

THE MORAL UNIVERSE
MAGAZINE

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those around you in today's negative
society

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Letter from the Editor

Dear readers,

Throughout Term 3, 2018 our Stage 5 students at IFTS studied the novel 'To Kill a Mockingbird' written by Harper Lee.

Our course required students to engage with themes of identity, stereotypes, prejudice, moral values, social expectations and social justice.

Through their studies students came to understand the issues and experiences concerned with equality and morality. They learned how to build a connection with content, deepen their understanding through research, synthesise and retain ideas and reflect on their own learning experiences.

To complete the term, Stage 5 composed a series of magazine extracts to demonstrate their learning. A number of examples were then compiled below. These were chosen at random to illustrate the breadth of tasks students were given the opportunity to create.

Thank you for taking the time to celebrate the hard work and effort Stage 5 put into producing this Magazine by reading through its pages.

Hopefully you learn a little something yourself!

Kind regards,

Laura Robinson

Stage 5 English Teacher.

Feature Article: National Sorry Day

Julia Audsley

National Sorry Day is a significant day for all Australians, especially Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities across the nation. It is an important day for Australians to reflect upon the devastating impacts that government policies have had on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and make a commitment to change, says Australian Association of Social Workers National President, Professor Karen Healy AM. Professor Healy says the latest Closing the Gap report, in which only one of seven targets has been met, is an illustration of what happens when governments develop policies without the involvement of Indigenous groups.” “A new approach is needed if we are to achieve reconciliation and justice for Indigenous peoples,” Professor Healy said.

The initial National Sorry Day was held on May 26, 1998, which was a year after the filing of a report about the removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families. The report, known as *Bringing Them Home*, explained that Indigenous children have been forcibly separated from their families and communities since the early days of European occupation in Australia. Governments and missionaries were responsible for this forced separation.

Systematic removal practices were applied through various assimilation and “protection” policies by the late 19th century. Many Indigenous children were forcefully taken away from their families during the 1950s and 1960s. These children are known as the “Stolen Generations”. They were brought up in institutions or fostered to non-Indigenous families. This removal was official government policy in Australia until 1969. By the 1980s, welfare and community groups spoke out that governments' social welfare practices were discriminatory against Indigenous people. This forced a reappraisal of removal and placement practice during the 1980s. In 1980 the family tracing and reunion agency Link-Up (NSW) Aboriginal Corporation was established. Similar services now exist throughout Australia.

Australia’s Prime Minister Kevin Rudd tabled a motion in parliament on February 13, 2008, apologizing to Australia’s Indigenous people, particularly the Stolen Generations and their families and communities, for the laws and policies that inflicted profound grief, suffering and loss. The apology included a proposal for a policy commission to close the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians in matters such as life expectancy, educational achievement, and economic opportunity. This event is seen by many as a step forward in reconciliation.

For many members of the Stolen Generations and the broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, Sorry Day is official recognition of a dark history of forced removal that was, for a long time, denied. To assist with the healing process for the many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people affected, the Healing Foundation was established one year after the Apology. For many members of the Stolen Generations, as well as their children and families, healing is a complex process. The Healing Foundation is a national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisation with a focus on building culturally strong, community led healing solutions.

Eleven years after the BTH Report called for a national apology to the Stolen Generation the then Prime Minister, Kevin Rudd apologised on behalf of the country. This was an important moment in the healing journey of the nation. Today, organisations like Link-Up and the Healing Foundation continue to support members of the Stolen Generation and their families, recognising their courage and resilience, and focusing on creating brighter, stronger futures for individuals and the community.

Essay: The Adventures of Literature

Joseph Axford

The adventures of literature can be explored in many ways. The way I explore literature is by reading what has happened in the past. From great victories, to very tight losses and defences. I enjoy the autobiographies and biographies from racing drivers and their stories of getting to the top of their sport and becoming world champions. These people who contend for titles now draw inspiration from the literature of their idols who raced before them for glory and pride. These people have made many books for people to feel like they're in their shoes. Some pick apart their drivers to show how they thought, acted and drove.

One of my favourite books that does this is 'Michael Schumacher's Edge of greatness' by James Allen. This book showed how Michael went from not being respected by the elders of the sport to being one of the most famous in history with 7 world titles. The book shows how Michael was a person who kept his private life secret and was feared to race against. It gives us a deeper understanding of how he went from a team that could win titles to Ferrari, a team that wasn't performing. Michael drove that team to the top of the sport and many have much respect for him, but sometimes Michael would overstep boundaries in certain ways.

The morality of Michael is clear in this book because it picks out certain incidents that the media would address and ones that the media wouldn't address. This changed the way he was perceived in the media. The other drivers respected him for his race craft - his race craft being different from the rest. He was a master in the wet and could find grip wherever he was on the track. Drivers including Ayrton Senna found it hard to keep up with Michael sometimes. There was a lot of debate about whether Ayrton and Michael would have a huge title fight in 1994, but with Michael mounting pressure on Ayrton, he was forced into an error that ultimately killed him, sliding out.

When Ayrton died Michael never went to his funeral because the social aspect of his life would've changed in terms of rivalry. Michael decided to keep history the way it was and not change their rivalry. So, history would record a great rivalry between the two. The book goes into detail about how it benefited the history of the sport. The sport did not benefit heavily from Ayrton's death, but as it explains in the book, there were multiple instances of Ayrton's death being known globally. There were multiple ceremonies in the name of Ayrton Senna. The book goes into detail about the backlash that Michael got for not going to his rival's funeral. The book explains however, that Michael visited Ayrton's grave 2 years later.

The book explains that when Michael won the 1994 championship he wanted to give Ayrton the title instead of making it his own. It also went into how Michael kept his social and race life apart. So, when something happened to him there would be no excuses that the media would be able to pull him up on. It was his greatest weapon, he would have the psychological advantage over everyone in the field. Even the people on the council or FIA were with him because he decided to be close to them. At one point, it was called Ferrari International Aid and the book went into detail on how this was to be. Whenever Michael had any issues the FIA would be there to help him unlike anyone else.

This book helped me understand a 7-time world champion better than I would have ever done. It provided an adventure unlike any other book I have read so far. This book put his life as a driver in better perspective than what I could see from just looking at him. It was my adventure in literature.

Book Review: 'To Kill a Mockingbird'

Jye Bailey

'To Kill a Mockingbird' was set in the year 1930s. To this day it is one of the most popular books in the world, with one of the highest selling rates ever. Without a doubt, this is one of the most entertaining as well as descriptive novels I've read. The novel goes into detail, explaining features above and beyond.

I believe that Harper Lee has done a fantastic job in creating a book which has lasted through history and will continue to last for years to come. She has shown what problems are occurring in our day to day life throughout the world. It also helps people's heads to change the way things happen. This novel is the type of novel that everybody in their lives will have heard of, or even have read at one point.

The book is about a man by the name of Atticus Finch who is the hero. Atticus is a middle aged man whose job is a lawyer. He is the lawyer in the court case involving another man by the name of Tom Robinson. He is accused of rape by a family with the last name of Ewell. Mayella Ewell put out to the jury that Tom Robinson raped her despite having no evidence supporting this accusation. This is what the main focus of this book is. This teaches us about something that occurs in our world and it's something that we need to do something about. We need to be aware that this sort of thing happening.

I believe 'To Kill a Mockingbird' is rated 4-5 stars. This novel goes beyond expectations, explaining emotional and thrilling features of life. When it was written, America was experiencing all sorts of anxiety and depression resulting in economic difficulties. Atticus Finch's moral was to be equal and to have a decent society as a whole.



Photo Collage

Scott Baker



Feature Article: Women, standing for their rights!

Ash Bax



September 04 2018

Gender inequality has been a problem around the world for many years, and some women are starting to tackle it head-on.

Mexico City has been reported as one of the most dangerous places in the world to be a woman, and it actually ranked number one in the 2010 United Nations report for sexual violence against women. They estimated that about 40% of Mexican women have been put through some form of sexual violence in their lifetime, from groping to rape. In the city, sexual harassment and violence against women are a huge problem on public transport and in other public areas. The problem is so bad that the city has had to start to create women-only subway cars and buses in an attempt to stop the violence. Sadly these places are also highly populated which is quite disturbing to know that it still happens to people in such popular places like parks etc.

Over the past year a group of women in Mexico City have been fighting back against sexual harassment and being catcalled in a very creative way. As more than half the women 18 or older have experienced sexual harassment in their lifetime they have made a video on YouTube where three ladies go out to fight the harassment and as soon as they get catcalled they run after the person and fire a confetti gun at them and start playing and singing 'Sexista Punk' (a punk rock song).

