NORTHERN TERRITORY PROFESSIONALS
CPSU
Newsletter of COMMUNITY & PUBLIC SECTOR UNION professionals in the Northern Territory public service

***Issue no. 7*, November 2016**

This is the sixth edition of the NTPS Professionals Newsletter. We hope to receive contributions from members working within the NTPS in the future.
To contribute articles or letters to this Newsletter, please see below.

Australian Position Statement on the Export of Livestock

Date of publication:
April 2011
Australian Position Statement for the Export of Livestock first published
November 2006

1 Introduction

The Australian Position Statement on the Export of Livestock (the Position Statement) has been developed as part of the Australian Government's response to the Livestock Export Review (Keniry Review1) of the livestock export industry.

The Position Statement provides a framework for the development of the *Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock2* (the Standards). Development of the Standards followed guiding principles and defined outcomes for the livestock export industry, as agreed through the consultative process employed to finalise the Standards. The Standards represent the basic animal health and welfare requirements for the conduct of the livestock export industry, which the Australian Government expects the industry to meet.

The Standards are referenced in the Australian Meat and Livestock Industry (Export Licensing) Regulations 1998 and the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004, which came into effect on 1 December 2004. These Australian Government laws cover only the exporter, Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS)-accredited veterinarians, the registration of premises, and processes relating to the livestock export trade. The Standards are relevant throughout the livestock export chain and should be reflected in relevant industry quality assurance (QA) programs.

Only exporters licensed by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) can legally export livestock from Australia. Exporters are accountable to the Australian Government for the outcomes of each consignment. AQIS must be satisfied that importing country requirements are met before issuing a health certificate and export permit.

Livestock sourced for export must also meet all requirements under relevant state and territory legislation, including animal welfare Acts. State and territory governments are responsible for ensuring that these requirements are met. Areas of state and territory responsibilities include animal health and welfare, vehicle registration and operation, licensing and operation of facilities and equipment where appropriate, occupational health and safety, and environmental protection and operation of companies.

Prepared by:
Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
GPO Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601

The statement can be downloaded from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry at:
http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/animal-plant/animal-welfare/standards/version2-3/australian-standards-v2.3.pdf

A Review of the Potential Occupational Health and Safety Implications of Nanotechnology

for the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
Final Report
July 2006

Executive Summary

Nanotechnologies and nanoparticles occur at the level of 0.000000001 metres and it is difficult to fully appreciate these remarkably small scales. The distinctive and oftentimes unique properties which are observed with

nanoparticles have been proposed to revolutionise manufacturing and consuming in the future - much as the industrial revolution did in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Only the future will confirm if these expectations will be realised.
In the intervening period, however, there will be large increases in the production, distribution and handling of nanoparticles. Various health and materials science specialists have expressed concern that the unique properties which have made nanoparticles attractive to industry may also have untoward effects on human and environmental health. The calls for proactive steps to be taken to characterise any hazardous properties of nanoparticles have come from both industry and the public arena. These calls for action have been evident not only from overseas but also from within Australia.

Nanoparticles - with names such as fullerenes ("buckyballs"), nanotubes and quantum dots - will contribute to such diverse areas of manufacture as electronics, aerospace and transport engineering, textiles, food and beverage, energy and the environment. At this early stage the potential applications of nanoparticles seem to be limited only by the imagination. Although difficult to predict the long term commercial potential for carbon nanotubes, quantum dots and their derivatives appear to be the most promising. As a result preferential emphasis should be given to assessing the health and environmental effects of these types of nanoparticles.

The occupational health and safety effects of engineered nanoscale particles are mostly unknown. This can be attributed to the relatively recent development of the nanotechnology sector and, as a result, the lack of available information on human exposures and working conditions. As a consequence our abilities to accurately predict the impact of nanoparticle exposures on worker health are limited at this time. In particular our abilities to measure nanoparticles in the workplace (or more generally) are limited by current technologies. Nanotechnology presents us with new challenges as the properties of nanoparticles now depend on size and shape as much as the more conventional factors of chemical structure and composition. The measurement of these additional attributes will be necessary to accurately assess nanoparticle concentrations in the workplace. In addition, the capability of the human body to recognise and appropriately respond to these tiny entities is essentially unknown at the moment.

