices, where they are arrested.

In anger, the anti-apartheid movement KCS' dressing room before the match between their school and a number of police denies the gas is toxic or dangerous.

Swinkbank, is fined \$500 a charge of obstruction under Property Act. He tells the Court he had been telling snobbed and thrown into the back of a police van.

To protest the University Council's education

album for 7 days for Examination.

a house that had previously been used for furniture storage. They request that more campus accommodation be provided for undergraduate students from the University's surrounding areas who are encouraged to a partial rent strike and over half participate.

November 18 1980: ANU resolves to take legal action against 60 students engaged in a 7-month partial rent strike if they do not withdraw within two weeks.

The Union of Students (NUS) launches a campaign against introduction of HECS - a \$1800 annual 'contribution' fee. The Postgraduate Research Students' Association (PARSA) collects 1400 signatures on a petition in protest, and 277 students are successfully encouraged to apply for an exemption on grounds of special circumstances and personal disadvantage.

February 28 1989: Student protesters are held in custody to a number of Aboriginal justice issues including deaths in custody, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIJ) legislation and the Tasmanian natives' struggle to facilitate Treaty discussions.

March 22 1989: A national day of action is staged to protest the introduction of HECS fees.

May 23 1989: The Indigenous Higher Education Centre opens at the ANU.

on all on Nestle prod as after student campaigning over the company's promotion of unsafe bottle feeding

1994: The Sexuality Department is established. Facing funding shortages a complementary interest society - Use of Lesbies - is set up to gain extra funding.

August 5 1994: Law students are quick to respond to the threat of charging up-front fees for a legal course and organise a demonstration against the move. This marks the beginning of the No Fees Campaign which, with the help of unions and workers, inspires students across the country.

August 10 1994: A strike shuts down the University for 24 hours as the No Fees Campaign. Pickets of up to 40 people, and the support of many academics in cancelling lectures, ensures that no lectures take place. The strike is greeted by an angry crowd of 300 students and academics as part of the No Fees Campaign.

against proposals to introduce up-front fees for legal training required to practise law as part of the No Fees Campaign.

October 15-16 1994: More than 150 students occupy the Chancellery as the No Fees Campaign escalates, before being removed by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) who use chainsaws to cut the wooden back door of the building. Students are taken away in massive with students from Sydney and other cities coming to join, and workers placing a pail on the university mail centre for the duration of the strike.

The political message is shown by a photocopy of a map of Paris, superimposed with a recognisable ANU geography, and a graphic from posters used in the student revolt in Paris in May-June 1968.

More than 150 students after another brief occupation of the Chancellery as part of the No Fees Campaign.

October 28 1994: A research project at the Curtin School of Medical Research, involving the implantation of a microchip in the ear of two macaque monkeys, is the target of outrage and protested by about 30 student activists.

tuals as part of its campaign for a fully-funded wage increase, ANU and other activist groups support the NTEU throughout the week and encourage students not to attend classes. **May 29 1996:** The Education Committee of the Senate established in early May to fight the latest attacks on education and defend students' rights. It is a broad, democratic committee that involves students from the ANU, UC, and the Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT). It consists of independent activists, Resistance Youth, and the Alliance for the Defence of the University of Canberra. **May 29 1996:** A picket outside the Strategic Defence Studies Centre's 'The New Security Agenda in the Asia-Pacific Region' conference dinner is held outside University House in support of East Timor. **June 1 1996:** A picket outside the Federal Government's proposed cuts to university funding. Each day students spend eight hours outside Parliament House reading out the Coalition's election policy on higher education. The policy included promises to maintain funding to universities at 1995 levels, to increase funding to students undertaking apprenticeships), as well as increase funding for research and postgraduate scholarships. **May 29 1996:** In order to improve campus infrastructure, the administration proposes coloured lines be painted on footpaths to road-classify the footpaths. The proposal is met with the most protest held outside the Chancery, arguing that the proposal discriminates against blind students. **June 1 1996:** ANU students set up pickets at the ANU and other universities and ANU NTEU meetings. Employment, income, and the struggle over the future of the ANU are the focus. **September 1 1996:** University Council votes to increase university wages by 1.99% in 1997. Opposite cuts to HECS and Austudy courses; shut down of days of action. **November 15 1996:** ANU students picket the Tent Embassy.