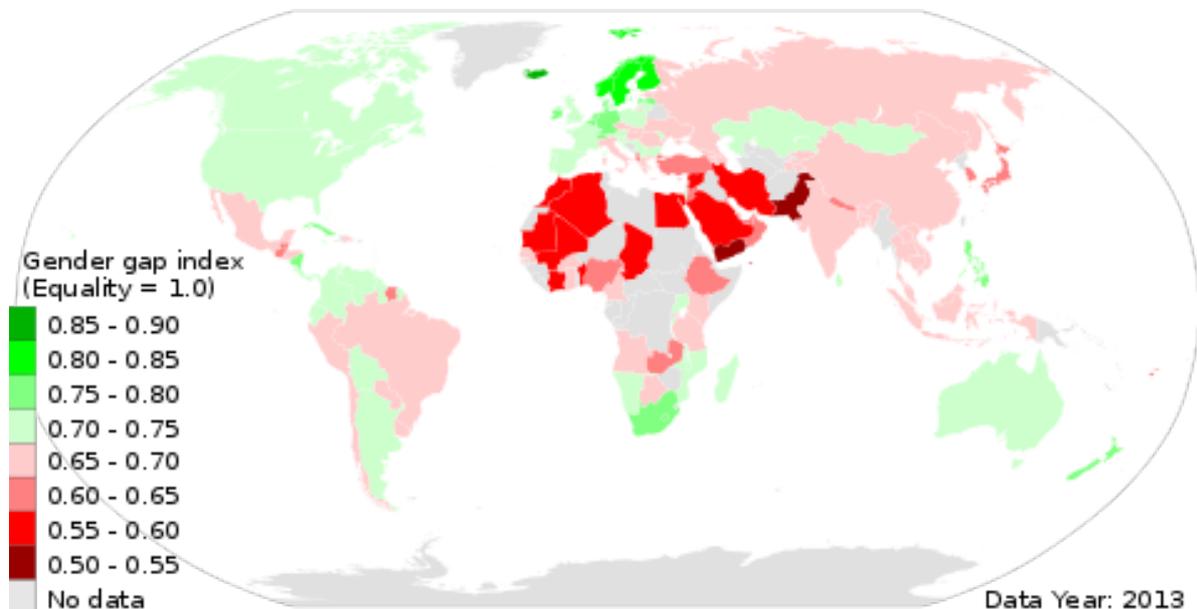
Las Hijas says that she believes the element of surprise is key. "It's rare for women here to react to or confront street harassment at all. Most prefer to just ignore it, and sadly everyone is used to this. So responding in such a playful and public way seems odd to the city." Ana Karen says: "Normally when we're doing this, women who are passing by laugh. It's a party!"

The women love it and so do some men. They laugh too because the guy is being ridiculed. So the harasser gets humbled because he is the laughing stock of the street."

One of the ladies (Ana Beatriz) from the video explained "We must respond". If responding encourages more women to do the same, it's ideal. We certainly don't think we are going to change the world, but we sure know that we've changed ours." They also stated "We must respond [to street harassment] and we encourage women to do the same". We recommend that you have fun with it so that you're not left feeling violated from what happened," one of the 'Hijas' stated. Not only should this give these women power and will to move on with their life knowing they shouldn't be living in fear but it's also a really great way to make the catcallers realize how their behaviour affects women.

They hope this will inspire more women to stand up against the attackers and not let this happen anymore. They believe that it will hopefully make women feel stronger during the day/night and that they will be able to leave that sexual abuse incident behind them and move on. Overall they just want women to feel empowered.

This is a map of areas in the world with different rates of gender inequality:



Information Report: How do social surroundings shape a person's self identity?

Monique Beckett

Society shapes a person's personality, ideas and thoughts, we are embodied by society and culture that surrounds us every day. Our gender, which is a culturally constructed concept, is the most obvious thing to shape our identity. Social identity is conveyed by our own terms and is what we need to embrace to ensure that we become the same as everyone else.

Self-identity can be developed through many different factors. Life's day to day experiences can shape the way a personality is built, you are always going to have good and bad traits that you obtain but the way I see it for example, is if a person is shy or just has a reserved personality I think it could be because of something or someone that they have encountered in their life that made them this way. I therefore attribute my personality to growing up in a busy household with an older sibling and two loving parents to be that of a normal teenage girl who has always had the support I needed to get through day to day life.

When you compare a person in a congested city to an individual that grew up in the countryside, away from all of the traffic and the polluted air, I think that you would find a huge difference in personalities. Identity defines a person, or the qualities of a person or group which make them different from others. These two blend together because your identity is your individuality, and sometimes your culture can shape that.

Photo Collage

Troy Hayward



Find-a-word: To Kill a Mockingbird

Felix Beed

Y H H A R T E R X P Z K P Y A
K K N N M A V B R B C N G J R
M W W A A M V M M V W A E E N
V Y Z K O A U J P O E M Z A T
Q S O B C B G E Y C C T X X X
K G B A S A V D I K D Y Q Y J
S C O U T L N T P O I V A Y E
J B G I A A S R G R L O D M T
Z I Y B Z U E F C S L O O B X
G W W G J J H A I X U T G I L
G V V M U V F R J N I R N K R
L G F D G W J U B B C E J N N
T E I S U C I T T A W H G Q S
V C X H A I M L H R Y R Z V H
E O R X V U Q E R P M A M O X

Alabama
Dill
Prejudice

Atticus
Finch
Jem

Maycomb
Boo

Justice
Scout

Poem: Me

Tristan Bellemore

Each day I look at me
In the mirror i can see
My face
My eyes looking back at me
I see the blue ocean
Surfing and free
Skateboarding with ease

My skin, the colour changes each day
At times so pale but also tanned
pimples , i just wish they'd go away.
My hair I see with different blonde and browns
Making me me.
It's not always the way I want it to be
But it's still me.
Free to be the man I hope to be.

Athletic, strong, good looking
A footballer all the world wants to see.
Skilled, determined and intelligent.
Still me.

Essay

Mitchell Bennett

There are many books as well as other forms of literature that address huge problems in our society. Issues like racial and gender discrimination. In this essay, I will talk about how literature helps us understand our growth as moral and ethical people.

Literature is a big factor in helping us understand the characters' better, through their point of view, helping us to gain a better idea of where they come from, their background, their pain and struggles, their joy and what makes them mad.

Improving your sense of empathy. If we can see how other people view our actions we can improve our ethics due to recognizing how others feel. This is what reading literature helps to unlock; the ability to see how one thing can affect a vast number of others.

Throughout the novel 'To Kill a Mockingbird', we see how people were treated in that era just because they had a different skin colour. While looking at things through their perspective you are able to understand how hard and unfair it was for 'coloured' people at the time, when reading through others point of view or perspective we can start to develop a better understanding of how the same topic can be perceived through another's eyes, how the topic affects people or how as a society we each feel about it.

Perspective is the way that we look at a situation. It can be seen as our point of view. There can be a number of factors that influence people's perspectives like having previous experiences, beliefs, or knowledge of a topic. When we have a pre-existing opinion about something it is less likely that we will change their mind on the topic at hand. Our generation can assume that we all share the same point of view and can therefore struggle with understanding others perspectives. Whilst reading we are able to understand different perspectives may not be right or wrong. Which can be helpful to expanding one's thoughts or ideas, widening our understanding.

When reading through others points of view or perspectives we can start to develop a better understanding of how the same topic can be perceived through another's eyes, how the topic affects others or how as a society we feel about it.

Harper Lee's 'To Kill A Mockingbird' really proves this through the perspective of the main character but also including the way other characters feel about each other and Tom Robinson going on trial. While doing this Harper Lee is targeting our morals and ethics to not only show us how bias society was in the 1920's but to try and help us understand just how difficult it must have been to be a 'coloured' person in this time and still even today. If we pay attention to the way that they lived then, it can improve our morals and ethics by trying to ensure that we treat everyone the same and with the respect they deserve.

Literature has the ability to unlock a stronger morality in humans. We have come a long way as a society although in some cases unfair judgement still exists. From slavery to different coloured skinned people living together in peace. Literature is one of the reasons we have come this far, people have spoken up about our unethical ways and we have begun to change. In books like Harper Lee's 'To kill a mockingbird', we see the result of people having bad morals, and how an innocent man died all because people decided his fate by just looking at his skin colour.

