

HERITAGE

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT — FOR THE FUTURE

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY



No. 5 JUNE-AUGUST 1977



ROYAL VISIT REPORT

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

The 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.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

\$10 per year entitles associate members to the "Heritage" journal as well as any other literature issued by The Society.

SUBSCRIPTION

"Heritage" will be posted quarterly for \$6 per year. A special offer of one normal subscription plus a gift subscription is available for \$10. Simply send us your name and address and that of the gift subscriber and we will post "Heritage" quarterly. With the first gift edition notice of the sender's name will be enclosed.

Please direct subscription and administration enquiries to:

The Australian Heritage Society

"HERITAGE"

Box 16,

INGLEWOOD W.A. 6052.

STATE ADDRESSES

BOX 1052J, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA 3001.

BOX 179, PLYMPTON, SOUTH AUST. 5038.

BOX 2957, SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2001.

BOX 172, CHERMSIDE, QUEENSLAND 4032

HERITAGE

NO 5.

JUNE-AUGUST 1977

Year of Achievement

In an unprecedented display of loyalty by a single organisation the Australian Heritage Society can mark this year's Royal Visit as a milestone in its history. The Royal Visit report spotlights individual and group enterprise in welcoming and displaying loyalty to Her Majesty and Prince Philip.

As we go to press further reports of activity are being received. Heritage Society branches throughout Australia happily report an upsurge in interest and "Heritage" subscriptions as a result of members' and supporters' work.

We gratefully thank all Australians who assisted us in our overall campaign. Printing, posting, collecting signatures, enrolling new subscribers and promoting the Society's objectives. These were some of the tasks carried out so well.

The Monarchy and the Constitution continue to dominate the Australian scene and probably will for some time to come. The Australian Heritage Society believes that they are an integral part of our heritage and as such no debate in their defence is wasted. Inevitably however, the question of politics arises as it plays an important role in the Monarchical System of Government. This edition carries a fully researched article by Queensland constitutional authority, Mr. Arthur Chresby. Students of the Monarchy and its relevance to our parliamentary system should make this a reading must.

In these pages we announce a new publication by the Australian Heritage Society. Sufficient interest has been shown and we press on with the faith that you will support this new venture.

SECOND YEAR

As a unique publishing venture "Heritage" has succeeded beyond expectations. We now enter our second year of publication. With your support we will be able to steadily improve the content and quality of the journal. Faith renewed we look forward to a second successful year.

SUBSCRIPTION RENEWALS

As renewal notices go out we are pleased to announce that almost 100% of subscribers have chosen to continue with "Heritage".

We hope that when your renewal arrives you will take out a further years' subscription without delay.

Due to administration costs we can send only ONE reminder so please act quickly with your renewal.

We thank readers for their past support and look forward to your continued subscription.

HISTORICAL FEATURES WANTED

Every corner of our continent bears witness to our early pioneers. Regretfully many of their legacies have been allowed to crumble beyond repair. But a few have been restored almost to their original state or converted to museums. Feature articles on such historic places are solicited for this journal.

\$25 PAYMENT

We are aware that research work can incur some expenses. Contributions must be complete with suitable photographs or sketches and manuscript is to be typed. As a general rule each feature can use no more than 3 pages. The Heritage Society will pay \$25 for each contribution used. We reserve the right to use material at our discretion and will return unused copy.

BULK PRICES

This edition of "Heritage" is available at the following bulk prices:

10 copies \$10.00 (posted)

20 copies \$15.00 (posted)

50 copies \$25.00 (posted)

Groups and organisations may care to take advantage of these reduced rates.

1977 Royal Tour Campaign Report

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS

No assessment of this historical event can be made without some reference to the work of The Australian Heritage Society. Tens of thousands of loyal Australians were introduced to the Society either by its "Heritage" journal, newspaper advertisements or the Loyalty Pledge campaign.

The campaign was officially launched before Her Majesty arrived in Australia. The Perth Conservative Speakers' Club was a fitting venue. "Heritage" editor Mr. Murray Jorgensen presented the first copy of the commemorative issue to the club's Chairman, Mr. Heb Farrar. Here also the first Loyalty Pledges were distributed and many were filled that evening.



Conservative Speakers' Club Chairman, Mr. Heb Farrar, receives the first copy of "Heritage" from editor, Mr. Murray Jorgensen. Mr. Ray White looks on.

In all States the demand for the Souvenir edition of "Heritage" exceeded supply. In a summary of the Heritage Society's campaign during the Royal Jubilee tour, National Co-ordinator of the campaign, Mr. Jeremy Lee states that "Although we were confident that there would be a big response to our campaign, we were overwhelmed by the demands made. Supplies of stickers and flags were exhausted early in the tour, while the requests for the commemorative issue of "Heritage" were so great that some centres were short of supplies in a very short time. While this was frustrating, most Heritage campaigners sympathised



Administration is more than a one-man job. Paul Hamilton (left) and Alan Foote often call for outside help with "Heritage" enquiries.

with our "Heritage" printers who worked long hours to print four editions of "Heritage" in a desperate attempt to meet the tremendous demand."

ADVERTISEMENTS

Another aspect of the campaign was the insertion of advertisements in many daily newspapers. A small advertisement for "Heritage" appeared initially followed by a larger message of welcome to The Queen in the "Courier Mail" in Queensland. This well designed welcome featured a portrait of Her Majesty and a personal message from the Society's Patron, Sir Raphael Cilento. At the foot of the page an appeal for donations to cover costs brought an immediate and fruitful reaction.

STREET SALES

The Brisbane Conservative Club seized the initiative during the Queen's visit. Armed with flags, stickers and "Heritage" seven members made it their responsibility to introduce loyal Australians to the Australian Heritage Society. A street stall was set up and within the first hour over 500 flags and stickers were sold as well as a total of 300 copies of "Heritage".

HERITAGE

The Quarterly of The Australian Heritage Society

SOUVENIR EDITION

To mark the Silver Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II we have produced a special issue of our quarterly journal

Articles include

SIR ROBERT MENZIES
SIR WALLACE KYLE
SIR PAUL HASLUCK
SIR JOHN KERR

This journal is obtainable by private subscription at \$6 p.a. or a single copy at \$1.50 posted.

LOYALTY PLEDGES

ON REQUEST ENCLOSE DONATION

To The Australian Heritage Society \$1.50 POSTED
BOX 16 INGLEWOOD WA 6052

Please sendcopies of souvenir edition
Please give yearly subscription at \$6 p.a.

NAME

ADDRESS

ENCLOSED \$



The advertisement that started record sales of "Heritage".

LOYALTY PLEDGES

This would be one of the best methods for the average Australian to pledge their loyalty to the Queen". This was typical of the comments made by people signing loyalty pledges. This new venture by the Heritage Society has been the most successful to date. The concept was grasped by Australians immediately the pledges became available. It was clear early in the campaign that a reprint of pledges would be required and as we go to press over 10,000 scrolls have been distributed.

FIRST PRESENTATION

The major presentation of pledges took place in Canberra but a token presentation took place on 3rd March in Western Australia. Heritage Society organiser Mr. Murray Jorgensen met the Governor Sir Wallace Kyle and handed his excellency a letter of welcome from the Society and the signatories on the loyalty pledges. Sir Wallace was pleased to see this type of constructive action and said he would pass on to Her Majesty the good wishes as well as news of the Heritage Society's work.

Supporters employed many ways of obtaining signatures. The most popular was by street stalls.

Others peddled bicycles (see this issue) and some walked miles for signatures.

The N.S.W. branch of the Heritage Society was the central collection point for signed pledges. Mr. Roy Stuckey, O.B.E. presented the first batch of Loyalty Pledges to Government House in Canberra where it is understood they were presented to the Queen. It is proposed that a further and larger batch be forwarded to Buckingham Palace.