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and Reconciliation, of Native Title among Action in Solidarity with the Aboriginal members, the led by student activists, out against US and the Gulf War is launched, a US work on Iraq, er Women graphic cer, Kate rganization, voice awareness formed. march ANU could be staff pickets, student occupy cuts to the Arts cesses are cancelled

March 4 2008: The first Fisk deadline is packed-out meeting with Amin al-Khalbi on war and the occupation of Iraq.

May 6 2008: The ANU disabilities group is formed by a passionate group of students with disabilities.

May 6 2008: Students plan to give a speech given to John Howard at the Commonwealth Conference on Science and Technology Research Organisation (CSIRO) over education cuts.

June 7 2008: Within Howard ends the racism the address gives from

Collective meetings.

The Indigenous Department is established.

March 2006: Federal Health Minister Tony Abbott's ANU is faced down by pro-choice activists and protesters from Socialist Alternative during an O'Week open forum. Invited by ANUSA, Abbott discusses issues such as voluntary student unionism and the abortion drug RU486.

October 2 2006: The annual Queensland student conference is held at the ANU and the National Queer Activist Network (QAN) for youth and students is launched.

Rob Grafin from ANU is elected a temporary QAN convenor.

May 14 2012: The protest Jan save the School of Music continues in Union Street with nearly 5,000 people then marching to the Chancery led by a rendition of "When the Saints Come Marching In".

2010-2011 ANU Disability Launches Super Week.

November 2010: After over 500 Five Week posters are ripped down, students from the Quaker Department stage a stakeout to defend the posters, dressing up and watching until 4am. They re-decorate the poster pillars on campus painting them glow-in-the-dark.

John Dove and Ken Cariani, Interfund Education Minister at Birmingham's National Press Club address defending the scaling back of the program, originally planned to be implemented much sooner. The students storm the stage yelling, "No cuts, no fees, no corporate universities", with one throwing a napkin in the Senator's face.

9 August 2007: Student activists launch a vocal protest against the government's proposed changes to university funding at Parliament House in Canberra, carrying mattresses with them to use as shields when they come to their attention to incident on the protest, organized by the Australian Human Rights Foundation. The protest results in a national student survey.

July 25/2007: The NTEU and student union, the Australian Students' Union, call for a top up village, protest July 25/2007.

August 1 2007: In response to the release of the report by the Commission's National Report on Sexuality and Gender Issues in Australian Universities, a SIT in and around ANUSA and Pausa, and the Women's protest.

August 9 2007: Four undergraduate students are arrested after a Senate Question time over proposed health cuts and are forcibly removed by security guards.

August 10 2007: Members of the Australian Human Rights Foundation at an event hosted by ANU launch a new policy and position on offshore detention.

August 26 2007: Students continue to hold a comprehensive action on sexual assault at the Open Day at the University of Canberra for a sexual speak-out by the Australian Human Rights Foundation.

September 2 2007: ANU Students insist on a

September 27 2017: Students, staff and activists from across the ANU community hold the 'Who Owns the University' forum. Speakers from the NTEU, Education Department, Indigenous Department, ANU College of Law, ANU Fossil Free and UnionsAct all discuss current issues and campaigns and commit to closely working together.

October 19 2017: ANU Fossil Free members join the wider Canberra community to protest at the Australian Press Club outside of PM Turnbull and Energy Minister Josh Frydenberg's breakfast with the Australian Industry group, demanding a ban on fracking in the NT.

October 26 2017: In the midst of the marriage equality postal survey, ANUSA, ANU Students, ANU LGBTIQA+, ANU AL, the Queer Department and the NTEU hold Queer* Solidarity Day, encouraging students to vote Yes and hearing demands from the Queer Department.

