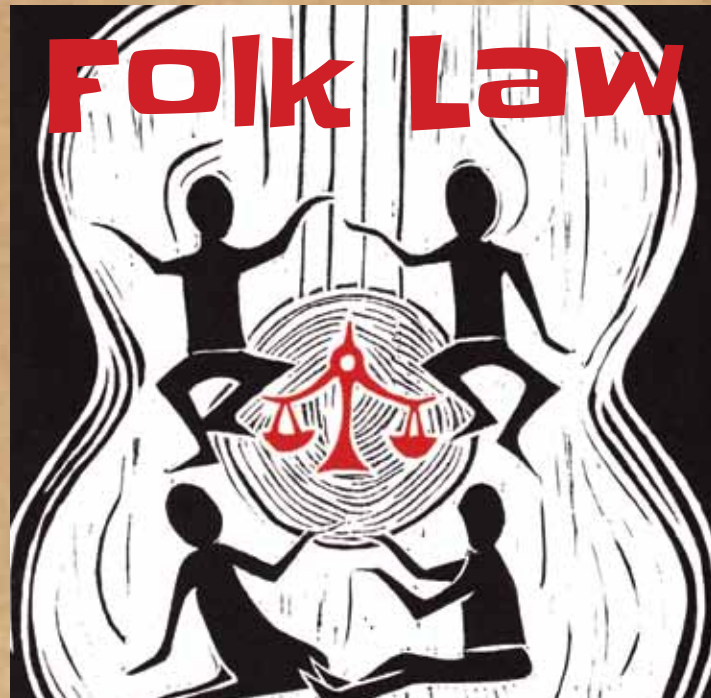


Folk Law SONGBOOK

SING & LEARN LAW





Folk Law CD song list

STORY of LAW

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|----------|
| 1. All Together | 3:28 | Funk Rap |
| 2. Making Law | 3:37 | Reggae |
| 3. Law Rules | 3:22 | Blues |

DISPUTES

- | | | |
|---------------|------|------|
| 4. Soul Shoes | 3:32 | Soul |
|---------------|------|------|

RENTING

- | | | |
|-------------|------|--------|
| 5. Landlord | 3:15 | Gospel |
|-------------|------|--------|

SHOPPING

- | | | |
|--------------------|------|------------|
| 6. Consumer Rights | 3:57 | Klezmer |
| 7. Buyer Beware | 3:12 | Reggae Rap |
| 8. Money Dreams | 3:15 | Country |

DRIVING

- | | | |
|------------------|------|-------------|
| 9. Car Cha Cha | 3:02 | Cha Cha Cha |
| 10. Drive Safely | 3:38 | Ska |

SAFETY and BULLYING

- | | | |
|---------------|------|---------|
| 11. Take Care | 2:28 | Calypso |
|---------------|------|---------|

COPS, CRIME, COURTS

- | | | |
|------------------|------|-----|
| 12. Beat the Rap | 3:10 | Rap |
|------------------|------|-----|

FAMILY

- | | | |
|------------|------|------------|
| 13. Storms | 4:13 | Pop Ballad |
|------------|------|------------|

WORK

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|
| 14. Work Rights | 3:10 | Soul |
|-----------------|------|------|

SOCIAL SECURITY

- | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|
| 15. Glass Half Full | 5:13 | Folk |
|---------------------|------|------|

CITIZENS

- | | | |
|-------------|------|------|
| 16. Citizen | 2:30 | Rock |
|-------------|------|------|

HUMAN RIGHTS

- | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|
| 17. Discrimination | 1:25 | Jazz |
| 18. Stand Together | 4:26 | Folk |



RAILS
REFUGEE & IMMIGRATION
LEGAL SERVICE INC

www.rails.org.au

Written by Robert Lachowicz

Cover image Ingrid Burkett
Book Design Legal Aid Queensland

Produced by Refugee and Immigration Legal Service (RAILS).

Thanks to our sponsors, Legal Aid Queensland and Knode Pty Ltd. Thanks also to the musicians and TAFE Queensland English Language and Literacy Services (TELLS) for their support with the CD.

A catalogue record for this book is available from the National Library of Australia.

Contact

Email education@rails.org.au or visit www.rails.org.au/education

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WHAT'S IN THE SONGBOOK

The Songbook contains lyrics and chord charts for all the songs on the "Folk Law" CD.

These are original songs about the legal system in Australia and cover laws about shopping, renting, debts, buying cars, driving, resolving disputes, police, courts, family violence, bullying, work rights, discrimination, citizenship and human rights.

The songs come from real cases and community legal education workshops held by the Refugee and Immigration Legal Service (RAILS) over many years.

Music videos of five of the songs have been made and are available at www.rails.org.au

Learn Law

The songs give practical information about law and values, legal rights and responsibilities, ways to prevent legal problems and where to get help.

The Songbook contains general information only. Legal advice should be obtained about any specific legal problem. A list of key contacts is included at the back.

Learn about Music

The Songbook gives basic information about music such as scales, chords, harmony and music notation.

Learn to Play the Songs

The songs are written for ukulele and guitar. Simple chords are used to make them easy to play and to reach as many people as possible. The songs can also be rapped or read as poems – the messages still get across.

Listening to the songs on the 'Folk Law' CD will help you learn to play them.

Learn Popular Music Styles

The 'Folk Law' songs are written in a range of popular music styles – reggae, rap, rock, folk, funk, soul, ska, cha cha cha, blues, country, calypso, klezmer, gospel and jazz. The Songbook gives an overview of these genres.

Benefits of Music

Playing and singing music promotes self-expression, language learning and memory. It improves our concentration, motor skills and well being. Music is at the heart of all cultures. It is a means of passing on stories and information. Music nourishes the soul. It allows us to share and helps us unite.



'Folk Law' CD and music
videos available from
www.rails.org.au/education

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LAW STORY

The first law of this land is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander law. While there are many different Indigenous communities, at the heart of their laws is a deep sacred bond to the land. The British arrived here in 1788 and planted their law in the homelands of the first peoples, without their consent. A Constitution was made in 1901 setting out how government and the law works.

Australia is now a modern democracy in a global economy. In a democracy people can speak out and protest peacefully about the law. This is best done by organising in groups and sending out a strong consistent message.

Laws should be fair and 'justice should be done and be seen to be done'. The 'rule of law' says everyone must follow the law and no-one is above the law. Everyone should be 'equal before the law' and have a right to a 'fair hearing' before an independent court or tribunal, with a fair process to find out what happened. Individual differences should be taken into account to make sure everyone gets a fair hearing and outcome.

Free legal advice is available from Legal Aid, Community Legal Centres, or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services. Many private law firms give 'pro bono' free legal help.

ALL TOGETHER

ROB LACHOWICZ
(ARRANGERS CHRIS ANDERSON, DAVE CRANE)

V1 ^{E7} First law of this land is Aboriginal law. ^D For 50,000 years maybe many many more. ^{E7}

CHORUS ^{E7} Earth, the people, the life giving sun. ^D All together. ^{E7} All living things are one. ^{C D E7}

V2 ^{E7} Then Captain Cook took a look at this sacred South land. ^D Put a flag in the sand
^{E7} at Possession Island.

^{E7} A few years later a fleet of tall ships sailed into Sydney with a mob of convicts.

^{E7} 26 January 1788, birth of white Australia. ^D Too right mate! ^{E7}

^{E7} Britain planted their law, Arthur Phillip Governor. ^D Created a colony.

^{E7} Ignored the tribal law. ^{C D E7}

V3 ^{E7} Settlers came, from Britain and Ireland. ^D Took away first peoples' homeland. ^{E7}

^{E7} Brought new animals, farmed the land, their law and culture reshaped the 'Great South Land'. ^D ^{E7}

^{E7} In 1851 gold rush begun, bringing people from different nations. ^D ^{E7}

RAP *Eureka rebellion: In 1854 goldminers fought the law. They called out against the harsh licence fee and called out for democracy.*



LAW RULES

ROB LACHOWICZ

V1

C
Hey there people here's a story about the law.
C
It should be fair to all whether you're rich or poor.
F
Politicians, police and people on the street,
C
should be punished by the law if you're violent or you cheat.
G
Yeah 'Rule of law' says there's 'one law for all'.
C
Law should protect you whether you're rich or poor. Yeah

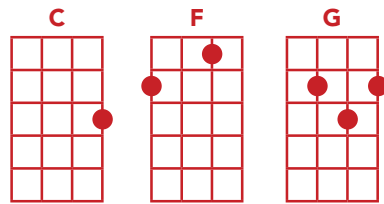
CHORUS

C
What's the law? Let's talk about the law.
F C
Rule of law. All must follow the law.
G F
Law should protect you, process must be fair.
C C
Justice must be seen to be done everywhere.

