

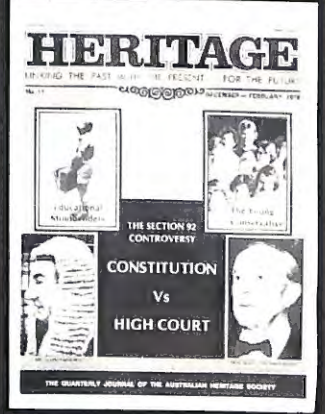
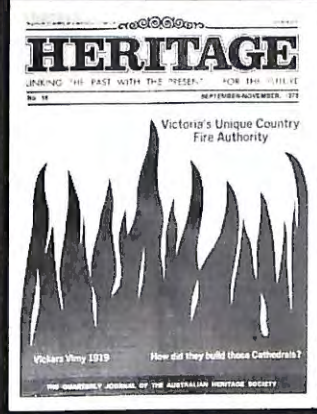
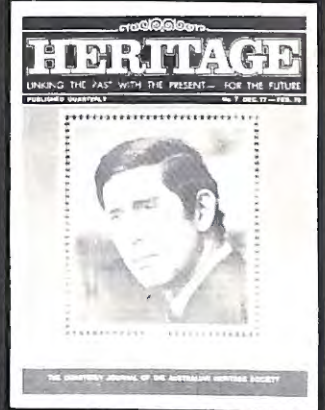
HERITAGE

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT— FOR THE FUTURE

No. 12



MARCH-MAY 1979



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

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“HERITAGE” IN 4TH YEAR

2 SIDES

Two recent letters to The Australian Heritage Society will provide sceptics with an overall impression of how and why our work continues to receive laudatory comments wherever it is received.

The first letter, strangely enough, was from an apparent middle-aged Australian who saw service in the second war and was now concerned that everything he had fought for and believed in was rapidly disintegrating before his very eyes.

Addressing the Heritage Society, he said, “Why don’t you blokes get out there and show those republicans that we Aussies don’t want a flamin’ republic. Why weren’t you out in Brisbane when Senator Georges was making fools of the police? A counter demonstration would have shown everyone that most of us do believe in freedom and democracy!”

“You’re always saying how much success you have had and yet most people I’ve asked haven’t even heard of the Heritage Society. Why don’t you blokes make a bit more noise about it all?”

A younger Australian, a high school student wrote to say:

“I had to complete an assignment on the virtues of different systems of government throughout the world. Where to start became a big headache. The school library had plenty of books about America, Russia and China as well as many of the smaller, recently formed republics. The books on England were mostly of an historical nature, plenty of facts and figures and pictures but not much about the virtues I was seeking.”

“One day, while at a friend’s house, browsing in the bookshelf, I discovered a copy of *“A Queen Speaks to Her People”*. I studied the things The Queen had to say about the virtues of the Commonwealth and realised there was more to our government than what we hear on Parliament. It wasn’t long before I was given several issues of *“Heritage”* and to my delight I had more than enough material on the virtues of our system of government.”

“Until that day I had never heard of your society but now I will see that every issue of *“Heritage”* is kept handy in my bookcase. I can’t understand why we can’t get this sort of thing in the school library, although I will certainly ask.”

“If I had not come across Her Majesty’s Christmas messages, through your society, I might well have been one of those noisy demonstrators wanting a republic. It isn’t until you hear another point of view that you begin to realise how fortunate we really are to live under a constitutional monarchy and not a political power-struggle called a republic.”

“Thank you for making my assignment not only successful, but also highly educational.”

Is any further comment necessary?

EDITOR

With this 12th edition of “Heritage” we celebrate 3 years of publishing history for The Australian Heritage Society. As we enter the fourth year we extend our sincere thanks to both old and new readers whose magnificent support made this milestone possible.

EXPANSION NEEDED

The Heritage Society has some exciting developments planned for this year. As income is derived solely from publishing ventures, we need to boost “Heritage” circulation in order to finance our programme.

We therefore seek the co-operation of Associate Members, supporters and readers in obtaining as many new subscribers as possible. Over the years we have heard of many novel ways being used to introduce new readers to “Heritage”.

GIFT SUGGESTION for relatives and friends, particularly school children.

DONATION A complimentary subscription to the local library, school library, sporting association, church group etc.

EXTRA COPIES can be obtained and placed in waiting rooms of doctors, dentists or even reading rooms in hotels, guest houses, and even office reception areas.

COUNTER SALES Several supporters have obtained bulk supplies and then arranged with their local news-agent or bookshop to sell copies for a small profit.

OUTDOOR STAND Where this doesn’t contravene state laws we suggest setting up a small table in a busy shopping centre. Passersby can be asked to purchase a flag, car sticker or a copy of “Heritage”. This method is particularly useful for obtaining signatures.

YOUR SUGGESTIONS PLEASE

We are always pleased to hear from people with ideas on how we can expand our activities. By sharing your knowledge you may help someone else.

Constitutional Issue Obscured in Kerr-Whitlam Debate

by John Clifford

Ever since the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, Sir John Kerr, withdrew the commission of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam on November 11, 1975, there has been a continuing campaign to obscure the basic constitutional issue involved in the historic dismissal of an Australian Prime Minister.

The flood of comment following publication late last year of Sir John Kerr's book, "Matters for Judgement", has tended to suppress the constitutional issue even further; some of the comments revealing that, at a time when "democracy" is one of the most over-worked words in the language, there is a widespread acceptance of the totalitarian concept that once a government is elected to office, irrespective of what electioneering trickery is used and how small its majority may be, it is entitled to do as it likes without any restrictions until the next elections.