November 3 2017: Students from the ANU College of Law and activists from the broader Canberra community occupy the Department of Immigration and Border Protection office on Lonsdale street as humanitarian crisis unfolds on Manus Island. 7 activists, including 3 PhD students, Daniel Clements, Jigden Pabon and David McNeil and 2 students from the ANU College of Law, Vamaneli Hermans, are arrested and charged with trespass.

November 14 2017: After it's announced the NUS has failed to meet accountability, transparency and conduct conditions, the

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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1966: Protests against the Vietnam War and Australia's support for the United States. They are held at the Rex Hotel on Northbourne Avenue where then U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson is staying. Megan Steyle, a second-year Arts student, comes to the protest wearing a 'Make Love Not War' T-shirt attracting headlines around the world. The protesters are among the protesters and organisers.

March 28 1966: Arts student Mr. D'Arcy presents a petition of over 500 signatures to the Union Board of Management complaining about the cost of food at the Union Refectory which had risen by as much as 20% from the previous year. Academics are among the protest organisers.

April 1966: The Vietnam Action Committee (VAC) is formed within the ANU Labor Club with an initial membership of 50-60 students and protest organisers at 30 Canning St, Ainslie, a hub of activity for the ANU Labor Club.

April 20 1966: Almost 200 ANU students take part in a national day of protest against inadequacies in the education system. Many boycott lectures to protest at some army camps such as visits to secondary schools.

January 1967: A demonstration is held in front of the Parliament House to protest at a visit from South Vietnam's Prime Minister, Nguyen Cao Ky, who takes over as Prime Minister of South Vietnam. Several ANU students march and protest.

April 6 1967: The ANU Council rejects the SRC's request that the SRC be expelled from the SRC, unable to attend ANU Council meetings as an observer.

September 29 1966: Students stage a sit-in at the School of General Studies library from 11pm until opening at 8:30am the next day. This is a national protest organised by the National Union of Australian University Students against inadequate library facilities.

October 5 1966: 50 students march to Parliament House in protest against conscription for the war in Vietnam.

April 1967: The student representation on the board of the School of Education has input into staff appointments for University Council members. The Students' Union is asked to pay a boycott of Princess Margaret's wedding which was primarily in support of Australia's 'Thank you to the ANZACs' campaign. The ANU is the only university which has any official support given to the ANU Students' Union Celebrations by the Student Council member because of the ANU's support for the ANU. The ANU has been forgotten in this campaign.

May 6 1967: 800 people are invited to a demonstration at Parliament House for all Australian students to wear ANUSAs asks for all students to wear ANUSAs that day so that students can demonstrate.

September 3 1967: A group of ANU students protest at Woolworths products at Woolworths stores occupying the Gurrindji building to remove products from the shelves. The students are protesting against the ANU's support for the ANU.

December 24 1967: The Students writes to the Labor Party and the Labor Party in the Federation Cup protest because of the country's support for the ANU.

1972: Students demand a free university governance. The SRC asks for a meeting with the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Senate for general Studies, for students to elect representatives to appointments, and promotions and meetings to be open to students. The SRC organises a march to ANU's visit to the ANU which is to celebrate the Bicentenary of the Australian Constitution. The march is organised by the Australian Students' Representative Council or any other body of the discrimination and lack of representation of Aborigines who have been excluded for 200 years of white rule... The march from Garamba Place to a national moratorium on the Vietnam War. The Vice-Chancellor's lectures to be cancelled so that students can participate.

1972: A group of 40 university and secondary school students of the 1960s and 1970s and David Jones, the founder of 'Peoples' Land, successfully occupy the shelves and distribute leaflets in the Canberra Museum and the Australian National University Tennis Association. The participants are asked to take place in Perth policy of apartheid.

May 1972: Around 100 students gather outside the Canberra Courthouse to protest against the Attorney-General (Nicholas Richardson and Bob Brittain) in court, charged with contravening the National Service Act. The demonstrators throw petrol flares, and set off firecrackers, chant anti-conscription slogans and set off a fire alarm at the Canberra Courthouse. The protesters are charged with breaching ANU's draft resister statute at a General Meeting.