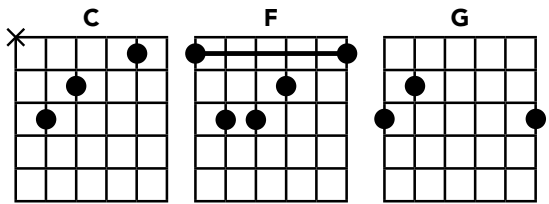
V2

C
Judges and the police must earn our respect
C
and if they truly get it wrong appeal, complain, object.
F
Fair process means we're all judged equally
C
with our differences treated individually.
G
Politicians make the laws and if they seem unfair
C
try to change them peacefully, protest everywhere
C
about that law. Protest about the law
F C
Before the law, We should all be equal that's for sure.
G F
Judge everybody equally
C
but also individually.

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



INSTRU.

CCCC – FFCC – GF – CC

V3

C
 Law's not perfect sometimes the bad guy gets away
 C
 or you can't afford a lawyer to help you have your say
 F
 in court or a transaction to help to make things fair
 C
 at home and work and play in life, the law is everywhere
 G C
 Not always perfect, but it can help to make things fair

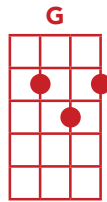
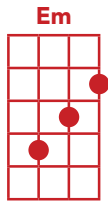
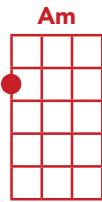
CHORUS

C
 What's the law? Let's talk about the law.
 F C
 Rich or poor, should all have access to the law.
 G F C
 Legal Aid can help you. Community Legal Centres too. (x3)

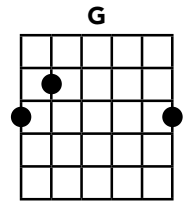
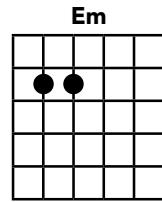
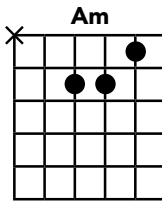
MAKING LAW

ROB LACHOWICZ, ROB WHEELER

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



V1

Am Em
Australia, who's your Head of State? King or Queen of England, listen closely mate:
Am Em
We're a Constitutional monarchy with parliamentary democracy.
Am Em
A Constitution rules over us all since 1901, stands proud and tall.
Am Em
We can only change the Constitution by a double majority referendum.

CHORUS

Am
If you want a change: Organise. Dialogue. Hear all sides.
Am G
Start talking to your representative, your elected representative. (x2)

V2

Am Em
Citizens choose the government by voting local members into Parliament.
Am Em
Electoral Commission makes sure no-one cheats. The government's the party with the most seats.
Am Em
There's separation of power of the legislative, that's the Parliament, from the executive,
Am Em
that's the Governor and Ministers who action the laws while Judges interpret and apply that law.

CHORUS

Chorus

V3

Am Em
National, State and Territory Governments. Each have their own Parliaments
Am Em
with Ministers, Members and Senators. Local government has Mayors and Councillors.
Am Em
Members of Parliament propose new laws called Bills, which they debate on the floors
Am Em
of each House of Parliament and it becomes law, once it's signed by a Governor.

CHORUS

Chorus + Keep talking to your representative, your elected representative (repeat)



The background features a large, faint silhouette of a person on the left and another on the right, both appearing to be in a mediation or listening posture. In the center, two smaller black silhouettes of people are sitting on the floor, facing each other and gesturing as if in conversation. The overall background is a textured, light brown color.

RESOLVING DISPUTES

To solve disputes it's best to try to talk it out together. We need to be clear about our own needs, but to think about the other person and ways to also be fair to their interests. Keep an open mind and look for options that may benefit both sides. Know your legal rights.

Anger is natural, but can lead to violence. Know how your body reacts when in anger and catch it early before it gets out of control. Take deep breaths. Walk away. Think about why you're angry and if the situation can be changed in a way that respects yourself and the other party. Talk to trusted others. If you are a violent person, admit it to yourself and seek help.

There are free mediation services for many types of disputes. Mediation is quicker, cheaper and easier than legal action through a court. Mediators are trained to help keep the discussion going so the parties can find their own solutions. Mediators must not take sides in the dispute.

LEGAL HELP

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid operates across Australia providing legal services to the most disadvantaged people. It provides representation, advice and information across many areas of law, and specializes in family, criminal and civil law. Legal Aid also delivers legal services in partnership with private lawyers through grants of legal aid. Legal aid is key to providing justice and equality before the law.



QLD	www.legalaid.qld.gov.au	NT	www.ntlac.nt.gov.au
NSW	www.legalaid.nsw.gov.au	SA	www.lsc.sa.gov.au
VIC	www.legalaid.vic.gov.au	WA	www.legalaid.wa.gov.au
TAS	www.legalaid.tas.gov.au		

COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRES

Community Legal Centres (CLCs) are independent not-for-profit community organisations that provide legal and related services to the public, focusing on disadvantaged people.



PRO BONO

Pro bono help is when lawyers provide their legal services on a free or significantly reduced fee basis. It covers providing legal advice and representation as well as law reform and community education work. Many private law firms provide significant pro bono assistance. 'Pro bono' comes from the Latin phrase "pro bono publico" which means 'for the public good'.



ABORIGINAL LEGAL SERVICES

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal services around Australia are community organisations giving professional and culturally competent legal advice, information and court representation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.



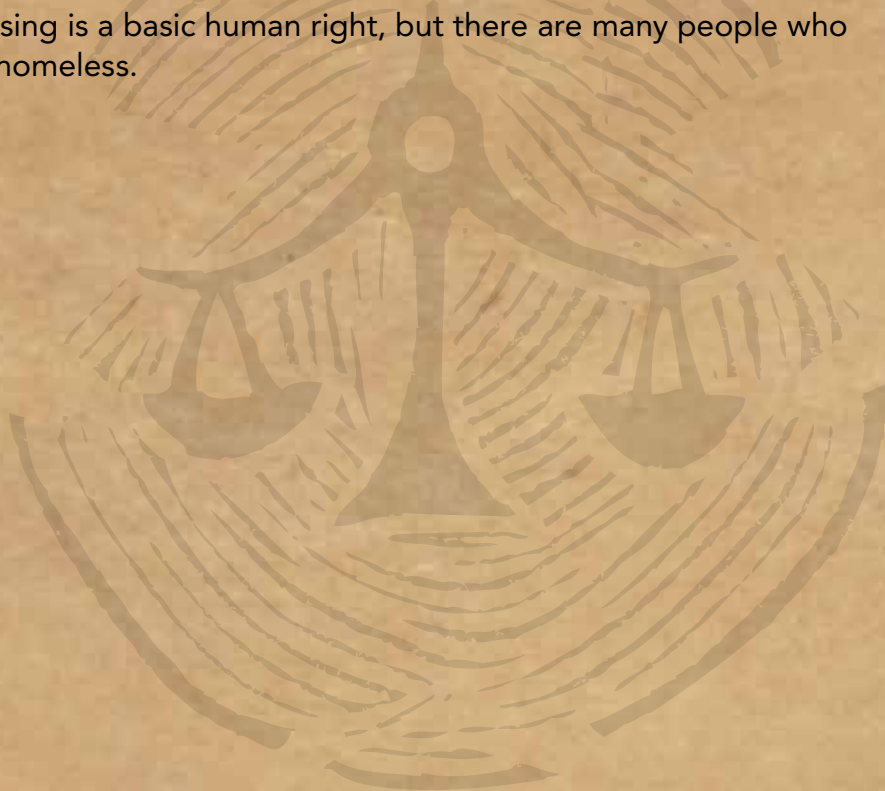


RENTING

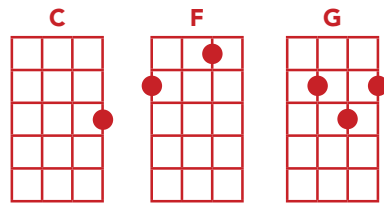
Landlords must provide and maintain a place that is safe, secure and fit to live in. They must give receipts for rent and bond.