Findings from animal and in vitro test systems have provided some valuable information and these results indicate that human and environmental health consequences are possible from nanoparticle use and exposures. However, given the inadequate number and variability of the studies reported to date, the confidence in extrapolating to the assessment of occupational risks is minimal. Several credible animal studies suggest that lung pathologies (such as cancers, inflammation, granuloma formation, fibrosis and breathing difficulties) may be expected with exposures to carbon nanotubes and metal oxide nanopowders. The ambient air concentrations and extent of exposures in workplace settings to nanotubes and quantum dot nanoparticles are not well established.

Quantum dot nanoparticles generally consist of an inner metal or metalloid core. The stability of this core is of toxicological concern as any breakdown of the lattice releases kidney-, liver-, reproductive- and brain damaging chemicals such as cadmium, arsenic and lead.

The manufacture of nanoparticles are typically carried out in closed systems. Although the opportunity exists that exposures may occur from catastrophic equipment failure this appears to be less likely than other workplace exposure settings. Consequently, the possibilities for human exposure are greatest during the handling and transport of nanomaterials following manufacture and release into more open environments. In addition, all manufacturing processes require equipment maintenance procedures and the potential for human exposure to nanoparticles in these situations are also expected to be higher.

This report considers that the greatest gaps in our present knowledge, and those requiring attention as a matter of priority, are:

• the development of cost-effective and robust ambient air monitoring systems for nanotubes, nanopowders and quantum dots in workplace environments that can provide accurate information on worker exposures (ideally in real-time).
• Setting of priorities to acquire the necessary information for the determination of meaningful workplace exposure standards and adequate worker protection. Information relevant to nanotubes, metal nanopowders and quantum dots should be given priority. Some of the more necessary OHS issues that should be examined here are:
⇒ assessments of inhalational and dermal absorption and uptake under as realistic conditions as possible.
⇒ Effectiveness of personal protection and control measures for the workplace (e.g. the effectiveness of various types of respirators and clothing to nanotubes and quantum dots).
⇒ The determination of worker exposure potentials especially during the vulnerable procedures of material handling and transport and maintenance of production machinery.
• Chronic exposure studies in appropriate in vivo test systems, and particularly for organic nanoparticles and

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quantum dots, should be undertaken so as to generate information on the long term health effects of these compounds and as a precursor to any future epidemiological studies.

These gaps in our knowledge will best be addressed at a multidisciplinary level. Human health toxicologists, molecular biologists and biochemists, clinical pathologists, occupational health practitioners and - eventually as the industry grows – epidemiologists - all have vital roles to play in safeguarding health in this fast-moving field. The authors consider that collaborative studies - ideally coordinated with overseas colleagues – are essential in order to provide the critical information required within a reasonable time frame.

The nanotechnology industry is still in its infancy. The industry will expand rapidly and contribute to the nation's wealth in both predictable and unforeseen ways. Strategic - but relatively small - investments in this area by the Australian Federal Government can be considered to be investments in the knowledge economy of this burgeoning sector. Existing governmental agencies already provide the support infrastructures that are required to foster the future growth of this industry. Nonetheless, there are calls from within the private and public sectors for considerations to be given to existing regulatory frameworks to examine their effectiveness in dealing with the advent of nanotechnology. For example, new chemical safety assessments for engineered nanoparticles may need to be revised and not be undertaken based on CAS# alone as it is known that the nanoscale compound will likely differ substantially from its bulk mass counterpart. It is the view of the authors that government will need to act proactively to protect the health of its community (including those within the nanotechnology industry) and, in so doing, contribute to the international body of toxicology knowledge in this area.

The report can be downloaded from Department of Employment and Workplace Relations at: http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/78583/20071026-1458/www.ascc.gov.au/NR/rdonlyres/AC17BA49-8BA1-43B8-BC08-219DE53781E6/0/ASCCReviewOHSImplicationsNanotechnology2006.pdf

State of Wet Tropics Management Authority 2013-2014

Ancient, threatened and endemic plants of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area

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Plant biodiversity of the Wet Tropics is of global significance

The Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage area supports an extraordinary assemblage of plants. Despite comprising only a very small proportion of the Australian continent, it supports a very high proportion of Australia's plant diversity. The Wet Tropics has recently been ranked as the second most irreplaceable natural terrestrial World Heritage Area. The distinctive and diverse assemblages of plants that exist in the Area occur because of finely balanced ecological and climatic conditions. Invasive species, climate change and habitat fragmentation threaten to disrupt these finely balanced conditions, and may result in rapid and catastrophic changes that increasingly threaten the region's flora and ecological systems.