In conclusion literature opens our minds and eyes, it can inspire change in people and change their perspective.

Here in Australia, I believe everyone deserves a chance at a good life and the right to things such as free education, a roof over their head, food, and water, and last but not least, the right to be the person they want to be and not be questioned.

One of the points I stated was the right to a free education. I believe this is absolutely crucial to helping Australia grow as a country and becoming one of the more superior countries. I believe everyone in the world has the right to an education which leads to opportunities of amazing jobs and lifestyles.

Possibly the most important of the lot is that everyone deserves a roof over their head. No one should have to be out in the cold at night with rain pouring down on them while they try to get sleep when their life is already hard enough. Put it his way, imagine you are left on the street in the cold with no bed, no clothes and no food and water, I would hate this, wouldn't you?

That brings me to my next point, the right to clean water and fresh food. I don't see why this doesn't happen, it's just outrageous, everyone is human no matter their race or sexuality. They are people and part of this world. An apple or maybe a bottle of water would be enough to make their day and hopefully make them feel better and it can make you feel a whole lot better too.

The last issue I want to raise is people being hassled for who they are or want to be. I heard an absolutely tragic story about a boy who was only 9, attended school for 4 days before taking his own life because his peers bullied him about being a homosexual. That simply is not okay and is heart breaking. Imagine losing your son or daughter because they didn't want to live anymore because of the amount of abuse they got for being who they want to be. I personally would never be the same again. I could not cope with the feeling of losing a loved one.

Thank you for listening to my points. I hope you can see there is a reason to help anyone you see and remember too, always respect others because they are human just like you and me. It doesn't matter about their race or who they want to be - just remember like I said earlier, they are one of us.

When we think of literature we usually associate it with a story of some sort. Once we finish a book, we usually reflect on the events that have occurred and perhaps critique the author's style of writing. But how often do we think about whether or not the literature we have just read can help us reach a deeper understanding of ourselves and our growth morally and ethically? I believe in this sense, literature has more to offer than just what it reveals on the surface, it holds an underlying message about ourselves and society. It does this by reflecting on the issues in our society today and how we act accordingly, it discusses topics and social laws which aren't commonly talked about and makes us question our own morals.

To begin with, literature can resemble issues that we face in today's society and how we act accordingly. One of the best examples is George Orwell's, 'Animal Farm' which as a whole serves as a metaphor about society. "Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove man from the scene and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished forever." This line from the book is one of its most blatant references to one of society's biggest problems... man himself. This bold statement highlights the fact that man should be credited for our biggest achievements but man is also responsible for our biggest downfalls. The reasoning behind this idea is supported through the line, "Man serves the interests of no creature except himself." This piece of literature allows us the opportunity for an open forum on the issues in today's society which otherwise might have remained unexplored.

In addition, literature discusses topics and social laws which aren't commonly talked about. Harper Lee's 'To Kill a Mockingbird' tackles this topic head on, openly discussing one of society's most controversial subjects, racism, and the social law that goes with it, segregation. This book is full of examples of the unjust acts and consequences of racism. "You know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some Negroes are immoral, some Negro men are not to be trusted around women—black or white." This one line from the book shows us the segregation in the town as it implies that negroes are a class below the rest of the human race. In addition it underlines the racist ideology of Maycomb and the unfair stereotypes that they associate with all black men. But then Atticus challenges the courtroom to question their way of thinking as well as their morals. "But this is a truth that applies to the human race and to no particular race of men." Whilst racism itself has a strong presence in Maycomb it had never really been talked about in the way that Atticus had put it to the courtroom. This is relevant to our society as well the idea that there are such topics that are rarely discussed today. And perhaps without the freedom that literature allows authors to discuss their views, there might be many topics still not talked about.

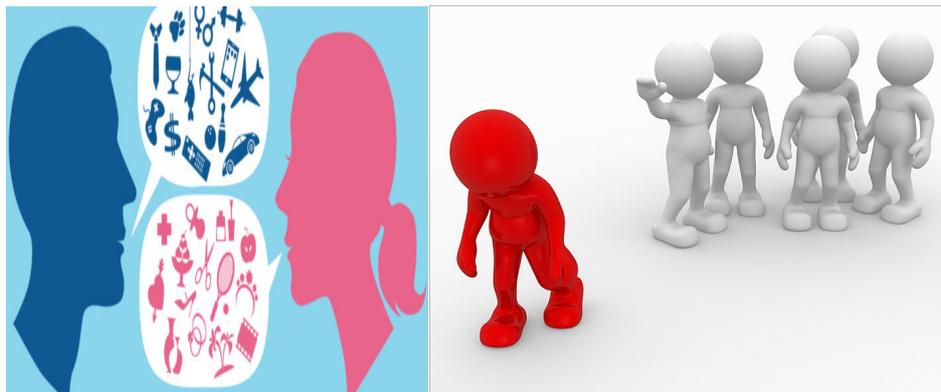
Furthermore, literature makes us question our morals. Once again Harper Lee's 'To Kill a Mockingbird' is a prime example of morals as it is one of the main themes discussed in the text. "Mockingbirds don't do one thing except make music for us to enjoy. They don't eat up people's gardens, don't nest in corn cribs, they don't do one thing but sing their hearts out for us. That's why it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." This line is a subtle metaphor of the meaning of morals. Whilst it isn't illegal to kill a mockingbird, it's frowned upon because there is no good reason to it. It does no harm and only wishes to make music for us to enjoy. This line also acts as

symbolism in relation to us as society, whilst we have the ability to do something without any physical repercussions, it is our moral compass that helps us decide whether we do it or not. Atticus's statement from the book, "The one thing that doesn't abide by majority rule is a person's conscience", highlights more clearly the meaning of morals and accentuates the point that whilst morals can be influenced by others, they are ultimately a personal thing that can only be decided upon by one's self.

In conclusion, literature gives us another platform to openly discuss topics and issues within our society, explore what are otherwise controversial and confronting themes and to challenge ourselves by questioning our own morals. If we start to appreciate literature as more than just the story it poses, we can begin to acknowledge its underlying messages. This allows us to reach a deeper understanding of ourselves and our growth morally and ethically.

Photo Collage

Dylan Chambers



Feature Article

Kian Braithewaite

The Cleveland police officer who shot and killed 12-year-old Tamir Rice in 2014 has been fired from the police department after an investigation concluded that he withheld details of his past employment when he applied to the department months before the shooting.

At a news conference Cleveland Mayor, Frank Jackson announced that Officer Timothy Loehmann, who shot Tamir, had been terminated from the department effective immediately. Officer Frank Garmback, who was driving the patrol car at the time of the shooting, had been suspended for 10 days and was required to attend additional tactical training after it was determined his tactics during the shooting violated departmental policies.

Tamir was killed in November 2014 when Loehmann, a rookie police officer, responded to a 911 call about a boy with a gun - a weapon that was described by the 911 caller as likely a fake. However, multiple investigations found the dispatcher failed to inform the responding officers that the caller said Tamir was probably a child and the gun was probably fake. Video from a nearby camera showed Garmback driving his cruiser up to where the boy was playing near a gazebo, and Loehmann leaping from the passenger seat. Seconds later Tamir had been shot and was dying in the snow. The boy's weapon turned out to be a pellet gun.

This event shows one of the greatest forms of social injustice - that of racial bias and discrimination leading to the death of a young boy aged 12 called Tamir Rice . The social injustice is towards the black race in America by the white officer Timothy Loehmann who shot african american boy Tamir Rice without a second thought that the gun he was playing around with was a toy gun. The officers drove right up to Tamir Rice while he was in a park playing with a toy gun and without thinking, one of the officers Timothy Loehmann got out of the car and within seconds shot him dead. Link to the video of the shooting <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R1NKIM2t3Ko>

The officer that shot him was fired for reasons that were not even related to the actual shooting of Tamir and the driver was suspended on paid leave and the grand jury declined to put any charges on the officers. His mother was left with no relief that the officers were charged or punished for the shooting of her son. Black Americans are 2.5 times as likely as white Americans to be shot and killed by police officers. And unarmed black Americans are five times as likely as unarmed white Americans to be shot and killed by a police officer. About 13 percent of all black people who have been fatally shot by police since January 2015 were unarmed, compared with 7 percent of all white people. Police have shot and killed young black men ages 18 to 29, people such as Michael Brown in Ferguson, 175 times since January 2015; 24 of them were unarmed.