This concept is completely alien to the traditional British system of government. The fact that it is accepted even by a former Liberal Prime Minister, Sir William McMahon, who has provided fuel for the anti-Kerr campaign with his comment that the dismissal of the Whitlam Government was one of the "lowest" acts in Parliament, provides glaring evidence of the lack of understanding of genuine democratic government. Speaking in a programme on Channel O television on Saturday, February 3, Sir William said that once a Parliament had been elected by the people, "it could not be dissolved without absolute and essential grounds." He said that he had never believed that the Governor-General had the power and constitutional right to dismiss a Government.



SIR JOHN KERR — Resolved the situation by allowing electors to exercise their power.

But as Sir John Kerr makes clear in his "Matters for Judgement", his decision to withdraw Mr. Whitlam's commission was designed primarily to resolve a situation in which the Liberal-National dominated Senate refused to pass Supply. It can be argued that the motives of Mr. Fraser and his colleagues were no nobler than those of Mr. Whitlam; that Mr. Fraser

was using the Senate to force an election which he believed would give him the power possessed by Mr. Whitlam. Sir John Kerr felt that he had been placed in a situation where the question of who should exercise power, Mr. Whitlam or Mr. Fraser, should be decided by the electors. It is revealing that those who talk the loudest about democracy are always reluctant to face the electors.

While there is evidence that a large number of people, in many cases as a result of genuine lack of understanding, disapproved of Sir John Kerr's action in withdrawing Mr. Whitlam's commission, when the electors voted at the 1975 general elections, an overwhelming majority left no doubt that they detested the policies and style of the Whitlam Government. It is legitimate to question the motives of Prime Minister Fraser in calling early elections in December, 1976, but the verdict of the electors was once again, quite clear: they might be disenchanted with the Fraser Government, but they were not going to go back to a Whitlam Government. It is the verdict of the electors, and the essence of the written Constitution, which Mr. Whitlam has always sought to submerge with his admittedly colourful language.

Compared with Mr. Whitlam's extremely readable book, "The Truth of The Matter", Sir John Kerr's book appears staid. Mr. Whitlam skilfully exploits the technique of the human interest story. Many people like the suggestion of scandal. All of which diverts attention away from fundamentals. Personalities are, of course, most important in the affairs of men, particularly when those affairs are charged with high drama as was the case in the events which led to the Whitlam dismissal. But undue concentration upon personalities diverts attention from the principles involved. Gough Whitlam always created the impression that even when faced with political reverses, as at the time of the Kerr dismissal, he was fully savouring and enjoying the drama. Almost with relish, and demonstrating his knowledge of history, Mr. Whitlam said he had been the first Prime Minister to be removed by the Monarch since George III dismissed Lord North.

MR. WHITLAM'S TRUE COLOURS

While Sir John Kerr's "Matters for Judgement" presents a straightforward account of how Sir John saw the political crisis of 1975 developing, and gives his reasons for acting as he did, Mr. Whitlam's book reveals more about Mr. Whitlam than about the real issues. It confirms that Mr. Whitlam is a petty, petulant man, which is a great pity because he is a man of tremendous ability.

Mr. Whitlam's performance in launching his book at the National Press Club can only be described as vulgar. Defending his book against charges of being in bad taste, Mr. Whitlam revealed the depths to

which he is prepared to sink to criticise. In an extraordinary attack upon the Chief Justice, Sir Garfield Barwick, he described him as "choleric and contemptible". After piously observing that he had made no reference in his book to "Sir John's drinking problem", he then plunged straight into the gutter with the charge that in July, 1975, Sir John had left a legal dinner "slobbering and staggering". Then with breathtaking effrontery, Mr. Whitlam said "I stand amazed at my own moderation" concerning his book.

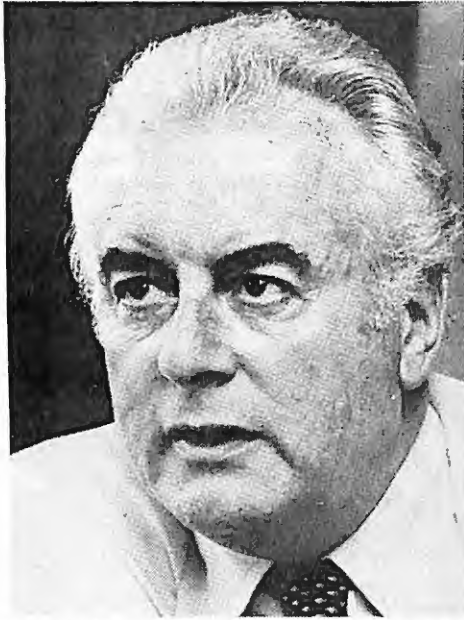


SIR WILLIAM McMAHON — Lacks clear understanding of genuine democratic government.

The manner in which Mr. Whitlam presents his debate with Sir John Kerr suggests that the Australian people are expected to make some type of moral judgement on the alleged personal behaviour of the former Governor-General. Presumably Mr. Whitlam's own purity in all matters is beyond question! And apparently the flaws in Sir John Kerr's character were only detected by Mr. Whitlam after Sir John had decided that he should seek a new mandate from his political masters. After all, Mr. Whitlam did recommend that the Queen appoint Sir John as her Australian representative. And, as revealed by one senior journalist, Mr. Whitlam astonished journalists with him at the 1975 Commonwealth Conference in Jamaica, when he held a special party to celebrate the wedding of Sir John taking place at that time in Australia. This incident is not recorded in the gossip sections of the Whitlam book. Mr. Whitlam is selective with his juicy "human interest" stories.