LOYALTY PLEDGE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

Mr. Jeremy Lee also states "It is encouraging to see that pledges are still being received by all branches. The collection of signatures has by no means ended — we will continue to receive signed pledges for the balance of the Royal Jubilee Year."



Small stalls like this one were successful in obtaining pledge signatures.

HERITAGE DINNERS

Several dinners were held to mark the Royal Visit. The largest and most publicised was held at Rockhampton in Queensland on 5th March. Heritage Society organiser Mr. Wayne Bunning remarked that this dinner was one of the most successful to date. Constitutional authority Mr. Arthur Chesby presented a detailed but informative address on the Monarchy and the Constitution. This dinner and Mr. Chesby's address received widespread coverage in the press.

MESSAGE FROM QUEEN

Attending the dinner was Rockhampton Mayor Alderman Rex Pilbeam. Later in March Alderman Pilbeam sent a batch of Loyalty Pledges to The Governor Sir Colin Hannah. These were in turn passed on to the Queen on board the Royal Yacht Britannia. In a letter to the Mayor Her Majesty expressed her appreciation for the messages of loyalty and asked that her thanks be conveyed to the citizens of Rockhampton.

FOUNDATIONS STRONGER

As a result of the magnificent response by Australians to Her Majesty's tour the case for an Australian republic has been greatly weakened. Loyalty to the Crown, as an essential part of our heritage and future has always been foremost in the hearts of most Australians. The Heritage Society gave them a voice and brought many together for a common cause. The foundations of our democratic institutions have been strengthened by this Royal Tour. It came at a time when convulsions in our society were draining the ordinary citizen of any sense of order and well being. The unity and continuity of the Royal family is an inspiration to us all. The grace and impeccable manner of our Royal visitors cast a giant shadow over the behaviour of some of our political representatives. Respect and admiration was such that even the opponents of the Crown were wise enough to allow the tour to continue undisrupted. A few small skirmishes and demonstrators went almost unnoticed. In a world where national leaders are often subjected to the most humiliating behaviour the Royal Family are warmly and respectfully greeted wherever they travel, including non-Commonwealth countries.



Obviously delighted, Her Majesty is greeted by cheering, flag-waving crowds in Melbourne. (The Age)



Cities and towns everywhere proudly welcomed the Royal couple. Albany, Western Australia displayed this sign at the town's entrance.

The tour itself has been covered exhaustively in a variety of ways. Glossy paged pictorials have given an impressive coverage in all states. No doubt many more publishers will produce detailed accounts of this memorable visit. We have captured some of the events which took place for inclusion in this journal. Most leading newspapers kindly supplied the Heritage Society with suitable photographs.

In conclusion the Australian Heritage Society thanks members and supporters for their enthusiastic support and hopes that you will join us in the same spirit in some future mission.

We are pleased to announce that a further edition of the Jubilee edition of "Heritage" has now been printed and that readers may order copies for presenting to their friends or for other purposes - Editor.

Protocol aside, test cricketer Dennis Lillee (right) asks The Queen for her autograph. She politely refused but sent one later. (The Age)





Adelaide Premier Don Dunstan and wife greet Her Majesty watched by an enthusiastic crowd.

(The Advertiser)

1977 Royal Tour



The Queen and the Duke waving to crowd outside St. Andrews Cathedral, Sydney.
(Fairfax)



The Queen is highly amused at the little boy taking her photo in Tamworth, N.S.W.
(Fairfax)



A naval guard-of-honour at Fremantle as Her Majesty arrives on Britannia. (West Australian)



Enthusiastic supporters cover signs being displayed by small group as the Queen is about to leave Australia. (West Australian)



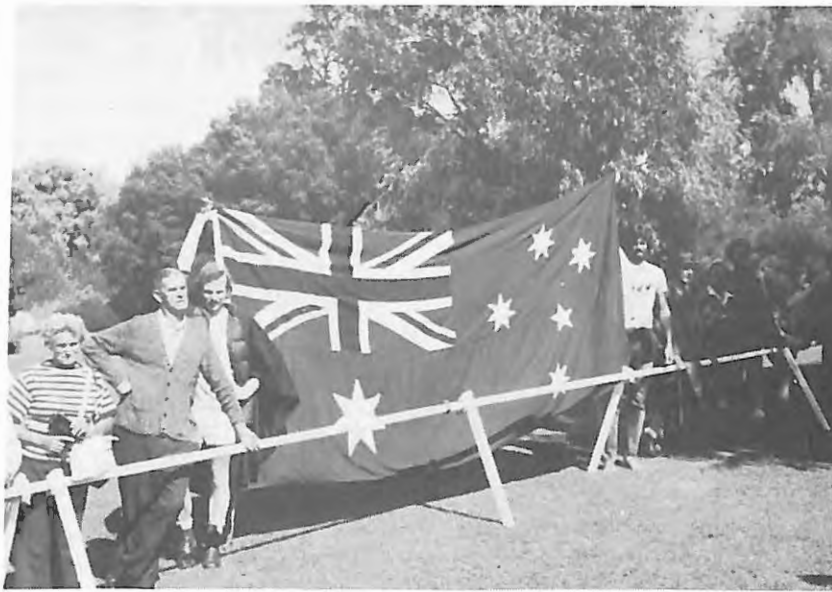
1977 Royal Tour



Cold, wet conditions don't prevent Her Majesty sharing a joke with officials at a reception by school children at King's Park, Perth.



Sir John Kerr escorts Her Majesty to an awaiting aircraft at Perth. The Royal Tour draws to a close. (West Australian)



Loyal university students proudly display the Australian flag before The Queen at King's Park, Western Australia.



With Premier Wran at the Sydney Opera House to attend a performance of Benjamin Britten's opera. (Fairfax)

1977 Royal Tour



Her Majesty meets South Australian Governor Sir Douglas Nicholls in Adelaide. (The Age)

LOYALTY PLEDGE CAMPAIGN

WILLING CAMPAIGNER



Percy Cory peddles the "campaign trail".

One of Western Australia's most enthusiastic Heritage Society campaigners is Percy Cory of Inglewood. In order to cover the distances involved Mr. Cory cycled many miles collecting hundreds of signatures for the Loyalty Pledge Scrolls. At 82 years of age this was a commendable feat.

Being British born Mr. Cory is a loyal monarchist and recently commented, "Whatever may be its faults - and no system is perfect - the Monarchy has proved itself a solid foundation upon which numerous governments have relied and those which have gone their own way have met with disaster and loss of freedom."

ANTHEM PLAYED INCORRECTLY

Percy Cory received national coverage on A.B.C. during the royal tour. He is actively pressing for the reintroduction of the correct method of playing "God Save The Queen".

"The Credit for this must go to Colonel Adkins, Director of Music at the Kneller Hall Military School for Army Bandmasters. The re-arrangement was made at the request of the British Government after the World War. The Anthem is a hymn and should always be treated as such, particularly when played under cover. To obtain complete silence as in church a roll of drums or the substitute is played for about seven seconds with a crescendo and decrescendo to give all present time to stand up free of impedimenta, and then a rest of about two seconds to obtain complete silence. The first three lines are a prayer asking God to save Our Queen and must be sung softly, slowly and reverently as in church. The next three lines are those of happiness and rejoicing, so the timpani comes in again and in about four seconds raises the volume from softness to fortissimo and everyone gives everything they've got. At the end of the third line, there is a pause of some three seconds and the last line asking God to save our Queen is sung and played softly. The finish is in keeping with the rest of the anthem if there is again a pause of some three seconds before the conductor cuts. Usually what happens is that the 'long to reign over us' is joined to 'God Save Our Queen' and usually loses all meaning and intent."

