

# HERITAGE

No. 4

MARCH-MAY 1977



ELIZABETH II

*Silver  
Jubilee*

*Souvenir Edition*



THE Australian Heritage Society was formally launched at a National League of Rights Seminar in Melbourne on Saturday, September 18, 1971, by the Hon. Sir Reginald Sholl, former Justice of the Victorian Supreme Court and former Australian Consul-General in New York. Sir Reginald said that "One of the least understood of our inherited blessings is the standard of personal freedom under the Common Law."

Seminar Papers were presented by the Victorian Attorney-General, the Hon. (now Sir) George Reid, Q.C., Sir Raphael Cilento, Sir Stanton Hicks and Mr. Eric D. Butler. Sir Raphael Cilento is the first Patron of the Heritage Society.

#### MEMBERSHIP

THE Australian Heritage Society invites readers to join the growing number of Australians rallying to support the Society's objectives. Annual membership fee is \$10.00 per annum which includes the quarterly journal and any other literature published.

#### SUBSCRIPTION

\$6.00 per annum will secure your quarterly copy of "Heritage".

#### SPECIAL OFFER

One normal subscription plus a gift subscription is offered for a total of \$10.00.

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## Contributions Welcomed

ARTICLES and other contributions, together with suggestions for suitable material for "Heritage", will be welcomed by the Editor. However, those requiring unused material to be returned, must enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

ALL correspondence should be addressed to:-

The Editor, "Heritage",  
Box 16, P.O., Inglewood,  
Western Australia. 6052.

## SILVER JUBILEE EDITION

*"The greatest system of political Government yet devised is that of responsible Government under the Crown".* This is how Sir Robert Menzies opened his specially prepared message to The Australian Heritage Society to mark the Queen's Silver Jubilee.

This special edition of "Heritage" is one which has been made possible by the loyal support of Heritage Society members and an overwhelming number of new subscribers.

We are continually flooded with correspondence from all over the Commonwealth. Letters of encouragement and support reaffirm our faith in Australians and members of the British Commonwealth throughout the world. We move into 1977 with renewed vigour as the future opens new doors and presents greater challenges.

The Australian Heritage Society is proud to be in the forefront in defence of the Crown. Our campaign continues to be a great success. Souvenir flags and stickers are being requested at such a rate that plans for printing further supplies are under way. Many organisations as well as individuals are subscribing to "Heritage" and an increasing number are taking advantage of the gift subscription discount. News of new developments in our campaign can be read in this issue.

We urge all Australians to participate in the Queen's Silver Jubilee celebrations. Her Majesty has always spoken warmly of Australians' hospitality: Let this Royal Visit reaffirm Australia's faith in the Monarchy. May God bless this historic event in our history and may He guide Her Majesty safely through Australia and back to her family and home.

The Editor would be pleased to receive readers' accounts of the Queen's visit in their city, town or state. Statements from prominent citizens, extracts from speeches, newspaper cuttings, magazine articles etc. Original photographs whether ex newspaper or private will be helpful. This information will be collated and used in the near future for a Heritage Society project.

## BULK PRICES

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## STOCKS STILL AVAILABLE

An increasing number of subscribers are seeking previous issues of "Heritage" to complete their collection. Stocks of the first three issues are available at a cost of \$2 per issue.

Features of previous issues include:

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The Australian Heritage Society

Box 16

Inglewood, Western Australia 6052.

# SIR ROBERT MENZIES

Longest serving Prime Minister in the Commonwealth



## SENDS THIS MESSAGE

The greatest system of political Government yet devised is that of responsible Government under the Crown.

The present Queen, who is the most remarkable Monarch since the first Elizabeth, has done so much to strengthen the position of the Crown and to inspire general respect for it that I am constantly horrified to find that some alleged intellectuals in Australia want to have a Republic. I hope they fail most dismally.

I am proud to name myself a loyal servant of the Queen.

R.G. MENZIES (Signed)

Melbourne  
19th January 1977.

SIR ROBERT MENZIES said last night it would be a disaster for Australians to break with the Monarchy.

He said there was no aspect of daily life not affected by the traditions and machinery which Australia inherited from Britain.

Being subjects of the Queen increased the quality of Australian independence and in no way subtracted from its completeness.

A tape recording of the former Prime Minister's speech was played to an Australia-Britain Society dinner in the Great Hall of the National Gallery.

Prince Philip was a guest at the dinner, at which the society announced the Robert Menzies Scholarship.

The annual scholarship will help a young person to go to Britain to study aspects of the ties between Australia and Britain.

Sir Robert said that the Crown — which was now specifically the Crown of Australia as well as Britain — was an integral part of Australian government.

"Our judicial system is one in which the existence of the Crown is continued," he said;

"The Queen's writ runs. Our whole parliamentary system, our tradition of independence and integrity of the courts and the tradition of an incorruptible civil service all derived from Britain.

"In fact, there is no aspect of our daily lives which is not affected by the traditions and machinery which we inherited from Britain," Sir Robert said.

"That we should all be subjects of the Queen seems to me to be not a confession of some kind of subordination but a matter of pride."

Courier Mail, 22-3-73

# Message from Western Australian Governor

## AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR WALLACE KYLE

GCB CBE DSO DFC KSt.J.



### Governor's Message

One of the greatest privileges which goes with my job as Governor of the State of Western Australia is that I am able to meet a great number of people, young and old, from all walks of life and listen to their fears and hopes for the future. I learn a lot that way.

I find a good deal of anxiety about certain facets of our life in Australia. Things like inflation and unemployment of course, wildcat strikes which do much to ruin our economy; elements of anarchy which bid fair to break up the social order; inequalities and injustices which cry out for remedy.

I find too that many people desire that their country should play a strong and positive part in the world. But they feel impotent. After all, what can one man do? they say. The result is that wordy minorities, loud-mouthed in their advocacy of chaos and unfettered liberty, win the day.

But I say to you, don't allow yourselves to be bullied into silence. You matter. Your actions count. One man on the side of right, decency and honesty is a real force.

Your forbears realized this and look what they achieved, and how they overwhelmed the forces of gloom and evil.

So be prepared to stand up and be counted. You may well be surprised to find others more timid than yourselves waiting for a lead and glad to follow it.

Look at the example and lead which our Royal Family have given to the British Commonwealth. Some would have us believe that the role of the Monarch is declining. Once again, this stems from the noisy minority. However, with the approach of Her Majesty's visit to Australia it is perhaps an opportune time for us to consider our loyalty.

I have no doubt that wherever The Queen goes in Australia, the display of loyalty will be as strong as ever — and I believe this for two main reasons.

Firstly there is strength in unity. People believe and trust in the strength of the British Commonwealth and do not want to contemplate any breakdown. Secondly, The Queen and the Royal Family set such a magnificent example which people admire and respect.

But complacency must not be allowed to dominate at other times when a visual display of loyalty is not possible. I urge all Australians particularly the younger generation, to take a greater interest in Commonwealth affairs for the sake of yourselves and ultimately, for the sake of Australia.

Wallace Kyle (Signed)  
GOVERNOR.



# AUSTRALIA'S ROYAL VISITS



## 1867-1977



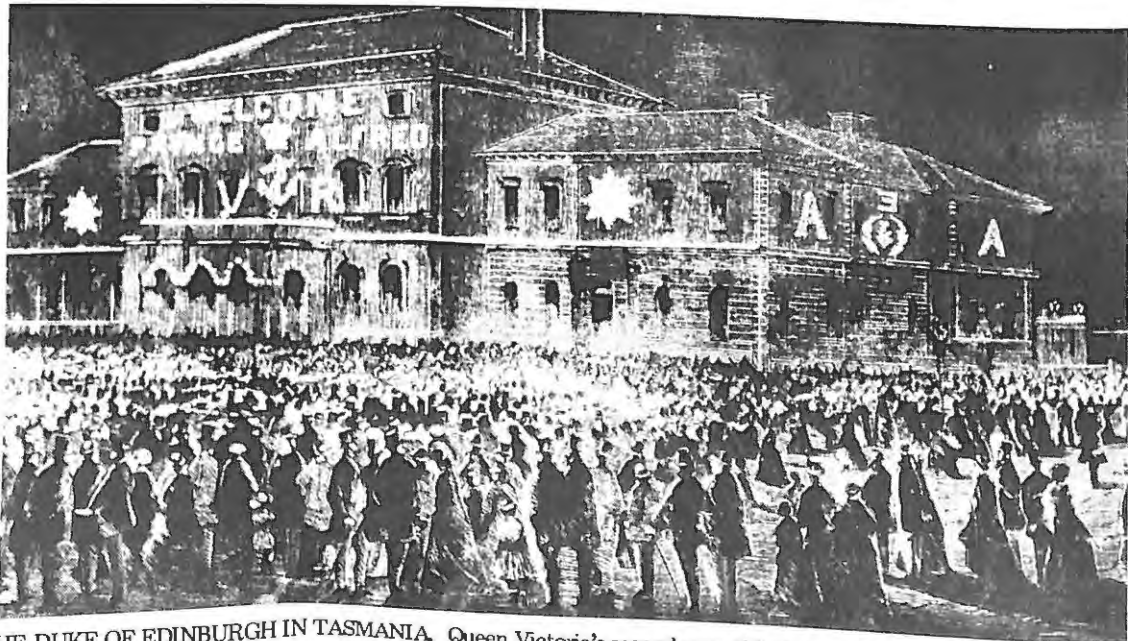
The first Royal visit to Australia took place over 100 years ago, when Queen Victoria's second son, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh arrived in 1867. Australia was a young country indeed. Only sixteen years earlier, gold had been discovered at Ballarat, and just six years before the first Royal visit, Burke and Wills perished on their over-land expedition from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