The Wet Tropics World Heritage Area is a living museum containing one of the most complete and diverse living records of the major stages in the evolution of land plants in the world. It conserves a largely intact flora, with hundreds of locally endemic species restricted within its boundaries. It also provides the only habitat for more locally endemic, threatened and ancient plants than anywhere else in Australia. The Wet Tropics bioregion conserves 41% of all Queensland's vascular plant species in slightly over 1% of the State's land area.

In a recent assessment of the world's 172,000 protected areas, the Wet Tropics Heritage Area ranked amongst the top 10 most irreplaceable, a measure of its significance for the conservation of endemic and threatened species.

Rainforests dominate the vegetation of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area. They contain the most habitat, community and species diversity; this diversity is the product of two major factors: inheritance
- the survival of elements of the ancient Gondwanan rainforest flora; and immigration
- the arrival of plant lineages from the north after the Australia-New Guinea land mass approached the Asian landmasses in geologically recent time. Subsequently, the interaction of geography and climate have maintained an archipelago of refugia, or areas of relative climate stability, that have helped to maintain this biodiversity through the climate fluctuations of the last 100,000 years.

The Outstanding Universal Value for which the Wet Tropics is recognised lies not just in the number of plant species and the high degree of endemicity or species unique to the region, but the evolutionary diversity these species represent. The World Heritage Area contains one of the world's most complete and diverse living records of the major stages in the evolution of land plants. Amongst the vascular plants, the World Heritage Area contains almost 60% of Australia's ferns and lycophytes, three of Australia's four cycad genera, and six out of 13 conifer genera.

The Wet Tropics also contains the highest concentrations of species of ancient lineages of flowering plants in the world, including one endemic family, the Austrobaileyaceae, which is found nowhere else on Earth.

The extraordinary richness and uniqueness of the Wet Tropics flora contributes not only to the natural values of the area, but also to the cultural and economic ones. A number of species are used by rainforest Traditional Owners in the World Heritage Area, which prior to European settlement was one of the most populated areas of Australia, and the only area where Aboriginal people of Australia lived permanently in the rainforest. Many species now also have iconic status for non-Indigenous peoples. In economic terms, the threatened, ancient and endemic flora give the World Heritage Area a unique identity that provides a basis for a thriving ecotourism industry, the major economic input to the regional economy. Future economic benefits may derive from horticultural or biodiscovery industries based on Wet Tropics biodiversity.

Refugia play an important role in explaining and conserving the World Heritage Area's ancient, threatened and endemic flora

The long term conservation of the ancient, threatened and endemic plants of the Wet Tropics and the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Area to which they contribute will require maintenance of the stability, condition and integrity of their habitat, in particular the refugia to which many of the species are restricted. Trends in these qualities are best assessed by long term monitoring programs designed to detect changes in distribution, abundance, health or age structure of individuals, populations, and the vegetation communities in which they occur. Such programs require ongoing support for a network of monitoring sites throughout the Wet Tropics and the human capability to utilise them effectively, a key recommendation of this report.

Management challenges

The distinctive and diverse assemblages of plants in the Wet Tropics are the result of finely balanced climatic conditions that, in turn, are due to the latitude and topography of the region and its proximity to easterly winds carrying moisture from the Pacific Ocean. Climate change threatens to disrupt these climatic conditions and may result in rapid and catastrophic changes to the regional environment that will limit the extent of rainforests and potentially lead to the extinction of many of the region's endemic plant species.

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The Wet Tropics bioregion contains 348 species (8% of the total flora) listed as threatened under the Commonwealth's Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act) and/or the Queensland Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 (NCR). This represents 33% of Queensland's and 6% of Australia's total threatened flora. Recent studies have indicated that this is an underestimate, however, particularly for the unique flora of the mountain tops.