Younger Heritage Society supporters can only admire Mr. Cory's dauntless enthusiasm (not to mention his fitness). Well done, Mr. Cory.

NEW HERITAGE SOCIETY PUBLICATION

"A Queen speaks to her People"

ADVANCE ORDERING

The Australian Heritage Society announces the publication of this new book to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Printing will commence in June of this year and the first copies will go to readers who place their orders well in advance. We anticipate you will receive your copy by late July.

Commencing with Her Majesty's first Christmas message in 1953 this new book records each message up to 1976. Several photographs appear throughout the book which has a high quality and sturdy cover in attractive colours. As a permanent record of the Queen's words as well as a souvenir of the Jubilee

Year this book will be invaluable. A famous Australian has written an excellent Foreword to complement this quality publication.

Friends will be delighted to receive such a book as a gift. We suggest you place your orders immediately as the first edition will be available on application only. This publication will not be on sale elsewhere.

Orders to: The Australian Heritage Society
"Jubilee Book"
Box 16, Inglewood,
Western Australia 6052.

PRICES 1 copy \$1.20 (posted)
 10 copies \$10.50 (posted)
 20 copies \$17.50 (posted)

(Larger orders priced on application)

HISTORIC LETTER FROM PRINCE

After receiving the souvenir edition of "Heritage" a reader was prompted to recall an historic event which took place 57 years ago.

Mrs. Marjorie Wilson of Perth remembers the visit of the then Prince of Wales, Prince Edward. Before leaving Australia he directed a message to school children by way of hand written letter. As a young girl Mrs. Wilson was thrilled to receive the letter and has treasured it to this day. As can be seen in the photograph, the original document is badly creased and difficult to read. However we produce the text of the letter for your interest.



H.M.S. "Renown", Sydney, 16th August 1920.

Girls and Boys,

My wonderful first visit to Australia is nearly over and I want to tell you before I sail how sorry I am to be going and to give you all my best wishes. All of you whom I have seen have given me delightfully kind welcomes of your own, and I only wish that I could have gone everywhere and not missed seeing any of you.

I should like you all to remember my first visit, which I have enjoyed so much myself, and so I have asked that as a special favour to me you may have an extra week's holiday some time this year.

Australia is a magnificent country and I think you very fortunate to have it for your own. Make up your minds to serve Australia well, for the future of every country depends before all things on the spirit of its girls and boys.

You have a splendid example of patriotism before you in the men and women of Australia who fought and worked and won in the great war. Your sailors and soldiers thought first of Australia and the Empire, not of themselves; and many gave up everything, even their lives, in order that Australia and the Empire might be safe and free. Many of Australia's women too served gallantly overseas, and others did all they could to help at home. If you follow in their footsteps, you will make Australia one of the greatest and happiest countries in the World.

I want to say one thing more. You have all been told how great the British Empire is. Our flag, the Union Jack, flies in all British territories throughout the World as a sign that all British peoples stand together in peace as in war. Think always of Australia as part of that free Empire, which has withstood great trials and never failed.

I am not going to say good bye, because I belong to Australia as much as to all the other British nations and shall come back whenever I can. Please always think of me as one of your own kin who will try to serve Australia as truly all his life as you will yourselves.

Edward P.



Mrs. Wilson welcomes Sir John Kerr in her own way.

In 1976 the Governor-General Sir John Kerr visited Western Australia and in a display of support Mrs. Wilson prominently displayed the Australian flag with the following note attached:

God save our Queen and Sir John Kerr for his courage and dignity as a loyal Australian - I salute you.

We thank Mrs. Wilson for sending this material and congratulate her on her initiative. Readers with items of historical interest are asked to contact the editor.

READERS' VERSE

This silver jubilee year to mark the Queen's accession to the throne has prompted many readers to send us original verse to mark the occasion. Most are from Australia but we were honoured to receive material from as far as Great Britain.

Mrs. Avril Crabtree, writing under her maiden name, Anderson wrote a three verse poem simply entitled "Tribute". Buckingham Palace received the poem with approval and much media coverage was given to Mrs. Crabtree's crisp and concise work

We are indebted to Mrs. Crabtree for allowing us to reproduce her poem for the interest of our readers. We are also grateful to Australian contributors whose work also follows.



TRIBUTE

Today much crumbles; still to us is spared
A Queen, of ail our yesterdays have dared
Sweet symbol. Let to-morrows thus be bright
Not with the false expedient but the right
That alone kindles our powers while patriot pride
Gives faith the future's storms to face and ride.

So, much sought sovereign, move among us, not
As one who is above the common lot,
But who, tradition's summit and its base,
Bears regal burden with the winning grace
Of love; the knots of unity you tie,
Our rich diversities

Your sceptre signified justice, mercy, skill
To marry law and liberty. We will
From royal landmark in the bourne of years
Fresh courage pluck to jettison our fears,
The trumpets sound; this fitting, festive scene,
This Silver Jubilee we hail our Queen.

Avril Anderson
(Copyright)



To HIS EXCELLENCY the HON. SIR JOHN KERR, A.K., K.C.M.G., K.St.J., Q.C.

The days of knightly pageantry are past,
Aswirl with shining mail and prancing steed,
When champions leapt to arms should any cast
Least censure's breath on monarch or on creed.

Our time's sophisticated battles rage
Within the pen's arena: weapons such
As calumny, untruth, or hireling page
And perjured aerial spread their venomous touch.

In modern garb and commonplace array
No less a champion keeps the ancient fires
Of steadfast loyalty aflame to-day
No whit less gallantly than erst his sires!

The Knight of Yarralumla wields no blade
Of flashing steel against assailants mean,
Yet with unswerving duty, unafraid,
Serves doughtily his country and his Queen. . .

Cinquetail, Melbourne.

READERS' VERSE

OUR BRITISH HERITAGE

Southward from the misty Isle,
Our venturous fathers sailed;
And o'er the torrid waters
Till the Westerlies prevailed;
And bore them ever eastward,
To a land of virgin soil,
To found a greater Britain,
With sweat, and tears, and toil.

We are the proud descendants,
Of this sturdy Northern breed;
Of Briton, Saxon, Norman,
And of Dane, and Norse, and Swede;
Blood of Valiant Vikings,
Men of Armada fame,
Down to the Duke and Nelson,
Who foiled Napoleon's game.

Sons of valor immortal,
The progeny ne'er could fail
To guard our British Traditions,
While shades of Anzac prevail.
What though the storm clouds lower,
And the wind takes a sombre tone,
Let's remember against the aggressor
How Britain had stood all alone!

Attacked throughout the ages;
Impregnable still she stands;
Steeped in eternal glory,
Respect in full she commands.
Not alone is martial glory
The pride of our legacy;
Ever we treasure the knowledge
Of her lead in democracy.

Hard by yon noble River,
The Mother Parliament stands;
And sheds her beams like a beacon,
To brighten less happy lands.
And Freedom gained through ages past,
Is dear to our hearts today;
And who would threaten that freedom
Shall know that he's in the fray!

We've fought for the home of culture,
And our mode through ages grown;
The land of Scott and Dickens,
And the bard we call our own.
Though we admire the greatness
The mighty minds have gained;
Yet ever we treasure the merit
Our local bards have attained.

Banjo's Waltzing Matilda,
And Lawson's men of the bush;
And Dennis in masterly fashion
Depicts the Sydney push.
Not yet can we boast a Shakespeare,
Nor yet a Byron or Gray;
But in the wake of our kinsmen,
We know we are on the way.