Over that same period, police have shot and killed 172 young white men, 18 of whom were unarmed. While in raw numbers there were similar totals of white and black victims, blacks were killed at rates disproportionate to the percentage of the U.S. population. Of all of the unarmed people shot and killed by police in 2015, 40 percent of them were black men, even though black men make up just 6 percent of the nation's population. A report by the Centre for Policing Equity, which reviewed arrest and use-of-force data from 12 police departments, concluded that black residents were more often targeted for use of police force than white residents, even when adjusting for whether the person was a violent criminal.

Concluding that the act of shooting Tamir Rice by a Police officer who did not think for a moment before doing so was racially driven and an event of social injustice and I wonder what would've happened if the boy was white.

Interview

Myles Brunt

Q1. Atticus, why did you choose to defend Tom Robinson?

A1. I chose to defend Tom Robinson because I believe in equality and support it fully. I believe everyone is equal and that skin colour should not define who someone is. If someone believes that skin colour does define who someone is then they just have bad judgement. I have two kids that I want to behave a certain way and show certain qualities to make them into good people who have a fantastic judge of people but in order to do that I have to show those certain qualities myself.

Q2. If a Negro had raped your child would you handle the situation the same way?

A2. I would have wanted nothing to do with the man who did it. I would at least try to get the man arrested but I would not judge a man in court just because of his skin colour or background. How I would react would be reflecting my accusation. I would not accuse an innocent man but if I knew he was guilty I would take him to court in the hopes of him being locked up for the rest of his life.

Q3. Do you think of yourself as an honest man?

A3. I am an honest man. I could not teach my children to be honest if I wasn't honest myself. Being a lawyer is not always easy because you can either get people who you think are guilty or are not guilty. I would never lie for the person I defend but it is my job to defend my client so that's all I will try to do. So yes I would say I'm a very honest person

Q4. Do you think other lawyers lie just to defend their person in court?

A4. Not only in the past but in the present lawyers do lie for their people. Sometimes it may not be the case of the lawyers lying but the people lying directly to the lawyer. Some lawyers, not all, but some do indeed lie for their clients because sometimes they just don't care whether they win or lose because they still receive a lot of money at the end of the day. The reason why I would never think about lying because to be honest lying gets you nowhere

Q5. Do you think Mr. Gilmer lied during Tom Robinson's case?

A5. It is completely possible but as I said before it could just be a result of Mayelle or Mr. Ewell lying to him in the first place.

Q6. Did you think Tom Robinson had a chance of winning this case?

A6. No, once a black man or woman is accused for a crime by a white man or woman it is always in the white man or woman's favour because here in Maycomb we do not have equal rights. Tom may have stood a chance if there were black citizens in the jury but there were not. I tried my best to fight for Tom's freedom because I do truly think he is innocent of the crime he was accused of. Tom Robinson was a respectable man.

Jac-Antonio Burgos-Griffiths

There are many forms of social injustice within society, however, this essay will be focusing on the social injustice of African Americans. The use of law enforcement actions towards African Americans, incarceration rates of African Americans, the representation of African Americans holding CEO positions, African Americans living in poverty compared to that of White Americans and issues around health care for African Americans will demonstrate this oppression.

For many years, it has been reported that African Americans have been targeted by police in America more so than Caucasians. In 2016, data indicated that black American males aged 15-34 were nine times more likely to be killed by police. With these statistics, it could be suggested there is a fear towards African Americans and thus have created a stereotype and resulted in high rates of law enforcement interaction.

When reviewing incarceration rates of America, African Americans are incarcerated more than 5 times the rate of whites also. Nationwide, 32% of African American children are arrested. This elucidates the belief that African Americans possibly are being targeted by law enforcement.

Furthermore, African Americans have become so fearful in American Society, that the creation of the activist group “Black Lives Matter” has been formed to fight against Black oppression. This organisation was established in 2013 with the focus to fight violence inflicted on black communities by state and vigilantes. (Black Lives Matter 2018). This demonstrates a clear problem when African Americans need to start an advocacy group to fight oppression from their own Government. A Government's duty is to protect its people and here we are seeing a failure on the basic foundations a country is built upon.

Although oppression of African Americans presents through law enforcement, it also takes the form of structural oppression. This is defined as oppression of African Americans to hold top professional positions. When reviewing how many CEO's of the top 500 global companies were African American, only 16 in total held this position, however this had declined to only 3 in 2012.

Oppression comes in many forms so it is important to also include oppression through poverty. In America, many African American live below the poverty line. It is suggested that poverty is experienced differently to that of white Americans - that African Americans suffer poverty not just economically but socially and culturally also. According to analytical data, 29.5% of African Americans living in St Louis live in poverty compared to that of only 1.6% of white Americans in the same location.

Health care for African Americans is also another big issue. Empirical data, indicates that between 2012-2013, there were 155 premature deaths of African Americans per 100,000 people compared to only 77 premature white American deaths. Moreover, 1 in 5 African Americans reported they financially were unable to afford to seek health care compared to 1 in 9 white Americans. This clearly demonstrates there is a need for focus on providing better health care for African Americans.

In conclusion, it is clear that African Americans are suffering from social injustices. Over representation by law enforcement, limited representation in professional positions, poor access to health, higher incarceration rates and a clear demonstration of poverty stricken African American communities shows clear social Injustices. In a current society based on the rights and freedoms of people having the will and power to become anything they choose, there are still imitating factors that if not changed, will not provide the freedom White Americans so often take for granted.

Feature Article: Social Injustice, The Stolen generation.

Josh Byrnes

The stolen generation is a time between 1910-1970 in which aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders lost their children to white people. It was estimated that 1 in every 3 children were taken away from their parents and never saw them again. Many aboriginal children experience identity issues, legal issues and trust issues.

The reason that the children were taken away was because the government did not believe in the aboriginal culture and thought it was best that the kids were separated from their parents so that the aboriginal culture could not be preserved. Many of the children never knew they were aboriginal and never knew they had another family. In 1788 the first fleet of white settlers arrived and described the land as 'terra nullius' meaning land owned by no one. They described it as 'terra nullius' because there were no fences or buildings on the land. The traditional owners of Australia were fighting for their land but were getting wiped out due to the white settlers having guns and better weaponry. The aboriginals lost their land and were enslaved.

The damage that was inflicted on the kids that have been affected is enormous, with many of the Aboriginal children being abused sexually, psychologically and physically while they were with their adopted family. Most of the children suffered depression, anxiety and/or post-traumatic stress. This led to some of the Aboriginal children committing suicide.

Many of these aboriginal children are very poorly educated due to the lack of schooling provided for them. The reason for this is because they were taken into care so they could be used for labour or jobs which needing little education. Some reported feeling like they didn't know who they were (loss of identity) due to their skin being different to their caretaker parents and family. Most aboriginals also had legal problems due to their being no official record of their birth and no passport or identification. Many have trust issues and struggle to open up to people due to the abuse they received during the stolen generation years.

In 2008, Prime minister, Kevin Rudd from the Labour party formally 'apologised' for the actions toward the stolen generation. This speech was extremely important because it gave the Aboriginal people the apology that was long overdue and it started the healing for the aboriginals who were taken from their parents and homes. Some of the aboriginals spoke out after the apology speech by saying "I feel great. I'm on top of the world, it's what I needed to heal". Another responded by saying "The apology will help to heal the hurt and pain, but it will never heal the scars". Another responded by saying "I fully welcome the apology to the Stolen generation as a lot of people will know what took place". The speech was received very well and showed that the apology was what the aboriginals needed to hear so they could start to recover and heal from the scars.

The 26th of May is now known as national sorry day for all aboriginals who have lost their culture and for all the people of the stolen generation. The national sorry day was conducted by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC). National sorry day is very important for all aboriginals as they all come together and celebrate their culture and they can heal together as a community. Australia have given back some of the land to the aboriginals by not letting anyone walk on Uluru as it shows disrespect to them and their culture.

Interviewing Atticus Finch

Indigo Chapman

During my time in the industry, I came across the big names such as James Stewart, Cary Grant, and even Atticus Finch. I met Atticus back in the September of 1937 when I saw him coming out from one of his court cases. I then had the chance to interview him and gain his opinion mainly towards justice, morals, role laws and individual equality in a just society. I set up a time and place at my office headquarters to have a one on one interview with him with a respected audience. He subsequently agreed and the interview was soon after underway. It was there shown clear as day, that Atticus had a very interesting set of opinions and I now strongly believe he is the most morally driven person I have met during my time in the news industry.