Tenants must pay rent on time, keep the place clean and not damage the property. The laws depend on the type of accommodation. Tenants' Advice Services can give help.

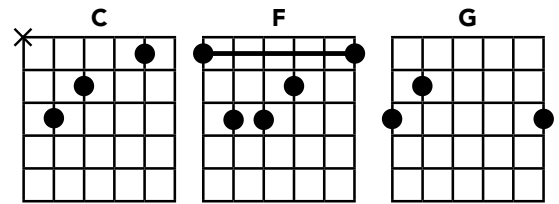
Housing is a basic human right, but there are many people who are homeless.



Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



V4

C
Renters must also follow the law.
C G
Pay your rent on time and pay for damage caused
C F
by you or your guests, and clean up your mess.
C G C
Tenants must follow the law.

CHORUS

C F C G
Follow the law, be treated fair, follow the law yeah.
C F C G C
Follow the law and be treated fair, follow the law of this ...

V5

C
Land-lord must follow the law,
C G
and proper legal process if they want to throw you out the door.
C F
We all have a right to a home, no-one needs to be alone.
C G C
No one deserves to be homeless.

CHORUS

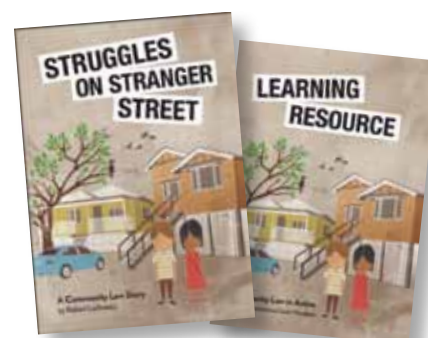
C F C G C
Homeless. Homeless. No-one deserves to be homeless.
C F
Homeless. Going to find a home. Not homeless. Going to make a home.
C G
Make a home in this land.
C F C G C
Got to be, treated fair. Treated fair. Treated fair in this land.
C F C G
Find a home. Make a home. Find a home in this land.
C F C G F C
Got to be treated fair. Treated fair. Treat me fair in this land.

RESOURCES

COMMUNITY LAW KIT

Reader, CD, Law Book and Learning Resource exploring practical approaches to everyday legal problems through drama, music and story. Covers legal issues and life skills that every student and new migrant needs to live successfully as an independent adult in our community. Applicable nationally.

Contact TAFE Queensland English Language and Literacy Services (TELLS): tellspublications@tafe.qld.edu.au



WHAT'S THE LAW?

Australian Law for New Arrivals

DVD of 10 simple stories in basic English dealing with common legal issues facing recently arrived migrants and refugees. Applicable nationally.

Contact Legal Aid Queensland's Community Legal Education team: communitylegaled@legalaid.qld.gov.au



FAMILY PEACE

Language Teaching resource covering family laws in Australia.

Contact Refugee and Immigration Legal Service (RAILS): education@rails.org.au



BEAT THE RAP

DVD of music and legal information about rights and rules when teenage crushes, alcohol, family rules and violence clash.

Contact Refugee and Immigration Legal Service (RAILS): education@rails.org.au





SHOPPING

Products you buy must be safe, strong and match up with what the seller says. Businesses must be honest and provide services with proper care and skill, within a reasonable time.

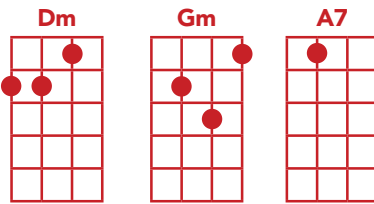
'Buyer beware'. Know what a contract says before you sign or click 'I accept'. Only a few types of contracts have 'cooling off' periods.

Credit law says lenders must give you clear information, make sure you can afford the loan and give you a chance to change repayment terms if you have problems paying. Debt collectors must not harass you. There are Financial Counseling Services which give free advice

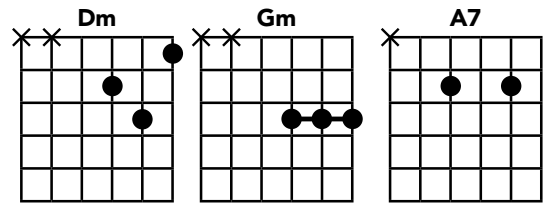
CONSUMER RIGHTS

ROB LACHOWICZ

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



INTRO.

Dm Dm Gm Gm Dm Dm A7 Dm Dm

V1

Dm Gm
Business must use good care and skill.
Dm A7 Dm
Be honest and provide you with what they say they will.
Dm Gm
Provide service in a reasonable time,
Dm A7 Dm
and if they don't do all of this, then don't you pay the bill.

CHORUS

Gm Dm Gm A7 Dm
Know about consumer law. Don't sign on the line unless you're sure.
Gm Dm Gm A7 Dm
Sharks can bite you, dodgy dealers sting. Call Consumer Affairs / Fair Trading.

INSTRU.

Dm - Dm - Gm - Gm Dm - Dm - A7 - Dm - Dm

V2

Dm Gm
Business must give a guarantee,
Dm A7 Dm
that goods must be safe and durable and free from defects you can't see.
Dm Gm
If the goods break or don't do what they're meant to do,
Dm A7 Dm
get them repaired, replaced or get a refund, consumer law protects you.
Dm Gm
But if you caused the fault yourself or knew of it when you bought,
Dm Dm A7 Dm
you can't take it back, the laws white and black, buyer beware what you bought.

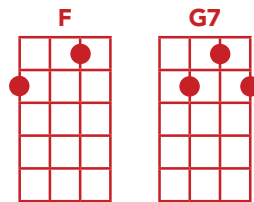
CHORUS

Gm Dm Gm A7 Dm
Know about consumer law. Don't sign on-line unless you're sure.
Gm Dm Gm A7 Dm
Sharks can bite you, dodgy dealers sting. Call Consumer Protection / Fair Trading.
Gm Dm Gm A7 Dm
Sharks can bite you, dodgy dealers sting. Call Consumer Affairs / Fair Trading.

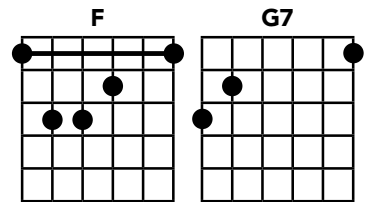
BUYER BEWARE

ROB LACHOWICZ, ROB WHEELER

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



V1

G7

If someone's selling something and they're knocking at your door...

F

Play it cool. Consumer law says:

G7

F

You don't have to buy from a door-to-door, Don't sign on the line unless you're sure.

G7

F

You don't have to buy from a door to door. Politely say 'no', tell them to go.

G7

F

Look the seller fella in the eye. Tell the seller 'Bye bye'.

CHORUS

G7

F

If they say 'Buy!' You say 'Bye bye' (x 3)

V2

G7

F

Put a 'Do not knock' sticker on your front door. They get the message quicker, it's the law.

G7

F

You don't have to buy from a door-to-door. Don't sign on the line unless you're sure.

INSTRU.

G7 - F - G7 - F

RAP

G7

'Buyer Beware' please take care.

There's a cooling off period to keep things fair.

And when something's bought or sold,

Remember that all that glitters is not gold,

And money doesn't grow on trees,

So check interest rate, budget and fees.

Look before you leap. Don't get in too deep.

But if you're scammed by something shining, remember:

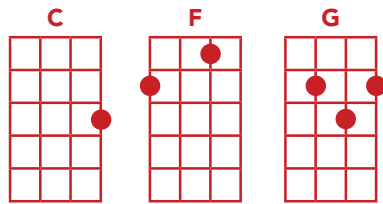
Every cloud has a silver lining.