CONSTITUTION AND POWER

When Mr. Whitlam does get to the real issues, he emerges as a man who now openly advocates the abolition of the Monarchical system of Government and the destruction of the effectiveness of the Senate as part of the Australian Constitution. Mr. Whitlam writes in "The Truth of The Matter", "The Governor-General was acceptable as a de facto Head of State when it was assumed that he had no powers; he is unacceptable as a Head of State when he assumes powers" The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia specifically states that the Government



MR. WHITLAM — Concerned more with personalities and hints of scandal than with real issues.

consists of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Governor-General representing the Crown. Showing not only full republican colours, but also a philosophy of totalitarianism, Mr. Whitlam proposes that traditional checks on the abuse of political power be removed. In spite of what the Constitution says about the powers of the Senate in the Governmental system, Mr. Whitlam has argued that because of "convention" the Senate had no right to deny his Government Supply. Mr. Whitlam only came to this conclusion when he found himself faced by a Senate refusing to pass his Budget unless he agreed to an election. As leader of the Opposition in 1970, when he was attempting to force the Gorton Government to an election, Mr. Whitlam said, "Any government which is defeated by the Parliament on a major taxation Bill should resign" In that statement, made on July 12, 1970, Mr. Whitlam left no doubt about his belief that the Senate was part of the governmental system, because he said, "This Bill will be defeated in another place (the Senate). The Government should resign".

On August 25, Mr. Whitlam returned to the issue: "..... our opposition to this Budget is no mere formality. We intend to press our opposition by all available means on all related measures in both Houses. If the motion is defeated we will vote against the (Appropriation) Bills here and in the Senate. Our purpose is to destroy the Budget and to destroy the Government which has sponsored it...."

"An election is the only way to give them (the people) the opportunity. We have no doubt how they would answer."

Just over five years later, Sir John Kerr, acting in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution, did exactly what Mr. Whitlam had advocated in 1970. He said, "Let the people speak". Whether or not he had whisky on his breath when he said it is of no relevance whatever. What has emerged is that the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia still provides the people of Australia with a check on a monopoly of all power. It is necessary for the preservation of the essential heritage of the Australian people. It urgently requires a much more effective defence if it is to be preserved.

Restoring mechanics of Constitutional heritage

The sensational headlines of November 11th, 1975 centred on the outrageous attacks by republicans on the then Governor-General Sir John Kerr. But these personal attacks were merely camouflaged assaults on our time-honoured parliamentary heritage. This continual war on the British parliamentary system was thoroughly examined by the British writer Ben Green in the newsletter "Candour" February/March 1977.

His final summing up of the whole issue appears below:

"There is for us only one alternative to the Rule of Party and that is the Rule of Law which in England rests upon the supremacy of a legally constituted Parliament. What this means is now lost to us. Today we are unable to distinguish between such opposite concepts as Parliamentary supremacy and Parliamentary sovereignty, between the consent of the people and the will of the people or between constitutional law and the constitutional lawlessness of the so called conventions of the constitution. This is no call to put the clock back. It was Coke in the reign of Elizabeth I who liked Parliament to the workings of a clock. This parliamentary clock has been made into a manipulated instrument of outside interests. What we need today is to restore the workings of this clock-like mechanism of our Parliamentary heritage. Then by lawful and legal process adjust our constitutional heritage to the requirements of our modern age."

Marriage grows expensive!

In the village of Shaqqa I happened upon a wake. A man had died, and friends had assembled to mourn him. They sat gravely in a large room; tall, stately, warlike men with the look of eagles. By Druze tradition the host alone remained standing, alert to the wants of his guests. He offered cakes and hot, strong coffee – a Druze speciality.

As everywhere, the curse of inflation seemed to dominate the conversation. One man leaned forward to another. "Do you remember," he said, "that five years ago I bought a ewe from you for \$15.00?"

"Wallah! By God, I do. You got it cheap." "Yesterday I bought a lamb, for \$75.00. Next year it will be \$100.00. And where, my good friends, is the end?"

"But," asked a young man, "what is a sheep? It is the cost of brides that is ruinous."

The subject of marriage contracts evoked sympathetic sighs. "Five years ago," he continued, "you could have your choice of girls for \$250.00. Now \$2,500.00 is standard, and someone from another village might even bid \$3,000.00."

"Deal with your relatives," advised another man. "A distant cousin will cost no more than \$500.00."

I asked: "Why are brides so expensive?"

A Druze snickered. "Why? Because at those prices, no one can afford a divorce."

"National Geographic" Sept. '78. Druze — Political and religious sect inhabiting region round Mt. Lebanon in Syria.

SECTION 92 CONTROVERSY ATTRACTS WIDESPREAD CONCERN

NEW BOOK ON SALE

In our number 11 issue we announced the attack on the Federal Constitution by the High Court of Australia, resulting in the circumvention of Section 92 of the Constitution.

We also drew attention to the giant international commodity board, the New International Economic Order, which threatens Australia's independence should its proposals be accepted by the federal Government.

The demand for further information demonstrates that Australians are vitally concerned at moves to tamper with the Constitution and surrender Australia's traditional independence to a monopolistic world body.

As a service to our readers we have obtained a quantity of an informative little booklet by Jeremy Lee, National Secretary of The Institute of Economic Democracy, entitled "A Plot to Betray Australia's Independence".

This is the chilling, carefully documented story of the programme to force Australia into the "New International Economic Order", as presented in a submission to the special Senate Committee now investigating "the implications for Australia's foreign policy and national security" if the N.I.E.O. is accepted.

In revelations which prove that truth is stranger, and often more frightening, than fiction, the treacherous plot to bring the control of production and distribution of Australia's major raw materials – wheat, wool, coarse grains, rice, sugar, bauxite, iron ore, tin, lead, zinc, and cotton – under International Commodity Boards is thoroughly exposed.

Jeremy Lee goes back into history to reveal the step-by-step programme leading up to the "New International Economic Order". No freedom-loving Australian can afford to be without this book. With its assistance they will be able to show their fellow-Australians that Australia does not need to put its head in the noose of the proposed World Central Bank and that they can use their own credit to develop and control their own vast resources.

We recommend that interested readers send for a supply of this book as soon as possible. A wide and rapid distribution will ensure that the public are informed of moves which have literally been taking place behind closed doors.

