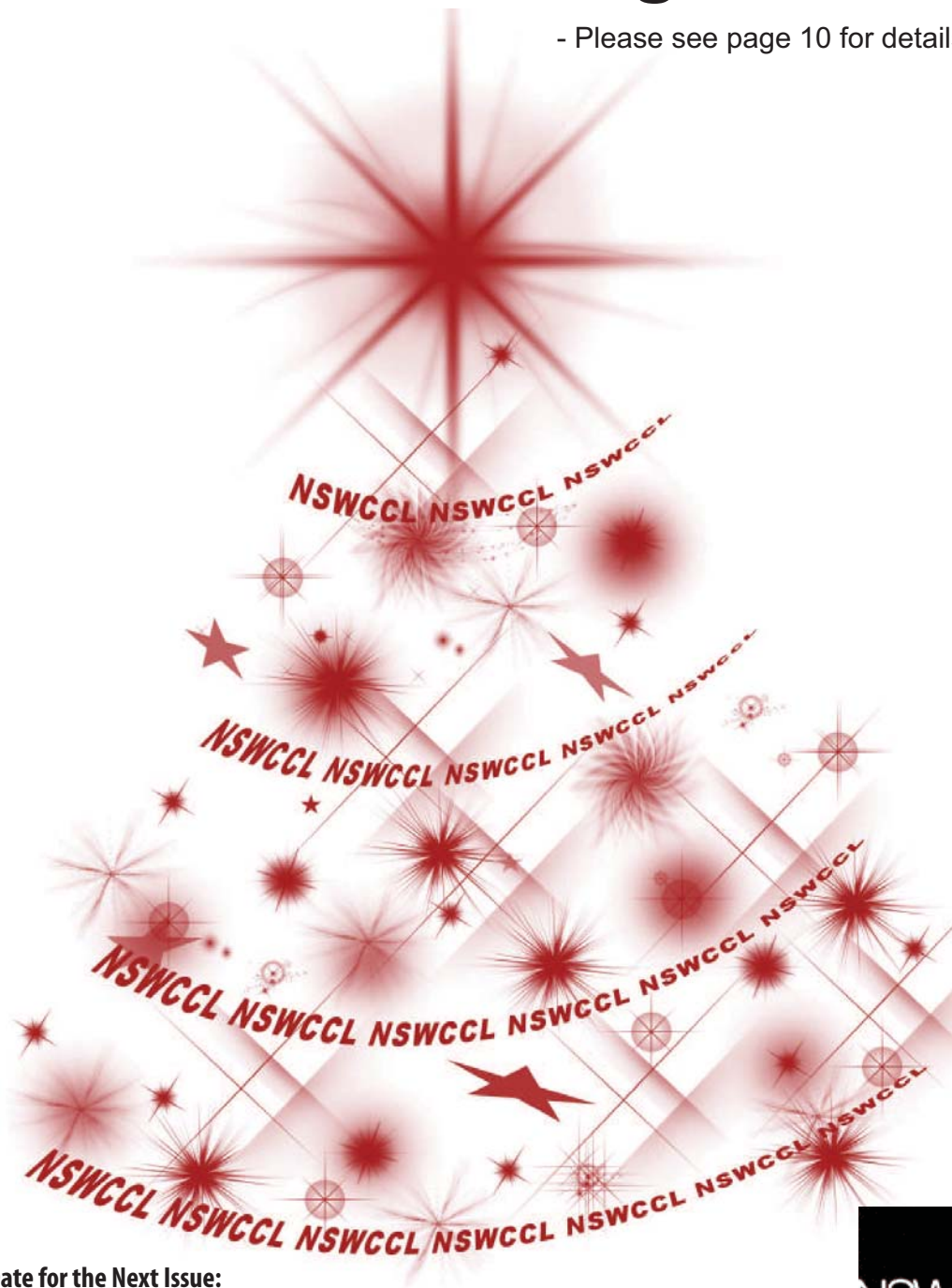


# Civil Liberty

Issue 223 December 2010 [www.nswccl.org.au](http://www.nswccl.org.au) Print post approved PP/24359/00069

## We are moving!

- Please see page 10 for details!