It was on the last Tuesday of October, 1867, that H.M.S. Galatea, one of the world's most powerful warships, a frigate of 3,277 tons, with engines developing 800 horsepower and a speed of 13 knots, anchored off Glenelg, at that time a village outside Adelaide. The City fathers were caught by surprise. Although it was known that a Royal visit was possible, nobody knew when it might take place. The first to board the warship to welcome the first member of the Royal House to visit Australia was a party of drapers' assistants who were fishing off Glenelg. Their warm greetings must have typified the casual and relaxed approach for which Australians are so well known.

It wasn't until Thursday, October 31st that the

Duke, who had personally navigated his ship from England, set foot on Australian soil. Wild enthusiasm met him everywhere. The Royal carriage suffered damage at the hands of the enthusiastic crowds, and *the Advertiser* suggested in its columns that ladies and gentlemen should not show such unrestrained expression. But the same vigorous welcome met the Duke everywhere.

On November 23rd, H.M.S. Galatea arrived at Hobson's Bay, and Melbourne went wild. The entire city was illuminated and every shop boasted a loyal greeting. The levee and Governor's ball at the New Exhibition Building (where the Duke's nephew was later to open the first Federal Parliament) were staged



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN TASMANIA. Queen Victoria's second son, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, visited Tasmania during his visit in 1867, and Hobart Town Hall was illuminated for the occasion.

with unprecedented magnificence. The Port Phillip Farmers' Society Show included a free banquet, with 60 tons of meat, 2 tons of plum duff, and quantities of other varieties of food.

However, even at that time a few fanatical republicans tried to mar the general expression of loyalty, and an attempt was made by one Henry James O'Farrell to assassinate the Duke. This unfortunate and demented creature was nearly lynched by the crowd at Clontarf, Sydney, where the attempt took place. Although wounded, the shot was not fatal, and the Duke recovered, but the indignation throughout the country at the attempted assassination indicated the depth of loyalty in this young Commonwealth country of Australia.

### FEDERATION

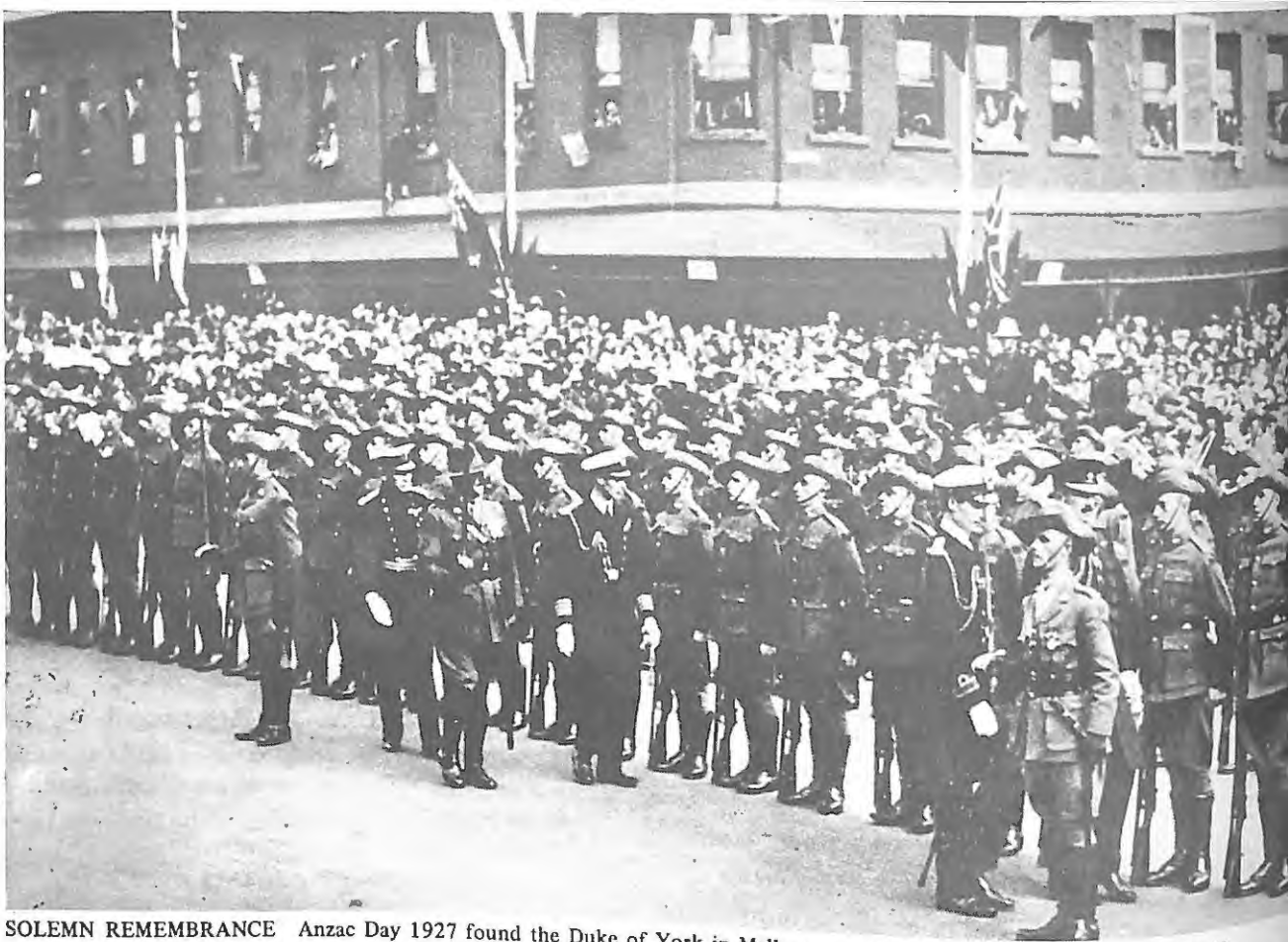
On May 9th, 1901, the son of the recently-crowned King Edward VII, the Duke of Cornwall and York, formally opened the first Commonwealth Parliament in Melbourne's Exhibition Building. Only five months previously, Britain's longest-reigning

Monarch, Queen Victoria, had died on January 22nd. Crowds variously estimated from 100,000 to a quarter of a million strong thronged through Melbourne for the ceremony. Thus, Australia was launched into nationhood with the blessing of the mother country from whence we had drawn our own parliamentary system and constitution – a deliberate de-centralisation of power sanctioned through the symbol of unity in diversity – the Crown.

For those who argue that the Crown and the bonds of the Commonwealth are remnants of colonialism, Federation was and is a rebuttal. The emphasis was on Australia's sovereignty. Lest there was any mistake about the matter, this was formalised even more clearly with the adoption of the Statute of Westminster in 1927, which described the relationship between nations of the Commonwealth as – “autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in Status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.”



The Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament, by the Duke of Cornwall and York (afterwards King George V) May 9th, 1901, Exhibition Building, Melbourne.



SOLEMN REMEMBRANCE Anzac Day 1927 found the Duke of York in Melbourne, and this memorable photograph shows him inspecting the Guard of Honour, which was assembled in Spring Street to greet him.

During the same year (1927) The Duke of York – later to become King George VI – and his wife visited Australia, and millions of Australians followed the tour with interest. It was the impromptu and unplanned response of the Duke to Australian informality which delighted the nation. At Katoomba, for example, ex-servicemen had failed in their efforts to secure official approval for a reception to the Duke, so the local State member of Parliament, Mr. Dooley (Speaker of the N.S.W. House) simply stood in the road and compelled the cars to stop. The Duke, quickly discerning the situation, unveiled the War Memorial as Mr. Dooley had requested. It was gestures of this kind which won the Duke his ever-increasing popularity in Australia.