For those who speak the language,
Though scattered around the world;
Are bound by a bond unbroken,
Till tyrants' flags are furled.
The Crown hath united The Empire
In loyal fraternity,
And quelled the foolish babble,
Of immaturity.

Around the World our Empire grew
Where the sun could never set;
Since Drake aboard the Golden Hind,
And gallant Raleigh met,
To plant a little England
On that bleak Virginia shore.
The march of Time hath turned the wheel:
An Elizabeth reigns once more.

Resplendent in her regal robes,
A Queen of Royal birth;
A credit to the British throne,
The greatest throne on Earth.
And so we pray for Royal health —
Long live our Gracious Queen;
And happiness in all her realm;
The best the World hath seen.

D. PRIZEMAN, QUEENSLAND.

Although space normally prevents publication of such long verse we feel that Mr. Prizeman's work is worthy of exception.
EDITOR.

GOD BLESS THIS LAND

God bless this land
Send men of honour and women fair
Our mighty heritage to share.
For benison of cloud and rain
for fruit and grain

We thank Thee Lord
And cherish all who cry aloud
That truth and right for all abound
God bless this land.

Free us from fetters that sap our strength
From snares that trap our youth
Endow our minds for values right
and lead us in the paths of peace
God bless this land.

With blessings shower our honoured Queen
Allegiance due we freely give
And pray the years may richly crown
Her Majesty.

J. EASTHAM — BENTLEY, W.A.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

Photographs by courtesy of Australian War Museum.



The Australian Heritage Society looks at one of our most famous national monuments.

The Australian War Memorial in Canberra is unique among the great national monuments of the world for the grandeur of its architecture, the beauty of its setting and the vivid manner in which its many and varied exhibits tell their historic story.

Here war is not glorified. The Memorial is the nation's tribute to the sacrifice and achievements of Australian men and women who died serving their country in time of war.

The building itself is of stylised Byzantine architecture cruciform in shape and surmounted by a vast copper sheathed dome. It is built of brick with an outer cladding of cream-coloured Hawkesbury sandstone. It stands in 12.14 hectares of terraced lawns edged by thickets of gums, golden wattles and oaks on the lower southern slopes of Mount Ainslie. From its front entrance there is a magnificent 3.22 kilometres long vista, possibly unsurpassed in the world, down Anzac Parade, across Lake Burley Griffin, to the white-walled Federal Parliament House and the Brindabella Range beyond.

The War Memorial building was completed in two sections. The original section, built in the 1930s was opened by the Governor General of Australia, Lord Gowrie, V.C., on Armistice Day 1941. Two wings were added between 1968 and early 1971, completing the cruciform shape of the building.

The Memorial grew from the spark of an idea formed in the mind of one man – Dr. C.E.W. Bean, the official Australian historian of the War of 1914-1918 – on Gallipoli Peninsula in 1915. In the beginning Bean visualised it as a museum to house relics relating to Australian participation in the Gallipoli fighting. By May 1917, following Australian exploits and sacrifices in France, he had come to the broader conception of a national memorial housing not only relics, written records and works of art, but as a shrine commemorating those who had given their lives.

In 1952 the Australian War Memorial Act was widened to cover all wars in which Australian forces were involved, from the Sudan onwards. It was amended in 1962 when control of the War Memorial was vested in a Board of Trustees, and again in 1975 when the scope of the Act was extended to

include all Australians who have died – (a) on or as a result of active service, or (b) as a result of any war or warlike operations in which Australians have been on active service.

Although exhibits relating to the 1939-45 War had already been introduced into galleries prior to the widening of the Act in 1952 there was still a vast collection of paintings, relics and models which still could not be shown. Extensions were urgently needed to give a balanced exhibition for all the wars – although obviously not on the scale originally planned for the 1914-18 War. These were approved by the Government in 1967, and work began on the construction of two additional wings the following year. These wings, both 43.28 metres by 20.11 metres, added 1,740.72 square metres of floor space to the existing area of 9,476 square metres. Their completion permitted the introduction throughout the building of im-



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL, CANBERRA, A.C.T. 24 MAY 1959. Dr. C.E.W. Bean addressing the gathering during the Opening Ceremony of the Hall of Memory. The Governor-General, Field Marshall Sir William Slim; Mr. Raymond Ewers and Mrs. Bean are also seen in the photograph.



Plumed helmet of the Orange Free State Artillery, 1899. An orange and white roundel is fitted on the right side of the helmet in the German manner.

proved display techniques – wider use of free-standing walls for the exhibition of paintings and photographs and better designed relic cabinets and show-cases – and the number and variety of exhibits to be greatly increased.

THREE FEATURES

The conception of the Australian War Memorial extends over three broad features – commemoration, exhibition galleries and the library.

The purely commemorative features consist of a courtyard containing a Commemorative Stone and a Pool of Reflection, flanked on east and west by elevated arcaded Cloisters in which are affixed the bronze plates of the Roll of Honour. On these are inscribed the 102,000 names of all those who died during the wars in which Australia had participated. At the northern end of the cloisters is the entrance to the Hall of Memory which is the central shrine of the building. In the domed, 24.39 metres high hall, great stained glass windows on three sides depict symbolically the outstanding qualities of those who served during 1914-18, and constitute a memorial to those who fell in that War.

The 1939-45 War is commemorated in the Hall by glass mosaic which covers the whole wall surface. This is an ancient form of architectural decoration in which tiny pieces of coloured tesserae are fixed to the surface of the wall to form designs and patterns. Over 6,120,000 such pieces – 15.24 tonnes weight – in 70 different tints were used in the Hall of Memory, and the wall surface covered is 1,272.17 square metres. On each of four pendentives is a figure with accompanying symbolism, representing the three fighting Services and the women's Services. The dome itself features a circle of spiral flame representing a radial sun, the Southern Cross and other symbolic designs. Windows and mosaics are the work of M. Napier Waller, C.M.G., O.B.E., of Melbourne, who lost his right arm at the shoulder as a gunner in World War I.

The focal point of the Hall is the sculptured male figure set in an apsidal bay at the northern end. This figure, which is the work of an Australian sculptor, Raymond B. Ewers, symbolizes Australia standing proudly and courageously in the cause of freedom. Cast in bronze and finished in green patina, the statue stands 5.49 metres high, and is raised another 2.74 metres by the marble column which blends with the apricot coloured mosaic of the apse to form a background for the statuary.

Marble used in the pedestal and columns was obtained from Macclesfield, South Australia, while the Hall is floored with polished New South Wales marble from Wombeyan.

WAR RELICS

Occupying two floors on either side of the courtyard and Hall of Memory are the exhibition galleries, housing the war relics, paintings by official artists, plan models and dioramas (three-dimensional models) depicting famous battles in which Australians were engaged. Both World Wars are represented in the galleries and there are smaller collections covering other wars to which Australia contributed forces – Sudan, 1885; the War in South Africa, 1899-1902; the Boxer Rebellion, 1900-01; Korea, 1950-53; Malaya, 1950-60; and Vietnam, 1962-72.

In brief, the galleries on the western side of the building cover activities of the Royal Australian Navy in the 1914-18 and 1939-45 Wars, and the Australian Army in the 1914-18 and earlier wars.

The eastern galleries relate to the 1939-45 War, to Korea, the Malayan Emergency and to Vietnam. The exhibits relating to the Air Force are largely displayed in one great hall – Aeroplane Hall – which contains historic aircraft ranging from the tiny Deperdussin, one of the first military monoplanes used in Australia, to the giant Lancaster, a participant in the Allied 1,000-bomber raids against Germany in World War II. A central gallery shows aspects of the work of the medical and women's services. The lower galleries supplement the exhibitions in the upper galleries and contain items that cannot conveniently be displayed elsewhere.