**Important Date for the Next Issue:**  
20 February 2011

Please send your articles and images  
electronically to [office@nswccl.org.au](mailto:office@nswccl.org.au)



New South Wales  
Council for  
Civil Liberties

# Civil Liberty

Journal of the NSW Council for Civil Liberties Inc.

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### Committees 2010 - 2011

#### Executive

President: Cameron Murphy  
Vice President: David Bernie  
Vice President: Pauline Wright  
Secretary: Stephen Blanks  
Treasurer: Liam Burgess  
Assistant Secretary: Lesley Lynch

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Martin Bibby: Susan Cleary  
Paula Farrugia: Hans Heilpern  
Meena Krishnamoorthy  
Shayne Mallard: Rita Mallia  
Judy McLallen: Dale Mills  
Amelia O'Rourke: Kevin O'Rourke  
Malcolm Ramage: Ngareta Rossell  
Alistair Schaefer: Elizabeth Simpson  
Max Taylor: Suzanne Tzannes

Executive Secretary: Rebecca Yu

Honorary Auditor: J.C. Cheadle  
W.L. Browne & Associates

Journal Editor: Rebecca Yu  
Design and Layout

#### Committee Meetings

Meetings are usually held at 6:30pm on the fourth Wednesday of the month, at the Sydney Town Hall. Members are welcome to attend as observers.

#### Subcommittee

**Asylum Seekers**  
convenor: Suzanne Tzannes

**Bail & Legal Panel**  
convenor: Pauline Wright & Max Taylor

**Bill of Rights & Anti-terrorism Law**  
convenor: David Bernie

**Censorship**  
convenor: Stephen Blanks

**Civil & Indigenous Rights**  
convenor: Martin Bibby

**Criminal Justice & Police Power**  
convenor: Liam Burgess

**Fundraising and Social Events**  
convenor: Rita Mallia

**Membership**  
convenor: Amelia O'Rourke & Kevin O'Rourke

**Privacy**  
convenor: Lesley Lynch & Cameron Murphy

**Publication & Website Development**  
convenor: Fleur Beaupert & Rebecca Yu

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# A Message from the President



**by Cameron Murphy**

It has been a mixed year for the NSWCCCL - At the beginning of this year, we were sad to learn of the passing of our life member Berenice Buckley who had a profound impact in both the formation of, and the longevity of the NSWCCCL. While Berenice is deeply missed by us, her legacy remains an important one and the sound advice she has offered over the years has allowed us to become a stronger organisation.

The past year has seen the successful conclusion of two long running campaigns by NSWCCCL. First we were able to achieve the implementation of the second optional protocol of the ICCPR in domestic law – once and for all ending the ability of Australian States to return to the death penalty as a punishment. The Crimes Legislation Amendment (Torture Prohibition and Death Penalty Abolition) Act 2009 was passed by the Commonwealth just over a year ago after many years of campaigning by CCL through its Cross-Parliamentary Working Party Against the Death Penalty. Without the important work of Michael Walton this would not have been possible.

Secondly, and more recently, the CCL has worked in setting up the Bail Reform Alliance comprised of other like-minded organisations seeking a return to fair and reasonable bail in this state. The NSW Government introduced a new draft bail law that would, amongst other things, remove any reference to the interests of the accused from the objects of the act, extend the time of adjournments in bail cases and the time on remand of those seeking bail, and introduce a number of electronic surveillance options in lieu of bail. The CCL through this alliance was able to convince the opposition and cross benches to oppose the bill and seek a public inquiry into bail. I believe that this is the first time in 28 years that a halt to the deterioration of bail has been achieved.

The challenges we face as an organisation are immense but we must not underestimate the necessity of this organisation to continue to fight to protect and promote our basic liberties. This Council, perhaps more than ever before, is desperately needed to ensure that there is possible.

a balance between the excesses of the State and the individual. The focus of the next twelve months will include campaigns to hold ASIO to account in relation to its adverse involvement in asylum seekers a campaign to remove Tasers from use by non-specialist police and we will now seek to reverse the worst aspects of bail legislation that has been passed over the last decade which reverses the presumption of bail (particularly in relation to juveniles). Internally, CCL will be focusing on improving its membership base and the interaction between its active and other members. The staple issues that define the work of this Council will also feature prominently next year as it becomes clear that old arguments over censorship of films such as Salo have to be fought yet again.