Price per copy \$1.25 posted
Six copies \$5.00 posted

Write to: The Secretary
The Australian Heritage Society
Box 16,
INGLEWOOD, W.A. 6052.

MORE METRIC MADNESS!

Further metric opposition in U.S.

In our last issue we featured a page of "Metrics in Brief". The response from opponents of compulsory metrication in Australia was sufficient for us to continue highlighting the metric "war" being fought around the world. The London paper "The Sunday Telegraph" (December 17th, 1978) carried the following report:

Most of the Government timetables for converting the United States to the metric system have 1980 as the deadline for schools, agencies and official functions to be conducted in metres, litres and kilos. But with just two years remaining, pro-metric forces are faced with a public resistance that is growing by leaps and bounds.

As in Britain, the true test of metric's acceptability in America will be in the schools. But for the first time, Washington officials in charge of the conversion are fretting that the test may be postponed, if not cancelled, by a rising tide of consumer protests.

Just how angry Americans really are about metrication was underscored by a recent Government survey that covered both large and small business and individual citizens as well.

ONLY HALF CONVERTED

The survey discovered that only half of the 500 largest U.S. companies have even begun conversion to metrication and less than 12 per cent of a 1,400 small business sampling have followed suit. More to the point, the survey revealed that U.S. citizens oppose the metric system's use by two to one.

What has the pro-metrication forces in an uproar is that the Government survey (conducted by a Congressional accountancy office) accuses the Government of supporting metrication even though there is no convincing proof for either business or consumer of benefits to be derived. The report cites what it calls "the inevitability syndrome" or metrication — that is, the belief that it is

inevitable so one might as well join in and convert even though there are no benefits involved.

The report backs up the accusation by citing survey results that a mere 5 per cent of the 500 largest companies in the U.S. believe that metrication will significantly help their sales overseas.

Given the consumer revolt, and business indifference, the accountancy agency recommended — to howls from the pro-metricationists elsewhere — that the Government should delay its timetable until a review is taken of whether the estimated billions of dollars involved in conversion are being wasted.

More to the point, a small band of anti-metrication Congressmen have announced that they will reintroduce previously unsuccessful legislation to abolish the U.S. metric board (USMB) the agency in charge of pushing through conversion. The legislation would permit metrication where and when market-place conditions warrant.

The first real public outcry came when the American wine, distilled spirits and soft drink industries began the conversion to litre and millilitre bottles. The reduction in amount from pints and gallons was not accompanied by a reduction in price which brought allegations of cheating.

Similar attempts at packaging groceries, home appliance and paper products have met with similar resistance and suspicion to the point that most manufacturers of consumer goods have also included non-metric measurement on packages.

98% HOSTILE

Earlier this year the Government's Highway authorities asked for public comment on the planned conversion of speed and distance signs and 98 per cent of the comments received were hostile. Public opposition to the weather service's Celsius conversion was "almost unanimously against".

More to the point, America's multinational corporations, which should be in the vanguard of conversion, have with the exception of car manufacturers and pharmaceutical companies, ignored metrication and aviation, petroleum, maritime, railway and construction industries have almost totally retained traditional measurements.

Even in Detroit, most of the conversion progress is being carried out by General Motors with Ford not planning to convert until the late 1980's, and Chrysler and American Motors looking at the early 1990s.

As for the schools of America which are to produce a generation of children unable to calculate in quarts and feet, there is a problem as well. Despite pressure to convert, only 13 State governments have joined the national Government in the 1980 conversion date and parental opposition in the remaining 37 states remains firm.

However one looks at it, the 1980 deadline for America's conversion to metrication does not appear reachable, perhaps never.

Retailers report drop in sales due to metrics

The message opposite appeared in a large advertisement by one of Britain's largest liquor outlets. Almost every businessman in Australia will have experienced some problem over forced metrication. A growing back-lash is underway throughout much of the western world.



LITRES

—TO BE FRANK WE CAN'T SELL WINE'S IN LITRE BOTTLES SO WE THOUGHT WE'D BETTER DO THE OTHER THING—KNOCK OUT THE STOCKS CHEAP AND GIVE UP TRYING.—

	To clear
Litres Valpolicella Barnetti	£1.59
Litres Soave Barnetti	£1.59
Litres Berrech Bernkastel	
Riesling	£1.79

MR. CITIZEN! MR. BUSINESSMAN! GIVE US YOUR VIEWS ON METRICS

The editor would like to hear some first-hand accounts of the type of problems arising from the alleged "smooth transition" from our traditional imperial measurements to metrics.

WANT TO KNOW MORE? Contact the Anti-Metric Association.

This active organisation issues a flow of valuable information. Mr. Robert Parry will be pleased to hear from you and gain your support.

The Anti-Metric Association,
50 Cardigan Street,
Carlton, Victoria, 3073.

LETTERS

"HERITAGE" REVIVES NOSTALGIC MEMORIES FOR READER

Mrs. V. Addenbrooke of Glenelg, S.A. writes from her hospital bed after reading an earlier copy of "Heritage". In her lengthy letter, Mrs. Addenbrooke tells us of some of her experiences, some of which we share with you.

Thank you for your copy of "Heritage" which brought nostalgic memories and added strength. I was delighted to read "A Heritage of Faith" as I was seated in the Admiralty stand for the coronation of our Queen, the impact of which will never be erased.

Then to read of Smithy's jubilee flight. My first husband, Billy Broadhurst flew in The Southern Cross with Smithy as you will find mentioned in his book "The Old Bus".

I look forward to receiving future editions of "Heritage". I will also be backing the monarchy to the fullest.



Stamp View

I would like to comment on the article in the last issue of "Heritage" about the Royal likeness being on our Australian stamps.

I do not feel that we necessarily have to have a complete stamp area taken up by the Queen's portrait but I do wholeheartedly agree that our local (20c) and maybe the stamp values to the U.K., Europe (55c) and U.S.A. (50c) should include a miniature portrait or profile as do the English stamps.