#### “COME ON, ALBERT!”

Another example was the reception at the University in Melbourne. The Duke was invested with an honorary degree (LL.D) after which he was accosted by students as he left Wilson Hall. “Come on Albert!” was the signal for a rag. He was escorted by a body of undergraduates in outlandish costumes to the Club House for “initiation”.

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“What is your name?” asked the Master of Ceremonies.

“Albert Windsor”.

“You must deliver an address in the manner of a suburban Mayor.”

“In that case,” replied the Duke promptly, “the assistance of a ‘Town Clerk’ will be essential.”

The quick-witted Duke, who had had long experience of rags at University and at his Boys’ Camp, commandeered a student, to the latter’s astonishment and told him to stand by. Then the Duke solemnly delivered a mock speech of welcome to himself in an excellent burlesque style, and announced: “My Town Clerk will now read an Address of Welcome!”

The Town Clerk in question could not make himself heard through the uproar of the delighted students. The M.C. administered an Oath to the Duke, who undertook to provide the students with beer and cigarettes, and everybody sang “For He’s a Jolly Good Fellow.”

The Newspaper stories of this incident increased the Duke’s already wide popularity, and the incident revealed him as an excellent sportsman, and a man of quick wit.



## FIRST VISIT FROM A REIGNING MONARCH

It wasn't until 1954 that a reigning Monarch – Queen Elizabeth II, our present Queen – first set foot on Australian soil. Crowned only two years before, the young Queen and her Consort, Prince Philip, gained wide acclaim and affectionate loyalty throughout Australia.

Her speech, as she opened the third session of the Twentieth Federal Parliament, recalled the visits of her father in 1927, and her grandfather, who opened the First Commonwealth Parliament. It was significant that she opened the Parliament in the Senate – the Upper House – to which Members of the House of Representatives were summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod.

Her opening words referred to the trinitarian nature of the Commonwealth Parliament – a nature so misconstrued and attacked by a small political element in 1975. Her Majesty the Queen spoke thus:

“Members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives: The first Section of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia provides that the legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in ‘a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives’.

It is therefore a joy for me, today, to address you not as a Queen from far away, but as your Queen and a part of your Parliament. In a real sense, you are here as my colleagues, friends, and advisers.”

Her Majesty went on: “I am proud also, speaking as the grand-daughter of King George V, and the daughter of King George VI, to recall two earlier events in the history, the short history, of the Commonwealth of Australia. The first was the opening of the first parliament of the new Commonwealth of Australia in 1901 by my grandfather, then the Duke of Cornwall and York. The second was the opening of this building in 1927 by my father, then Duke of York. This the history of Australia as a nation has a special family significance for me .....

In her concluding remarks, Her Majesty summed up the real nature of the monarchical system: “Moved by these feelings, it is my resolve that, under God, I shall not only rule, but serve. This is not only the tradition of my family; it describes, I believe, the modern character of the British Crown.....”

That the Queen's sentiments were shared by the Australian people was evident from the huge crowds at every function, in each State throughout the Commonwealth. There was an outpouring of affection and loyalty indicating the widespread appreciation for the unique freedoms and rights enjoyed by the peoples of the British Commonwealth – symbolised so perfectly by the Crown.



Canberra's largest crowd was rewarded for its long wait in the rain by the sight of the Queen in her magnificent Coronation gown, with the Duke, on the steps at Parliament House before the opening ceremony took place on February 15.

It is sad, but perhaps inevitable, that in periods of crisis – and the world now faces great crisis – a minority who ‘knows not what they do’ should attack the symbols of freedom. But the enthusiasm, emotion and affection so evident when a Royal tour takes place in Australia is a mute but devastating answer to the few critics and detractors. While that loyalty is there, Australia, with her Commonwealth sisters will still pray “God Save The Queen.”

## "QUEENSLAND, one of the brightest gems in the Monarch's crown"

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QUEENSLAND will proudly host the Queen in early March.

This will be a memorable occasion for Queenslanders and all defenders of responsible constitutional government, for the visit marks the Silver Jubilee (25 years) of the Queen's reign as Queen of Australia and Queensland.

During this period, both Queensland and Australia have grown at an impressive rate, and our progressive policies and the enterprise of our people have enabled us to build a proud and rich heritage for our children.

Queensland itself is one of the brightest gems in the Monarch's crown, and this lustre has been cultivated and made possible by the stability provided by the tested concept of the Crown in Parliament.

We owe much to our proud heritage, for Queensland today is but the sum total of our past knowledge and experience, and no wise person is about to turn his back on the substantial wisdom of the past in order to curry passing favours with the few would be despots of the present.

Significantly, the Queen's coming visit will again highlight the importance, and impartiality of the Crown, and its role in protecting the rights of the people in the historic light and tradition of Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and our own federal constitution.

Indeed, little more than a year ago, Australians were given the right to a free election by the Queen's Australian representative, and the people endorsed the decision by a massive rejection of those who would have brought chaos to Australia to nurture their own narrow political ends.

Today, the Crown represents the top tier of our three-tiered system of constitutional government – a lynchpin holding the nation together through its continuity and power to veto in the people's interest – which stands guard over complex constitutional powers so divided that each independent level of power provides a safety valve on the abuses of the other.

Joh Bjelke-Petersen,  
Premier of Queensland.



The Australian Senate in 1975 refused supply to a sitting government that had gone corrupt in its brief term of office. The umpire broke the deadlock, and has been since viciously abused by those who seek to overturn our freedoms.

We sometimes tend to downgrade our own successes, but the great advances in constitutional reform are being moulded in parliamentary federations outside the British Isles and these new experiences may well serve to re-invigorate the tired British constitutional scene as the old truths, strengthened and tried by overseas experience, are again gravitated back into the parliamentary environment which moulded our own parliamentary traditions in the 19th Century.

So, the Queen's visit is particularly significant since Queenslanders can better appreciate by recent experience the Queen's importance as a bulwark which protects our own freedoms, and right to a free election.

Her Majesty will spend some 45 hours in the Brisbane area (March 9 to 11), and during that time will name the sporting complex at Mount Gravatt, which will be the location of the 1982 Commonwealth Games.

Her Majesty will also unveil and activate a fountain in the Brisbane River to commemorate her Silver Jubilee.

These two occasions will permit the people to proclaim their loyalty and show the affection that they were famous for in past Royal visits to our shore.

This popular affection is very important to the maintenance of the security and peace of mind of a united people, for indeed, with every new assault upon our democratic values, the importance of the Crown becomes more appreciated and vital to the survival of our free way of life.

I urge all Queenslanders to sing with vigour "God Save the Queen", and with equal vigour oppose those churlish forces who would try and divert the Queen's subjects from their loyalty.

# Le Roi est Mort

## A PRINCESS BECOMES A QUEEN

The circumstances under which Princess Elizabeth became Queen were unusual and unique. She had married Philip on November 20th, 1947, and was a mother before ascending the throne.

On January 31st, 1952, a worn and sick-looking King George VI saw his daughter and son-in-law off at London Airport. They were leaving for a holiday in Kenya, at that time a Colony and Protectorate of Great Britain. It was the last time that the Princess saw her father.

Instead of the usual busy round of engagements, the Kenya administration, under its Governor Sir Phillip Mitchell, had provided a period of time in which Princess Elizabeth and her husband could enjoy complete seclusion, free from any intrusion by press or public. The Sagana Lodge, a wedding gift from the people of Kenya, was at their disposal. Built in the deep cedar forests on the Sagana river not far from the little township of Nyeri, the Lodge, with its shingle roof and cedar slab walls, its cool green lawns and bamboo groves offset by English roses and bougainvillea, was an idyllic place for a quiet holiday. There was good trout fishing in the river, and an abundance of game in the forests nearby.



The township of Nyeri nestles in the middle of the rich agricultural valley between Mount Kenya and the Aberdare range. This seventy-mile-wide valley with its deep red soil, and a lacework of streams and rivers flowing from the mountains on both sides, is home to the Kikuyu people, Kenya's most populous tribe.

Mount Kenya – rising to over 17,000 ft. – seems even more immense because it is not part of a range, but stands alone, its jagged, snow-covered peak dominating an area within a 100 mile radius. Its slopes abound in elephant, rhino, leopard, buffalo and a multitude of antelope, from the graceful impala to the lordly Waterbuck.

Nyeri is the last resting place of the famous Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, and hero of Mafeking. In his final years he wrote and sketched the wild life and the African people, and his “Birds and Beasts of Africa” is an entrancing picture of this equatorial eden. Many of his water-colours can still be seen in Nyeri's Outspan Hotel.