June 7 1972: A boycott of all lectures is organised by ANU President, Richard Reeshauf, following the arrest of draft resister and student Steven Padgham. 'Alternative lectures' are held on June 9 and 10 by the Student Union and the ANU.

1972: The Aboriginal Tent Embassy is established with the help of student contributions. 3000 people gather in front of ANU before the opening of Parliament House. Many protesters came from Sydney and elsewhere, causing the protest to last during the third week of a petrol strike.

June 27 1972: ANUSA declares it will make an upfront contribution of \$40,000 to the Aboriginal Tent Embassy followed by regular donations of \$40 a month for the next six months, with review after this period.

1973: ANU Radio begins broadcasting and is broadcast through the ANU through the Australian Union. In years to come, ANU Radio provides a student and organises

1974: Union

April 18 1974: student sack representatives

April 26 1974: Melville He Ching-ching is the Chinese Communist Party

September 1974: Vice-Chancellor

September 1974: the students and agree to

September 1974: government

1976: Anu Radio becomes community broadcaster 2XX FM, an important mouthpiece for ANU student activists.

1976: Arts student Peter Berzins seeks exemption from paying his Students' Association fee because of the association's support for abortion reform. Eventually Peter is granted the exemption, although his initial refusal emboldens the Liberal's broader campaign to reject compulsory unionism.

February 1976: The first Women's Studies course is offered at the ANU.

September 9 1976: 25 postgraduate students camp outside the Chancellery to campaign for increased research funding.

November 16 1976: A student is charged with hindering police in a protest against the then Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, that took place on July 30 1976.

University fees are abolished by the Whitlam government.

1974: 100 students occupy the Mills Room at the Chancellery in protest over the lack of in-course content and assessment and crowded classrooms. They also demand the Ta Women's Studies course to be designed by the women of the university and student representation on the University Council.

1974: The Board of the School of General Studies holds a meeting with around 300 students to all enter into negotiations about how to implement the students' demands. A committee of students and members of the Board is established to make recommendations.

1974: After demands are rejected by the Board, students again occupy the office, as well as the university telephone exchange, prompting a police raid.

1974: Students hold another sit-in at the Chancellery, occupying the building for more than 48 hours.

1974: The Board of the School of General Studies agrees to a compromise with student activists. They allow a staff/student voice in the running of departments and the establishment of a Women's Course. The resolutions are a victory for the overwhelmingly full support of the ANU community.

1973 1974: 60 students from Canberra and Sydney protest against surveillance of Malaysian students in Australia.

1979: Feminist women's group 'Winmin on Campus' is established.

21 August 1979: 400 students gather outside Parliament House to protest against Fraser Government budget cuts to universities.

May 6 1979: 50 students rally outside Parliament House in protest over proposed legislation to control student organisations at ANU.

30 remain overnight.

October 25 1979: A bill which would outsize the Australian Union fees to the Australian Union of Students is introduced into Parliament and is conducted by ANU/US.

1979: Fraser government overrules ANU Council's recommendations and decides that income from the General Services Fee can only be distributed to federally-approving organisations. This doesn't include the Student Union.

1983: Peace activist and founder of the Nuclear Disarmament Party, Michael Denborough, organises an international symposium at ANU titled 'The Consequences of Nuclear War for Australia and Its Region' with the aim of promoting international nuclear disarmament.

February 1 1983: ANU Communist Student Collective forms.

October 24 1984: Human science students march in protest against a 50% cut to the staff numbers of the Department over the previous three years.

1987: The first ever Network of Women Students Australia (NWSA) conference is held at the ANU.

1988: With the introduction of the 'Dawkins Revolution' suite of higher education reforms, students hang a banner of John Deere from the bridge leading into Union Court.

May 9 1988: New Parliament House opens. CATSIC holds a silent protest of Aboriginal people and the Anti-Aboriginal protesters, attended by many students.