This policy would permit our Queen her rightful position on our stamps and at the same time permit Australian designers full scope to present a range of imaginative stamp designs.

A.F. HOWE, Pennant Hills, N.S.W. 2120

In Brief

Anzac Spirit alive and well in Australian retailers

"The Government would not be bulldozed by an extravagant and misleading campaign being waged against the suggested retail turnover tax or a value-added tax". So said Australian Federal Treasurer John Howard when he was avalanched by protests about the proposed taxes.

Australian retailers, families and other business concerns were quick to let Mr. Howard know that they would not stand for any further crippling taxes on the economy.

It just goes to show that the Aussie spirit can still be roused on a hot issue such as taxation. Free enterprise built this country and it is still the backbone of the economy. Any government which blatantly says it will ignore its employer (the taxpayer) is heading for serious trouble.

They don't build 'em like that any more!

MELBOURNE: For 40 years a small 60-watt electric globe has been burning brightly in suburban Pascoe Vale.

When Mr. and Mrs. William Haughton moved into their house in 1939, the globe was already on their front verandah.

It has been used almost nightly for 40 years, untouched and undimmed despite building renovations around it.

On Monday curiosity got the better of the Haughtons and they took it down. "Till then we'd been frightened to undo it," Mrs. Haughton said yesterday.

"We thought it would blow, but we put it back and it kept on going."

The gas-filled, coiled-coil Condor bulb was made in Australia, according to the still visible writing on it. An electronics firm said that Condor bulbs were still made.

A spokesman for the firm said that long-life globes were not unusual.

But for the Haughtons at least, it's still a burning issue. from "The West Australian".



The State of Western Australia will celebrate its 150th anniversary all through 1979 with a spectacular programme of local and international events. Hundreds of groups, committees, organisations and individuals are scattered throughout the state, all with one goal in mind — to promote their state on its 150th birthday.

In excess of 1,000 items are listed in the official programme for just the first six months. Entertainment, cultural, social and sporting activities abound. Because so much interest has been shown in the field of youth, a special programme has been produced, including sport and recreation.

Historical exhibitions, entertainment and museum collections of all kinds will tour country areas.

The Minister in charge of what is now known as WAY 79, Mr. MacKinnon, believes that the year's events will bring people closer together and create renewed feelings of community spirit and sheer goodwill.

YACHT RACE

One of the highlights of the celebrations is the *Parmelia* international ocean yacht race with 38 vessels from several countries retracing the route taken by the barque *Parmelia* from Plymouth to the Swan River Colony in 1829.

The programme of exciting events is endless. Every West Australian has an opportunity to participate. 150 years isn't long — a drop in the ocean of history. But 150 years of relatively peaceful and stable settlement in these uncertain times is worthy of celebration.

REPORTS WANTED

The Australian Heritage Society is anxious to hear from "Heritage" readers about what is being done in their area to preserve the past. Reports on interesting projects, old and new are welcomed. Stories of individual efforts or group work are needed.

Interested readers are asked to accompany their story with as many photographs as possible. Please enclose a stamped-addressed envelope for their return.

Don't expect defence action from politicians

by Air Marshal Sir Valston Hancock RAAF
(Retired)

Interest in Australia's defence is virtually moribund. The subject offers no political mileage for our parliamentary representatives nor is the public more than superficially concerned about our security.

It is true that we witnessed a seven day wonder when the "boat people", drug runners and illegal immigrants recently revealed the nakedness of our coast line. Sufficient political pressure was generated then to persuade a reluctant government to initiate palliative measures to quieten the public murmur of protest.

Only because of the manifest penetration of our seaward defences was such a protest triggered. The absence of a visible military aggressor bent on challenging our vital interests is the greatest single cause of our defence lethargy. Generally we believe that all is well and we can worry about such a threat when it develops; but can we? Let us look at the historical record of aggression for guidance. Analysis of all serious conflicts since 1939 clearly indicates that from the time of identification of the threat to the firing of the first shots there can be as little as 3 days (as in Korea) to as much as 4 years (World War) warning. However it can take up to 10 years now to produce and integrate into our training and maintenance organisation the necessary major weapons platforms, i.e. ships, aircraft and ground vehicles without which we have no defence.

DETERRENT NEEDED

This complacent attitude is reinforced by yet another widely held belief that we cannot repel a major power bent on our subjugation. We can and must fight for our survival. Consider our situation. To survive it is not necessary to defeat a major power such as Russia. It is sufficient to provide a deterrent force of such magnitude that the object of the aggression is not worth the price of havoc and destruction entailed. It is also invariably overlooked that not even the greatest power dare deploy all its military might against a single nation as it has other vital interests and areas to protect. This is particularly true if an

aggressor is planning military action against smaller nations.

Even so Australia would face a formidable problem were it not for a revolution of dramatic proportions ushered in by the new era of Precision Guided Missiles (PGM). Digital computers, electro optical sensors, improved propulsion, data link communications and micro miniaturised electronics have combined to give us guided weapons with the near certainty of a hit with a single missile. To this new armoury can be added Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPVs) which drastically reduce the risk of losing crews.

The revolution does not end there. The advent of fuel/air explosives has added a major dimension to the destructive power of modern weapons to the extent that they can achieve an impact the equivalent of small nuclear explosions.

While the advantages of this revolution are available to major and minor powers alike, the balance has definitely turned in favour of the Defence because of the destruction which a relatively small force can inflict. There is a proviso of course. We must have the will to harness this new technology to the full and accept the sacrifices which adequate defence entails.

NEW WEAPONS

What are these weapons which hold so much promise of security for the smaller and exposed nations?

Of the Anti Shipping weapons available in the Western world Exocet, Matra, Kormoran and Harpoon are perhaps the best known. Martel and Maverick missiles are the most suitable against both sea and land targets. To the above can be added steerable glide bombs with an extended range which enables the weapons platform to make a "stand off" delivery with a big reduction in the risk of crew loss.