Atticus Finch was the most righteous character throughout the novel 'To Kill a Mockingbird'. Because of his intelligence, calm wisdom, and exemplary behaviour, Atticus is respected by almost everyone in the story, including the very poor. Unable to contemplate the town's strong racial prejudice, he agrees to defend a black man, Tom Robinson. Atticus's action makes him the object of contempt in Maycomb but he is just too impressive a figure to be in disdain for long. He stands rigidly committed to justice and thoughtfully motivated to view matters from others' perspectives. His character doesn't develop in any way throughout the novel but stands as the moral guide and leader of those values from the start to the finish of the novel.

Here is the conducted interview:

Myself: "I would like to introduce Atticus Finch."

clapping

exchange of a handshake

Myself: "How are you?"

Atticus: "Good, I'm happy to be here."

Myself: "Good, Good, So what is your opinion on justice in Maycomb, in relations to racial and individual sides?"

Atticus: "I believe in our immoral society in Maycomb, that there is a "code" of behavior between people of colour and the whites. White superior to the blacks as they are viewed as dogs as I believe so as well. But every individual deserves to be treated equally and If I had not defended that innocent Negro Tom Robinson, I don't think I could have lived with myself or face my children again."

Myself: "Given the verdict of one of your recent court cases, what is your opinion on Tom Robinson's guilt?"

Atticus: "I believe that it was a downright lie. Mayella Ewell was white, and she had been attracted to a Negro. She did something that in our immoral society is unspeakable: she kissed a black man. No "code" mattered to her before it happened, but afterward, it just came raining down. Everyone knows the truth, and the truth is that some humans lie black or white. But this is a truth that applies to the combined human race. There was not a person in that courtroom who had never told a lie, who had never done an immoral thing, and there is no man living who had never looked upon a woman without desire."

Myself: “Ok, So I have been told that you are known all around Maycomb for your morals. What is a moral you teach your children.”

Atticus: “I often tell Scout and Jem to never judge someone before the first climb into their shoes and walk around in them. You will never know a person unless you walk around in their shoes to see the world in their perspective.”

Myself: “One last Question for you, what do you think would create a just society in Maycomb, in relations to roles and individuals.”

Atticus: “To create a just society in Maycomb, I think that the courthouse would have to have a just state of mind. That state of mind would make sure every individual is to be judged the same and their perspectives not to be shown through prejudice. It is obvious that people find a way of carrying their resentments right into a jury box, so to straighten that out it will take many years. I do my best to love everybody as I love my children. There's a lot of ugly things in this world. I wish I could keep them all away. That's never possible. Before I can live with other folks I've got to live with myself. The one thing that doesn't follow to a society's “code” is a person's conscience.”

Myself: “Thank you for your time and patience.”

Atticus: “It was my pleasure”

Collage

Mitch Fell



Story

Jye Elliot

In the late 1930's in Maycomb, Alabama there was a girl that went by the name of Scout (Jean Louise Finch). She was only 6 years old and her brother Jem (Jeremy Finch) was 10 years old. They were both very imaginative and adventurous children.

The Finch children had a friend named Dill (Charles Baker Harris). Dill and the Finch kids got along well as they were all adventurers and were not going to back away from a challenge. The 3 kids find themselves going on an adventure together to Boo Radley's house to find out if the myths about him are true.

The Finchs' were very frightened about sneaking out and going to Boo Radley's house. They knew that if they were to get caught by their dad that they'd be in a lot of trouble as he was known as the "do-gooder" of the town, but Dill convinced them to go and said that they wouldn't get caught.

So the three of them snuck out one night just after 9pm to go to Boo Radley's house and see if the myths were true. On their way, Dill was telling the Finchs' about the stories and myths about Boo Radley and that he once stabbed his father with scissors. The three kids were shaking in their boots once they turned the corner and saw his old frail house. As they slowly walked up to the house Dill opened the gate, but as soon as Dill clicked the gate open there was a loud yell from the front door "Hey ! Who's there?"

The three of them ran as fast as they could all the way home.

During this time Atticus went into Scout and Jem's room to see if they were asleep but when he went into the room he realised that they weren't there. Atticus went next door to Dill's house to see if he wasn't home either. When Dill's Aunt found out that he wasn't, as well as Scout and Jem, Dill's Aunt was thinking of the things that could happen, such as the kids getting hurt, lost or even kidnapped.

It wasn't long after Atticus found out that the kids were gone that they got back home, Atticus and Dill's Aunt were very relieved to see them all ok and wanted to know where they'd been. The kids explained to their dad what they'd done and where they went, Atticus knew that the Radley family was known for bad things and was very surprised that his two kids had snuck out to go there. He knew that he'd raised smart and responsible children. So when he found out they'd snuck out Atticus had to make sure that they'd never do it again, so he grounded them both for a month and was very strict on them for a long time about seeing Dill. Dill's Aunt was very disappointed in Dill once she heard that he'd snuck out and went to Boo Radley's house with him.

After this crazy experience, both Scout and Jem knew never to do anything as stupid as that ever again. Even Dill knew that what he'd done was wrong and apologised to Atticus for putting his children in that dangerous situation.

Historical Article

Toby Flanagan

To Kill a Mockingbird has been received by the public over time through schools and other educational purposes and from people spreading the word about the quality of the book.

This novel written by Harper Lee changed the world for a lot of people not understanding the south and looking down on it. Her novel gives us a particular point of view – an independent southern woman's voice. No other book from any writer really gives you that feeling like To Kill a Mockingbird does.

The novel was released at the height of the civil rights movement, putting a personal spin on racial issues in the south by placing a relatable story into the hands of many students around the world.

The novel was very popular with sales topping 40 million and Harper Lee won Pulitzer prize for her work on the novel.

To Kill a Mockingbird was quickly turned into a movie starring Gregory Peck and was an academy award winning movie. The film won best writing, art direction and actor (Peck) at the 1963 Oscars. It also received nominations for best picture, directing, music and cinematography.

This novel is still relevant today because of the issues it talks about, like racism, social justice and prejudice just to name a few. Schools still use the book because of those reasons. Many people can relate to relationships or problems that happen throughout the book and that's why this novel is still relevant today and why it is such a big success.

Chewing gum

8. What does Dill find in Dolphus Raymond's bottle?

Wine

Whiskey

Coca-Cola

Water

9. Why does Atticus admire Mrs. Dubose?

Because she has courage

Because she is committed to racial equality

Because she is beautiful

Because she is a proud Confederate

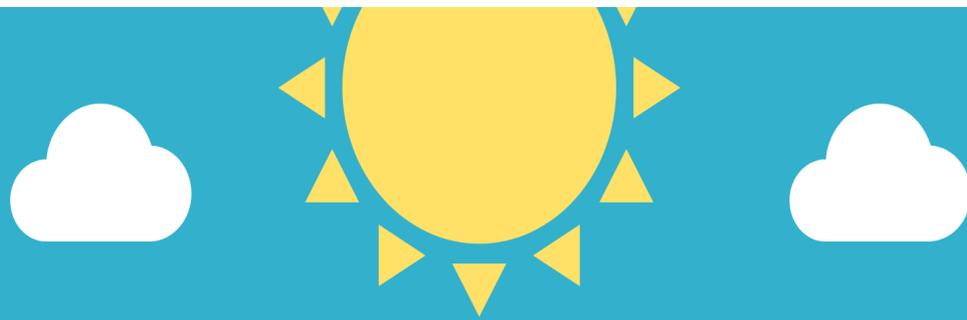
Book Review: To Kill a Mockingbird

Connor Gallen

To Kill A Mockingbird is written by Harper Lee and was published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. in 1964. The book was set in the little town known as Maycomb, Alabama in the 1930s. The book shows how life in a small, close-knit town was back then and the relationships between each family generation.

The book, with a total page count of 281, has a few characters of the likes of Jem, Scout, Dill, Boo Radley and Tom Robinson, but Atticus Finch, the father of Scout and Jem was a big stand out. Atticus was a lawyer and was a very smart man who would defend anyone at all costs, including Tom Robinson, 'a Negro', who was accused of rape by a white woman. Atticus jumped on this case because he strongly believed in equality. Atticus Finch appears to be a hero and role model because of his morals rather than his physical capabilities.

To Kill A Mockingbird is a great book, for me personally it reminds me of what goes on in the world and increased my awareness about racism and sexism. This book also shows us to be strong after telling us how Atticus had felt defeated because of the racial prejudice of a white jury but still tried his best to succeed and did. Harper Lee is a very talented writer, informing us about the past and present using a story, this book has won many awards and I'm honestly not surprised.