G7

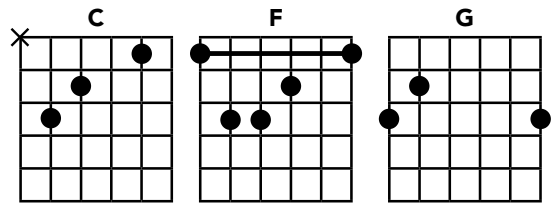
F

Every cloud has a silver lining (x 3)

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



V3

C F
Save, save, save, as much money as you can.
C G
Shop around for best price, make a savings plan.
C F
When you take out credit, remember it's a loan,
G C
add on interest, you bet your debt has grown.

V4

C F
If things crash... and you can't pay back a loan
C G
call a financial counsellor, pick up the phone.
C F
1800 007 007,
G C
beat the budget blues, end up in budget heaven.

INSTRU.

C - F - C - G - C - F - G - G - C - C

REPEAT

Chorus 1 and 2

V5

C F
Don't need much money to find happiness.
G C
And when you got a little extra, be generous.

FOLK LAW VIDEOS

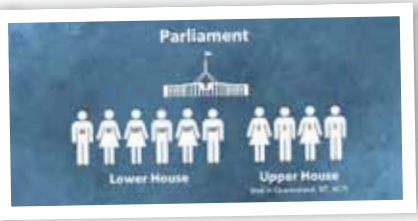
ALL TOGETHER



BEAT THE RAP



MAKING LAW



STORMS



STAND TOGETHER



Visit www.rails.org.au/education to watch these videos and view other legal education resources.



DRIVING

Driving a vehicle unregistered, or while unlicensed, can bring heavy fines and loss of licence. It is unlawful to refuse a police random test for alcohol and drugs.

If in a crash, ensure safety first. Exchange details with the other driver and call police if there's injury or serious property damage. Take notes and photos. Insurers suggest you don't admit fault at the crash scene. It is wise to at least get 'third party property insurance'. It costs less than full insurance and can cover the damage you caused to another vehicle.

Before buying a used car make sure it's registered, roadworthy and fully owned by the seller. Get an independent mechanic to check it. If you agree special terms, have them written into the contract. Check the warranty carefully.

If you have problems with a car dealer or mechanic, try to first sort it out directly with them. If that doesn't work you could try Fair Trading/ Consumer Affairs, a Motor Traders Association, mediation, or lastly a civil tribunal or a court. Get legal advice early.

CAR CHA CHA

ROB LACHOWICZ

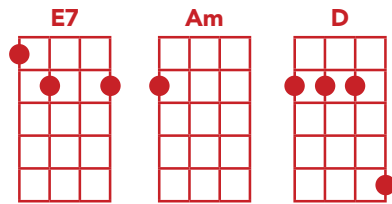
V1 E7 Am E7 Am
When you buy a car cha cha cha. Beware the 'blah, blah, blah'.
 E7 Am E7 Am
Shop around. Don't panic. Get an independent mechanic
 E7 Am E7 Am
to check for faults you may not see, until the end of the warranty
 E7 Am E7 A7
on the car cha cha cha. Cool car Ooh La La

CHORUS E7 Am E7 Am
Bup Ba Da da Cha cha cha Buyer beware of the blah, blah, blah

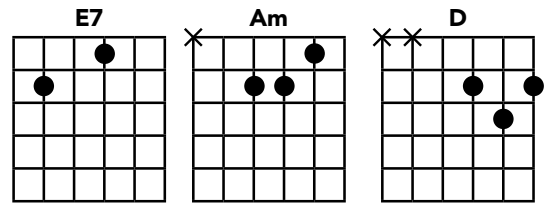
V2 E7 Am E7 Am
When I buy my car cha cha cha, My cool car, Ooh La La.
 E7 Am E7 Am
I'll check the property security register, to make sure no money's owing on the car.
 E7 Am
And won't let no wheeler dealer steal my hard earned cash.
 E7 Am
I'll buy insurance in case I have a crash
 E7 Am E7 Am
in my car cha cha cha. Won't crash my car Ooh La La

CHORUS E7 Am E7 Am
Bup Badada Bup Ba Bup Ba Dadada Bup
 E7 Am E7 Am
Bup badadada Bup Ba Bup badadadada Bup

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



V3

Now I've got a car Ha Ha Ha. I own a cool car Ooh La La.

When I put my car in for repair, I'll get 2 quotes to make sure the price is fair,

and tell them "Only do repairs I authorize". I'll check their invoice carefully.

I'll be consumer-wise

about my Car cha cha cha. My cool car Ooh la la

CHORUS

D Am D Am
Buyer Beware Buyer take care
 D Am E7
Buyer Beware Take care ... Cha cha cha.

V4

Mechanics must use good care and skill, so make sure all the work is done before you pay the bill.

Put complaints in writing to help resolve the fighting

and if it's not sorted call a Community Legal Centre who give legal advice for free
 about your Car cha cha cha

CHORUS

D Am D Am
Buyer Beware Buyer take care
 D Am E7
Buyer Beware Take care... care... care Cha cha cha.

DRIVE SAFELY

ROB LACHOWICZ, CHRISTOPHER AMBROSE

INTRO C E7 Am F
Bup Ba-dada Bup Ba Bup Ba-dada-dada Bup Bup Ba
Bup Ba-dada Bup Bup Ba Bup Bada-dada-dada Bup Bup Ba

V1 C E7
Check hand break, mirrors, check all seatbelts on
Am F
Check fuel level, turn ignition
C E7
In the right gear, foot on the clutch
Am F
Accelerate slowly, not too much
C E7
Eyes on the road, awareness all around
Am F
Follow the road signs wherever you're bound

CHORUS C E7 Am F
Learning to drive safely x2

V2 C E7
Instructor says turn left here
Am F
Look all around see if our way's clear
C E7
Indicator on, slow ... down
Am F
Turn steering wheel, left hand down
C E7
In a lower gear, foot off the clutch
Am F
Ease off slowly, just enough

CHORUS C E7 Am F
Learnt to drive safely x2

C E7 Am F
Bup Ba-dada Bup Ba Bup Ba-dada-dada Bup Bup Ba
Bup Ba-dada Bup Bup Ba Bup Bada-dada-dada Bup Bup Ba

SUPPORT SERVICES

BULLYING. NO WAY!

A website to assist students, parents and teachers to make informed responses to bullying and harassment in the school environment

www.bullyingnoway.gov.au



Free, private and confidential, phone and online counselling service for young people aged between 5 and 25.

www.kidshelp.com.au

Phone: 1800 55 1800



National Youth Mental Health Foundation providing information and services for young people going through a tough time

www.headspace.org.au



Free information and support to help address depression, anxiety and related mental health issues.

www.beyondblue.org.au

Phone: 1300 22 46 36



24/7 crisis support and suicide prevention services.

www.lifeline.org.au

Phone: 13 11 14



BULLYING

If you're being bullied don't ignore it. Write down what happens. Talk to people you trust. There are trained people who can help. If you feel safe, talk to the bully about the behaviour.

Speak out against bullying if you see it happening.

The law says everyone should be given safe work and education environments. Bullying complaints must be properly checked out by managers and processes must be put in place to stop bullying.

Being bullied because of your age, gender, disability, religion or sexual preference could be unlawful discrimination.

Violence is against the law. If someone attacks you, the law says you can use force to defend yourself. But you can't use more force than is being used against you.



COPS, CRIME COURTS

If police question you, be calm and polite. Apart from giving your name, age and address, you generally have a 'right to silence' and can ask for a lawyer before you say more. If you do speak, be truthful.

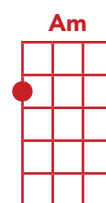
Police have a hard job, but you have the right to make a complaint if they don't treat you fairly and with respect. Write down exactly what happened, as soon as you can. Keep any evidence. Get legal advice.

Everyone is 'innocent until proven guilty'. This means the State must prove to a court 'beyond reasonable doubt' that you broke a criminal law before a penalty can be given. Criminal Courts usually have Legal Aid 'Duty Lawyers' available to give free advice about criminal charges.

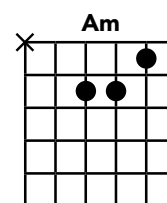
BEAT THE RAP

ROB LACHOWICZ, DAVE CRANE

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



Play as a rap or funk groove based around an A minor chord.