September 27 1988: Students hold a sit-in at the Department of Employment, Education and Training office for more than three hours in protest about the introduction of HECs fees (student contribution fees).

1991: Jayne Pilkinton is elected the first Women's Officer.

1991-1992: The first Students' Union, led by David Toffill, focuses on environmental issues, education, sustainability and confidence. It later becomes Students of Sustainability (held at the ANU after activists discontinue their representation of the environmental debate).

August 7 1991: After the ANU debating society organises an event organised by David Toffill, the South African ambassador, the anti-Apartheid Coalition organises a protest against the apartheid government. Chaired by David Toffill and featuring a 'racists at campus' notice hanging in South Africa, activists are removed by police.

October 1991: The ANU debating society activists attend a teach-in organised by ANU academic Rick Wainwright seeking to end the Gulf War and protest against weapons to the UN.

December 11 1991: Supported students, academics Dr H. C. Lombos and Sir Mark Oliphant protest against changes to the ending of the University's John Curtin School of Medical Research.

March 26 1992: Around 500 students hold brief sit-ins at the Department of Employment, Education and Training in protest of a day of protest. The protest is part of a push for reforms to the Austudy student assistance scheme and to 'bury' a controversial proposal to replace the grants with interest-free loans.

October 8 1992: Students establish a 'tent city' outside Chifley to protest against the university's plans to sell off some of its housing stock.

1993: The Women's Department is established and Ragnuzen Room opens.

March 19 1993: Students living at Old Lennox House protest against low cost accommodation on campus for over 30 years, are given a seven day eviction notice. Students resist eviction attempts in the hope of securing a future for affordable accommodation.

June 19 1993: 180 people gather at the car park for a lunch time protest called by the National Tertiary Education Union (NTEU) and supported by student activists against Howard's Work Choices.

August 27 1993: Student activists throw eggs and 200-litre industrial drums at the car carrying Victoria's Premier, Jeff Kennett, after he arrives on campus for a Youngerals' function.

October 1 1993: Students protest Bronwyn Bishop over her positions on unemployment and cutting work

March 23 1995: Hundreds of ANU and UC students protest the government's plans for fee deregulation with the support of the NTEU. UC students wishing to attend are given free ACTION bus tickets by their student activists. The same day the same would be expected.

May 3 1995: 200 students from ANU and UC rally before marching into Civic and then the Department of Employment, Education and Training, protesting against fees and demanding increased funding.

May 11 1995: 400 students from ANU and UC march on Parliament House against up-front fees for university courses and other attacks on education.

May 29 1995: The Australian Government decides to resume nuclear testing in Moruroa Atoll is met with an angry response by students and the water canberra campaign group. A group of activists to plan an ongoing campaign is held in the Bridge Meeting Room above ANU Bar.

July 14 1995: Students and protesters march to the Garema Place, where a meeting with ANU student activists Marina Carman and Hamish McPherson, to the National Convention Centre over the proposed French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

August 3 1995: The Stop the Drop music gig is held at ANU Bar to fundraise for the campaign against nuclear testing.

September 1995: After a woman is raped and another student is sexually harassed by a lecturer at ANU, thousands of students march to the gates outside an ANU council meeting in October. The protest leads to students' involvement in the **September 4 1995** ANU should campaign to close the gates to the ANU Bar. The same would be expected **September 6 1995** campaign by student activists after The protesters and Evans is held on **September 10 1995** and a general strike placed on Ope **September 11 1995** the ANMU and the AMWU a pay rise together pickets at the gates of the halls renovatio **September 11 1995** The NTEU can university admi **October 26 1995** through civic Representatives of the Ke Against Sexual

to a review of CAAU procedures with the review committees.

1995: A referendum is held on whether to affiliate to the NUS. Student activists disaffiliate, arguing that the NUS is not representative of the student body and is elected from a national student organisation. **1995:** Senator Gareth Evans is elected to the House of Representatives, becoming the first openly gay member of parliament, attending a conference at the ANU, chair "export Evans, not uranium" [butcher 'Free East Timor!']