NSWCCL will play a critical role in both the public debate, and the policy development surrounding each of these issues, and many others, as we react to issues that arise but more importantly as we work to set a positive agenda through our major campaigns.

Over the past year, in terms of policy, CCL has again made a record number of submissions to Federal and State committees and Enquiries in relation to legislative changes. The matters we have been involved with range from changes to terrorism legislation to the Corporations Act and almost everything in between. It is the great work of many on the Committee who have made these important contributions and while there are too many people to thank for their work I would like to single out and thank Martin Bibby for his profound contribution in coordinating and writing the record number of submissions, a number which is likely to be exceeded in the coming year.

I conclude by recording our esteem for Stephen Blanks for his work as the CCL Secretary. Stephen devotes an incredible amount of his time, and his

resources to CCL. The work he does involves everything including assisting complainants, defending individuals facing criminal charges, hosting interns, to litigating on behalf of CCL.

Without the generous and exceptional contribution made by Stephen the CCL would struggle to perform the activities that it does. I particularly want to thank him for all of his good work and to let him know that it is appreciated by all of us. Stephen has in many ways become indispensable to the work of this organisation and we owe him a great debt.

While there will be many challenges ahead of us next year, I believe we are well equipped to meet them head on and that we have a real opportunity not just to contribute to public debate about our rights but to shape it and to drive many long overdue reforms. As the year unfolds we will be able to shape individual rights in Australia generally, and will be able to win long term campaigns over same sex rights, censorship, bail, police accountability and many others which are at the core of the NSWCCL objectives.



## In the Next Issue...

**The topic for the next issue is “ASIO Power”. Members of the NSW Council for Civil Liberties are encouraged to submit your articles. Articles should be 1000 - 1500 words.**

Please email your articles and images to [office@nswccl.org.au](mailto:office@nswccl.org.au) by **20th February 2011**.

## Subcommittee Reports

### Australian Prisoners Abroad

Report by Kevin O'Rourke

Cambodia – Gordon Vuong

We have received advice that the Supreme Court of Cambodia (the highest appellate court in that country) has dismissed Gordon Vuong's appeal and upheld his original sentence of 13 years imprisonment (imposed when he was 16 years old). We understand that Gordon was represented by a lawyer from the Bar Association of Cambodia and that an interpreter was present at the appeal, though curiously the Australian Embassy or family had not been informed of the hearing date as would have been expected. We understand further that the Embassy is following up with the Court and the prison why notification was not received.

With all appeal rights exhausted attention now turns to bringing Gordon back to Australia under a prisoner transfer treaty. The good news is that a bilateral treaty between Australia and Cambodia entered into force over three years ago. The bad news is that the administrative machinery is not yet in place in Cambodia to give effect to the treaty and facilitate a transfer. That is an extraordinary delay and CCL is making representations to the Australian Government to raise the issue with Cambodia.

### Civil and Indigenous Rights Subcommittee Report

by Dr Martin Bibby

It is vitally important that the functions of the security and intelligence bodies are so far as possible kept distinct from those of the law enforcement agencies—that ASIO for instance is not inappropriately involved in police work; that it does not become Australia's secret police. The Telecommunications Interception and Intelligence Services Legislation Amendment Bill 2010 weakens the boundaries between the intelligence services and the law enforcement agencies by allowing the latter to obtain assistance from the former, and vice-versa, in tapping phones or accessing stored communications.

There are restrictions properly placed upon the use of interception by law enforcement agencies. ASIO, ASIS, DSD, and DIGO must not be used to circumvent the restrictions which properly apply to those agencies. The more closely the bodies interact, the greater the risk that the distinction between their functions will become blurred, or that the safeguards will be circumvented.