V1 When you deal with authority
you have a right to be treated
with dignity.
Play it cool, know the rules
remember we are free.
Innocent unless proved guilty.
Innocent unless proved guilty.

V2 Police have the right and duty
to protect the community.
and enforce all law equally.
and only use force reasonably.
And only use force reasonably.

CHORUS *Can you beat the rap rap,
beat beat.
Beat beat beat the rap rap
beat beat. Can ya?*

V3 You have a responsibility
to prove your identity.
Give police your name
and address.
and don't resist arrest.
And don't resist arrest.

V4 You have a right to silence ...
And to be treated without violence.
If you are charged with a
criminal offence.
got a right to see a lawyer to act
in your defence.
Right to see a lawyer to act
in your defence.

CHORUS *Chorus*

V5 You have a right to tell your
story in the courts of this land,
with an interpreter if you
can't understand,
and the court must have
sufficient evidence.
to prove you guilty of the offence.

V6 We all must face the legal
consequence.
if found guilty of a criminal offence.
Ignorance of the law is no excuse.
You can act in self-defence but
don't get loose.

CHORUS *Chorus*

V7 If authorities show you no respect
you have a right to complain.
You can object.
Expect to be treated with respect
(repeat).





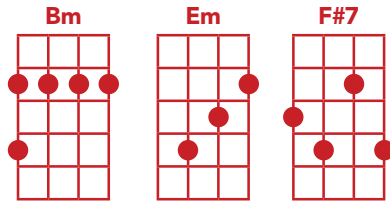
FAMILY

Family or domestic violence happens in all communities across all groups. It is not just physical abuse, but also things like threats, damaging property and very controlling behaviour.

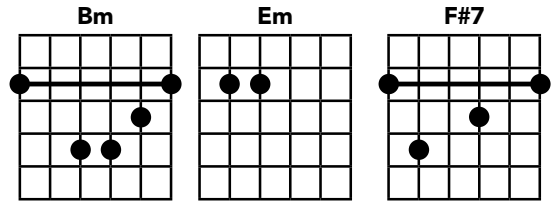
Police must help when there is family violence, and court orders can be applied for. There are confidential domestic violence services and Legal Aid that can help people in danger from family violence.

Violence is very largely by men against women. All communities need to build a culture which strongly respects equality between women and men and which rejects violence.

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



V3

Bm

You're now part of the ocean, your ashes are spread and scattered in the watery, grave of the dead.

Em

Bm

F#7

While I sit here in jail, knowing I should have treated you as equal, but I was no good.

CHORUS

Bm

Violence is violence is against the law.

Bm

It's hitting, it's punching, and it's so much more.

Em

It's threats, it's control, and intimidation.

F#7

Bm

Family violence is a crime – if only it had stopped in time

Note: If the ukulele chords are too difficult then it can be played in a different key using Am – Dm – E7.

SUPPORT SERVICES

1800RESPECT

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC
FAMILY VIOLENCE COUNSELLING SERVICE

National Sexual Assault, Family &
Domestic Violence Counselling Line.

www.1800respect.org.au

24 hour phone: 1800 RESPECT

Phone: 1800 737 732

Relationships Australia®

Relationship support services for
individuals, families and communities

www.relationships.org.au

Phone: 1300 364 277

Talk it over Mens Line AUSTRALIA

Service for men with relationship and
family concerns.

www.mensline.org.au

Phone: 1300 78 99 78

Lifeline

24/7 crisis support and suicide
prevention services.

www.lifeline.org.au

Phone: 13 11 14



National Legal Aid

Free legal help about domestic violence
and other family law matters.

QLD www.legalaid.qld.gov.au

NSW www.legalaid.nsw.gov.au

VIC www.legalaid.vic.gov.au

TAS www.legalaid.tas.gov.au

NT www.ntlac.nt.gov.au

SA www.lsc.sa.gov.au

WA www.legalaid.wa.gov.au



WORK

Workers have rights to a fair wage, a safe workplace and to decent work conditions. They have rights to choose whether to be in a union, to protection from unfair dismissal, and to protection from discrimination.

Workers must follow their employer's reasonable instructions, take care of the employer's property, be at work on time, dress appropriately and respect others in the workplace.

You should get legal advice if you have a problem that can't be resolved fairly.

WORK RIGHTS

ROB LACHOWICZ, CARL PANNUZZO

INTRO You got work. You got to work right.
So you got work rights hey hey yeah.

V1 ^{D C D C} Now what's the story? Here's a story of the law,
^{D C D C} in a factory or on the shop floor:
^{D C D C} Minimum wage based on job and age.
^{D C D C} Give a fair days work, get a fair day's pay.
^{D C D C D C D C} You got to work right. So you got work rights hey hey.
^{D C D C} You got to work right.

V2 ^{D C D C D C} Proper work conditions in accord with the award. Yeah.
^{D C D C} Safe place of work where you shouldn't get hurt,
^{D C D C} or bullied or harassed. Got a right to join a union.
^{D C D C} Can't get sacked unfairly, got a right to be heard.
^{D C D C} There's holiday and other leave – check out your rights,
^{D C D C D C} roll up your sleeve and get to work.
^{D C D C D} You got to work right hey hey.
^{D C D C} You got to work right.
^{D C D C D C} Proper work conditions in accord with the award.



SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security is a safety net for people in need.

If you receive benefits you must advise of relevant changes in your circumstances. Centrelink checks information with the Tax Office, immigration, other government departments and employers.

You have a right to ask Centrelink to reconsider decisions made about your case. You may be able to appeal further to a Tribunal. You can get free legal advice from Welfare Rights Centres.

GLASS HALF FULL

ROB LACHOWICZ

(ARRANGERS: ROBBIE JAMES, BRIAN PROCOPIS)

This song on the CD has been recorded in a difficult key. These chords below are easier.

INTRO

C Am C Am C Am C Am
Ahh oom oom Oh wea oh

V1

C Am C Am
Glass half full, bowl's half empty
C Am C Am Dm7 C Am C
sitting at the table, wishing I was able to provide, for my sister and me.
Am Dm7 G C Am C Am
Am I able to provide for my family?
C Am C Am
Got no job, I never had. Will I be
C Am C Am Dm7 C Am C
following the footsteps of my Dad? He's on social security.
Am Dm7 G C Am C Am
Like my Daddy he's on social security.

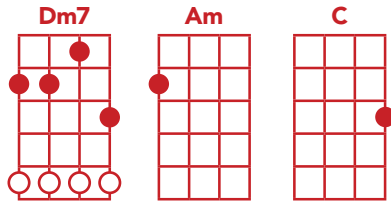
CHORUS

Dm7 Am
Nation's got maturity and strong community when it
Dm7 G
shares its wealth more equally. Social security
C Am C Am C Am C Am
Ahh oom oom Oh wea oh

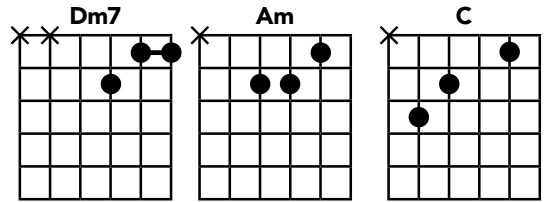
V2

C Am C Am
Some find it hard to walk, hard to talk,
C Am C Am Dm7
can't hear can't see but don't want sympathy, just want to be part of the
C Am C Am
community.
C Am C Am
Glass half full means it's not empty.
C Am C Am Dm7 C Am C
Don't have too much but I've got plenty of hope, inside of me.
Dm7 G C Am C
I've got plenty of hope inside of me.

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



V3

C Am C Am
Sitting at the table with my billy tea

C Am C Am
Wondering about my ability

Dm7 C Am C
to provide, for my sister and me.

CHORUS

Am Dm7 G C Am C
Will I always be on social security?

Dm7 Am
Safety net for community. Doesn't need to be dependency.

Dm7
Paid by our taxes should make us proud

G
To help us up when we're down and out.

G C
A hand up not a hand out. Ahh ooh...

C Am C Am
Ahh oom oom Oh wea oh

C Am
I'm only 10 years old and my mummy just died
C Am C Am Dm7 C Am C
Daddy's got no job but says we can survive with social security
Am Dm7 G C Am C
It gives us a chance to seek out opportunity

Dm7 Am
Nation's got maturity, and real community,

Dm7
When it shares its wealth more equally.