Climate change impacts on the flora are poorly understood, but are likely to be significant

Modelling studies of change in local climate conditions predicted potentially catastrophic effects on flora and fauna, and indeed whole communities such as the mountain top cloud forests, montane heaths and lowland swamp forests may disappear. These community level impacts are likely to be exacerbated by longer dry seasons, more frequent droughts and increased intensity of cyclones. Weed incursions, fi re and pest animal impacts are also likely to increase, requiring careful planning to build environmental resilience through targeted restoration, environmental corridors and prioritised pest management.

Climate projections for the Wet Tropics indicate the magnitude of change that the region's ecosystems may encounter. Rainfall is predicted to become more seasonal with a wetter wet season and a longer, drier dry season. Cyclone intensity is predicted to be greater, creating risks of more frequent major ecosystem disruption as witnessed after Tropical Cyclones Larry and Yasi. The El Niño phenomenon is predicted to occur more frequently, causing more frequent droughts and increasing the risk of bushfire, with consequent damage to rainforests.

Climate changes will have severe and interacting effects on the values of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area. We can anticipate changes in the abundance and distribution of flora. Interactions between organisms, such as insect pollination, are likely to be disrupted, creating consequent changes in ecosystem composition, structure and function Many of the highly valued endemic species of the Area are confined to the higher, cooler parts of the region. Climate modelling indicates a very significant diminishing of the area of suitable habitat for these thermally sensitive plant species. This will substantially increase the risk of extinction for several high elevation endemic plant species.

Threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Area are cumulative and interactive

Disruption of ecosystems and changed climatic conditions will make the Wet Tropics Area more vulnerable to weed, pest animal and disease invasion. Weed species that may not be able to invade healthy native ecosystems at present may gain a competitive advantage under the warmer drier conditions that are expected. The risk of new invertebrate pests and plant diseases is also likely to increase. Changes to climate and the increase in frequency and duration of extreme events such as cyclones, droughts and heat waves will also have marked impacts on fire patterns, behaviour and intensity.

Whereas intact forest is relatively resilient, disturbance (natural, such as cyclones, or anthropogenic) can provide opportunities for the establishment and spread of weeds, which can fundamentally alter the structure and dynamics of natural communities. The most significant weeds have been identified and prioritised for action; ongoing funding is needed to ensure that management activities are maintained, and new threats are identified and dealt with rapidly.

Biosecurity risks to the Wet Tropics Area are increasing as the mobility of people, plants, animals and trade increases. Invasive species are an escalating threat to the Area:

• myrtle rust threatens many species within the very large Myrtaceae plant family

• Phytophthora cinnamomi threatens hundreds of the region's rainforest endemic plant species

• the incidences of tramp ants such as the yellow crazy ant present an major threat to both native fauna, flora and vital ecological processes

• the introduction and establishment of very invasive weed species has escalated over the last decade.

These new and emerging biosecurity threats are in addition to those Wet Tropics' pest species that are already well established, such as over 500 naturalised weed species. The full impacts of many of these invasive species that are already well established in the Wet Tropics are yet to be seen. It will take varying lengths of time for many to reach their full potential distributional range. Meanwhile, new invaders are continually arriving and taking hold.

New diseases such as myrtle rust are a potent threat to the Wet Tropics flora. Myrtle rust threatens most species in the family Myrtaceae, one of the most speciose of rainforest families, including many endemic and threatened species. Observations indicate the impacts of this disease are potentially great, but funding for systematic research and monitoring has yet to be identified.

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Outlook conclusion and recommendations

While the outlook for the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area is a cause for great concern, much can be done at a regional level to adapt to the anticipated changes. Effective action can be taken now to build ecological resilience in the Wet Tropics landscape to the threats posed to the Area's Outstanding Universal Value by climate change, invasive weeds, pests,
diseases and habitat fragmentation. The actions needed to combat these threats include:

1. programs of ecological monitoring and targeted research

2. on-ground works to improve forest health and manage environmental stress

3. increasing community awareness and mobilising behavioural change

4. improving and communicating our knowledge of the natural values for which the Wet Tropics was listed as a World Heritage property and the threats to those values.