Deep in the forest, half a days journey from Nyeri, is the world-renowned Treetops Hotel, built high in a “magumo” (fig) tree. Beneath an artificial moon a variety of animals from the forest converge to indulge themselves at a salt-lick – a wonderful panorama of nature.

It was at Treetops that Princess Elizabeth and the Duke were watching this unique theatre in its nature setting on the evening of February 5th. Far away in a wintry London, the King's life was drawing to its close, and he died in the early hours of February 6th. The news was immediately conveyed to Africa, and gently conveyed to his wife by the Duke. After a period alone together, a pale but resolute Elizabeth descended from the Treetops Hotel no longer a care-free Princess – but Queen of the British people.

The next six years were troubled ones for Kenya. The same year, the savage Mau-Mau emergency broke out, to claim thousands of lives both black and white. Treetops Hotel was burnt down. In 1960 a new and more elaborate Treetops was built. But many who have seen both old and new claim that the modern hotel lacks something of the rustic charm and seclusion of the original Treetops, so delightfully captured in Baden-Powell's sketches, and so unusual a setting for a young Princess to become a Queen.





## SIR JOHN KERR

Governor-General

### EXTRACTS from His Excellency's Australia Day Address.

THIS YEAR, we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Australia. In another 25 years time, we shall be in a new century. At this midpoint, and on Australia's national day, we might pause to consider some of the changes that have occurred amongst the Australian people during Her Majesty's reign and assess our prospects for the rest of this century.

In doing so, the first thing we should observe is that we remain a constitutional monarchy as we were 25 years ago, and that our Constitution, until it is legally changed, ensures that this is what we will continue to be.

Since the days of the first settlement people from every part of the globe have come to this country to make their home here. When we look back on these past generations, the drovers and shearers the cattlemen and the dairyfarmers, the timber getters and the road builders — the individualists, the offspring of our first immigrants — we see in them a people who learned to adapt to a country of great physical challenge. Our poetry and folk songs record the development and persistence of a lifestyle of individual response to Australia's vast spaces, its extremes of climate, its droughts and its bushfires and, at times, its loneliness.

Those people had courage. A former Governor-General, the late Viscount Slim once said, "Courage is not merely a virtue; it is THE virtue." I like to think that courage is a strong characteristic of Australian people that has remained constant from long before Queen Elizabeth's reign began, and will still be one of our notable qualities when the 21st Century begins.

When the Queen first visited Australia almost twenty-five years ago the country and people she saw then still reflected a good deal of the British heritage, even though substantial changes in our ethnic and economic bases had already taken place since the end of World War II. Although Her Majesty has made frequent visits in this country since her first visit, in this jubilee year of her reign, I believe she will be seeing an Australia that has changed even more in these intervening years.

## AUSTRALIA DAY 1977

You may be able to remember the reconstruction days that followed World War II. We had our problems, but they were small compared with those of countries which had taken the full brunt of the heavy bombing, shelling and burning. Millions of people had been displaced from the countries where they had lived before 1939, and many couldn't go back because the old national boundaries had been redrawn. We had a need for people with all kinds of skills, so that we could develop our natural resources and help in the building of a better world. So the great post-war migration programme began.

Now, in 1977, Australia shows that it has absorbed the cultures and the skills of many people from more than a hundred nations. We can see it in the foods we eat, the sports we play and in our musical and artistic endeavours. Migrants helped to build the Snowy Mountains Scheme and many of the tall buildings of our major cities; they'll be found in our steelworks and manufacturing industries; they've opened shops, they teach in our schools and universities they and their children are to be found in every part of Australian society.

As each group of new settlers has started life in Australia, while retaining their own identity, they've merged har-

moniously with Australians of longer standing, recognizing our parliamentary system, our free and just courts, and our adherence to the concept of democracy and the rule of law as guaranteed by our Constitution. It has not always been easy, some of us have felt that the newcomers should conform to a personal idea of what an Australian is or ought to be. On the whole though, new settlers and the descendants of yesterday's new settlers have met each other with goodwill and I'm sure will continue to do so.

What I've been talking about, of course, is the continuing growth of a modern nation that started with the first settlement. There was already, when Captain Arthur Phillip led his first group of immigrants ashore at Sydney Cove, a substantial population of aboriginal Australians. From the beginning, the impact of the energetic pioneering of the new settlers and the vigorous fostering on Australian soil of a European culture, had an adverse affect on the original Australians. There were some people from the beginning who saw that the aborigines were being forced away from their traditional lands and customs by an ever widening new Australia, but the forces at work were too strong and too blind according to standards now recognised. We have a great debt to discharge to our aboriginal citizens. It gives me pleasure to be able to refer to aborigines as "fellow citizens" because that is one of the important changes which has taken place during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A clear majority of Australians decided at a referendum in 1967 that it was time to rectify an unhappy anomaly in the Constitution thereby removing any doubt that aborigines have a right to full citizenship in their own country.

So, in her visit that starts in six weeks the Queen will be seeing an Australia that is in many ways very different from the Australia of 25 years ago. A stronger and more independent nation; a nation more conscious of a culture which is its own; a nation more concerned about the affairs of its own region in the world; yet a nation which vigorously retains the basic inherited belief in democracy and an unfettered legal system; the freedom of the individual and a concern for the welfare of others. If we can retain these qualities as our nation grows, Australia Day in 25 years from now will be a happy occasion.

## Old buildings, clothes and artefacts...

# IS THERE NOTHING ELSE WE SHOULD PROTECT?



**SIR PAUL HASLUCK**

Former Governor-General and Member of Parliament

The remark I wish to make about our heritage from the past is a very simple one. We are going through a period when there has been an upsurge of interest in the early days of Australia and, through historical societies, the National Trust, heritage commissions and many local groups, enthusiasm is growing.

There is a complex of reasons for doing this. Some relics are restored and preserved for their beauty; some for their historical associations; and some as museum pieces to help in the study of the past. Perhaps some are preserved simply because they are old and quaint and are thought to be picturesque. I personally have strong sympathy with all these efforts but I want to ask one further question. Was there nothing else in the past worth preserving other than old buildings, old clothes and old artefacts? Is there nothing else we should protect?

I would suggest that part of our heritage from the past is the heritage of ideals, loyalties and codes of conduct. Values, as well as material objects, are also worth preserving. Lessons learnt in the pioneering days of early settlement, as well as their tools of trade and the cottages in which they lived, are part of our heritage. I do not suggest that we should imitate old modes and manners simply because they are quaint or picturesque. Rather let us honour what was good in the Australian way of life because it stood the test of times of trial and has the hallmark of a proved experience and the heroic stamp of men and women who lived worthily.

Part of our heritage is patriotism — not the vain-glorious boasting of speech-makers but the recognition by each man of a common good greater than himself to which he gives his loyalty and dedicates his service.

Part of our heritage is the memory of those who served and died from a love of country and handed down a tradition of loyalty based on a faith that our nation, whatever its faults, is still worth defending, and that the good of our people, whatever their shortcomings, still commands our highest service,

Another heritage from the past is the recognition that we need to work together, neighbour helping neighbour, all sharing a burden, all recognising the needs of others, each subordinating self for a common good. They had to do that to survive in the pioneering days. We have to remember it as equally a necessity in our own life as a nation today.

Another part of our heritage is courage in facing one's own troubles. One does not whine and winge in times of difficulty but faces up to each situation as it arises. We work our way out of our setbacks.

I could continue in a recital of what I regard as pioneering virtues but it would be far better if, on our national day, more Australians would start asking themselves what are the lessons of the past still worth teaching and the examples of our forefathers that are still worth following. Let us try to explore this part of our heritage and make efforts to preserve it, no less than we are becoming keen on protecting the old buildings or making collections of antiques. Let us resolve on our national day that we will honour and observe in our own national life today all that has been proved good in the way of life in Australia. The morals of society as well as its physical structures are in our keeping.

Long years ago when the Psalmist said: "The lot is fallen unto me in a fair ground; yea I have a goodly heritage" he was not boasting of his earthly possessions but of the divine guidance that led him in the right ways. This too is our goodly heritage.

# Our Pledge Of Loyalty

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second, By the Grace of God, Queen of the Federal Commonwealth of Australia and of the Six Australian States and Her Other Realms and Territories.

We, the undersigned lawful citizens of the Federal Commonwealth of Australia, recognising organised moves to undermine our Legal-Constitutional Monarchy Do hereby renew the Pledges of Loyalty to our Sovereign Queen, as were given in public places throughout Australia on the occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation on the Second day of June 1953.