Dm7
Shares its wealth more equally

Dm7 G
More equally

C Am C Am
Ahh oom oom Oh wea oh





CITIZENS

You become a citizen automatically when born in Australia to an Australian citizen or permanent resident parent. If born overseas to an Australian citizen you can apply and become a citizen by descent. Some children born here to non-citizens become citizens at age 10 if they have lived most of their life in Australia.

For permanent residents to become citizens, they must apply and prove they've been lawfully in Australia for at least 4 years, are of good character and likely to maintain close connection to Australia. Most must pass a Citizenship Test.

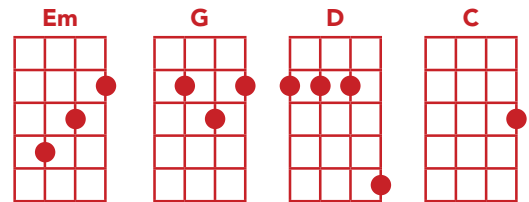
Permanent residence can be obtained through skilled, close family or humanitarian migration. Visa applications are done through the Immigration Department and many decisions can be reviewed by a Tribunal. It is wise to get legal advice from a registered migration agent.

A 'refugee' is someone who has fled their country and has a real chance of suffering serious harm for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a social group. Australia was one of the first countries to sign the international 1951 *Refugee Convention* and has a duty to carry out its obligations.

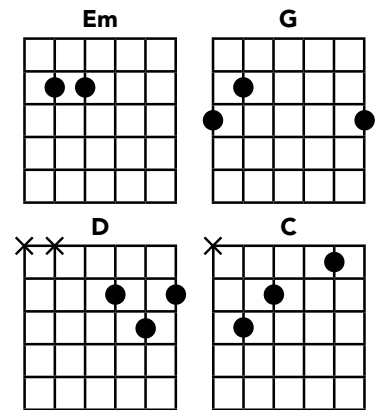
CITIZEN

ROB LACHOWICZ, DAVE CRANE

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



V1

Em
When you're an adult citizen,
G
you must help to defend the nation.
D
Vote in elections and referendum.
C
Serve on a jury if called to do.
Em
Can seek election to parliament, be a politician too.

CHORUS

Em
Citizens have rights and responsibilities x 3

V2

Em
Get a passport, come and go, whenever you please,
G
seek help from government officials overseas.
D
Apply for jobs in public service and in defence.
C
Your overseas born children are by descent,
Em
citizens with rights and responsibilities

CHORUS

Em
*Citizens have rights and responsibilities
rights and responsibilities
rights and responsibilities*

INSTRU.

Em - D - Em - D

REPEAT

Verse 1, Chorus, Verse 2, Chorus

Information to pass the Australian Citizenship Test is covered in the songs 'Citizen', 'All Together', 'Making Law' and 'Stand Together' in this Songbook and on the Folk Law CD. A Citizenship Test DVD is available from www.rails.org.au/education



HUMAN RIGHTS

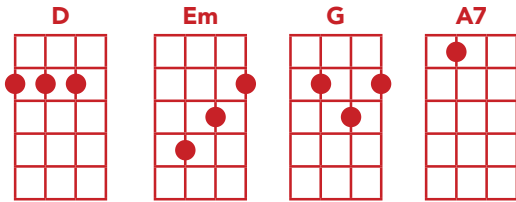
Human rights and freedoms belong to everyone. They are based on equality and respect. Some examples are the right to liberty, equality before the law, social security, education, and freedom of speech and religion.

Human rights are linked and must be balanced against our responsibilities to respect the rights of others. So freedom of speech gives you the right to say what you think, but you can't make violent threats or spread false statements that harm reputations. We are free to follow any religious belief as long as it doesn't break the law.

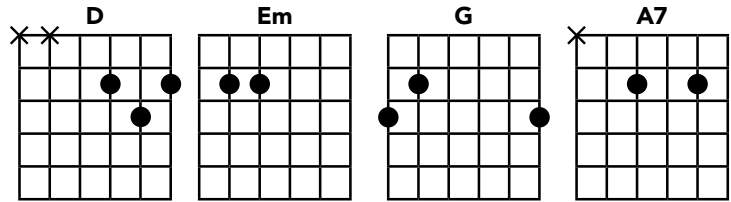
Everyone should have equal opportunities. Discrimination laws have been made to stop people being treated unfairly because of their race, ethnicity, colour, sex, sexual preference, religion, disability, age. Discrimination can be hard to prove. The national Australian Human Rights Commission and other State Commissions promote human rights and deal with discrimination complaints.

People should not be pre-judged. Everyone deserves respect and a 'fair go'.

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



V4

D A7
 Equality of opportunity, in a fair society, you can
 G D
 reach your goals, through work and ability.
 D A7
 Men and women are equal too. No violence, when we argue.
 G D
 No violence... Mmmm

CHORUS

Chorus x 2

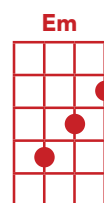
LAST LINE

"Stand together, not alone. Australia our home."

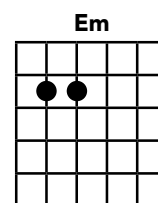
DISCRIMINATION

ROB LACHOWICZ, DAVE CRANE

Ukulele chords



Guitar chords



V1 Discrimination
 Open our eyes and our minds
 Get educated
 Educate Educate
 Educate our selves

V2 Don't judge the whole group
 by the actions of the few
 No more prejudice
 No more pre No more pre
 No more pre judging

V3 Discrimination
 Ignorance and prejudice
 We can do better.
 We can do We can do
 We can do better
 Respect regardless
 of sex, colour, culture, creed
 Human Rights for all

V4 Human Rights Human Rights
 Human Rights for all x 2

BODY PERCUSSION

This song was written for body percussion, which is clapping using different parts of your body. The rhythm of this song is based on the Japanese 'Haiku', a three-lined poem with 5, then 7 then 5 syllables. In body percussion* the body clap beats go:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Clap Right hand (RH) + Left Hand (LH)	RH + chest	LH + chest	RH + thigh	LH + thigh	Right foot stomp	Left foot stomp

The body percussion in the first verse of the song, following the syllables would go:

- 5 beats Discrimination
- 7 beats Open our eyes and our minds
- 5 beats Get educated
- 3+3 beats Educate Educate
- 5 beats Educate our selves

The other verses have the same pattern. Try it out!

** Body percussion technique from Greg Sheehan*



MUSIC BASICS

PITCH

In music, a note is a sound. A note that sounds higher or lower than another is said to have a higher or lower pitch.

MELODY

A melody is the tune of the song and is made up of notes of different pitches and rhythm. Melodies are often musical phrases which are repeated during the song.

RHYTHM AND BEAT

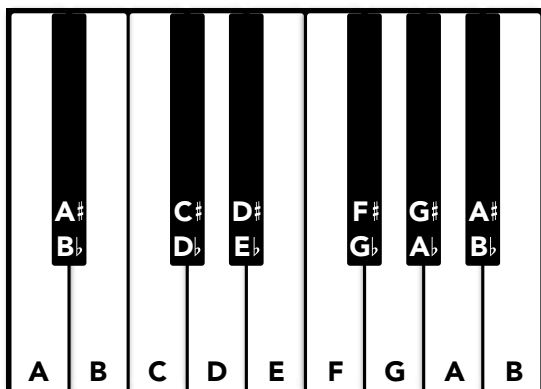
The 'beat' or pulse of a song is the steady underlying rhythm – the thing you tap your feet to. The 'rhythm' is the pattern of the beats made by the melody or music.

SCALES

Music scales are made up of different notes. The C major scale (or 'key' of C) has the notes C D E F G A B C in its scale. These are all the white keys on a piano.

Other scales have sharps (#) or flats (b). A sharp means the pitch is raised. A flat is lowering the pitch.

On a piano each note is a half tone (semitone) apart. A sharp is the black note just above the white note below it. It is 'shaper', or higher, in pitch by half a tone. A 'flat' is the black note directly below the white note. It is 'flatter', or lower, in pitch by half a tone. Where there are two white notes together on the piano, with no black note in-between (between B and C and E and F), they are still half a tone apart.