Moreover, unlike the law enforcement agencies, ASIO is shrouded in secrecy. When we have complaints against a member of a police force, we can know the names of those we complain against. We can know their records. Reports by ombudsmen or other supervisory bodies can be made public.

These are very important safeguards. But no such publicity is available for the intelligence services.

In the midst of parliamentary discussion of proposed amendments to the Commonwealth Evidence Act, a cause célèbre from the Northern Territory arose, which illustrates the problems hidden in the TIAA. A police investigation into involved a secret search of the home of a prominent citizen. The police issued a press release about it, which (properly) did not name the citizen. However, somebody leaked the information to the NT News, which published it. That was a significant breach of privacy, and contrary to the Act. The police, using powers which do not require the issue of a warrant, accessed the telephone records of the journalist concerned in order to discover the source of the leak. This may have been illegal, since the offence of the leaker was not one carrying a twelve-month penalty. What it exposes, however, is that in any circumstance where the police are searching for evidence about a serious crime, journalists' efforts to protect their sources are worthless.

The changes to the Evidence Act create new shield laws for journalists, creating a rebuttable presumption in favour of a journalist's right not to disclose his/her sources. This replaces the current situation, in which the journalist must persuade

the court that sources should be protected. To rebut the assumption, a court must be satisfied that, having regard to the issues to be determined in that proceeding, the public interest in the disclosure of the identity of the informant outweighs any likely adverse effect of the disclosure on the informant or any other person; and the public interest in the communication of facts and opinion to the public by the news media and, accordingly, also in the ability of the news media to access sources of facts.

At the time of writing, it remains to be decided whether a lesser form of protection should be given to confidential disclosures made to other professionals. (Lawyers are already covered, doctors are not.) A proposal from the Opposition would give the protection at present provided to journalists and their sources to all professionals. There is a concern that this will increase the capacity of litigants to delay court proceedings; on the other hand, if people are not confident that what they say to their doctors will be kept confidential, some will die of curable diseases.

A set of changes to the Aviation Act creates concern; with one exception, more for the argument used to support them than for the changes themselves. The exception is the introduction of a new offence of assaulting or intimidating a crew member, without there being any requirement that safety is at risk. The maximum penalty for the new offence is set at 10 years imprisonment.

CCL is concerned that without a significant qualification being left on the offence of intimidation, a passenger may be subject to conviction for behaving with justified annoyance by, for example, shouting or threatening to inform the crew member's employer.

The case of *Lustig v Regina*<sup>1</sup> is instructive. Peter Lustig was convicted of interfering with the performance by a cabin attendant of his duties because of a simple dispute over the opening of a coat locker. Lustig argued with the attendant, and later objected to being told to leave the plane, since he had children to pick up when he reached his destination. He used the address system to tell the other passengers about it. The court held that using the address system made it more difficult for the attendant to use it, and that was interfering with his performance of his duties. Lustig accordingly had a criminal conviction on his record, with consequences for his future employment and should he want to travel overseas.

The other changes in the bill involved variations, mostly increases, in the penalties for various

offences which threaten the safety of planes. The problem is that they are shaped by a desire for symmetry in the act rather than merely consideration of the gravity of the offences. This betrays a serious lack of concern for the value of liberty.

There is a belief held by some of the more excitable sections of the media that increasing penalties is being tough on crime, and that it is likely to have a deterrent effect. Neither of these things is true—adopting a law and order stance is a sign of a politician's weakness; and increases in penalties have been found to have only a slight deterrent effect. In the case of the offences covered in this bill, no deterrent effect is likely.

A recent judgment of the High Court bears upon the Subcommittee's work. The High Court held that the offshore processing system on Christmas Island, which the government claimed was a "non-statutory" system that was not subject to Australian law, was indeed subject to Australian law, including requirements of natural justice. Welcome as it is, the judgment in relation to asylum seekers is not as strong as it could have been. A challenge to the validity of the section under which the "non-statutory" scheme operated failed. The government's response that it is looking at the possibility of legislation to "make the system more robust" — is disappointing and indicates that the government will look for new ways to prevent Australian courts from ensuring that decisions made in relation to asylum seekers are made properly and fairly. Until such legislation is passed however (and it is doubtful whether the present parliament would pass such legislation) it appears that full natural justice rights will prevail. The Department of Immigration has started to inform asylum seekers that their rejection decisions will be reviewed and they will have an opportunity to appear before a new decision maker. Details of how this will work in practice are yet to be disclosed. A second, widely expected judgement<sup>2</sup> in which the Court declared unconstitutional a section of the South Australian Serious and Organised Crime (Control) Act is a reminder that parliament cannot direct judicial officers as to findings they must make. The disgraceful NSW Act is not affected.