In this Year of Your Visit to Australia as our Legal-Constitutional Queen, and in celebrating the Silver Jubilee of Your Ascension to the Constitutional Monarchy, We, by these our signatures, Do re-affirm our Affection and our solemn Prayer that, by the Grace of God, Your Majesty will long Reign over Australia as the Protector of our Constitution, Laws, Traditions, Customs and Natural freedoms for us, our Children, and our Children's Children, and as our earthly bulwark against any sabotaging of the same.

God Save And Bless Our Queen!

Name:

Address:

Signature:

Date:

HERITAGE SOCIETY  
"LOYALTY" SCROLLS



Silver Jubilee 1977





# ROYAL VISIT 1977

## "LOYALTY" SCROLLS

An expansion of our Royal Visit campaign is the Pledge of Loyalty scroll as seen opposite.

The Heritage Society will make these scrolls available in two forms.

**SIGNATURE SCROLL** — Printed in one colour and measuring 11" X 14", this scroll is to be used for collecting signatures of those in support of the Crown. This is a unique way for loyal Australians to express their loyalty to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

**PRESENTATION TO QUEEN.** As soon as the signed scrolls are returned to us we will arrange to present them to Her Majesty on behalf of the signatories. Heritage Society members and readers are urged to give this campaign your immediate support.

**SOUVENIR SCROLLS.** Those wishing to retain a copy of the Loyalty Pledge Scroll as a memento of this historic event will be interested in our souvenir production.

**THREE COLOURS—PARCHMENT PAPER** This quality scroll is printed in Gold, Red and Blue on an antique parchment paper. Size is 8" X 10" and will fit into a standard picture frame. This souvenir will make an ideal presentation to children. Only a limited number are being printed so orders must be posted early.

**NOTE — RETURN TO STATE ADDRESS** Immediately the scrolls are filled send them to **The Australian Heritage Society IN YOUR STATE** (see inside front cover for details)

### PRICES

<u>SIGNATURE SCROLL</u>	<u>SOUVENIR SCROLL</u>
1 copy 50 cents posted	1 copy 80 cents posted
10 copies \$3.75 posted	10 copies \$5.50 posted

## FLAGS AND STICKERS

### STICKERS

High quality and printed in red, white and blue. Will adhere to car bumpers, windscreens, children's bicycles and more. Each sheet contains a set of four stickers and are priced as follows:

1 set of 4	\$1.00 (including postage)		
2 sets of 4	\$1.40	"	"
5 sets of 4	\$2.20	"	"
10 sets of 4	\$3.80	"	"

### FLAGS

School children especially will appreciate receiving a souvenir flag for the coming Royal Tour. We have limited stocks measuring approximately 8" X 6" and suitably attached to a stick. Prices as follows:

Single price	0.50 (including postage)		
5 flags	\$2.00	"	"
10 flags	\$3.80	"	"



Write to:  
**ROYAL VISIT 77**  
The Australian Heritage Society  
Box 16,  
Inglewood, W.A. 6052.

# PRINCE CHARLES ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT

The highlight of Prince Charles' Australian visit in 1974 was on October 15, when the Prince of Wales addressed both Houses of the Parliament in New South Wales.

The celebrations of the 150th Anniversary of the Legislative Council, and the inauguration of Australian Parliamentary institutions was an historic event, and the young Prince brought to it an appropriate sense of history. Prince Charles, speaking easily and fluently, and with the air of the polished diplomat, talked of Kings, republicans, and the modern Monarchy. After confirming his support (as a schoolboy) of King Charles I, the Prince added that he later favoured the King's opponent, until he discovered that Oliver Cromwell was developing 'unmistakably similar traits' to those of the man he had removed.

His Parliamentary history lesson was perceptive and with a touch of the Prince's bouyant sense of humour.

Australians would have been particularly encouraged by Prince Charles' statement on stable government. He said "I also believe that the institution of Monarchy, to which rightly or wrongly I belong and which I represent to the best of my ability, is one of the strongest factors in a continuance of stable government."

Neither is this heir to the throne afraid to smile at himself, and the public response is warm. Prince Charles, standing before the President's chair in the Legislative Council, displayed the grace and poise of his mother the Queen, and the vitality of his father, the Duke of Edinburgh; and could only have strengthened the position of the Monarchy in Australian government and in the hearts of Australians.





THE institution of the Crown was a prime target for the new Labor Government after its election to office in 1974. The Australian Heritage Society was quick to launch a massive Australia-wide campaign in defence of the Crown and opposed to any form of an Australian republic.



The following argument was produced in pamphlet form and widely distributed.

# CROWN OR REPUBLIC?

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AN expression of loyalty to the Queen of Australia is not a matter of meaningless sentiment but a simple affirmation of the fact that Australia has a royal and not a republican system of democratic government. The royal system of government represents a completely different idea of a social order from that of the republican idea. The royal idea of government is deeply rooted in human history. The idea is not a British monopoly, but it is an historical fact that the British monarchical order, which Australia has inherited, has developed and preserved the idea in its most developed form. The future of the royal idea of government is directly related to the future of a Civilisation obviously disintegrating.

**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!**

One of the most influential Marxist theoreticians of this century, Professor Harold J. Laski, who indoctrinated thousands with Marxism at the London School of Economics, said that the major barrier to the establishment of the type of Monopoly Socialist State he envisaged, was the Crown. One of the first acts of the Bolsheviks when they seized power in Russia in 1917, was to murder members of the Russian Royal family. This shocking deed had nothing to do with the alleged failings of the Tsar and his family, but was symbolic of the hatred of the Marxists for the royal idea of society.

## OTHER MONARCHIES

Not only the Russian Monarchy, but a number of European Monarchies disappeared in the welter of revolutionary ferment at the end of the First World War. This was hailed by many as "democratic progress." But what has been the verdict of history? Was the Monarchical Europe of pre-First World War a better place in which to live than the Europe of Republics? Consider the case of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany may, in many ways, have been an undesirable King although it is now conceded

that he attempted to play a restraining role before and during the First World War. But would any rational person suggest that Adolph Hitler was an improvement on the German Monarch? Would anyone seriously suggest that the Communist thugs imposing their brutal tyrannies on countries like Hungary and Rumania are an improvement on the Monarchs these nations had? These questions answer themselves.

Most opponents of the royal idea argue, however, that while they reject any system of dictatorship, it is more "progressive" and "logical" to have a Republican-type Government. The Crown is alleged to be "irrelevant" and "meaningless". But where is the logic in changing to a Republican form of Government without being able to demonstrate that it would be superior to the Monarchical form? West Germany, France and Italy hardly provide inspiring examples of the Republican idea. Although the Americans have perhaps the finest written Constitution ever produced by man, and inherited most of their traditions from Britain the American Republic is progressively shaken by one internal convulsion after another. Corruption has reached a level as yet unthinkable in a British Crown nation.



The Crown is a central feature of a constitutional system which has its roots deep in the Christian concept of the sanctity of each individual person and in the personal ideal of freedom. At the Queen's Coronation Service she was asked, "Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel?". The Coronation Service reflects the Christian concept of Monarchy, the Monarch accepting with humility the necessity to serve the people and to act as a living symbol of the nation's traditions and historical continuity. This a service which no elected President can provide.

### CROWN AND POLITICIANS

Because of her unique position in the constitutional system which Australia has inherited from Great Britain, the Queen cannot be tempted with bribes of power or money. So long as the Crown remains, there is always an area of power and influence which the politicians can never invade. Cabinet Ministers are constantly reminded of their correct role by their titles: "Ministers of the Crown." The very existence of the Crown limits the power aspirations of the politician. The Monarchy is not an infallible barrier against dictatorship, but so long as the Monarch or her representatives function, the aspiring dictator can never gain total power.

The hereditary Monarchy fosters national unity and social stability. Immediately the Monarch dies, the eldest member of the family, trained and educated for the task of destiny, ascends the Throne and claims immediate allegiance "Le roi est mort. Vive le Roi." (The King is dead, Long live the King.) There is no power struggle, no friction, but a sense of continuity. The Monarch has no political past and no party followers to reward, and has no party opponents who detest the Monarch. There is no need for spectacular triumphs or gimmicks to win popular support. The history of the British Crown has been one of personifying continuity with sensible change. The Duke of Windsor wrote in "A King's Story" that "I had no notion of tinkering with the fundamental rules of Monarchy .... My modest ambition was to broaden the base of the Monarchy a little more; to make it a little more responsive to the changed circumstances of my times." Queen Elizabeth has continued that process, while providing in her domestic life an example of constancy. Parliament should represent the popular will but the continuing Crown represents nationhood, unity and ancestry.