The relics displayed are of immense historical value to Australians now and of the future, and each item has been selected for the small piece of history which it represents. They range in size from large aircraft, a ship's boat used in landing at Anzac, to magnetic buttons and a tiny radio set secreted in a hollowed-out book and used to receive news broadcasts by Australian prisoners-of-war in Japanese-held territory. The total number of relics in the collection exceeds 25,000. In addition, the War Memorial has a priceless art collection totalling some 11,000 individual items, in which many of Australia's finest artists are represented.

Finally, there is the magnificent library in which is preserved the mass of documentary records relating to the various wars. The records are divided into four main groups – printed, written, photographs and motion picture film.

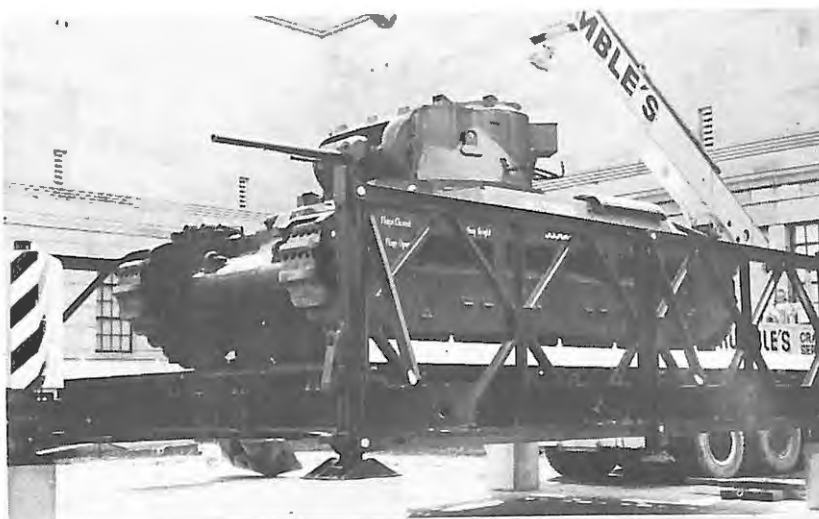
Included in the Printed Records Section are approximately 75,000 books in several languages, 5,000 volumes of bound periodicals and a comprehensive collection of military maps, newspapers and press cuttings. Collections of sound recordings, war posters, postage stamps, menu cards and documentary souvenirs of a similar nature are also kept by this section, in addition to the personal collections of many famous war leaders, such as Lord Birdwood, General Sir John Monash and Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey.

The day-to-day war diaries of Australian Army units during both wars make up the main group in the Written Records

Section. Those of the 1914-18 War have been bound but the much larger 1939-45 collection – about 150,000 monthly diaries – are housed in over 4,000 large pamphlet boxes. Additionally, 1,200 pamphlet boxes contain historical correspondence files, reports and associated material from the 1939-45 War. The Photographic Section houses approximately 240,000 official negatives and prints of both World Wars and Korea, and the cine film collection, exposed by official cameramen during the wars, totals about 1,219,200 metres.

About 700,000 people visit the War Memorial annually, many coming more than once, others making their pilgrim-

age from far afield. Practically every overseas dignitary visits the War Memorial to lay a wreath in honour of the Australian dead and to tour the exhibition galleries. Each Anzac Day begins with the Dawn Service, held within the courtyard and cloisters of the Memorial – a moving and memorable experience for young and old. This is followed by the main Anzac Day Service round the Stone of Remembrance in the forecourt of the building. Like the Remembrance Day Ceremony later in the year this is organised by the War Memorial on behalf of the Australian Government.



Canberra, A.C.T.
15 December 1976
A Matilda Tank which has just been placed on a Bailey Bridge in the outside display area of the Australian War Memorial. The Bailey Bridge was presented to the Australian War Memorial for exhibition purposes by the Acro Company, Sydney



CANBERRA A.C.T. 12 JULY 1944.

The Australian War Memorial viewed from the south-west corner with Mr. Alnsile in the background.

ANZAC DAY COMMEMORATES VALOUR OF AUSTRALIANS

ANZACS REMEMBERED

Anzac Day has become a rich part of the heritage of this nation as it commemorates the valour of Australian servicemen and women who were prepared to fight and die so that we can live as free people.

Its origins go back more than six decades to April 25, 1915 when Australian, New Zealand and other allied forces landed on the beach at Gallipoli in Turkey.

Today on Anzac Day we also commemorate the heroism and sacrifices of Australian servicemen and women who fought in subsequent battles for the preservation of our democratic freedoms.

Those memorable days on the beaches and rugged slopes of Gallipoli produced a baptism of heroism, reckless courage and endurance that today are remembered as "the Spirit of Anzac".

In Queensland, we recall this spirit with colourful marches, church and remembrance services, social and sporting activities on a public holiday made legal by the Anzac Day Act of the Queensland Parliament.

Anzac provided a spark to light our national understanding by reminding Australians that they too could perform great deeds and play their part on the international stage.

Indeed, each generation is tested and must make its own sacrifice in defence of national values and personal freedoms. Because of this, Anzac personifies the duties of Christian citizenship and regard for our national heritage in an earlier age.

For some years now, I have had the pleasant duty of chairing the Anzac Day Commemoration Committee of Queensland, which is the organising body behind the annual Anzac Day celebrations.

Queensland's first Anzac Day march was held in 1916, the very next year after the Gallipoli landing.

It has enjoyed an acceptance by Queenslanders that has far exceeded most other annual public events.

A few disloyal elements, out of pace with the normal Australian outlook, dislike the commemoration of the spirit of national patriotism and self-sacrifice as much as they dislike our democratic way of life and our Crown.

But most Australians recognise such people for what they are, and are not fooled by their alien ideologies and pretensions.

Anzac has created a spirit distinctly Australian and this has borne fruit with a rich and full tradition.



JOH BJELKE-PETERSEN

The term "ANZAC" was inspired because of the administrative problems experienced by the Australian and New Zealand Corps headquarters which in 1915 was quartered in the famous Sheppard's Hotel, Cairo.

The corridors became clogged with boxes bearing the lengthy term "Australian and New Zealand Army Corps", which two enterprising Sergeants, Little and Middleton, abbreviated to "A & NZAC".

The term was soon used in telegram, documents and a quartermaster stamp which became known as the "Anzac stamp".

The term was also suggested as a code name for the Corps, and General (later Field Marshal) Birdwood approved the name "ANZAC" and it officially came into use in January 1915.

The name was later given to the Cove at Gallipoli where the Anzacs landed.

Australian and New Zealand troops became known as "the Anzacs", although the term an "Anzac" generally meant one who had served at Gallipoli.

The Anzac landing at Gallipoli has been perpetuated in Australia and New Zealand as a day of remembrance, not only for those of Anzac, but for all our heroic servicemen who have shown unsurpassed courage in the defence of Australia and all that it stands for today.

I urge all Queenslanders to demonstrate their loyalty to Australian values by supporting the Anzac Day commemorations and keeping faith with those who defended this nation in time of national emergency.

Joh Bjelke-Petersen
Premier of Queensland.

EXTRACTS from an Address to a Heritage Society sponsored Breakfast, at the Leichhart Hotel, Rockhampton, Queensland, 5th March 1977, to commemorate the Silver Jubilee Year of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. The Guest speaker was a Queensland Constitutional Authority, Mr. Arthur A. Chresby, and the Breakfast was Chaired by the Anglican Dean of Rockhampton, the Very Rev. John Bayton, supported by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Rex Pilbeam.

