



SCHOOL OF MEDIA, CULTURE AND CREATIVE ARTS

ASSIGNMENT COVER SHEET

To be attached to all assignments

(ALL SECTIONS MUST BE COMPLETED)

STUDENT NAME: Ashleigh Meikle

STUDENT ID: 17965196

UNIT NAME AND NUMBER: CPWP511 Writing, Editing & Publishing

DUE DATE: 9th November

WORD COUNT: Not Applicable - Proofreading Assignment

TUTORIAL DAY AND TIME: Nathan's Group 5, Assessment 4

TUTOR'S NAME: Nathan Scalero

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT YOUR TUTOR'S NAME IS ON ALL SUBMITTED ASSIGNMENTS

DECLARATION:

I declare that I have retained a copy of this assignment.

I have read and understood Curtin University policies on Plagiarism and Copyright and declare that this assignment complies with these policies.

I declare that this assignment is my own work and has not been submitted previously in any form for assessment.

Signature: Ameikle Date: 3/11/15

Writing, Editing, and Publishing 211 and 511

Marking Guide for Assessment 4 (Proofreading)

This assessment is marked against the following criteria:

- Ability to use proofreading symbols to communicate changes in hard-copy documents with clarity and accuracy
- Good attention to detail – spotting errors in punctuation, spelling, spacing, capitalisation, formatting etc.

Criteria/Performance	Needs attention	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent
Proofreading symbols -- clarity of mark-up				
Proofreading symbols -- accuracy of mark-up				
Attention to detail				

Mark:

Feedback:

Best mate's

If post-war Bankstown was a frontier community, the 'Wild West' of Sydney, by any yardstick Fitzpatrick was its defining frontiersman, well helped by a man who became known in the press as 'Mr Wig', Judge Stanley Cassin Taylor, President of the NSW Industrial Commission. Like Ray Fitzpatrick, Stan Taylor was a knock-a-bout type with the common touch, 'a man's man'. Solidly built, in his youth he had trained with the legendary boxer Les Darcy at Fritz Holland's gymnasium in central Sydney. With his tipstaff or taxi-driver friend, and sometimes even a visiting professional wrestler, Mr Justice Taylor would regularly remove most of his garments and enjoy wrestling contests at lunchtime in his chambers. Those working beneath his chambers on the second floor of the historic Queen's Square building in Macquarie Street would have to contend with the disconcerting bumps and crashes. Almost certainly he was the only Industrial Commission president to miss hearings because of an injured jaw caused by such lunchtime romping. Taylor's informal demeanour included, People reported, a preference for employing the 'sharp-edged slang of working Australia... He tells people to turn it up, wake up to themselves, says "How you going, son?" Or, "A man has to be in it, fair dinkum he got?"

Stan Taylor was born at Rylstone in the central west of New South Wales on 7 December 1896, the first son of John and Helen Taylor. The Taylors were a pioneering and large local clan of small farmers in the district. Most members of the Taylor clan were reclined towards political conservatism. Following World War I they were strong supporters of the Progressive/Country Party. Stan's father, John Orchard 'Jack' Taylor of

Australian Labor Party/

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'Dairy Swamp' near Rylstone, saw the world differently. Family memory has it that he was active in the 1890s shearers' strikes and a pioneer of the Australian Workers' Union (AWU) at nearby Ilford. Stan joined the ALP aged seventeen, his political leanings strongly influenced by labour activists such as Tom Mann and Henry Boote. In 1926-17 Stan became a passionate anti-conscriptionist and was a strong supporter of the cause of labour during the 1917 general strike.

One point of intersection with Ray Fitzpatrick's life, therefore, was that Stan Taylor was also a 'good Labor man'. In 1925 Taylor contested the state seat of Ryde for the ALP. Although expelled from the party for 3 years in 1927 and a leader of the socialisation units in the early 1930s, he survived to become a State Labour candidate for the federal seat of North Sydney in 1934. Taylor also served on the party's state executive. Taylor's brother was also well connected in influential Labor circles. Known as 'Fighting Billy', W.C. Taylor served as vice-president of the party in NSW in the 1940's. Subsequently appointed to the board of the Commonwealth Bank and Qantas, Fighting Billy was a confidante and personal adviser of Ben Chifley. In 1952 Stan Taylor still claimed to be a socialist, in the now almost-lost technical sense of the word. Taylor said he believed in the State ownership of the means of production.

Patronage rather than ideological commitment or talent, however, largely explains Stan Taylor's meteoric rise to high judicial rank. As a barrister specialising in workers' compensations issues, Taylor once shared chambers with the rising star of NSW Labor, W. J. McKell. In the concluding days of 1942 Premier McKell made a strongly political appointment. Although there were others better versed in industrial law, especially Maurice Cantor who was already an Industrial commission

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southern tablelands of New South Wales, at the time of the marriage she was a girl from Bankstown, where she worked as a shorthand writer, and almost archetypal form of female occupation in Ray Fitzpatrick's circle.