It is true that in spite of the hereditary principle, reinforced by specialised training from birth, and

vast experience, some Monarchs have acted foolishly. But the record of British monarchs compares more than favourably with that of the politicians. And much more favourably with the record of Presidents. In spite of the truth that human nature responds to pageantry, with which Monarchy must of necessity be associated, the small-minded critics often charge that the Monarchy "costs too much." The financial cost of the Crown in the United Kingdom, or in any of the Crown Commonwealth nations, is much less than the cost of maintaining a Republic of comparable size.

### QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA

The most shallow argument of all against the Crown is that it is "Not our own" and that Australians are "clinging to the relics of their colonial past by expressing their allegiance to a British Monarch." This is not true. The fact that many Australians do not understand that Queen Elizabeth II is as much Queen OF AUSTRALIA as she is Queen of the United Kingdom, or of Canada or New Zealand, is a serious reflection upon the Australian educational system. Her Governors and Governors-General are Australian in the sense that they work to maintain the Royal system of Government in the Australian context. They are just as Australian as are the Australian Parliaments and the Courts, where the Queen's writ runs.

The sharing of the person of the Queen with other countries may appear illogical to many. But in fact this unique international constitutional arrangement provides an example of that true internationalism which the world so desperately requires if Civilisation is to survive. What would it gain Australia to throw away this precious feature of its essential heritage? So far from benefitting Australians, it would be an act of national vandalism and the death of the real soul of the nation.

The essential soul of a nation is its character, its culture and tradition. This develops organically over a long period of time. The Monarch is a living symbol of the values of the Australian nation, values which Captain Cook did not find lying around on the shores of Eastern Australia when he sighted them. Australia is a British nation in all its essentials and to attempt to deny this with talk about gaining "self-respect", is a manifestation of childish ignorance.

## OATH OF LOYALTY

The Queen is not only the embodiment of culture and tradition. She is the symbol of the nation's sovereignty and independence. As such she is Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, which are the ultimate sanctions. The Oath of Loyalty to the Queen is more than an oath to another human being; it is an oath to uphold all that the Queen represents. Republicans often overlook the fact that in the United States, for example, the individual does not take the oath of loyalty to the President, who is basically but another politician; the oath is to the written Constitution of the United States. That Constitution was framed by great statesmen to reflect the values undergirding the type of nation envisaged in the United States. The oath of loyalty is in essence to those values. But a written Constitution, however excellent, suggests a static society. The truth is that a healthy society must grow. The Crown is a living symbol of the values upon which Australia was developed, and the Royalist believes it is a superior institution than a written constitution. The Queen reigns in association with her elected Ministers. The National Anthem is a prayer that she will be protected to continue her reign and so continue in a highly personal manner a thousand years of history.

GOD SAVE the QUEEN!

## COURAGEOUS QUEEN



HAROLD MACMILLAN, former British Prime Minister, has revealed in his memoirs that while Her Majesty is always gracious, she can be tough and courageous in carrying out her duties. Macmillan recalls how, in spite of fears for her safety, she insisted in 1961 on fulfilling an engagement to visit Ghana, Africa, at that time under the oppressive, pro-Communist Nkrumah regime. Mr. Macmillan recorded in his diary: "The Queen has been absolutely determined all through. She is grateful for MP's and Press concern about her safety, but she is impatient of the attitude towards her to treat her as a woman, and a film star or mascot .... If she were pressed too hard, and if government and people here are determined to restrict her activities (including taking acceptable risks), I think she might be tempted to throw in her hand." The Queen went ahead with the tour of Ghana.

"In an address to a large Rotary Club in British Columbia, Canada, in 1962, I said that I hoped that American guests present would not be offended if I suggested that even if the Crown were regarded as nothing more than the equivalent of the American Presidential Head of State, the method whereby the Monarch was appointed was far preferable to that used to appoint a President. I recalled some of the more vulgar electioneering techniques used by candidates in the previous American Presidential Elections, the entry of so-called popular entertainers into the campaign, the bitter abuse, the intrigue to obtain the support of influential minorities, and the ugly allegations at the end of the campaign that it was probable that in certain States voting had been 'rigged'. I compared this with the lack of such national division in a nation which has the Monarchical system, where the hereditary principle automatically decides who will be King or Queen. I said that I felt the quiet dignity of the Coronation Service compared more than favourably with the Presidential election.

"After the luncheon I was approached and thanked for my address by several of the American guests. One said he greatly appreciated my comments on the Monarchical system, but then made the significant remark, 'But some of you people in British countries do not appreciate the value of what you have!' I am certain that that American was right."

—Eric D. Butler, National Director, The Australian League of Rights.

Her Most Gracious Majesty, Our Sovereign Lady, Elizabeth the Second, By the Grace of God, of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of The Commonwealth, Defender of The Faith, Crowned June 2, 1953.

# ELIZABETH II



HER Majesty The Queen was born in London on 21st April 1926, first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, subsequently King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Five weeks later she was christened in the chapel of Buckingham Palace, and was given the names of Elizabeth Alexandra Mary.

The Princess's early years were spent in London, at 145 Piccadilly, the house taken by her parents shortly after her birth; at the White Lodge in Richmond Park; and at the country residences of her grandparents, King George V and Queen Mary, and the Earl and Countess of Strathmore. When she was six years old the Duke and Duchess of York took over the Royal Lodge in Windsor Great Park as their own country house.

Princess Elizabeth (with her sister Princess Margaret, born four years later) had her early education at home. After her father succeeded to the throne in 1936 and she became heiress presumptive her studies were extended to include lessons on constitutional history and law. She also studied art and music; learned to ride (she has been an excellent horsewoman since early childhood); and enjoyed swimming (at the age of thirteen she won the Children's Challenge Shield at the Bath Club in London), and amateur theatricals. At the age of eleven she enrolled as a Girl Guide, and later became a Sea Ranger.

As the Princess grew older she began to take part in public life; she was fourteen when she made her first broadcast, in a message given during the BBC's children's programme to the children of Britain and the Commonwealth in October 1940. Early in 1942 she was appointed Colonel of the Grenadier Guards. (Her Majesty resigned the Colonelcy on becoming Queen, when she succeeded the late King as Colonel-in-Chief of all the Guards Regiments and the Corps of Royal Engineers, and as Captain-General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Honorable Artillery Company. At her Coronation she assumed a similar position in relation to a number of other units in the United Kingdom and in other parts of the Commonwealth. (A full list appears in Whitaker's Almanack.) As Queen, Her Majesty is head of the Navy, Army and Air Force of the United Kingdom.)

and on her sixteenth birthday carried out her first public engagement, when she inspected the regiment. Thereafter the number of her official duties increased, particularly in connection with young people, and she became President of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children in Hackney, and of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She also began, at about this time, to accompany the King and Queen on many of their tours within the United Kingdom. In 1944, shortly after her eighteenth birthday, she was appointed a Counsellor of State (during the King's absence on a tour of the Italian battlefields), and for the first time, exercised certain of the functions of the Crown.

In early 1945 the Princess was gazetted as a subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) and by the end of the war had reached the rank of Junior Commander. [On the formation of the Women's Royal Army Corps in 1949, she became an Honorary Senior Controller and later Honorary Brigadier—an appointment she resigned on becoming Queen.]

After the end of the war Princess Elizabeth's public engagements grew in number and frequency, and she travelled extensively to attend public functions throughout the British Isles. Her first official visit overseas took place in 1947, when she accompanied her parents and

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## Biography

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sister on a tour of South Africa. During this tour she celebrated her twenty-first birthday, on which she made a broadcast address dedicating herself to the service of the Commonwealth — a dedication which she repeated five years later, on her accession to the throne, on 6th February 1952.

Shortly after the return of the royal family from South Africa came the announcement of the engagement of Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, son of Prince Andrew of Greece and a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria, (now His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), whom she had known for many years. Their wedding took place in Westminster Abbey on 20 November 1947. Prince Charles, now The Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the throne, was born in 1948, and his sister The Princess Anne, in 1950. The third child of the Queen and the Duke, Prince Andrew, was born in 1960, and their fourth, Prince Edward, in 1964. The Queen and the Duke celebrated their Silver Wedding in London in 1972.

After her marriage, Princess Elizabeth paid formal visits with the Duke of Edinburgh to France and Greece, and in the autumn of 1951, she toured Canada with the Duke. She also paid four visits to Malta, while the Duke was stationed there on naval duties. In 1952, when King George VI's illness made it inadvisable for him to carry out his projected visit to Australia and New Zealand, the Princess, accompanied by the Duke, took his place, and it was on the first stage of this journey, in Kenya, that she received the news of her father's death and her own accession to the throne.