The report can be downloaded from Parliament of Australia at:
http://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/publications/tabledpapers/57beb628-1f54-4551-9939-e2078d7d70f7/upload_pdf/State%20of%20Wet%20Tropics%20report.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf#search=%22publications/tabledpapers/57beb628-1f54-4551-9939-e2078d7d70f7%22

House of Commons

Science and Technology Committee

Robotics and artificial intelligence

Fifth Report of Session 2016 - 17

Introduction

In his seminal paper, *Computing Machinery and Intelligence*, Professor Alan Turing began by posing a deceptively simple question: "Can machines think?" The question, in one guise or another, has been a source of inspiration for modern literature, drama and art, as well as being a subject of continued scientific endeavour. Yet Turing quickly dismissed it as too ambiguous, instead reformulating the question and describing his 'Imitation Game'; a test he proposed as a means to establish whether a machine could *act* indistinguishably from a human. In concluding his paper, he hoped that "that machines [would] eventually compete with men in all purely intellectual fields", perhaps beginning with "the playing of chess".

In the 66 years since Turing published his landmark paper, the development of what we now term 'artificial intelligence' has gone through periods of optimism and progress, only to be followed by setbacks. While machines still do not compete with humans "in all purely intellectual fields"—as Turing put it—artificially intelligent machines have made extraordinary progress in the area he initially singled out: playing, and winning, at board games.

Early this year, for example, Google DeepMind's AlphaGo—an artificially intelligent computer programme—won a five-match series of the ancient Chinese board game 'Go' against the reigning world champion, Lee Sedol. Go was "widely viewed as an unsolved 'grand challenge' for artificial intelligence" and AlphaGo's success marked a watershed moment in its ongoing development. Significant progress, however, has been made across the field in recent years, linked to the rise in processing power, the profusion of data and the development of techniques such as 'deep learning'.4 Much of that progress—such as improved automated voice recognition software, predictive text keyboards on smart phones and autonomous vehicles—has been driven by UK-based technology start-ups, founded by graduates of UK universities, as well as universities themselves.
4. There is no single, agreed definition of artificial intelligence (AI), though there is a tendency to describe AI by contrasting it with human intelligence and stressing that AI does not appear 'in nature'. At present, the capacity of 'AI machines' is narrow and specific; they can complete what Margaret Boden, Professor of Cognitive Science at the University of Sussex, has described as "specialised tricks". For example, Google DeepMind's AlphaGo system cannot "for the moment do anything besides play Go".8 Thus, as it currently stands, AI can be loosely thought of as:
intelligent software that specializes in a single area or task. This type of software is an evolving assemblage of technologies that enable computers to simulate elements of human behaviour such as learning, reasoning and classification.

1. Progress has recently been made in 'machine learning'—a "way of achieving a degree of AI". Machine learning involves building algorithms that can learn specific concepts for themselves, without being explicitly programmed. This, in turn, relies on those algorithms processing vast quantities of 'training data' in order to learn to identify a statistical rule that correlates inputs with the correct outputs. This type of 'narrow' AI is already found in aspects of daily life, from

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using voice recognition software on a smart phone, to filtering spam out of an email inbox.

2. Machines have also become more adept at translating one language into another, though they do not 'understand' language in the same way as a human. They struggle to cope, for example, with syntax and do not comprehend the meaning or implications of the language they are translating. The 'general' artificial intelligence—akin to human intelligence—that this would require has not yet been developed. There is continuing debate about when such general artificial intelligence might be achieved, as well as whether it is even possible. According to Professor Stephen Hawking and others, while it might be "tempting to dismiss the notion of highly intelligent machines as mere science fiction [...] this would be a mistake, and potentially our worst mistake ever".

1. Robotics—machines that are "capable of carrying out a series of actions on behalf of humans"—is a different topic to AI. Robots can (and, for the most part, do) operate without possessing any artificial intelligence. It is anticipated, however, that this will gradually change over time, with robots becoming the 'hardware' that use, for example, machine learning algorithms, to perform a manual or cognitive task. AI and robotics will, therefore, have an important degree of interdependency. As one commentator explained, "there is no AI without robotics […] intelligence and embodiment are tightly coupled issues". For these reasons, our inquiry has considered robotics and AI together.