At the time of writing, the subcommittee is preparing a report on Senator Hanson-Young's Commonwealth Commissioner for Children and Young People bill, which has been referred to a Senate Committee. This would set up a new office, independent of the Human Rights Commission, and with a broader brief than those of the commissioners within that Commission. Specifically, it goes beyond concerns of abuse, neglect and inequality to matters of empowerment.

<sup>1</sup> *Lustig v Regina* [2009] NSWCCA 143

<sup>2</sup> *South Australia v Totani* [2010] HCA 39 (11 November 2010)

## Notes from the Frontline

### *Violence in Society and the Nomenklatura Solution: Three Strikes and You Are Out*

by Dr Michael Kennedy University of Western Sydney

When criminal justice or any type of enforcement is reduced to the 'three strikes and you are out' cliché most ordinary people know that it is generally reserved for the rule breakers or the rule enforcers and seldom the rule makers. This baseball 'rule of law' logic is neither rational nor logical and it is not a fit in any civil liberty or human rights setting. More importantly in a civilised society, regardless of the issue, there are serious ethical implications when it is used in conjunction with enforcement and punishment. It is, as we know, popular rhetoric from talk show hosts and unfortunately many individuals agree with the notion but only when it is applied to others. Our political masters also use this cliché in pursuit of an electoral advantage or in attempting to minimise electoral damage. To be more specific some political figures insist on incorporating this cliché into their electoral campaign as if there is an exact, rather than a figurative point, where all human beings are beyond any help.

Recently ABC journalist Quentin Dempster interviewed NSW State Opposition leader Barry O'Farrell about binge drinking in the Sydney CBD. The NSW Police and Sydney Lord Mayor are both united about doing something useful regarding the 3am closing time for many licensed premises in the CBD. The Australian Hotels Association appears to be resisting most calls for reform, which will likely impact on the sale of alcohol, or the revenue gained from poker machines.

This present politicised debate is principally about binge drinking and violence in Sydney's CBD. Ironically up until the Stateline Quentin Dempster interview the leader of the opposition seemed to be a serious alternative to the NSW Labour Party. However when Barry O'Farrell trumpeted the words 'Three strikes and you are out', instead of suggesting that earlier closing could be a solution to this serious binge drinking problem. It became clear that NSW Labor government still had a slim but dim chance, yet again, of getting back into office.

Whilst more laws and regulations are seldom the answer to public order issues, binge drinking and the associated violence is one area where the law and order social contract could serve the interests of all concerned and not just the majority. As a responsible and civilised society we should be attempting to resolve the generation Y binge drinking problem. This cannot be done by considering simplistic solution and suggesting more enforcement and harsher penalties.

As it stands one of the problems relates to the Australian Hotels Association pushing the notion that binge drinking is a matter of individual responsibility. The AHA national president Thomas McGuire argues that generation Y drinkers being raised on TV and therefore lacking empathy. "These kids have been, on the one hand, exposed to substantial amounts of violence in what they see on TV and video games . . . but they have not actually experienced a lot of pain." At the same conference it was also argued that rules of the street are changing – 'king hitting' was no longer a taboo, people were being kicked in the head on the ground and women were being glassed.

What is glossed over in this discussion is that young women were also being also 'king hit' and glassed by other young women. I will return to the issue of gender determinism in this and other contemporary discussions which reinforce the notion that men and not patriarchy are almost exclusively responsible for all violence in society.

The core problem is that it is excessive alcohol consumption and particularly binge drinking that fuels so much of the violence. The AHA represents a significant portion of the leisure industry, which continues

to profit from this socially constructed dilemma. In response to their focus on individual responsibility we know that drug and alcohol abuse can render individuals incapable of being responsible for anything.