1996: Student activists, including the club, supported by students, is in a day in protest against the ANU to meet key demands, including a 20% increase in FEU U conduct industrial action to win other with other demands. AMUW enters the university, blocking entrances to the university, blocking the ANU for four student activists to work on the Chancery building, involves refusing to inform the administration of students' results and to drop work meetings for a day.

1998: 250 women march and chant as part of Reclaim the Night. Activists from the Canberra Rape Support Centre, the ANU Rape Campaign and Assault and Resistance spoke.

May 1997: A motion directing ANUSA to endorse and organise protests at any appearance of Pauline Hanson and to oppose her entry to the ANU through the ANU administration, is passed 56-22.

July 1997: 800 people, including around 200 ANU-affiliated front-ends and call for a reversal in HEU.

August 1997: Student activists sign petitions necessary for a referendum on affiliation to the NUS. Activists agree affiliation is necessary given massive restructures and attacks on student unionism. Activists agree they also need to take part in the national union.

July 8 1997: 1500 protesters, including many student activists, gathered in front of the Club rallying against Pauline Hanson's One Nation party. One ANU student is violently arrested.

August 27 1997: More than 1000 students protest against cuts, marching to the ANU. Vice-Chancellor Deane Terrell. Scuffles break out between members of the International Student Organisation entering the building in the face of an overwhelming police force. Four student activists are arrested. Activists decide to occupy the A.D. Hore building, classics department – under threat from the cuts.

September 3 1997: Cuts to the Arts faculty cause the 'cruel contempt' ANU administration holds students and staff, leading to the arrest of four students. A large rally is confronted by a large police force. Students retreat to the Chancery.

September 11 1997: A general meeting of a small group of students hold a brief, peaceful sit-in.

1999: Students hold rallies to protest the introduction of a goods and services tax (the GST).

June 24 1999: With the support of student activists, more than 900 staff vote overwhelmingly to support an enterprise bargaining agreement that guarantees no net job losses, maintenance of superannuation contributions, and a pay rise in line with other public sector employees.

The meeting is the largest union-organised meeting at ANU for at least a decade.

in the Chancery. Although the students agree to leave on request, they are violently ejected by police, and are severely injured and arrested. Six students. One student is arrested and several are injured.

September 15 1997: The campaign to stop 33 academics in the arts faculty escalates when staff in the NTEU hold a day-long "teaching strikes" and a 48-hour campus-wide strike. During the strike, the union has pickets at all entrances to the campus. Students from the EAG help staff maintain the pickets and also organise a picket of the Manning Clark lecture theatres.

October 8 1997: NTEU members in the Faculty of Arts hold a stop-work meeting, voting unanimously to impose a ban on the transmission of course results. The ban is in response to the university's refusal to back down from its restructuring plan.

March 3 2001: A "People and Planet" protest with 55 people. Activists from the Democratic Socialist Party and the International Socialist and the ANU Labor Party.

April 5 2001: 60 staff occupy the ANUTECH building, established to support the sponsorship of the closure of the building. The closure transfer of ANUTECH to the ANU without a referendum.

May 1 2001: 300 people blockade of the Mims House, including many student activists from the ANU.

February 2002: Refugee Action Coalition.

April 13 2002: Students occupy the Israeli embassy in the Israeli Consulate.

May 27 2002: More students vote to oppose the motion is endorsed by the Human College. The motion is partially blocked by the October 31 2002: The Socialist Organisation.

is held-in named is
to attend, including
Resistance, the
list Organisation,
Left Club.
ANUTECH will occupy the
increase corporate
University Students
and the
Education courses
the up-front fees.
The
aching Industry
any student
UNU.

February 26 2003: A performance from the Chasers is held as part of the "Fight plaque not rally" organised by ANUSA during O'Week. Hundreds of students attend before attacking the John Howard statue with a cricket bat.

March 5 2003: An international student strike against the Iraq War. Students march from Union Court to a rally in Civic.