Our inquiry

Both robotics and artificial intelligence are complex, and potentially transformative, emerging technologies in which the UK is playing a leading role. Yet it is often difficult to predict with any accuracy how technologies will unfold and evolve. The implications of new technologies tend, therefore, to be examined and understood by policymakers too late in the day to engage with them in any significant way.17 As a result, technology "is sometimes presented to us as if [it] is on a relentless track in a particular direction and we have no power to move it either way". We decided to examine robotics and AI after the Government was unable to produce a short statement outlining the evidence underpinning its policy on AI, which we requested as part of our 'evidence check' work.

1. By undertaking our inquiry now, we hope that it will be soon enough to be productive and late enough to be relevant. Indeed, the announcement in the Queen's Speech of the *Modern Transport Bill*—with its aim to "put the UK at the forefront of autonomous and driverless vehicles ownership and use"—was a stark reminder that advances in robotics and AI are starting to make their way into the mainstream. Other countries are also beginning to look at the wider issues raised by AI. During the course of our inquiry, for example, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy ran a series of workshops on the implications of AI and launched its own review—*Preparing for the Future of Artificial Intelligence*.

Our inquiry took a broad focus and examined robotics and AI in the round: identifying their potential value and capabilities, as well as examining prospective problems, and adverse consequences, that may require prevention, mitigation and a non-governmental organisation concerned about the development of lethal autonomous weapons; representatives of Research Councils UK and Innovate UK.

. We also visited Google DeepMind in King's Cross, London (see Annex). We would like to thank everyone who contributed to this inquiry. In Chapter 2 we look at the economic and social implications of robotics and AI, particularly in the context of the future of work, employment and skills. Chapter 3 focuses on the ethical and legal issues that may be raised, and what governance frameworks might be required, while Chapter 4 examines the research, funding and innovation landscape for robotics and AI. governance. We launched our inquiry in March 2016 and sought written submissions addressing the following points: The implications of robotics and artificial intelligence on the future UK workforce and job market, and the Government's preparation for the shift in the UK skills base and training that this may require.

. The extent to which social and economic opportunities provided by emerging autonomous systems and artificial intelligence technologies are being exploited to deliver benefits to the UK.

. The extent to which the funding, research and innovation landscape facilitates the UK maintaining a position at the forefront of these technologies, and what measures the Government should take to assist further in these areas.

. The social, legal and ethical issues raised by developments in robotics and artificial intelligence technologies, and how they should be addressed.

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. We received 67 written submissions and took oral evidence from 12 witnesses including: academics working in the field of robotics and AI.

This report has been downloaded from the UK Parliament website and can be located at: http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmsctech/145/145.pdf

Professional Officers Association:

Shane McGrath
Volunteer Community and Public Sector Union

As indicated in an earlier Newsletter the Professional Officers Association was formed in 1917 to represent professionals in the Commonwealth Public Service. Over the years it has had a number of branches. Although details are sketchy I have been able to ascertain that at various times these professions were operative: either branches of the POA or separate entities.

Psychologists

Professional Officers' Association, Psychologists Group was formed in 1963 to represent the interests of psychologists in Commonwealth Government Employment. It was attached to the Victorian. Branch (but had members in other states) of the Professional Officers' Association, Commonwealth Public Service, later the P.O.A. Australian Public Service. The Group ceased activity c. 1985. Numbers were falling because of transfer of members to Canberra and other reasons, and the Executive rejected renomination. A number of documents in the Melbourne University archives give some indication of the activities of this branch of the POA.
The documents include: Statements on psychology training, professional standard techniques etc. by various psychologists. Psychologist review of classification structure. Work value case notes on classification. Proceedings before the public service arbitrator.

Lawyers

The Australian Government Lawyers Association was established in 1917 as the Commonwealth Legal Professional Officers Association and changed its name to the Australian Government Lawyers Association in 1974. In 1991 the Association merged with the Professional Officers' Association, Australian Public Service. Its activities were representation for lawyers and public servants.

Librarians

I have been unable to find out much about the Professional Officers' Association, Librarians Group. I am aware that it produced an annual report and minutes of meetings. For librarians with access to the National Library archives these documents can be found in the Judith Baskins collection.

Newsletter

The Professional Officers Association published their own newsletter. The "Chronicle" was the official newsletter of the P.O.A. The first volume appeared in December 1921 and until 1949 the "Chronicle" was published quarterly in January, April, July and October. From 1949 it was published at varying intervals annually until 1958 when it became a monthly publication.

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