On a guitar or ukulele you sharpen or flatten the pitch by sliding your finger up or down the string to the next fret.

Different scales will have different sharps or flats. For example, a G major scale has the notes G A B C D E F# G.

HARMONY

Harmony refers to notes played together at the same time, and which sound like they 'fit'. In music there is often a movement from notes that sound tense together, towards notes that may sound more 'pleasing' to some and seem to 'fit' together. However harmony is very complex and varies between different cultural styles of music.

CHORDS

Voices singing or musical instruments playing together, create chords. A chord is a set of three or more notes played or sung together.

Major chords are made up of the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes of a scale. So in the C scale, which has the notes C D E F G A B C, a C major chord is the notes C, E, G. The F chord is F, A, C and the G chord is G, B, D.

A minor chord is where the third note is played slightly lower (flatter) in pitch. So a C minor chord would be the notes C, Eb (E flat) and G. This flattened 3rd note gives the chord a 'minor' or 'bluesy' sound.

A chord progression is a series of chord changes which shift the level of the song. In modern Western music many popular songs are based around just three chords. Chords often change on the beat and this adds to the rhythm of the song.

MUSIC STYLES OR GENRES

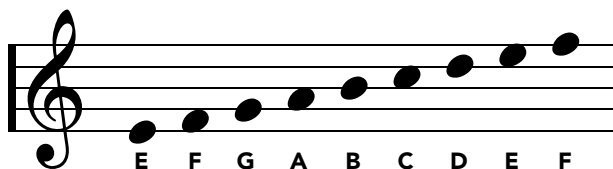
The style or genre of a song emerges from its history and the rhythm, melody and harmony of the music.

Blues music is based on what's called a 1, 4, 5 chord progression. This means the chords are based on the 1st, 4th and 5th notes of the scale and usually move in a pattern from 1 to 4 to 5.

So for a Blues in the key of C, you would look at the notes in the key (or scale) of C (C D E F G A B C) and play around the chords on the 1st, 4th and 5th notes of that scale. So you would have C as the first chord (1) and then move to the 4th chord (F chord) and then to the 5th chord (G chord). The song in the first section of this Songbook, 'Law Rules', is a 'Blues' song in the key of C.

MUSICAL NOTATION

Musical notation is the music written down. It shows whether the pitch is going up or down and how long to hold each note. The notes are on lines and spaces. The line on the bottom in the image below is the E note. The space above that is the F note, and so on.



The time signature shows the number of beats in each bar and which note is one beat. So a $\frac{3}{4}$ time means there's 3 one quarter notes in each bar. The rhythm would go one two three, one two three with the 'one' being emphasized.



The key signature shows whether notes are natural or sharps (#) or flats (b). So where the song is in the key of C (CDEFGABC) there are no sharps or flats. In the key of G the scale starts on a G and goes up G A B C D E F# G. There is an F# written on the staff lines.



The pitch of each note is indicated by where it is on the lines. Over the page is the melody line of 'Law Rules', the third song in the Songbook. Circles and stems on the lines and spaces indicate how long the note is. Squiggles and small rectangle boxes indicate rests of different length.

The chords that are to be played along with the melody are noted on the top of the staff lines. In 'Law Rules' on the next page the C chord is written at the start and that is the chord played throughout the first line of the song.

In 'Stand Together', the last song in the Songbook, the timing of the main voice melody line is more complex. Note also the chords above the lines. They are played by guitar on the Folk Law CD. The song is sung by a choir in three parts on the CD, so there would be different melody lines for the other voices. When sung together they harmonize.

Law Rules

Rob Lachowicz

C

Hey there peo - ple here's a story about the law It
 should be fair to all whe - ther you're rich or poor

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the song 'Law Rules'. It is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is on a single treble clef staff. The lyrics are: 'Hey there peo - ple here's a story about the law It should be fair to all whe - ther you're rich or poor'. A 'C' chord symbol is placed above the first measure. A triplet of eighth notes is indicated above the first three notes of the second line.

Stand Together

Rob Lachowicz

D Em7 G D

Voice Stand to - ge - ther, not a - lone mm mm

D G Em7 D

5 Vo. Stand to - ge - ther not a lone mm it's our home

D

9 Vo. Free - dom of speech of ex pre - ssion

A7

10 Vo. Free - dom of a - sso - ci - a tion Fo - llow

G D

11 Vo. a - ny re - li - gion or none at all

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the song 'Stand Together'. It is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The notation includes five vocal lines. The lyrics are: 'Stand to - ge - ther, not a - lone mm mm', 'Stand to - ge - ther not a lone mm it's our home', 'Free - dom of speech of ex pre - ssion', 'Free - dom of a - sso - ci - a tion Fo - llow', and 'a - ny re - li - gion or none at all'. Chord symbols (D, Em7, G, A7) are placed above the corresponding measures. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 11 are indicated at the start of their respective lines.



**PLAYING
GUITAR AND
UKULELE**

Ukuleles are small, cheap and easy to play. They have been called 'the peoples instrument'. Guitars usually cost more but they can also be quickly learnt with practice.

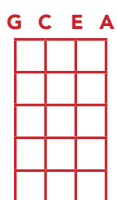
TUNING

Strings are tuned by turning the knobs to tighten (sharpen) or loosen (flatten) the strings. There are free tuners online to help you tune up.

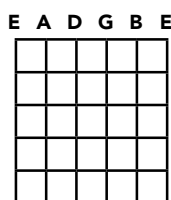
Ukuleles have 4 strings which are usually tuned to G, C, E, A. This means when the strings are strummed open (with no fingers down) then the notes G, C, E and A are being played.

The guitar has 6 strings which are tuned EADGBA.

Ukulele tuning



Guitar tuning



NOTES

To play notes on guitar or ukulele, press the tip of your finger on the string near, not on, the metal strips (frets).

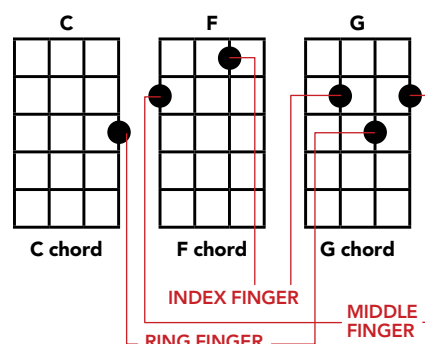
It's great practice to sing along with the note that you're playing so you get to know what the notes sound like and where they are on the fret board.

CHORDS

If you know a few simple chords you can play hundreds of songs. C, F and G chords are very common in a lot of popular music. The C major chord is made up of the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes of the C scale. So the C chord will be the C, E, G notes played together.

The C chord on a ukulele is played with the ring finger on the third fret of the 1st (A) string. All the other strings (G C E) are played open. The A string is made into a C by going up 3 frets from A to Bb to B to C. So the notes from left to right on the diagram are G C E C which are all notes of the C major chord.

The C chord is C, E, G. The F chord is F, A, C, and the G chord is G, B, D. Their shapes on the ukulele and guitar are shown in the diagrams.



STRUMMING AND TIMING

Strumming can be done: with a plastic pick; or by using your thumb or index finger for the down and up strokes, or by using your second and third fingers (middle and ring) on the downstroke and thumb on the up strokes. It's important to keep a loose relaxed strumming hand and keep your back straight.

Timing in music is critical. To practice, try counting 1, 2, 3, 4 while strumming down strokes on your guitar or ukulele. A 4 count is very common in a lot of popular music. After a while try 1and2and3and4and - with the 'and' being the up stroke. Start slowly and gradually speed up. To help keep timing you can use a metronome. There are free ones online.

IMPROVISE

To improvise means to make something up as you go along. In music it is sometimes called 'jamming'. To improvise, you play along with a song and make it up so it fits in, but is something new. We usually improvise by using the notes of the 'key', which is similar to the scale. For example, for a song in the key of C we would use the notes of the C scale (C D E F G A B) to improvise.

'Jam' along on the ukulele or guitar with some of the Folk Law songs on the CD. Make up your own songs.