Guidance systems may be based on a TV head, imaging infra red or laser techniques. Included in some of these weapons is a facility to "launch and leave". Other missiles can use wire guidance for accurate delivery. Complementary to these weapons are those, such as anti radiation missiles, which must be used to suppress the enemy's defensive system. We need other Electronic Counter Measures (ECM) also to maximise the prospects for successful attacks and to increase the crews' chances of survival.

In short, the above arsenal of highly accurate, highly destructive missiles provides a range from which we can select the most credible deterrent in accordance with our strategic needs. While our major weapons platforms from which these are launched will continue to present a problem of production and procurement, there is little doubt that the majority of the missiles should be well within the productive capacity of Australian industry.

Let it be clearly understood that the PGM revolution does not provide us with a cheap and easy defence system. We must be prepared to spend considerably more than we are doing. It is not enough to select a few eye catching systems. We need a fully balanced force in terms of weapons, counter measures, manpower, maintenance and local production. That will mean a readiness on our part to forgo some of our leisure, treasure and talent to develop a defence force that will really deter the most ambitious of predators.

INCREASING AWARENESS

It is useless to expect action from political leaders. They will respond only if they believe there is strong public support and readiness to accept the sacrifice which adequate defence entails. If we really value our Australian heritage we must all arouse our friends, our relatives and our parliamentary representatives to an awareness of a peril which may overwhelm us unless we prepare.

The subject of refugees has been hotly debated in recent times. What is often overlooked is the fact that not all refugees come from underdeveloped countries. Australia had a genuine refugee problem during the second world war. Although thousands were made homeless in other countries Australia's first responsibility was to its own sons and daughters. Frances Allen shares a personal account of her experience.

Refugees from Britain, too...

During the 1939 World War, child refugees from England and Scotland came to Australia to be billeted with private families.

Five teachers from the Kindergarten Teacher's Training College were invited to take charge of the recreational needs of these children at the Receiving Depot at Royal Park, and to keep them as happily occupied as possible prior to their adoption into established homes and farms around the land.

The boys, about eighteen of them, their ages ranging from six to sixteen years were allotted to me, and part of the first morning was spent in getting "hair-cuts" at the barbers.

During the long voyage out to Australia, when the business of dodging enemy ships and submarines was of supreme importance, no one had time to bother about cutting hair.

We took a large quantity of modelling clay with us, and the obliging barber provided us with plenty of newspaper and floor space on which to work.

A reporter and a photographer from the metropolitan press came to see the boys and a story with pictures appeared in the paper the next day.

Coming back to home base, the boys were asked to wait for me at the gate. Although I was away longer than I had expected, the boys were almost in the same positions in which I had left them a commentary on the sobering effect of shipboard experiences on them, when, no doubt, instant obedience to orders might mean the difference between life and death.

A large swimming pool was a splendid feature of the playing fields provided for them at Royal Park and when I asked "Would you like a swim?" the boys turned their backs on the pool. They had good reason for it too. They had crossed the Equator three times dodging the enemy and had seen enough water to last them for ever. They told me also that they were getting short of drinking water on the voyage out here.

I watched a small boy, quietly sitting on the soft green grass plucking a blade and cupping it gently in his hands like something precious.

When the children were given the opportunity to draw and paint, their war experiences were portrayed with ghastly realism boys crouching in deep dugouts while enemy planes zoomed overhead, and devastated buildings, then after a while, with the resilience of youth beautiful pictures of English cathedrals and countryside scenes began to emerge.

One Scotch laddie, only six years of age, clad in tartan and bound for Tasmania to stay with his grandparents, hung on to his gas mask wherever he went, even though he was told "You don't need it any more, you are safe now". He took it to bed with him and to the Zoo when my group of boys joined many others on a visit arranged by the officials of the Welfare Department.

A photographer took a picture of the entire group of forty boys – one of my prized possessions – a memento of both sad and happy days.

The day that the foster parents came for the children who had been carefully chosen as most likely to fit in well with each other was heart-breaking.

The teachers who had endeavoured to help these pitiful evacuees over the first hurdle in a strange country were overcome with emotion, and showed it openly through tears, while another, like myself, was crying inside.



The evacuees at the Melbourne Zoo. Frances Allen (back row) is accompanied by Welfare Department Officials.

NATIONAL ANTHEM ON TAPE (FREE)

Loyalist organisations take note

The Commonwealth Government has displayed a refreshing change in this mercenary age by making free copies of "God Save The Queen" available to approved institutions. Also being handed out are tapes of the national tune "Advance Australia Fair".

The Administrative Services Department have issued copies to Federal MPs with a warning that they would have to last for a minimum of five years.

Because of the confusion over the anthem/national song by the general public the Government has embarked on a national programme to clear the matter up.

The Australian Heritage Society has been quite vocal in its opposition to any change in our national anthem, while recognising that a national song had its place on certain occasions.

Just for the record, Australia's national anthem is "God Save The Queen", in spite of attempts by some Australians to replace it.

The government advises that applications for the cassettes should be made through Federal members or senators.

Queen gives Royal assent to W.A. legislation

Her Majesty has given her assent to special legislation that protects the office of Governor as well as both houses of State Parliament. ("Heritage" Dec. 78 - Feb. 79).

The Acts Amendment (Constitution) Act provides that any future bill which would abolish or alter the office of Governor, abolish either House, allow either House to be composed of members not directly chosen by the people or reduce the numbers of members of either house, could become law only if such a Bill was passed by an absolute majority of both Houses of Parliament.

It would also have to be approved by a majority of the State's voters in a referendum held within a specified time after the Bill had passed both Houses.

Bad news for republicans.

In Brief

Monarchy still firm in Canada

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, a long time supporter of a Canadian Republic (Canada's Gough Whitlam) has suffered yet another setback in his bid for sweeping constitutional changes.