SILVER JUBILEE ADDRESS

by **Arthur A. Chresby**

The Very Rev. Dean of Rockhampton, His Worship the Mayor, distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is fitting that, despite the shocking weather this morning, we should gather to honour Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee, and critically examine the nature of the campaign of downright lies being supported by republican protagonists, in their determined aim to undermine the loyalty of the Australian people and destroy our present written constitution.

Not the least of these lies is that our Monarchy is an anachronism in this day of enlightened education, serving no genuine practical purpose because it has no real powers and that it's Governor-General is a totalitarian instrument which, with the Monarchy, is a very definite "divisionary force" in Australia as exemplified "by the day that democracy died in Australia when that Institution, through its instrument, dismissed a democratically elected Government of the People."



Apart from their natural instincts of Loyalty to the Monarchy what practical knowledge do the Australian People possess as their certain guidelines to differentiate between the above-stated lies and the actual truth? If you have never been taught the truth about the Monarchy and the Australian Constitution how can you, then, identify these lies; identify for certain when and how that Monarchy and that Constitution is being destroyed?

REPUBLICAN Q.C's

At the out-set I want to submit that these Members of the Legal Profession who hold the Queen's Commission as "Queen's Counsel", or "Q.C's", and who publicly proclaim themselves as pro-republican; who claim that Her Majesty has no power or authority in Australia, should at least do the honourable thing **AND RESIGN THEIR COMMISSION AS "QUEEN'S COUNSEL!"** As well, these Ministers and Ex-Ministers, as well as Senators and Federal and State Members, who claim to be republicans, should at once resign their Seats in the Houses of Parliament for, in law, they cannot, by their Oaths and Affirmations of Allegiance to the Monarchy at the same

time publicly work for its destruction. Indeed, if we did not have Ministers whose backbones appear to be of the consistency of Jelly then, assuredly, the provisions of the Crimes Act would most certainly be applied to these parliamentary republican protagonists who still want to hold their seats contrary to their legal Oaths and affirmations of Monarchical Allegiance.

Far from the Monarchy being an anachronism and having no powers or authority in Australia **THE VERY REVERSE IS THE LEGAL CASE** and this Statement is very definitely sustainable in the High Court. Indeed, some 30 odd years ago, I codified these powers into one sentence, which no major media of Press, Radio or T.V. has touched. On the contrary, they have consistently **REFUSED** to tell the Australian People this basic legal-constitutional truth:-

"THE POWER, PEROGATIVES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE MONARCHY, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE SIX STATE GOVERNORS, ARE THE BRAKES WHICH THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE CAN APPLY AT ANY HOUR (without having to wait for any

general election) **TO BRING MINISTERS AND POLITICIANS TO A COMPLETE AND SUDDEN STOP** so as to receive from the ELECTORS fresh instructions, reprimand re dismissal from Parliament and the Service of the people, **AND THAT THIS VITAL KNOWLEDGE HAS CLEARLY BEEN DENIED TO THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE."**

Once you, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Australian people, have fully grasped my above-stated codification then never again will you tolerate lying attacks upon our Monarchy and our Constitution, and those now engaged in these attacks will be forced to desist or suffer the penalties of what used to be called treason.

The Monarchy is the very legal-constitutional and practical base of our written Australian Constitution and, contrary to republican claims that it is "out of date", it is a living vibrant document giving the people absolute control over their own lives, **IF ONLY THEY WERE TAUGHT ITS TRUTH.**

Naturally, in the time available to me at this Breakfast, I cannot present in full

detail every aspect of the subject matter of this Address. However, I can give you a very tabloid precis by (a), stating a propagated lie, and (b), then presenting the legal-constitutional truth, exposing that lie for what it is.

LIE: The people elect and dismiss governments.

THE TRUTH: The Constitution vests the Government wholly and solely in the Monarchy, exercisable by the Governor-General. **IT IS PERMANENT AND NON ELECTIVE AND HOLDS IN TRUST, IN PERPETUITY,** every conceivable power and authority which the Australian People would ever want used for and in and on their behalf to protect their religious, political, economic and financial freedoms and security.

LIE: The Party with the greatest majority in the lower House has the right to govern to the end of its term. **THE TRUTH:** As Government is legally non-elective no party can govern. In fact the Constitution does not legally recognise the existence of Parties, only of Members of the House of Representatives and Senators **WHO**, according to High Court, Privy Council and other British based Courts, have but one legal function, and one legal duty:—

LEGISLATE

The legal function is to legislate, and neither Senator or MHR has any legal function outside of his respective House of Parliament. Interviewing of Ministers and Departments, etc., on behalf of electors forms **NO PART** of his legal function. Such interviewing, etc., for constituents are functions performable by, and are performed by, persons other than Politicians and, on the part of politicians are, in law, simply the natural, moral and social obligations of service that flows from the status of any person in the public eye.

The legal duty: It begins from the moment he enters His House of Parliament each Official Sitting Day, and ends when he leaves the chamber at the end of the day. That is why a Politician cannot be arrested, or touched, on his way to attend an Official Sitting of his House, but can be so as he leaves the Chamber at night, for the Courts have ruled that a Member's sole duty is to enter his Chamber each Sitting day and, therein, like a judge in his Court resisting every form of duress and exercising only his own judgement he must set aside all and every personal bias, interest or thought of rewards, pecuniary or otherwise, and vote only according to his conscience on the evidence before him. He is in clear legal breach of the Constitution and his duty when he does not do so.

LIE: The Prime Minister has the right to bestow Ministerial Office and or Change his Ministry around, and to select the Members of his Cabinet.

THE TRUTH: The only person who can legally appoint and dismiss Ministers is The Governor-General — **WHO IS THE GOVERNMENT.** Ministers of the Crown, by the written Constitution, are (Firstly) only **ADMINISTRATORS** paid out of Crown revenue, your taxes to **ADMINISTER DEPARTMENTS OF STATE** and in that capacity, are the **PAID SERVANTS,** not the controllers,

**“HER MAJESTY IS
RESPONSIBLE
DIRECTLY TO THE
PEOPLE, NOT TO
HOUSES OF
PARLIAMENT”**

of the Monarchy and are responsible **ONLY** to the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative. “Secondly” Ministers are **AUTOMATICALLY** members of the Federal Executive Council **BUT,** by the Constitution, not the only Members. The Governor-General can appoint anyone he chooses to also sit upon that Council for, except in approximately eight specific cases, that Council **IS WHOLLY, SOLELY AND PURELY AN ADVISORY BODY.** However, the Governor-General is shouldered with the sole legal responsibility of making a final decision whether or not to accept that or any advice, for by the Constitution he through Her Majesty is responsible directly to the People, **NOT** to Houses of Parliament, Executive Councils and the like. **THE MONARCHY EXISTS AS THE SOLE LEGAL PROTECTOR AGAINST THE MISCHIEF OF POWER-MADDENED POLITICIANS.**

LIE: Cabinet is the all powerful body **THE TRUTH:** Cabinet is wholly and solely a “committee” of a political party and, in the written Australian Constitution has no legal existence, power or authority whatsoever. Legally there is no such office as Prime Minister, in the Constitution, nor is there any legal

power for Parliament to legislate differing salaries for Senior (or Cabinet Ministers) and Junior Ministers. Under the Constitution **EVERY MINISTER STANDS ABSOLUTELY EQUAL, AND NONE ARE SUBORDINATE TO THE OTHER ONLY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AS THE QUEEN'S REPRESENTATIVE.**

LIE: The people by their vote give a party **A MANDATE TO GOVERN ON CERTAIN LINES.**

THE TRUTH: Under the Australian Constitution **ONLY THE MONARCHY HAS A MANDATE TO GOVERN, AND THAT IS PERMANENT,** and, as aforesaid, that Mandate, is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Monarch's Representative. What ever the Australian People ask, by majority, of the **PERMANENT GOVERNMENT,** that Government is legally bound to grant, for it exists legally only to serve the people and, being permanent it is not subject to the whims and duresses of seeking or suffering elections.