Trotting was another interest Stan Taylor shared with Fitzpatrick. Both men were strong supporters of Harold Park's transition to night racing in 1949. Taylor told Ray Whitrod, the Director of the CIS who had recently transferred from ASIO, I have accompanied him to trotting meeting and often he has been approached by men and I have seen him give them money. Then there was the professional intersection - of solicitor and barrister to client. Either unmindful or unconcerned that he was describing and apparently endorsing an act of larceny. Taylor told CIS officers of a case whereby, at some point in the 1930s, he was defending Fitzie on a charge of stealing a scoop from a building site. Though housed in a secure police yard, the scoop's identification numbers mysteriously disappeared overnight. There was great consternation. Taylor told Whitrod, I understand that later the Scientific boys...managed to show that there had been in fact some numbers on the machine. We have often joked about that since.

Stan Taylor was not unmindful of his friends shortcomings. These included a tendency to overindulge in alcohol. As a Businessman, Taylor admitted, Fitzpatrick was ruthless and would play the game with Ned Kelly rules. Nor was Fitzpatrick equipped with great learning or intellectual erudition. This, Taylor said, was an issue when Fitzpatrick becomes involved in an argument with somebody, particularly if he is in a group of people who are superior intellectually to him. Then he is often inclined to boast of the people in important positions who will use their influence for him and he is often most rash in this and mentions

names like McKell and quite often my own. That said, Taylor admitted frankly, I hold him in very high regard. I consider he stands head and shoulder above a lot of other men.

Perhaps because he held the commendable belief that his exalted public office should not distance him from his friends of yesteryear, Stan Taylor often sought out Ray Fitzpatrick's company. Once a year the judge and the Bankstown contractor went on a country trip in one of Fitzpatrick's trucks, duck shooting and collecting three or four tons of sheep manure. Taylor and his family used a flat in Cronulla belonging to Lucy Fitzpatrick with sufficient regularity that its telephone was registered in Taylor's name, along with his main residence at Lindfield, a leafy North Shore Suburb. Taylor gave Ray Fitzpatrick a thirty-foot ocean-going fishing boat on which Fitzpatrick entertained his business colleagues and, on at least one occasion, the Premier of New South Wales. He even had his car serviced at Fitzpatrick's workshop in Bankstown. While this was inconvenient to his home some 40 kilometres away, on one occasion a police constable drove it there for him. Recollecting why this might have happened, Taylor told Whiterod, "If I got a puncture or a breakdown I would ask the local police to get my car for me and they would willingly do so. I am on excellent terms with the Police."

None of this sits especially well with the expectation that the behaviour of a Supreme Court judge should be above reproach. A more serious aspersion, however, reported to Taylor by Ray Whiterod, was that the judge had tried to assist Fitzpatrick in one of his court appearances. This was by transferring the case from one court to another to delay the hearing. Nor did Taylor deny this out of hand. He did not remember

66/ 9/9/ 9 u/ Lucy/ being asked to do this, but, displaying impressive candour, he told Whiterod, If I had to, I probably would have tried. h o l e y

Ironically it seems, that on the one occasion the Fitzpatrick family did treat most directly on his judicial turf, Taylor was unable to assist. This was in December ~~nineteen-fiftyfour~~ 1954/ during Jack Fitzpatrick's appeal before the Industrial Commission against his dismissal from Bankstown Council. The full bench that rejected the appeals consisted of Justices Cantor, De Baun and Cook. It would be surprising if Stan Taylor did not attempt to sway his brother justices' view of the case. He must surely have winced with displeasure at both the result and when his holiday apartment at Cronella was mentioned in court. It also transpired that a refrigerator from Jack Fitzpatrick's Jay Jay's electrical store, and subject therefore to the rather elastic pricing policy implemented by that company, had ended up in one or more of the Cronulla flats owned by ~~Lucie~~ Fitzpatrick. caps / caps

66 9 1.2 Not only did Judge Taylor experience some discomfort when this matter was canvassed in the newspapers, to further lurid headlines in 1955 he also appeared before the Royal Commission into Espionage. Among the documents that the Soviet defector Vladimir Petrov presented to ASIO in 1953 and subsequently tabled at the Royal Commission, was a favorable reference to the judge, suggesting that he was highly regarded by a Soviet agent in Australia and had assisted the Communist Party. Though he was treated with Kid gloves by the commissioners and ASIO's solicitor, Victor Windeyer, who approached Taylor in advance and helpfully sought advice as to how this matter is to be handled, appearing before the Commission on its ninety-first day of proceedings. 9/ 9/ 9/ 9/ 9/

take back.] must have been a deeply humiliating experience for a Supreme Court judge.