Her Majesty's coronation took place in Westminster Abbey on 2 June 1953. The ceremony, which was attended by representatives of the peers, the Commons and all the great public interests in Britain, the Prime Ministers and leading citizens of the other Commonwealth countries and representatives of foreign

states, was brought home to many hundreds of thousands of the Queen's subjects in a way never before possible: for the first time in history the coronation of a British monarch was recorded by television, as well as by sound broadcast, throughout the world. The coronation was followed by drives through all parts of London, by a review of the fleet at Spithead, and by visits to Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

In the autumn of the following year Her Majesty set out to accomplish, as Queen, the Commonwealth tour she had begun before the death of her father and her accession to the throne. With the Duke of Edinburgh she visited Bermuda,

## ELIZABETH II

SILVER JUBILEE

Jamaica, Fiji, Tonga, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Uganda, Malta and Gibraltar. This was the first of innumerable tours throughout the Commonwealth undertaken at the invitation of the host Governments by the Queen and the Duke who have also paid frequent visits during the past twenty years to overseas countries outside the Commonwealth at the invitation of foreign heads of State. [Details of these tours and visits are listed on a separate sheet.] Further, since her coronation, Her Majesty has paid visits (some lasting more than one day) to nearly all the counties of the United Kingdom, to fulfil engagements in connection with agriculture, industry, education, the arts, medicine, and sport and as a means of keeping in touch with new developments in these fields.

In pursuance of her duties as the Sovereign, the Queen maintains close contact with the Prime Minister (who has an audience with Her Majesty once a week when the Queen is in London) and with other Ministers of the Crown; she

sees all Cabinet papers, Cabinet agenda in advance and the Minutes of the Cabinet and its Committees; in addition she receives copies of all important Foreign and Commonwealth Office telegrams and despatches, and a daily summary of Parliamentary proceedings. Her Majesty acts as host to the Heads of State of Commonwealth and other countries when they visit Britain; receives other notable visitors from overseas; and holds investitures both in the United Kingdom and on her visits to other Commonwealth countries, at which she presents orders, decorations and medals to people who have distinguished themselves in public life. Every year, she entertains some 30,000 people from all sections of the community (including visitors from overseas) at royal garden parties. Three of these are held regularly at Buckingham Palace and one at Holyroodhouse, in Edinburgh, and additional "special" parties are arranged occasionally for organisations such as the Royal British Legion or the National Federation of Women's Institutes. She also gives regular luncheon parties, to which people well-known for their activities in widely differing spheres are invited. In addition she appears on such public occasions as the services of the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Thistle and other Orders the Remembrance Day ceremony, and various services at St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

The Queen, who is keenly interested in horses, attends the "Derby" at Epsom (one of the classic flat races in Britain) and the summer race meeting at Ascot (a royal occasion since 1911); and, as an owner and breeder of thoroughbreds, often goes to other race meetings to watch her horses run. She is also a frequent visitor at equestrian events.

# If you value your proud and noble heritage, now is the time to show it.

This year marks a thousand years of British monarchy. An outstanding example of stability in a world riven by dissent and the break-down of accepted values. Here is a noble tradition of which we in Australia are a very real part.

The essential soul of our nation is its character, culture and traditions. No matter what may be said to the contrary, Australia is and always will be a British nation at heart, and our sovereign lady the Queen, the living embodiment of all that contributes to our greatness. In her role as Queen, not just of England, but also of Australia, she is the symbol of our sovereignty and independence. The focal point of a strong and dynamic community embracing every race, colour and creed under one flag.

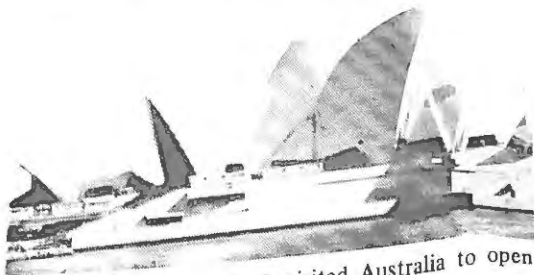
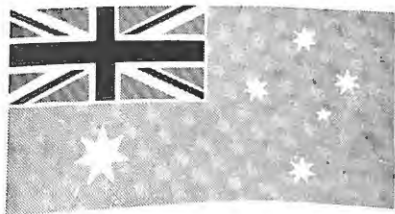
Our constitutional system, of which she is the very real guardian, is the envy of the free world. Often taken for granted, it is something of which every man, woman and child should be justly proud.

On Saturday, October 20, Her Majesty opens our uniquely beautiful Opera House. Here is a very special chance to show how much ordinary, decent Australians value this heritage. Now is the most fitting opportunity, while the eyes of the world are upon us, to stand up and be counted as loyal and loving subjects of the Crown and all that it means to us.

God Save the Queen

*Raviklenko.*

Sir Raphael Cileno  
Patron, The Australian  
Heritage Society



In 1973 Queen Elizabeth visited Australia to open the Sydney Opera House. The Heritage Society, with support throughout Australia, placed the above loyal welcome in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and the CANBERRA TIMES.





# The spiritual implications of the Crown

by ROSS KIELY

Honorary Secretary, The Australian Festival of Light  
(West Australian Branch)

Whether he reject the principle of divinity in government or not, every sincere thinker must earnestly consider the place of kingship in the economy of God, unless he be a blatant disbeliever. That God has ordained Rulers and Powers, and therefore any attempt to throw off their authority without clear scriptural grounds for such rejection is rejection of God's institution, today would be largely considered to be beyond the pale of intellectual acceptance. However if this was once true it is still true as by His nature God is immutable, and such an understanding of the Royal Household must engage the attention of all sincere citizens irrespective of political affiliation.

As our laws and social mores are derived from Biblical teachings, whether they are more honoured in the breach than in their observation or not, the theological basis of Kingship is a fascinating study. Firstly God selected one man, Abraham, and because of his faith, his descendants to be the instrument of revelation to mankind. God indicated that the nascent nation, Israel, was to be ruled on the Patriarchal method, the Firstborn becoming head of the family and exercising a priestly office on behalf of its members. Hence the significance of the ill-feeling between Esau and Jacob over the incident of the Birthright. (Genesis 27). Esau lost the leadership of the Clan, and there is evidence to indicate that he later bitterly regretted the loss. However though the elder son was dispossessed by a trick, as the blessing of the firstborn had been given to the younger by the blind Isaac, because Isaac had the right to so impart this blessing God confirmed the transfer. "He abideth faithful ..... He cannot deny Himself". Here is a political lesson. If we alter the divine arrangements, we will have to lie in the bed we make. More of this later on.

## KINGSHIP ORDAINED

In the next stage we see that God confirmed the Patriarchal system upon the liberation from Egypt when the government was vested in people with spiritual stature, in that the Judges and later the High Priests became the Overseers of the burgeoning nation. Indeed prior to the establishment of Israel God had expressly warned the people not to institute Kings, and advised of the dangers involved to personal liberty and property. (1 Samuel 8) Indeed God indicated to Samuel that a demand for a king, was

not a rejection of him, (Samuel) but HIM! However the divine foreknowledge had foreseen this eventuality, and indeed foreshadowed it at Deuteronomy 17, and with the consecration of Saul God allowed and committed Himself to the Government by a hereditary family of kings. We could note at this point that the procedures of coronation are in principle founded on the biblical record. Space does not permit expansion on this theme. God cannot be charged with inconsistency, so from this point He has ordained Kingship, although the human institutions of such (in the Pagan world) arose during the remotest antiquity.

## QUESTIONS

At this point the thoughtful reader will have these questions before him.

1. How can the institution of an Eastern Monarchy about three thousand years ago, possibly effect me today?
2. Do not people have a right to remove Kingship where it becomes intolerably unjust, and or incompatible with their political aspirations?
3. What relationship is there in the Biblical record of the Davidic Kings and the British Crown?

There is one simple answer to all three questions to those who exercise faith in God. To those who do not the questions are irrelevant, but if they reject the present constitutional monarchy they are open to be asked to prove if there is or over the millenia of human history there ever has been a system which

has brought personal liberty to more people than this system. What does the bible say on this point? "Where the Spirit of The Lord is, there is liberty". (2 Corinthians 3). But what is the answer to those of "the household of faith"? Our grand answer is that unless it can be established that Kingship has not been of God's will it must be cherished until the contrary can be proven. This statement is made in consideration of these points.

God has given His blessing to Kingship in principle, and placed this in the Divine Record, which makes the claim that histories have been placed in it for the guidance of those who would follow and the significance, from a political viewpoint of the removal of King Saul when he became disobedient and despotic is that to be consistent God instituted another King by direct intervention.