LIE: All real power and authority has passed from the Monarchy to the Ministers of the Crown, for the Ministers are responsible to the Parliament, and through Parliament ultimately to the people. In-so-far as the written Australian Constitution is concerned this is one of the greatest lies ever taught the Australian People;

THE TRUTH: As I have already stated in this Address, the Ministers have only two functions. One they are paid salaries for making them the paid servants of the Monarchy, and the other **IS PURELY ADVISORY,** but the Monarch and the Governor-General are not legally compelled to accept and act on that advice, except for some eight specific instances I referred to. Ministers **ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE TO PARLIAMENT,** they are responsible direct to the Governor-General as Her Majesty's Representative, although, when the Houses of Parliament are sitting (Ministers can be castigated but not removed except by Petition of the Governor-General, by both Houses of Parliament). Please note that Parliament never sits, except when both Houses are called together by the Queen or the Governor-General, and Parliament **NEVER, NEVER, NEVER DEBATES OR DELIBERATES** unless the Monarch, or the Governor-General is personally present in a **JOINT SITTING OF BOTH HOUSES,** which never takes place although the Governor-General has the power to call them together and sit with them to make a decision, **IF HE CHOOSES TO DO SO. PARLIAMENT IS** the Legislative body comprising the Monarchy or its representative and both Houses of the Parliament and its legal form is shown at the

beginning of every Commonwealth Statute, or ACT of Parliament. Only the Houses debate.

By the very terms of the written Constitution the Ministers of the Crown can have NO other mind than the Mind of Her Majesty, which is to do right according to the express will of Her Australian people on any subject, issue or thing. That will of the people can be expressed legally in two ways:-

By electors writing to their own members and senators expressing their WILL on any particular thing. By electors writing (or petitioning) the Governor-General DIRECT as to their WILL on any particular thing.

Contrary to the LIE taught the People, the electors, at elections ONLY EXPRESS THEIR WILL AS TO WHO THEY WANT TO BE THEIR MEMBER AND THEIR SENATORS. THAT IS ALL THAT THE WRITTEN CONSTITUTION GIVES THE ELECTORS POWER TO DO AT ELECTIONS.

HOWEVER, the written Constitution gives the electors the full legal power and authority, 365 days in the year except on Sundays and other Christian Holy days, to advise their Member, Senators AND the Governor-General WHAT IS THEIR WILL on any issue, thing, or requirement.

LIE: The House of Representatives is the Lower, or People's House.

THE TRUTH: The House of Representatives is "A" (not "THE") House of the elected representatives of the people VOTING solely on electoral division, whilst the Senate is "A" House of the elected representatives of the people VOTING IN STATES. The people give themselves the legal electoral right of double check and, through the written Constitution give both Houses absolutely equal power as the Representatives of the Australian people EXCEPT, with respect to the Senate, of INTRODUCING OR DIRECTLY AMENDING MONEY BILLS.

LIE: That in dismissing Whitlam on 11 November 1975, the Governor-General connived with the opposition to destroy the Whitlam Ministry.

THE TRUTH: Both Whitlam's Party and the Fraser/Anthony Party are legally guilty of deliberately hiding the truth from the Australian People. Both knew full well that, in that stalemate, both sides could have quickly solved the problem through the High Court on strict legal grounds. However it is clear neither side was game to submit to legal arbitration, but preferred to involve an innocent part of the Constitution in their party squabbles, i.e. the Governor-General. It was the Party system itself that deliberately and I'll stand in Court on this, chose to involve the Governor-General in party dispute rather than submit to High Court rulings.

I trust that this precis will enable you all to understand the TRUTH and spread it amongst others to counter the Father of Lies now being propagated amongst an unsuspecting people.



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Life's what you make it

A man lived by the side of the road and sold hot dogs.

He was hard of hearing so he had no radio.

He had trouble with his eyes so he read no newspapers.

But he sold good hot dogs.

He put up a sign on the highway telling how good they were.

He stood by the side of the road and cried: "Buy a hot dog Mister?"

And people bought.

He increased his meat and roll orders.

He bought a bigger stove to take care of his trade.

He got his son home from college to help him.

But then something happened.

His son said, "Father, haven't you been listening to the radio?"

If money stays 'tight', we are bound to have bad business.

There may be a big depression coming on.

You had better prepare for poor trade."

Whereupon the father thought, "Well, my son has gone to college.

He reads the papers and listens to the radio, and he ought to know."

So the father cut down on his meat and roll orders.

Took down his advertising signs,

And no longer bothered to stand on the highway to sell hot dogs.

And his hot dog sales fell almost overnight.

"You're right son", the father said to the boy.

"We are certainly headed for a depression."

YOUR LETTERS

On 14th March we commemorated Commonwealth of Nations Day.

To mark this day the following letter appeared in the "West Australian" on 12th March.

The letter was written jointly by the chairman of the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship in W.A., Iris Anderson and the president of the Royal Commonwealth Society, Sir Valston Hancock.

This year marks the 25th year of Queen Elizabeth II as head of the Commonwealth and it is timely to reflect on the qualities and graces which she has brought to the moral leadership of a multi-racial group which spans the globe and includes a fifth of the world's population.

High among her virtues must be the example which she and her husband the Duke of Edinburgh have set the Commonwealth as fine parents endowed with a strong sense of responsibility for the guidance and growth of their children.

The Queen herself sets a striking example in her devotion to duty. The self-discipline which she exercises in the discharge of her tasks is a lesson to all who are more easily deflected from their aims. Those who have enjoyed her presence will know that her formal duties are discharged with graciousness, sincerity and a real concern for the moral and material welfare for all her subjects and for the people of those nations which accept her as head of the Commonwealth

HARMONY

Her public speeches and messages have constantly emphasised those fundamental values which tend to unite and promote harmony among the people of the Commonwealth, e.g. freedom of the individual, human dignity, the spirit of tolerance, the rule of law.

She has not confined her actions to words. Within the limits of time permitted by affairs of state in Great Britain she has travelled to nations of the Commonwealth both big and small, strengthening common bonds and inspiring those with whom she comes in contact.

She and her husband are champions of those social values which have proved their basic worth. However, they are flexible enough to discard those which are not in harmony with or useful in our developing society.

As a constitutional monarch she is above the arena of party politics. Nevertheless she has a remarkable grasp not only of affairs within the Commonwealth but on the international horizon too.

Against the panorama of the overthrow of national leaders, the toppling of governments and presidents, is it not remarkable and fortunate that the Commonwealth of Nations should have as its head a woman so richly endowed, not only with the physical graces but also those qualities which promote tolerance and the greatest hope for cohesion and understanding among one-fifth of the world's population?

Dare we, her subjects, do less than follow her lead by increasing and spreading this spirit among the people and countries of the Commonwealth?

My birthplace was Adelaide, South Australia. I believe I was born with an ingrained loyalty to that wonderful little Island which my parents called 'Home'.

My dearest dreams began to materialise, when, on my husband's retirement, we sailed on a Greek ship for the Port of Piraeus, Athens, thence to wander through the ancient cities of Greece and Italy and France, and make the crossing to Dover, and to the Land of my desire - Old England.

We travelled with a group of some fourteen young Australians; delightful young folk - courteous - thoughtful - intelligent - they shared with us the excitement of opening the parcels of goods they had brought from the fascinating foreign shops. Presents for neices and nephews - peasant dolls, and beanie in the gayest colours - rather crude jewellery which they had been persuaded by the crafty shopkeepers to buy as an investment should they run short of cash.