**"WORK FOR A
CAUSE, NOT
FOR APPLAUSE"**

**"LIVE TO
EXPRESS, NO TO
IMPRESS"**

THE MORAL UNIVERSE
MAGAZINE

Short Story: The Eleven

Kiyan Galimard

In a Solar System, far far away, there were eleven beautiful planets. In the centre of this was the mother sun, her name was Helena. They were all in perfect orbit around Helena except one, Philip. He was the furthest planet in this Solar System and didn't have a normal orbit around Helena. He had an oval orbit which made him different to every other planet in the system. Philip was a fantastic planet but he was so far away from his mother that he had to scream to be heard by the others. He was made mostly of ice and rock because of his distance from the warm sun. He was as cold as a refrigerator but Philip could still feel the hot breeze of his mother.

All the other planets communicated to each other, but because of his distance from them Phillip felt a little left out. All the other planets would bully Phillip, and sometimes he would feel alone. He would cry but no one would hear him, he would be in his corner left out. Planets don't eat, drink or sleep but sometimes they would feel sick and become worse and worse over time. In the solar system about 5 years ago, there were twelve planets. One day a tragedy happened. One of the 12 planets exploded into millions of small rocks. This was the third planet named Clayton. He had little beings that lived on him but ended up using all the natural resources and they exploded after a long time. There were no survivors that escaped this, it was such a big explosion that even Phillip felt it from his distance.

Before the explosion he had regular visits from big ships that came from Clayton. But then it stopped. A big wave of radiation swept him away further than he already was. After years of waiting he came back to his family because gravity pulled him close. All his family was so happy to have him back. He ended up taking the place of the third planet and even had his own moon from the leftovers of the dead planet. He now had a perfect temperature and was loved by his family.

Shorts

Mia Mcfarlane

Bias limits our understanding of the world because we develop a fixed idea of how everything is and should be and can't see around it. We find it hard to look at things with a new perspective or from someone else's point of view so we never know the complete story.

To see things in a different light and not be judgemental about what others are or how individuals live their lives, or hearing others opinions and thoughts is fully understanding the world. Bias limits us from doing this because we think one sidedly and have prejudicial ideas or thoughts about people of difference. If we can put our differences aside and see everyone as the same or equal and listen and respect everyone's opinions or way of life we could truly understand one another and live life with an open mind.

In conclusion it's important we at least try not to be bias because then we are able to live life to the fullest and understand the rest of the world.

Personality profile

Lexi Galluzzo

Malala Yousafzai is a human rights activist for children and female education and the youngest Nobel prize laureate. She is native to North-West Pakistan where the local Taliban (a terrorist group) banned girls from attending school.

In Pakistan being female is a disadvantage. Being female and educated under Taliban rule is worse. The Taliban had taken over the little town of Swat Valley in Pakistan where Malala and her family lived. They had banned most things like television, terrorized villages, radicalized boys and had declared that girls could no longer go to school. This was hard for Malala and her family as her father was a teacher at the girls school and she was very intelligent, inquisitive and had a thirst for knowledge.

Malala started to speak out publicly about the inequality of men and women and how women had just as much right to be educated as men. The Taliban were furious and because of Malala's activism the Taliban issued death threats against her. Malala's father, an anti-Taliban activist, was Malala's most frightening concern though initially Malala and her family felt that the fundamentalist group wouldn't consider harming a child.

After Malala took an exam at school on the 9th of October 2012, Malala was 15 at the time when she rode a bus with her friends from school to home. The bus however didn't reach their destination, being forcibly stopped and invaded by a terrorist sector of the Taliban. The masked gunman demanded to know which of the girls was Malala. Malala's identity was given away when her friends looked in her direction. The gunman fired at Malala, hitting her in the left side of the head; the bullet travelling down her neck. But it didn't end there, for two other girls were also harmed in the terrorist attack. Malala was flown to a military hospital in Peshawar (Pakistan's capital) as the shooting had left Malala in a critical condition. A portion of her skull was removed to treat her swelling brain. Malala was then transferred to Birmingham, England to receive further care. Malala was taken out of a medically induced coma once she was in the United Kingdom. She had suffered no major brain damage, however she required multiple surgeries, including repairing a facial nerve to fix the paralyzed left side of her face.

Malala recovered in March 2013 and was able to begin attending school in Birmingham.

Malala hasn't lost faith and remains a staunch advocate for the power of education even though the Taliban unfortunately still considers Malala a target. During Malala's recovery however the news about the terrorism attack resulted in a massive outpouring of support for her.

Malala's activism was brought to the attention of the U.N's (United-Nations) Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in April 2017, and she was appointed as a U.N's Messenger of Peace to promote girls education. For a period of two years Malala was given this honour by the United Nations.

Malala also became the sixth and youngest person in the country's history to receive an honorary Canadian citizenship.

Malala's story touched thousands of people, a director by the name of Davis Guggenheim (Director of *Waiting For Superman* & *An Inconvenient Truth*), created a documentary about

Malala's life which was released in October 2015. This documentary gave the audience an intimate perspective into Malala's life, her family and her determination in supporting education for girls globally. In August 2017 Malala tweeted that Oxford University had accepted her and she would be studying philosophy, politics and economics.

Unfortunately, sexual discrimination and radicalised religious groups are prevalent in society today and social injustice continues. However, Malala Yousafzai has become an inspiration to thousands and continues as a staunch female advocate for female education.

During the final game of the 2017-18 NBA regular season, an on-air Oklahoma City Thunder commentator was blasted after making a racist comment about OKC star Russell Westbrook.

The commentator, Brian Davis said, "Westbrook is out of his cotton picking mind!". This occurred after Westbrook's twentieth assist of the day, where he achieved a place in history, becoming the first player in the NBA to average a triple-double twice.

The game was being streamed on live TV channels, such as ESPN and ESPN 2. The phrase that Baron Davis used is racist. The term "cotton picking" is a reference to American history when black people had to pick cotton.

This remark is a form of racism, which is a form of prejudice. Black people in the history of the world have been a target of this horrible form of abuse. Black history has been in dark times recently in the US including civil rights changes to black people (lowering their rights and value within the community) and taking away their rights, or simply violating them for no reason. Black people in America were used as slaves. and would be whipped if they violated any of their strict rules. This disgusting form of prejudice evolved throughout the ages.

This is not the first case of the racism on national TV, or in general. Racial remarks and profiling come in all shapes and forms not just in this modern day, but in the past as well. One case of this horrible offense was Jackie Robinson being the victim of constant racial comments and remarks by MLB player 'Ben Chapman' in the 1942 MLB.

In modern day America this would not be tolerated on live TV. Chapman (the offender) would cop a serious fine, be forced to make an apology on live TV and possibly be given goal time.

Westbrook has not made a public comment about the commentator's remark but is sure to be annoyed and insulted about Davis's comment.

It is truly disappointing that prejudice and social justice is still being displayed in this modern world, whether it be by stereotyping, valuing others less or lowering their social expectation of others.

Davis has publicly apologized about his live-TV comments. He said during a press conference "never in my lifetime have I intended to insult someone using their ex, race or religion. I sincerely apologize to Russell Westbrook and any person who was offended by my words. I did not intend to use that phrase to verbally harm anyone, but this is not an excuse. What I did was wrong."

Davis has stepped down from his position as play-by-play commentator for an 'indefinite period'. He is expected to make his return to the role of commentator by September 2019 for the OKC preseason tour of Europe.

Feature Article: Ernie Dingo Speaks out

Jae Kingman

Ernie Dingo is a well-known Indigenous Aboriginal Australian who applies himself throughout the media as a comedian, television presenter, Australian Actor, teacher and promoter for the Aboriginal communities.

Born on the 31st of July 1956, at Boolaroo station. Ernie Dingo was the second child of nine, his family consisted of his five sisters, three brothers, mother and nanna. Ernie and his family grew up in a small country town named Mullewa, in Western Australia. Throughout the time he spent in Mullewa, Ernie describes how his people were affected by the hefty policies his people (Aborigines) were subject to. The people in this time back then were known to Australians as the “stolen generation”. During this period (the stolen generation) 1910-1970 many Aborigines were dealing with social injustice, criticism and racial inequality.

Ernie says -“under the inhumane policies during the “stolen generation”, my family and culture experienced abuse, violence, social injustice and disrespect”. “my Uncles were forced to become fencing labourers erecting fences along the white man’s properties, and my Auntys and Mum were station cleaners which meant they would scrub the floors and clean the station house”. “Back at the house my Nanna would cook meals for the family and carry on about the white people invading our country, taking our land and treating us like dogs who aren't even a part of the real world or too simplify, not a part of society” (social injustice).