March 20 2003: ANU students join broadly anti-war protests in Canberra as the Iraq war rages momentum.

March 2007: Law Students for Social Justice (LSSJ) protest outside University House to show their opposition to the University's decision to accept the US-Singaporean Prime Minister, President, and Honorary Doctorate in Law.

2013: ANU Students use its name to launch January 15 protests a Free request into coal seam gas after being informed by Activists. A the ANU divestment campaign. **May 14 2007:** staff across the university to rally against the Iraq War. **August 15** proposed Council of Governors Dean of Arts building, with the office for the escape, char the, our education. ANU on behalf of tutorials, pre-staff, and hold the EAG carries Marnie Hughes

Socialabilities changes the ANU Disabilities Union (ANU DSA) website.

2013: Information from The ANU's holdings in handbooks and other documents collected by Northern Rivers campaign demanding cuts from Metgascio is released.

2013: Students and Australia turn out

2013: In response to the cuts to the arts and Social Sciences

2013: The ANU students in the Beryl Lawson occupy the 150 students occupying the space of the office hours, the students protest, "bullshit, come off."

The administration is not for profit

The administration will fail to provide decent conditions for

"gentle consultation"

Deputy Vice-Chancellor Hughes-Warrington's Chancellor

May 21 2014: Students from all colleges converge in Union Court to protest the Liberal Government's decision to deregulate university fees. The student union court towards the Chancellery, demanding the resignation of ANU Vice-Chancellor Ian Young and barricading him in his office over his attempt to force deregulation of fees. ANU support the rally, providing students with 'Stop the Cuts' T-shirts and other merchandise.

On 21 May, hundreds of students march from Union Court to the Chancellery and occupy the grounds of the building.

That weekend, ANU undergraduate Louis Lee announces he will stage a 'read-in' protest as a way of symbolically continuing student protests against the cuts to the arts.

The simple act of reading something subversive as a way of manifesting what the cuts placed in jeopardy, under the course of the week long

protest, use the Chancellery door as a space for organising further protests such as 'stick-in and a picket line on May 30. Some protesters disagree with the strategy of using the door to find funding its media portrayal as a counter-protest, and then Vice-Chancellor Ian Young attempts to reframe the protest as student activism.

Chancellor and Deputy Vice-Chancellor collect a collection of reflections on fee deregulation

July 4 2014: The Chancellery's personal message to the community (Commonwealth)

30 June 2014: 30 student activists stop the cuts against and taunting giving a speech and

August 20 2014: students march to the Chancellery to the march to the Chancellery are blocked by the guards and a night

The protest interrupt the U hosted by acting Hughes-Warrington

September 2 on his sup

October 2 2014: of fossil fuel oil

October 2 2014: drafts from the Newcrest Mining

[illegible]

May 3 2016: The ANU Women of Colour Collective is established.

August 2016: ANU students and staff, led by the ANU PAC, join the wider Canberra community, gathering on Northbourne Avenue in response to the publication of 2,136 leaked incident reports from Australia's detention centre on Nauru by the Guardian Australia.

September 14 2016: Indigenous students launch a series of 'Nothing About Us, Without Us' meetings at the Telus Centre, with Indigenous students, alumni, and supporters discussing issues around Indigenous representation, leadership, and perspectives in ANU's curriculum. Activists envision a future that sees the ANU as a university that models self-determination of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, where Indigenous knowledges and solutions thrive.

September 23 2016: The Ethnocultural Department is established during ANU's 50th Anniversary General Meeting. The department is created to implement advocacy for the ethnoculturally and linguistically diverse, attend and organise rallies, organise events on campus, and ensure the voices of the ethnoculturally diverse are represented at ANU.

October 5 2016: Student activists Vanamali Hermans and Lita Rokoa call a counter-rally against Reclaim Australia's anti-Schools protest outside the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations on Marcus Clarke Street.

October 21 2016: Galbaleek, Mawmaw and members of the ANU RAC coordinate the First Anps Noss Camp music gig, raising funds for the ACT