Passing through the Customs at Dover we boarded the bus which the Overseas Club had provided for us to travel in to London. Almost at journey's end an awed hush pervaded over all, then one young Australian commenced to sing 'There'll always be an England' and the atmosphere immediately was charged with joy and confidence, as each hugged his neighbour, and sang with gusto, and un-feigned patriotic fervour - 'and England shall be free, if England means as much to you, as England means to me'. There was not a dull moment after that as 'Land of Hope and Glory, Mother of the Free - Rule Britannia - Old Father Thames'; and as we tumbled out of the bus to take coffee and sandwiches at the Overseas Club - our destination in London - Earls Court reverberated with 'God Save the Queen' from a starry eyed mob, for this was London - we had reached 'Home'.

Such patriotism from these young Australians thrilled us. We had visited with them the wonderful cities of the world. We with them had appreciated to the full these wonders of the old world - but this spontaneous patriotism was something far deeper - this was the Land of their Fathers - blood is thicker than water - God bless them, and God bless our gracious Queen.

Our quarters in London, Ebury Street, were not far from Buckingham Palace. We enjoyed visiting the rooms in the Palace set apart by Queen Elizabeth for the public to view furniture, pictures and historic items of interest such as christening robes, and gifts, belonging to the present and past Royal children. The medieval dressing of those stewards on duty fascinated us: On one occasion, as we walked down Buckingham Palace Road the bill boards blazoned in large black letters - Queen's life threatened! We were startled, realising how we would respond in dread and fear if such a threat concerning ourselves should appear near our home. When we left inspecting the latest display in the rear of the palace - night was beginning to descend, and we were alone except for two policemen on guard in the broad area of open road. Her Majesty's car arrived, and there she sat, serene and dignified, perfectly composed, as the guards at the Palace gates presented Arms, and the wide gates opened beneath the wide stone arch, as that wonderful woman - our Noble Queen came home.

Jessie Christie, Stirling, South Australia.

YOUR LETTERS

Dear Sir,

Since Sir John Kerr dismissed the Whitlam Government on November 11, 1975, there has been much discussion on the validity or otherwise of such action.

Those who oppose the powers given to the Queen's Australian Representative under our Constitution, promote the fallacious argument that the last time such power was used, was some 300 years ago by King George III.

On Wednesday the 23rd February, Channel 9's Current Affairs programme had a segment on the Monarchy or a Republic for Australia, compared by Tony Ward, when this statement was again reiterated.

If your readers wish to research this question, they will find a history of King Edward VII's Reign in their Public Library, written by Sir Phillip Magnus.

Chapter 22 entitled "The Peoples Budget" will put the record straight, and I quote hereunder several portions of this chapter which should put the matter at rest.

Page 433

"Constitutional convention entitled the House of Lords, which was the citadel of that patrician social order, to reject outright, but not to amend, Money Bills.

The Lords had often rejected Money Bills imposing, increasing, reducing or removing customs and excise duties after as well as before, the Reform Act, 1832; but more than two centuries had passed since they had rejected a Budget".

and Pages 435 and 436

"In an admirable memorandum (8 October) prepared for King Edward on a single sheet of notepaper, Esher summarised the precedents. The two latest were Queen Victoria's interventions when the Lords and Commons had reached deadlock over the Irish Church Bill in 1869, and over the Reform and Redistribution Bills in 1884. On both occasions, the Prime Minister, Gladstone, had admitted 'that the constitutional intervention of the Queen had prevented the conflict between the two houses'; but in 1909 the Government's contention that the House of Lords was exceeding its powers in rejecting a Budget introduced an entirely novel factor."

and further, Pages 437 and 438

"The Finance Bill was rejected by the House of Lords on 30th November 1909, by a majority of 350 votes against 75 after six days' debate. Knollys had been strongly tempted to vote with the minority; and he informed Esher (8 November) that McKenna agreed with him 'in thinking it would not be a bad thing if it

WERE supposed (for it CAN only be a supposition) that the King is opposed to the rejection of the Budget'. Knollys was eager to prevent what he termed 'a disaster happening to the Constitution and, incidentally, to the Monarchy'; but King Edward very properly restrained his secretary from voting. He continued to deplore privately the suicidal folly which the peers had displayed, but Knollys confessed (11th December) to Esher that King Edward had been annoyed 'at being credited with having endeavoured to avert the action of the House of Lords'.

The rejection of the Budget, which menaced the nation with financial chaos, necessitated an immediate General Election, and King Edward dissolved Parliament on 3 December 1909. The House of Commons had resolved on the previous day that the action of the House of Lords was (a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the Commons'; and King Edward informed thirty house guests at Sandringham that he had never spent a more miserable day".

So it would seem quite conclusive that Sir John Kerr's detractors have once again got their "facts" slightly twisted.

Yours faithfully,
T. HAWKINS, Jindalee, Queensland.



INITIATIVE

NATIONAL AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION

One of the many displays of loyalty to Her Majesty took place outside the Sydney Opera House. Members of the National Australian Association prominently displayed a large banner bearing the message "Welcome Queen of Australia". The Queen and Duke noticed the banner as they arrived.

N.A.A. Executive members at Opera House. From left, Major Richard Ashley-Riddle, Mr. Nick Malna, J.P., (N.S.W. Secretary) Mrs. G. Billerwell, J.P., and Captain A. Ross

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!



Silver Jubilee 1977



SOUVENIR PLEDGES

As previously advertised we are taking orders for this high-quality, three-colour souvenir which can be kept as a permanent reminder of the Heritage Society's work during The 1977 Royal Tour. Final orders must be placed before the end of June 1977.

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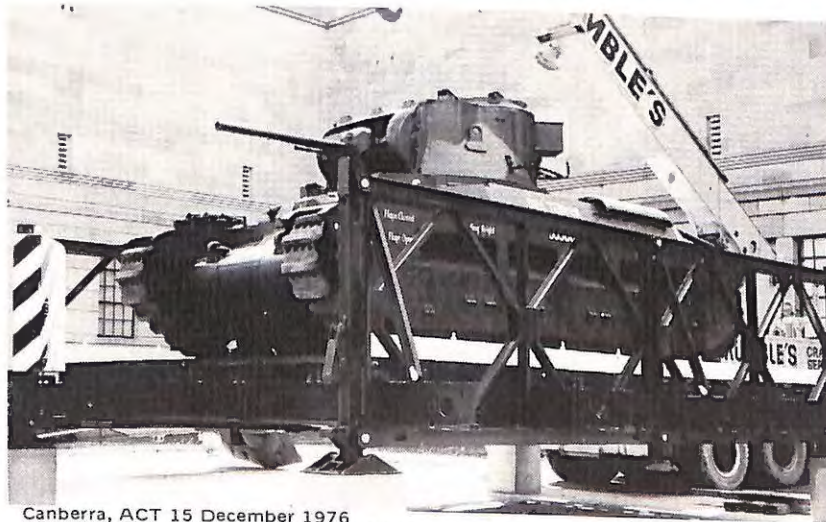
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HERITAGE



Australian War Memorial, Canberra, ACT 1975
View showing the front and western side of the Australian War Memorial. The outside display features large field guns, tanks and the Japanese midget submarine.

THE CANBERRA WAR MEMORIAL



Canberra, ACT 15 December 1976
A Matilda Tank which has just been placed on a Bailey Bridge in the outside display area of the Australian War Memorial. The Bailey Bridge was presented to the Australian War Memorial for exhibition purposes by the Acro Company, Sydney.

IN THIS ISSUE

The Australian Heritage Society looks at one of Australia's national monuments.