“My brothers and sisters all attended the Prospect Primary school and then we moved on to Geraldton high school. I learned a lot in Geraldton, if you were a black man attending school in town and had a pair of shoes you’d be considered very lucky”. “Shoes around our small town were hard to come across and very expensive to buy, although every white man in town had a pair”.

After graduating from school Ernie Dingo began acting after moving to Perth and meeting Richard Walley. With a distinguished career as an actor and presenter in film and television, Ernie also promoted the Generation One ‘Hand Across Australia’, which was a promotion for Indigenous equality.

Ernie Dingo’s film career finally began in the early 1980s after he tried so many times. Ernie suffered from a large amount of social injustice during this stage of his life. Every company thought he was different and couldn’t do the job as well as a white man. So Ernie pushed on and eventually got a position just as he was about to give up. Ernie appeared regularly on screen through the 1990s. He appeared in Bruce Beresford’s 1987 drama ‘The Fringe Dwellers’ and worked on the 1988 docu-drama ‘Tudawali’. He had a major supporting role in the international comedy blockbuster ‘Crocodile Dundee II’ in 1988. He appeared as himself in the 1989 comedy ‘Capuccino’ and had a major role in the 1991 Wim Wenders film ‘Until the End of the World’. In 1993 he starred in ‘Blackfellas’ and he had a lead role in 1996’s ‘Dead Heart’. In 1998 he starred in ‘Somewhere in the Darkness’. In 2010 he returned to the silver screen with a role in the Aboriginal musical ‘Bran Nue Dae’ along with Jessica Mauboy and Geoffrey Rush.

Ernie Dingo has hosted the television program The Great Outdoors since 1993, also appearing in many Australian television series such as Blue Heelers, The Flying Doctors, Heartbreak High and Rafferty’s Rules. He appeared in the TV mini-series ‘The Cowra Breakout (1984), A Waltz Through the Hills (1987), (for which he won an AFI Award for Best Actor in a Television Drama) and Kings in Grass Castles (1997), as well as co-starring with Cate Blanchett in the Australian television drama series Heartland. Ernie has inspired so many indigenous people in this industry to step up and give it a go.

After conquering his career path, Ernie had two marriages. The first marriage was to Sally Butler and they adopted a baby girl, Wilara. The authorities told them that Wilara's birth mother had a one-night stand with an Indigenous man in a Sydney pub.

Ernie was shocked to find out that Wilara's birth father was Award-winning TV Indigenous actor David Ngoombujarra, who was a relative of Ernie. David passed away 7 years ago in July 2011. Ernie has two other children, Zoe and Alyssa.

Despite his extensive film and television career, Ernie's other passion lies in art, being able to express himself and his journeys in life through creative means. Through painting, Ernie expresses his love for his Aboriginal culture, the memories of his people and country.

After taking on this career path, Ernie Dingo has not yet come across any criticism, social injustice or racial inequality. Although, Ernie says if he ever experiences this again he speaks for not just himself, but his people.

Shorts

Jack O'Callaghan

Bias is one of the most annoying, frustrating and cruel things in the world. Not to mention the outcomes that it has in some cases whether it's a soccer match or a serious court trial. Bias limits our understanding of the world by always favouring one thing over another and never gives us a chance to discover what the other thing is.

For example, in a very serious court case where a white man is suing a black man about destroying his car and the judge despises black people so sends him to jail. That is bias and also extremely racist which is exactly the reason that bias limits our understanding.

Another case is a parent of one soccer team who was asked to referee their son's game and was very bias towards the son's team. This makes the game unenjoyable for the opposing team and eventually ended up with the referee's son's team winning. This does not help the children on the other team who should have enjoyed a fair soccer match. They also came away from the game not knowing what they did or what they said for the ref to be so against them. This is another case of bias limiting our understanding.

Moral values are a set of rules and principles that guide a person to know the difference between right and wrong.

From Mark Dombeck, Ph.D

Moral understanding is not the only thing that changes as people mature. People's values tend to change over time as well. Values that suited you as a child change as you become a young adult, form relationships and make your way in the world. What makes sense to you as a single person no longer makes sense when you are married, or have children. What makes sense to you as a parent no longer makes sense to you when you retire. Many themes remain the same across the years, to be sure, but not all of them do.

People over time change especially what they think about right or wrong. They either get disrespectful, mean or turn out bad or go a more positive route ending up in a good place with good people around them. Peoples morals change to be more realistic and what they want to be and achieve. These things may change because of social expectations, to impress people.

It can really change a person if they have good morals or not.

This graph shows the stability of moral values that have changed overtime.

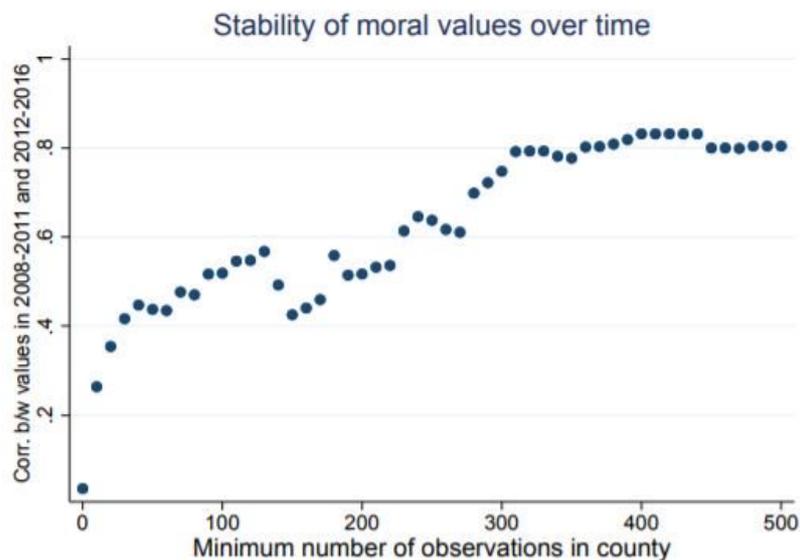


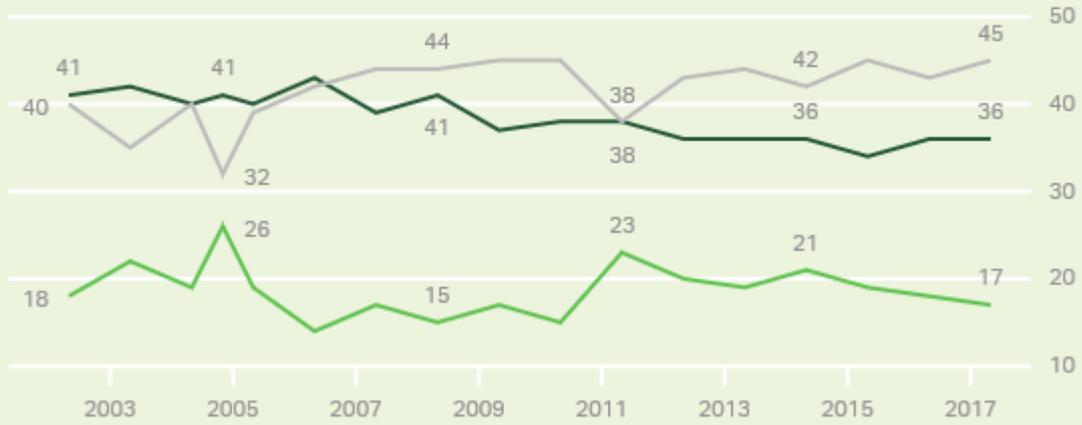
Figure 8: Stability of moral values at the county level. The figure depicts the correlation coefficient between values in 2008-2011 and 2012-2016 at the county level. The x-axis denotes the cutoff in terms of minimum number of respondents in a county used to compute the correlation coefficient.

This one is about the USA

Public Consistent in Negative Views of U.S. Moral Values

How would you rate the overall state of moral values in this country today -- as excellent, good, only fair or poor?

■ Excellent/Good (%) ■ Only fair (%) ■ Poor (%)



GALLUP

WEBSITES I USED FOR RESEARCH

[USA CHART](#)

[THE SPEECH](#)

[TRAILER](#)

Personality Profile

Indi-rayne McClelland

There is a big problem in our world today. This problem is known as equality. Equality affects many people in our society and can come in many different ways. Gender equality, equal rights for different religions and much more.