In early February, Mr. Trudeau and Canada's 10 provincial premiers attended the ninth conference to be held in 50 years with a view to restructuring the constitution and losing ties to the British Parliament.

Only two points on the 14 item agenda were approved unanimously. It was agreed to give the provinces more power over divorce and family laws and to keep the British monarchy in its present role as Canada's head of state.

The conference were unable to agree on writing a Bill of human rights into a new constitution and guaranteeing rights for minority language groups. But the real meaning behind the proposed changes was vividly clear to most conference delegates. Quebec Premier, Mr. Rene Levesque, declared his total opposition to returning the constitution to Canada. He said he feared it would be used as a weapon against Quebec, as indeed it would.

STUMBLING BLOCK

And so in Canada, as in Australia, the republic lobby continues to eat away at the monarchy, their greatest stumbling block. Total power cannot be realised while the monarchy exists as the sole legal protector against the mischief of power maddened politicians.

Queen braves delicate mission

In another display of determinism and courage, Her Majesty left recently for a tour of the Middle East. The tour included Saudi Arabia and five other Arab countries along with the rich oil coast to the Gulf.

During her 27 year reign the Queen has made about 100 overseas visits. Security has always been a problem to officials. Her Majesty has often chosen to forego strict security arrangements to make her visits as informal as possible.

The Middle East trip took place at a time when tensions are high as the price of oil. No doubt there were political implications about the visit as British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen accompanied the Queen, no doubt to handle the "paper work".



The Spirit of Conservatism, by British historian Sir Arthur Bryant, was first published in 1929 in Great Britain. Its chapter on The Monarchy is most lucid and revealing; and because of the current discussion on the Canadian Constitution and the role of the Monarchy, it is most timely. We are therefore republishing the complete chapter as a service to our readers.

The Monarchy

Oldest of all institutions is the Throne. When for the first time, in primeval marsh and forest, our forefathers took up arms to defend, not their own animal interests, but the person of their sovereign, civilization had begun. For civilization is founded on an imaginative principle and not only on selfish motives of comfort. Man, seeking comfort alone, would never have emerged from the cave and the slough; it was only when, like a child at a game of make-believe, he enthroned an ideal and was ready to sacrifice comfort, health and even life itself in its defence, that progress began. Christ on the Cross, Columbus urging his sailors to leave the world behind and steer into the waste of waters, Mallory, a vanishing speck climbing painfully to his triumphal grave on Everest, are types of the march of man — kings, prophets, and martyrs sacrificing all in their search "for a city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God . . . these all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off and were persuaded of them and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth."

The Throne is "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace." The King typifies in his person the commonwealth, that generous ideal which inspires the individual to offer himself and his life for the well-being of the community. In barren reason

nothing is easier to ridicule than the idea that one man should lay down his life for another, still less that a whole people should sacrifice themselves at the call of an individual socially remote from them, whose sole claim is that he bears their common name and represents their honour. "What is honour? A word . . . Who hath it? . . . He that died o'Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. 'Tis insensible then? Yea, to the dead." Yet without honour, no nation can live, but must resolve itself into its component parts of self-seeking and mutually antagonistic individuals, because the whole conception of the State depends on the readiness for self-sacrifice shown by its citizens.

The King offers something to which the loyalty of a nation, its noblest attribute, may attach. In his person he appeals to the imagination of his subjects; he represents for them all they mean by the sacred word of country, the land of their fathers, their homes, their laws, their liberties. A Parliament, a Council, a Committee, however sensibly and well constituted, can never raise the same passionate and unthinking sentiment of love and devotion as can a King. If a nation is to live, its citizens must be ready to sacrifice all in its service. But for every ten men who would die for their County Council, there are ten thousand who would offer their lives for their King. "I cannot contain myself within my door," wrote Sir Bevil Grenville,



"when the King of England's standard waves in the field upon so just occasion — the cause being such as must make all those who die in it little inferior to martyrs. And, for my own, I desire to acquire an honest name or an honourable grave." It is this spirit which the State must desire to see in all its citizens; the throne, the sceptre and the crown, can alone inspire it.

The King stands for that continuity in human affairs which men, in the pathetic transience of their own lives, so earnestly desire. For, though the life of the King as an individual is as fugitive as any man's, the life of the King as an institution is enduring. The holder of the title dies: a new King in that very instant of time takes his place. "The King is dead," the herald cries, "God save the King." The prayer that God may save the King — "Long may he reign" is not for the living King alone, but for all the Kings of England, for that long line which for over a thousand years has given to all things English unbroken continuity, has preserved our laws and liberties and given to loyalty a watchword and a rallying point — an English institution, as old and undying as the nation itself. Death comes alike to the bearer of the Crown as to the subject:—

"This is a sleep
That from this golden rigol hath divorced
So many English Kings":—

but in the monarchy itself, the wisdom of our forefathers has left us something "which is not for time's throwing," and which, in a world of things transient, perpetuates its benefits from generation to generation.

Even in the brief limits of human life, each King affords to his subjects some measure of continuity. The King today does not direct the State, but he is the permanent mentor of those who do. They change from Parliament to Parliament, almost from year to year. He alone, during life, does not change. A sovereign, like Queen Victoria, during sixty-four years on the throne, in active and daily touch with every great affair of State and every great man, acquired an unrivalled knowledge of public business. At the end of her reign she was giving to her Ministers the benefit of her vast knowledge and shrewd judgment, gained from her association with the great men of a previous day who had ruled England before the former were born. In a democratic country where the human agents of Government change so frequently, it is something to have ever at their shoulder the wise and experienced advice of a permanent sovereign.

That the crown is hereditary is sometimes held a disadvantage. But since the crown is necessary as a permanent pivot for the forces of government, much would be lost and nothing gained by an elective throne.