Although it does not follow that violent actions should go unnoticed or even unpunished. The simple observation is that many people with drug and alcohol problems are completely unreliable. Of course some are not, but many are.

If you have any doubts at all about the class bias and logic that reinforces 'three strikes and you are out' be present at a time which suited them...MPs had asked that officers seek permission from Police Commissioner Andrew Scipione before a raid but the police rejected the restriction (Daily Telegraph. 6 November, 2010).

But let us plebeians be reasonable! How can members of the abstract/political state and the nomenklatura class be responsible for anything if they have their 'collective' feet on a land mine? What about three strikes and they are all out?

## Book Review

### Guantanamo: My Journey

by David Hicks

William Heinemann Sydney 2010

RRP\$49.95

Review by Dale Mills

#### Preconceptions

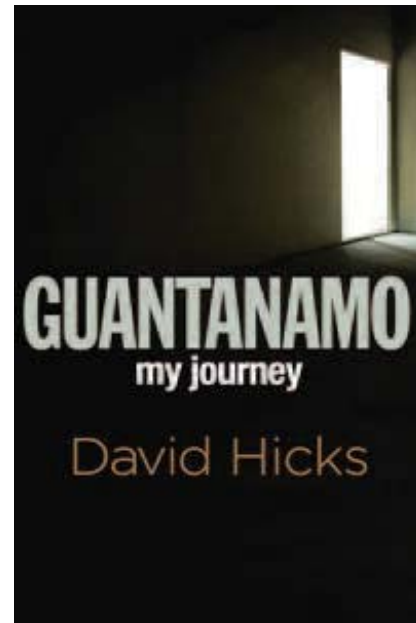
Hicks is a phenomenon or a blank sheet of paper. He has become a symbol upon which it is possible to project a period of Australian history.

I had many preconceptions before reading this book. A dominant right-wing perception is that one is (or is not) a member of the Hicks' 'cheer squad.' Chris Merritt, in reviewing this book in *The Australian* on October 22, actually referred to a Hick's 'cheer squad.' Merritt lamented that "The whole appalling story of his treatment by the US military commission would be trotted out." Trotted out? A clever way to both admit that what Hick's says is true but at the same time to trivialise the details. Those concerned about civil liberties, it would seem, are part of this 'cheer squad,' supporting in a zombie-like fashion a man who is racist, on the wrong side, unAustralian and generally a bit creepy.

I am not sure what Hicks' personal views have been on a number of issues, and not addressing them is a weakness of the book. Apparently, he has made some anti-Semitic comments, which Hicks now says 'makes me cringe,' but the exact content of the comments is not repeated in 456 pages. And yes, he does brush over the exact nature of his military training which he received (legally) in other countries. The book also dwells too much on his early life – it is not till page 213 that he starts to talk about his arrival in Guantanamo.

But all of this is a bit beside the point. The real point, I would suggest, is not whether Hicks is an Angel but why it was that the Australian government supported the incarceration and torture of one of its citizens.

The man who first entered a mosque not knowing how to pronounce the word (he thought it was mos-que) first learnt of the terrorist attacks on the USA in 2001 while watching TV.



'...I watched the movie called The Seige about terrorist attacks in New York leading to a declaration of martial law. When it was finished, I flicked through the other channel to see what else was on. I came across footage of a plane crashing into a building, but it thought it was just another military thriller. Finding nothing to watch, I flicked back to the channel with the plane and realised it was not a movie at all, but the real thing.'

### **Mistreatment Wrongful detention**

The details which one cannot forget in the books are Hicks' details of mistreatment. Hicks' account of his mistreatment are consistent with the content of official investigations and other first-person accounts given by those who have been detained at Guantanamo.

There were the punches and kicks, as one would expect, but also the injections and pills, the nature of which is still a mystery. At one point, he had two lumps surgically removed from his chest, but their pathology is unknown as the US government refuse to release his medical records.