Since the withdrawal of the Romans and the evolution of the Saxon Heptarchy, England has been governed by Kings of Christian origin. Certainly some were corrupt, profligate, despotic or inept. They were removed violently or in the course of nature, but the line continued slowly refining its character, despite lapses, being in its later development in large measure the guarantee of the people's liberty. Shall we be bold enough to deny the outworking of the spirit of God in this, for over one thousand years? It would seem that God rejected even the fervent sincerity of the motives of those who removed Charles I, for if God is concerned in the affairs of His people and the Kingship should be abolished then was surely the time for the tide to turn. "What I have opened no man can close, and what I have closed, no man can open".

### GERMANY AND RUSSIA

The removal of the Patriarchial (High Priestly) government for the Kingship has a latter day similitude with the rise of the U.S.A. in that a principle was asked (the founding fathers of the U.S.A. were men of prayer) in place of a higher one. God, we read, may grant our requests but send leanness into our souls, for His arrangements are for our good. We must incur penalties in the rejection of the Divine Plan, and the fearful American Civil War would be one instance of this.

The Apostle Paul in Romans 13 gives careful attention to the requirement of Christians to be obedient to all civil authority, even to oppressive governments. Sober meditation upon this will produce difficulties, but a lesson of history is that the

temporary respite afforded by the rejection of kingship has opened the way for far less tolerable institutions. Consider the histories of Germany and Russia after the Kaiser and the Czar were removed. Emil Ludwig, ("July 1914") has shown that whereas the Kaiser and the Czar were made to appear largely responsible for the Great War, the real culprits were a handful of men who manipulated the weaknesses of these rulers. The removal of Louis opened the way for the Reign of Terror, and for the ambitions of Napoleon which would denude France of the flower of her manhood. Patrice Lumumba was opposed to the Christian religion, but he was a better ruler than the mindless blood lust of the Simbas. And we could go on and on, but as Henry Ford remarked the one thing we learn from history is that we never learn from history.

### CROWN'S HERITAGE

The spiritual implication of the English Crown is surely that a sincere christian will support the Throne as an institution of God unless by its conduct contrary to the word of God, it may be safely assumed that it is rejected by God. The lesson here of course is that God may reject a King, but not the Kingship. Certainly we do well to heed the example of David. Being pursued by Saul who sought His death, David refused to harm Saul even when it seemed that God had put Saul helpless in his power. Twice David restrained himself in such a situation, even though Samuel had consecrated him King in Saul's stead. Whilst he breathed in the eyes of David Saul was "The Lord's Anointed", and he waited in patience and some peril until God removed Saul after his culminating wickednesses. These things were placed by God in His Word for our examples (1 Cor. 10.6). The heritage of The Crown is Christian, and despite individual failings by both Prince and Prelate the balance of history is one of a rich and sincere religion which has consistently sought to honour the Almighty and to seek His favour.

Let Paul and Peter have the final word .... "I exhort therefore, that, .... supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks, be made for .... Kings and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty; for this is good in the sight of God ...." (1 Tim. 2). "Fear God. Honour the king." (1 Peter 2) Let us remember of whom Peter was directly referring to!

Shall we do less?



# BRITAIN

A NATION-WIDE TOUR BY THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH WILL FORM THE CENTREPIECE OF THE QUEEN'S SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS THIS YEAR, THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON JANUARY 19.

The tour, from early May to the middle of August, will take in variety shows and a charity football match, as well as traditional banquets, luncheons, pageants and reviews.

The programme was an attractive combination of the traditional and the new, providing the nation with an opportunity to express its gratitude for a quarter of a century of devotion and public duty, Mr. Callaghan said.

Highlights would include a dinner at Buckingham Palace for NATO Foreign Ministers (May 10), a banquet and reception for Commonwealth Heads of Government, also at Buckingham Palace (June 8), a river "progress" on the Thames through London (June 9) and the Queen's birthday parade and RAF fly-past (June 11).

Mr. Callaghan said there would also be a march-past of Royal British Legion Standards at Windsor (June 12), the Garter Service at Windsor (June 13) and a dinner for the European Council of the EEC at Buckingham Palace (June 29).

A national thanksgiving service will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 7, and similar services will also be held in Scotland and Wales - at Glasgow Cathedral on May 17 and at Llandaff Cathedral on June 24. Special prayers will also be said in churches in England and Wales on June 5 and in Scotland on May 22.

A distinctive feature of the celebrations will be a national appeal, the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal, led by the Prince of Wales.

Prince Charles will call on young people to help others in their local communities - and his appeal will be supported by an official souvenir programme (on sale from April 25) and a broadcast on April 24.

To commemorate the jubilee a silver medal will be struck, to be issued by the Queen to members of the Armed services and others in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries. The Royal Mint will also issue a crown piece, with a face value of 25 pence, and the Post Office will release four stamps in May to commemorate the jubilee.

For overseas visitors who are interested in visiting Britain for the celebrations the British Tourist Authority was arranging to supply up-to-date information the Prime Minister said.

He also announced the establishment of an information service on the jubilee run by the Central Office of Information.

## REPUBLICANISM

### "OUT"

## FOR AUSTRALIANS

COMMENTING on a public opinion poll conducted by *The Age*, Melbourne, which claimed that 40 per cent of Australians were now in favour of Australia becoming a republic a spokesman for The Australian Heritage Society says that this poll result was highly suspect. "It is certainly true that many younger Australians support Republicanism, but this is the result of subversive influences in the education system. These young people have been cut off from an understanding of a most precious heritage. Few of them could explain why they are against the principle of Monarchy, except to express some vague platitudes about republicanism being 'more democratic'."

The Heritage Society spokesman continued, "There are also large numbers of rootless intellectuals who are at present active in promoting republicanism and opposing the Crown. They are giving more than their fair share of publicity by sections of the media, this creating the impression that they speak for a majority. The truth is that republicanism is 'out' for the great majority of Australian people. They have far more respect for The Queen than for double-talking politicians."

The spokesman also said that in view of the fact that some A.L.P. candidates were advocating republicanism, loyalty to the Crown should be made a major issue at all coming elections. "Let these people be asked to state publicly that they are against the Crown, and they will discover just how few support them," the spokesman said. He also urged all those Australians who valued the vital role of the Crown in the life of the nation, to make every possible effort during the Queen's Silver Jubilee visit to demonstrate their support. "Let us show the republicans that they are a minority in Australia", he concluded.

# READER'S OPINION

May I congratulate you on the first two editions of "Heritage" — a magazine that Australia has long been in need of.

We are living in exciting days and clearly we have to choose between God, Queen and Country — democracy at its best, or the dreadful alternative of a Godless Government where no freedom of any kind exists, such as Russia today and all Communist countries.

It is no accident that "Heritage" has sprung into existence — the time is ripe, and we have been given our last chance to make a stand for "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there by any virtue and if there by any praise, we must think on these things." Phil. 4:8.

I have written this poem for your magazine. Wishing you every success.

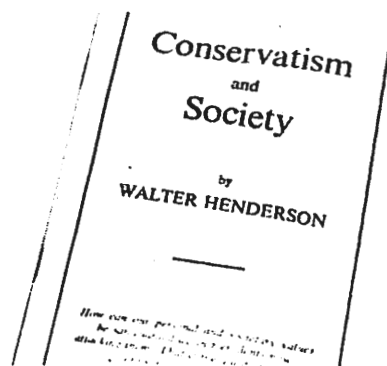
## Our Hand In HIS

We Australians love our country,  
Our great and wonderful nation,  
And while we gaze and ponder,  
We look at its origin and foundation.

At first we see a Commonwealth,  
God conscious and God fearing,  
But now we see that Commonwealth,  
In trouble since faiths disappearing.

Oh nation, I call you to repentance,  
Look up from self destruction,  
Look up from round about you,  
And seek the Higher Powers.

# HERITAGE SOCIETY PUBLICATION



A deep and philosophical book which puts the case for conservatism. Strongly recommended for an understanding of the elements and ideas that are attacking the traditional Christian concept of society. Though Mr. Henderson effectively deals with the "Progressive" ideas of modern man, he also implicitly offers the vision of what society could be. With a return to applied Christian concepts the book's discussion shows many of the historic religious roots of the besieged moral beliefs, standards and rules of our society.

## CONSERVATISM AND SOCIETY

Price \$1.00 posted.  
Available from The Australian Heritage Society,  
P.O. Box 16, Inglewood, Western Australia 6052.

We know how sick we are,  
Of apathy and dissatisfaction,  
Let's look to Heaven now,  
And call Gods Help and Super-action.

Our Saviour longs to have us call Him,  
He longs to heal our land,  
If only we will call to Him,  
To take us by the hand.

We thank you Lord, our Father,  
For this great and prosperous soil,  
And with our hearts linked with Yours,  
We'll get back to sweat and toil.

Elizabeth McColl.





# HERITAGE

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ELIZABETH II

*Silver  
Jubilee*

*Souvenir Edition*