**MUSIC
STYLES**

The style, or genre, of a song emerges from its history and the rhythm, melody and harmony of the music. The songs in the Folk Law CD and Songbook cover a range of popular musical styles. Sometimes there is a mix of styles. Defining the style of a song can be difficult.

BLUES (*Law Rules*)

Blues music emerged out of the religious and work songs of African-American communities mainly in the south of the United States around the end of the 19th century.

The Blues form is at the core of jazz, rhythm and blues, and rock and roll. There are many sub-genres of blues, for example, Country Blues, Chicago Blues, Delta Blues and Blues-Rock

CALYPSO (*Take Care*)

Calypso is Afro-Caribbean music that came from Trinidad and Tobago and became popular abroad around the mid 20th century. It emerged out of religious and political folk songs from the Caribbean in the early 19th century.

CHA CHA CHA (*Car Cha Cha*)

Cha cha cha is a genre of Cuban music. It was dance music which developed from the Cuban Charanga bands in the late 1940's and became widely popular throughout Cuba, Mexico and New York. It is based on a cross between European classical music and African rhythms.

COUNTRY (*Money Dreams*)

Contemporary country music emerged from American folk music around rural areas of southern United States in the 1920's. It was mainly simple ballads and dance tunes with generally simple forms and harmonies accompanied mostly by string instruments such as banjo and fiddle. There are many different sub-genres such as bluegrass, country rock, pop etc. Australian country music was shaped more by British and Irish folk music and 'Bush Bands' emerged. Country music is the preferred music of many Indigenous Australians.

FOLK (*Glass Half Full, Stand Together*)

The word 'folk' means the people. 'Folk Music' is 'music of the people'. Folk music refers to songs, often from a region or culture that have usually been passed on by singing and developed over time. They may be songs for work, entertainment or songs that tell stories. Folk music often reflected the social and political issues of the times.

FUNK (*All Together*)

Funk music emphasizes a strong rhythmic groove often based on a repeated section ('vamp') on a single chord, rather than on chord progressions, which is more usual in Rhythm and Blues (R&B) and soul songs. It originated around the late 1960s when African-American musicians created a rhythmic, danceable new form of music which mixed soul, jazz, and R&B.

GOSPEL (*Landlord*)

Gospel music emerged out of religious songs of enslaved black African American communities in the United States. Gospel was songs of religious witness, wisdom or warning. Gospel typically has repetition and 'call and response' to promote group participation. In the later 20th century, gospel music developed into a popular commercial genre.

JAZZ (*Discrimination*)

Jazz emerged around the start of the 20th century within the African-American communities, with musicians integrating often complex rhythms, harmonies, and improvisation into popular music. There are many types of jazz, from New Orleans jazz, Latin jazz, Bebop, Gypsy jazz and so on. Jazz has spread around the world drawing on many different cultural influences.

KLEZMER (*Consumer Rights*)

'Klezmer' is a Yiddish word meaning 'vessels of song'. Klezmer music emerged from Eastern European Jewish musical traditions of dance tunes and instrumental pieces for weddings and other celebrations. Klezmer music is often similar to the types of chord progressions found in Middle Eastern and Greek music.

POP BALLAD (*Storms*)

'Pop music' means music that is most popular. Its modern use emerges out of the rock 'n roll era of the 1950's. Pop music usually has basic verse-chorus structure with repeated chorus and catchy melodies and lyrics.

A ballad is a general term for a usually slow song of romantic tragedy. Ballads come from French and British poetry and songs popular from the 14th Century on. Later in the 19th century it began to take on the meaning of a slow form of popular love song .

RAP (*All Together, Beat the Rap*)

'Rap' is poetry with a beat. Rap in modern music is associated with hip hop culture which emerged out of the Bronx area in New York City. It may have been influenced by Jamaican DJ's and music.

The word 'rap' has been used to mean 'quick speech' or 'to talk' or 'to say'. Other meanings of 'rap' are to hit sharply, to criticize, and to serve time in prison.

There are some slang sayings in the law around 'rap'. To 'beat the rap' means to escape punishment or be acquitted (found not guilty) of a charge. To 'take the rap' means to accept punishment or take the blame for an offence; usually one you haven't done.

REGGAE (*Making Law, Buyer Beware*)

Reggae developed in Jamaica in the late 1960s out of the ska and rocksteady music styles.

It was influenced by traditional African music, as well as American jazz and rhythm and blues. The Rastafari spiritual movement and it's meditative drumming practice was a significant influence on reggae.

There are different versions of where the word 'reggae' came from. Bob Marley, a key reggae figure from Jamaica claimed that the word reggae came from a Spanish term for "the King's music". In Latin 'regi' means 'to the King'.

ROCK (*Citizen*)

'Rock and Roll' is a genre of popular music which emerged out of the 1950s, in the UK and the United States. It was shaped by rhythm and blues, country music, blues and folk. By the late 1960s other sub-genres emerged, including blues rock, folk rock, country rock and jazz-rock fusion, then heavy metal, punk and grunge. Rock music was at the centre of cultural and social movements such as mods and rockers in the UK and the hippies, punks and protest songs. Rock and roll was also a rejection by youth of adult culture and rules.

Rock music is usually in 4/4 timing with a verse-chorus form. But the genre is now very diverse as computer technology and music software has become more accessible and advanced. There has been a huge increase in home-produced electronic music, often using digital techniques and sounds.

SKA (*Drive Safely*)

Ska originated in Jamaica in the late 1950s, and preceded reggae. Ska combined elements of calypso with American jazz and rhythm and blues. It has a walking bass line and accented with fast rhythms on the upbeat.

SOUL (*Soul Shoes, Work Rights*)

Soul is a style of popular music developed by African Americans in the 1950s and early 1960s combining African American gospel music with rhythm and blues styles. Soul has catchy rhythms which often feature call and response between soloist and chorus, improvised add-ons and handclaps.

Sources for 'Music Styles': Wikipedia

KEY CONTACTS (Search internet for services near you)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service _____

Anti-bullying organisations _____

Community Legal Centre _____

Consumer Affairs/Fair Trading _____

Domestic Violence Service _____

Emergency _____

Financial Counsellors _____

Headspace _____

Human Rights Agency _____

Kids Help Line _____

Legal Aid _____

Lifeline _____

Mediation Service _____

Mens Line _____

Police Link -non-emergency _____

Refugee/Migrant Legal Service _____

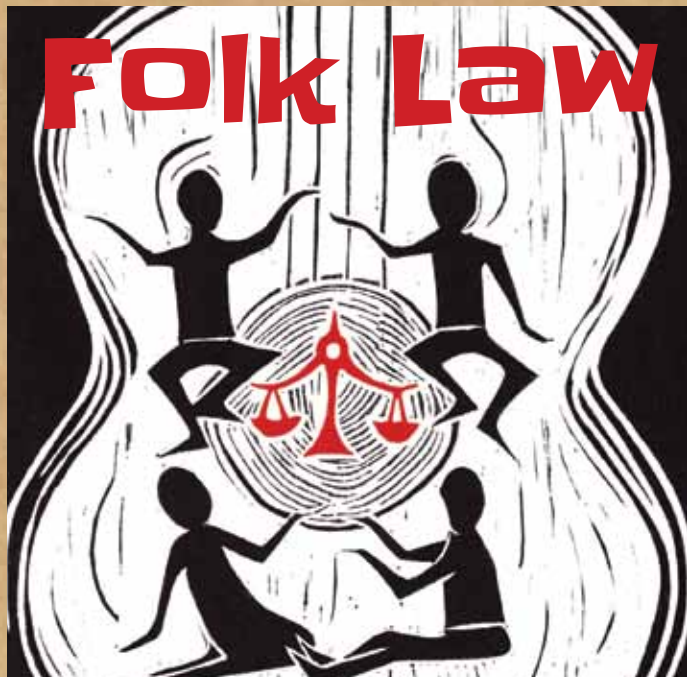
Relationships Australia _____

Tenants Advice _____

Unions/Workers Legal Advice _____

Welfare Rights Centre _____

Other Contacts _____



'Folk' – the people.

'Laws' – rules about how to act.

'Folklore' – the stories, beliefs and traditions of a culture.

'Folk Law' – follows the ancient tradition of passing on knowledge through song.



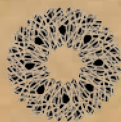
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