Hicks himself was put in 'stress positions' during his detention, and he speaks of further punishments for other detainees. Some were stopped from going to the toilet so that they would soil themselves or held in cold conditions or confined to small areas in which pepper spray would be used. Then there is the story of the female interrogator who smeared her menstrual blood on a bound prisoner with the US government admitting the incident (but saying that the blood was fake). Compulsory nudity was routine ('even if [nudity] involves some physical discomfort, it cannot be said to cause 'suffering' said the Department of Justice Head of Legal Counsel in an internal memo). And of course, there was the widespread use of water-boarding. In Hicks' case, the effects of the mistreatment continues: he has needed extensive teeth repairs, has a healed fracture in his right hand which came as a result of a kicking, has herniated discs and suffers anxiety attacks in social situations.

Is it simply not disgusting that Hicks has to use his private money – what little of it he has – to help fix up medical problems caused by his torture?

The callousness of the detention regime was widespread. Orange overalls worn by detainees drove fear into some detainee's hearts, as orange is the colour of overalls worn by those selected for execution in some Middle Eastern countries. Knowing this, Hicks tells that the senior command at Guantanamo were 'delighted' by the coincidence.

'Then there were the silly things,' Hicks says, 'like throwing handfuls of pork bits into detainees' food or playing Don McLeans 'American Pie' over loudspeakers. During one of the forced plane transportations before arriving at Guantanamo, Bruce Springsteen's 'Born in the USA' was played loudly as the surrounding US soldiers sang in unison. Ironically, they must not have known that the song contains lyrics criticising America's involvement in Vietnam.'

During this time, his support from the Australian government was woeful. A delegation from ASIO, the AFP and a representative from the Australian Embassy in Washington informed him that he would only be allowed to leave if he pleaded guilty to some offence. Some people did help, and Hicks praises the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross, whose visits and criticisms really did improve conditions.

Also of help were the lawyers. Major Michael Mori of the Marine Corps and his Australian lawyers, Steven Kenny, David McLeod and Michael Griffen. It was through Mori that Hicks eventually agreed to a plea deal, pleading guilty in June 2004 to essentially imaginary offences now almost universally rejected by international lawyers as nonsense.

It was during these plea deal negotiations that Hicks was given a message from former Prime Minister, John Howard. "Mori then relayed a message to me that had originated in Australia. John Howard told one of his staffers who told Mori to tell me that under no circumstances would he let me return to Australia without my entering a guilty plea. Mori added that he was not surprised, because Howard needed to justify leaving me in Guantanamo for all those years....'

Hicks eventually returned to Australia to serve time in an Australian prisoner, from where he was released. Still the victim of political grandstanding, Hicks says that when he was released, he was escorted by at least 15 cars and 6 motorbikes. Rather than a discreet exit from the prison, the media show was put on, according to Hicks, so that the then SA Premier could 'show the larger cities on the eastern seaboard that Adelaide could pull its weight when it came to international affairs.'

Hicks, once released, was subject to a control order which has now expired, but his petty persecution continues. Every day, when right-wing columnists speak of him as a criminal and when his only crime was to plead guilty to a made up charge with no legal standing with a metaphorical gun held to his head. The harassment takes the form of threats to take away any profits he might make from the sale of his book - hopefully large - as he still needs to get his life back together.

### **Criticism of book**

At \$49.95, many will be waiting for the cheaper paperback. Suggestions for the paperback edition would include some editing and removing much of the childhood and teenage material in the earlier chapters, so that the reader doesn't have to wait till page 213 to first read about Guantanamo Bay. A good index (any index) would also assist a busy reader.

I also would have preferred a treatment of how he was treated in the media, the political machinations in Australia, and the effectiveness (or otherwise) of the campaign in Australia to get him released. But this would be expecting too much from a first-person personal account.

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### ***Sexy quotes you may wish to highlight***

'If you don't cooperate, we will send you to Egypt.' – Guantanamo Bay interrogator

'We have no capacity to try Mr Hicks because he did not commit an offence against...Australian criminal law' – a former Prime Minister, John Howard.