There are many people in the world that are trying to change our society for the better, promoting and campaigning for equality. One of these people is a girl from my favourite band called 'Camp Cope.' Her name is Georgia Maq, she is from Footscray in Melbourne, Australia. Georgia writes all of the songs that her band plays and all of these songs are very personal, about being a young woman living in the 21st century and the challenges that you face, especially being a female musician.

Being a female, we are faced with a lot of challenges. Whether this is in our workplace, school, or even being female musicians like these girls. When the three girls first started the band there were a lot of men that criticized them for trying to make it in the music industry and for being who they were. Georgia decided to write about all of the criticism they had experienced throughout the time they were becoming a band. Since then they have come out with two amazing albums. Their first album was released in 2016 and is called 'camp cope' and the second album, released this year is called 'how to socialize and make friends'.

There is no band that is fighting harder than camp cope to change the way the music industry works for female musicians. They have launched campaigns and denounce sexual assault at gigs and their song 'the opener' from their second album made headlines when they decided to call out a well-known festival on stage for 'not having enough women in their line up'.

The song 'The opener' is one of their most well-known and most popular songs today. The song is about what it is like being a female artist in the music industry. When Georgia wrote the song she said it was actually really easy and just put in direct quotes from all of the men that criticized her. 'All my success has got nothing to do with me yeah, tell me again how there just aren't that many girls in the music scene', 'It's another all male tour preaching equality' 'it's another man telling us we can't fill up a room', 'It's another man telling us to book a smaller venue'.

Equality is a big issue in society with many people fighting to make a change for equality for male and females. There are campaigns and protests all around the world to show that things need to change for many people and their rights.

Interview

Preslav Nounev

Me: Good morning Atticus, how are you today?

Atticus: I am very well thank you Presley.

Me: So what were your thoughts about Toms sentence to jail, even though you put up an amazing rebuttal.

Atticus: Thank you for appreciating my rebuttal, I don't think the jury did. I thought my evidence would be enough to save Tom but apparently not. I am so sick of the way blacks are treated in our society. They deserve better.

Me: Interesting you are one of the only people to appreciate blacks for who they are not what they do.

Atticus: I believe everyone deserves to have equal rights, and to not be discriminated by their skin colour.

Me: What do you believe needs to change in laws to help blacks?

Atticus: Simple, blacks should be given the right to apply for any job, basically be able to have the same rights. Although even if the laws change the people will still have the same opinion, you can change laws but you can't change people.

Me: So changing the laws might not help but what could some of the few people that appreciate blacks do to help?

Atticus: Well if there's someone else out there who wants to help, don't just stand in the shadows do something about it. Do anything in your power to help.

Me: What do you believe justice means, what does it stand for you?

Atticus: Justice for me, stands for the fair, righteous treatment for everyone. Justice is doing what is right.

Me: How important is justice for you?

Atticus: Justice is everything to me. It is the best part in my work and life. I always try to guide my kids in the right path.

Me: So what about the Jim Crow laws within Macomb. Do you believe they should be adjusted or completely removed.

Atticus: The Jim Crow law is very interesting, in how we are meant to treat "Nirgos." The whole law was to separate blacks from whites and suggest they aren't equal. I think this law was a part of why Tom and I lost in court. In the law a black man could not give his hand or any other body part to a white woman otherwise he could be accused of rape. Therefore because Tom went to help Mayella he could be accused of rape. The law is so stupid and should be completely removed. It's not right to teach kids that whites are superior to blacks.

Me: Well we've learnt so much about you today, thank you for joining me today and being a part of this.

Atticus: No problem I am always happy to give my opinion on justice and rights.

Monday morning, the sky is blue and the birds are chirping. It's Jon's first day of high school in his new town. Jon goes downstairs to the kitchen, wearing his new school uniform with a blazer that is about 2 sizes too big and his thick leather shoes, where his mum has made him some toast and poured a glass of orange juice. Jon discusses with his mum about fitting in at his new school and is worried that no one is going to hang out with him. Jon's mum tells him to be himself but he asks his mum "who am I?" Before she can answer the bus arrives and Jon races upstairs and grabs his bag and puts his packed lunch into the front pocket.

Jon arrives at school and sees no one is wearing their blazers and they're all wearing old grotty shoes instead of the clean leather shoes he was told to buy. Jon walks into his first class and is asked by his teacher to tell the class a little bit about himself. Jon says he likes to read and likes working hard in class and nearly everyone in the class giggles at what he said. After class Jon goes out the lunch and sits down by himself. A group of kids walk up to him and ask him if he wants to go out to a party that all the kids are going to, they describe it as a welcome to the school party.

Once school finished, Jon got home and asked his mum if he could go to the party. Jon's mum was all for it as she wanted Jon to meet lots of new kids at school so he could make some friends. Jon arrives at the party and is met by a group of 5 kids that are already drunk. They keep nagging Jon trying to get him to drink but Jon tells them that that's not who he is and says he doesn't do anything like drugs or alcohol. Throughout the night people keep trying to get Jon to drink but he keeps telling them the same thing.

The next day Jon arrives back at school to be welcomed by another group of kids who tell him what they heard about the party and how he was strong and stood his ground when people tried to make him be someone he wasn't. Jon tells them that he wants to determine who he is and doesn't want others to try and create his identity for him. Jon teaches the group of kids that they're responsible for creating their identity.

Feature Article: Racism, Sexism and Discrimination in Football

Blair Ryan

Football is known as the world game. It is played in over 200 countries by over 240 million people every day and even more watch it, with over 3.4 Billion people watching the 2018 World Cup. Over 30 million females play football and according to 'The Telegraph' there is only 1 openly gay footballer in England as of 2017. So if football is supposedly the world game, why are the likes of racism, sexism and discrimination so common?

The last significant acts of racism seen on the football pitch between two players in the Premier league (the most popular football league) happened in 2011 when popular Uruguayan player Luis Suarez was captured on camera giving racist abuse to Senegalese born Patrice Evra. Suarez was later banned for 8 competitive matches and fined 40,000 British pounds.

Six years having passed without any known racial attack between footballers in the Premier League would lead you to think that we were moving away from the discriminatory tendencies passed down from previous generations. Sadly this isn't the case, and although players have gained respect for each other's ethnicity, the fans haven't.

In the top leagues in England, over 57% of professional footballers have either seen or have been subjected to racism during games according to Goal, and it's not just racism that is spiraling out of control. In the 2016-17 season, there were 469 reports of abuse received by Kick it out. These reports consisted of racism (48%), sexual discrimination (21%), religious related discrimination (17%) as well as homophobia and other forms of discrimination.

In February 2018 racism was again the global talking point in football with English Premier League club West Ham's player recruitment director Tony Henry making controversial comments. These comments were made after being offered Algerian born striker Islam Slimani, responding, "they cause mayhem and have a bad attitude when they are not selected in the starting team." Tony Henry was sacked later that week.

Sexism in the beautiful game has also reached a disgusting peak. A total of 271 incidents were reported to Women in Football during the 2017-18 season, a rise of 400% from the previous season. These numbers could be easily higher with a spokesperson from the organisation quoted, "What is clear is that this is just the tip of the iceberg; for every offensive tweet or comment posted and reported to us, there are dozens that aren't. And we know from our 2016 research, that women who experience sexism at work rarely report it – just one in 10 according to our landmark industry survey."

Women partaking in other roles in football are also heavily affected. Female sports commentators in particular have been patronised, criticised and even harassed on camera by social media, passing fans and pundits alike. Reporters, avoiding kisses from passing fans, commentators being mocked for their inability to pronounce names and their "high pitched voice", supporters only getting noticed based on the "amount of skin they show". All these acts of sexism took place in the 2018 men's world cup. Given the high volume of condescending comments on social media about these females in the sport, there was an immense amount of support. One of the many tweets that both shut down the sexist comments and encouraged passionate female football supporters was posted by BBC sports reporter, Dan Walker which stated, " Women love football. Women play football. Women can analyse football.

You can still love, play & analyse football. It doesn't mean - as a bloke - you have to be threatened by their knowledge, presence or expertise. Get over it. We can all enjoy the World Cup".

Despite being the beautiful game, football still has it's ugly side. Racism, sexism and discrimination is still prevalent today and needs to be addressed. While the punishments towards the players and staff are encouraging good behaviour, fans both in person and on social media are ruining the game. Until the fans respect the players on the field discrimination will always be in football.