'I served an administration that tortured and abused those it detained at the facilities in Guantanamo Bay and elsewhere and indefinitely detained the innocent for political reasons.' -- Colonel Lawrence B. Wilkinson, former Chief of Staff to Colin Powell.

## **We are moving!**

We are pleased to let you know that CCL will be moving to our new premise at the end of January 2011. The new office is located near the corner of Pitt Street and Hunter Street near Wynyard.

The new address will be:

**Suite 203, 105 Pitt Street  
Sydney NSW 2000**



Views from the rooftop

## Events

### January 2011 Committee Meeting

Due to the Australia day public holiday, the first committee meeting in 2011 will be held at 6:30pm on Wednesday, 19th January 2011. It will take place in the Council Chambers, Sydney Town Hall. Entry via George Street. Members are welcome to attend as observers.

## Past Events

### Annual John Marsden Lecture 2010

UTS Professor of Law Jenni Millbank presented this year's John Marsden Lecture at the Sydney Masonic Centre on November 9. Her speech will be published mid 2011.



### CCL Christmas Party 2010

The Christmas party was held on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2010. Live music was fantastic. Thank you all for coming!

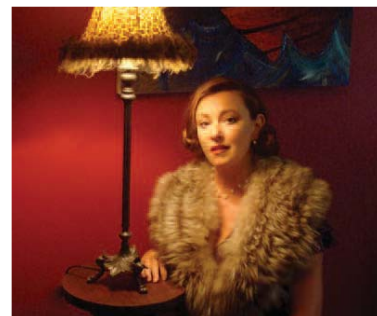
## Member Events

### 'Wilde Woman' A Theatrical Cabaret

2 to 5 December 2010 @ The Ferryman  
The Ferryman at Central Wharf, Old Corner Store, 1 McCauley Street, Davistown NSW 2251

Dolly Wilde was the niece of Oscar Wilde. Like Oscar, her wit and charm gave her entree to all the best salons in London and Paris, where she shone throughout the 1920s to 1930s. Before his death, Oscar Wilde said "the artist in me died, languishing in Reading Gaol for the sin that dare not speak its name". The year was 1895, the year Dolly Wilde was born. It was widely believed that Oscar was reincarnated as Dolly, the Wilde woman. As Natalie Clifford-Barney said, "epigram and paradox were the weapons of the Wilde family, but none of its members used them more humanely and more effectively than Dolly". Like Oscar, Dolly lived life to the full and as Cocteau said "like all the best people, she had an affinity for high fashion and low behaviour".

Pauline Wright as Dolly Wilde, Jiri Kripac as Jean Cocteau & Pollyanna Forshaw as Natalie Clifford-Barney



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Free advertising opportunity until July 2011.



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title  Mr  Mrs  Ms  Miss Other  family name   
first name  middle name

### A2. Your contact details

address   
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state  postcode  country   
home phone (  ) mobile   
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### A3. Your email address

Would you like to receive regular member updates?  Yes  No

## B. Apply for/renew membership

B1. I am  a new member  an existing member

I would like to receive the journal - Civil Liberties in:  hardcopy  email

### B2. I would like to subscribe as:

- \$60 Ordinary - 1 year
- \$110 Ordinary - 2 years
- \$160 Ordinary - 3 years
- \$100 Household - 1 year
- \$180 Household - 2 years
- \$260 Household - 3 years
- \$25 Concessions - 1 year (Student)
- \$25 Concessions - 1 year (Pensioner)
- \$120 Benefactor - 1 year
- \$1000 Affiliated organisation - 1 year
- \$60 Library subscription - 1 year

## C. Donation

I would like to make a donation of \$

Is this a regular monthly donation?  Yes, please debit my credit card for my monthly contribution.  No

Please send me information about including the NSW Council for Civil Liberties in my will

The NSW Council for Civil Liberties is already included in my will

## D. Pay your fees by cheque or credit card

I am paying by **cheque/money order** (Please make cheque/money order payable to NSW Council for Civil Liberties, and post it together with this form.)

I am paying by the **credit card** as ticked  Mastercard  Visa (We apologise that we are unable to accept **American Express**.)

card number

expiry date  /  cardholder's name

total \$  cardholder's signature