As it is the King is selected on the same principle as each one of us is selected for his part and place in life — that of birth. He does not have to struggle and push to attain his position and, therefore, does not sustain that loss of natural dignity and generosity, which is too often the price of struggling for place. His position raises no envy and consequently no rift in the Commonwealth, for no one is envious of what can never by any conceivable chance be his. He is above faction and above class; and ambition, "that last infirmity of noble mind," cannot touch him, for, though he has much to lose, he has no worldly rank or honour to gain. Through lack of any other, his main interest and ambition must lie in the well-being of his subjects and his position in their eyes. From infancy he is trained, as one set apart for a high calling, for the unusual and exacting duties of his great position.

"The wisdom of your forefathers," wrote Disraeli, "placed the prize of supreme power without the sphere of human passions. Whatever the struggle of parties, whatever the strife of factions . . . there has always been something in this country round which all classes and parties could rally, representing the majesty of the law, the administration of justice, and involving . . . the security of every man's right and the fountain of honour."

The King is the representative of the whole nation. By birth he represents his countrymen as Adam represents the human race. He belongs to no class and no Party, and the preferment of any one section of his subjects can avail him nothing. His interest is bound up with that of the nation as a whole; he is greatest when all his people are contented, free and noble. He represents the patriot in us all, that which responds to the claims of common soil, common blood and common laws. With our self-seeking aims, struggling for the preferment of ourselves, our class, our faction, he has no part or interest, for he is placed by birth and position beyond the need for pettiness. He, the patriot King, is the true democrat — the representative, not of the majority of the people, but of the people themselves.



QUEEN VICTORIA — 64 years in touch with every great affair of State.



DISRAELI
The Monarchy — the security of every man's right and the fountain of honour.

ALIVE WITH HISTORY

Hyde Park — Macquarie Street, Sydney

by ALAN HOWE

Hyde Park/Macquarie Street, Sydney can be truly classified as Heritage — not just N.S.W. Heritage, but National Heritage. If Heritage = Inheritance, then this historic area belongs to us all, for it was within this area that Australia's first piped water supply was established; one of the first churches built; Law Courts erected; first substantial hospital erected; later, establishment of Responsible Government; point of embarkation of the first Australian soldiers to serve overseas, and the first produce gardens were sown nearby for the struggling settlement.

Let us begin our stroll through Hyde Park and along Macquarie Street from the Liverpool Street end of Hyde Park, where on entering the Park halfway along the frontage one is immediately taken slightly aback by the immense pink granite structure which is Sydney's main War Memorial. The foundation stones were laid by a soldier and a citizen on 19 July, 1932.

The entrance to the memorial is up a monumental flight of steps and on entering one walks around a circular gallery, from which, can be read the names of the main theatres of war and in the centre is a soldier laying on his back across a naked sword in an attitude of sacrifice. In front of the memorial is the Pool of Reflection.

Up the path to the right from the memorial is mounted a 4" gun taken from the German raider "Emden" which the "HMAS Sydney" shot up and forced aground on the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean on 9 November, 1914 during the First World War. The gun was presented to Sydney by the Commonwealth Government.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

Moving now towards the west side of the Park we spy an incredible object. Yes a replica of Cleopatra's Needle on London's embankment — but our needle is somewhat different! It was erected by Mayor George Thornton in 1857 as a ventilation shaft to Sydney's sewers and

still functions as such at the head of Bathurst Street.

To the north east is a statue of Captain Cook which informs the curious that he "discovered this territory 1770"; was "killed at Owhyhee 1779"; "born Marton Yorkshire 1728"; and that the people of Sydney had the statue erected in 1879 by subscription and N.S.W. Government grant. He now looks out over the Australian Museum towards Woolloomooloo and Sydney Harbour

which, in fact, he never saw, but described it in his journal.

Nearby is a drinking fountain with an extremely ornate stone canopy, presented to Sydney by John Frazer MLC in 1881-2, John Harris was Mayor at the time.

We now cross Park Street and enter the second part of Hyde Park. On the right is beautiful Sandringham Gardens, constructed as a memorial to King George V (1910-1936) and George VI (1936-1952), they form a delightful corner and are a blaze of colour with the annuals of the various seasons. The Gardens are sunken and the centrepiece is a fountain and pool lined with thousands of small paving tiles which help to give the gardens their formal appeal.

Close by is an extremely simple fountain, with dolphins, presented to Sydney by John Baptist of Redfern in 1888.

Moving to the west side again we view some modern sculpture in the form of Earth, Fire and Water erected as a tribute to the early pioneers of primary industry and particularly to the memory of Fredric Joseph Walker. The sculpture was erected in 1961.

"BULLETIN" LEGACY

In the centre of the northern section of Hyde Park is the Archibald Fountain given to the City under the Will of the Late J.F. Archibald of the Sydney Bulletin. When the fountain is viewed from the west St. Mary's Cathedral forms an imposing back drop.



Cleopatra's Needle

The last item of note within the Park is in the north west corner and is now a delightful fountain – which reminds us of the City's Civil Engineer, John Busby, who designed a system of water pipes which brought water from Centennial Park to the city and thus provided Sydney with its first piped water and second water supply in 1837. The first supply was drawn directly from Tank Stream which had become extremely dangerous for human consumption as anything from laundry to watering livestock was done there and understandably pollution soon took over. Before leaving Hyde Park it is worth noting that before the Park was established the northern end provided Australia's first horse racing track.

QUEEN VICTORIA

We now cross from Hyde Park to Macquarie Street across Queens Square named for Queen Victoria and displays an imposing statue of the Queen. Also within the Square are three very valuable buildings. The first is the Law Courts Building erected 1832 and at this very time is undergoing extensive restoration as over the long period of years they had become buried in ugly additions and renovations.

Adjacent to the Law Courts is St. James Church erected 1819-1822 by Governor Macquarie. This Church became one of the main churches for Sydneysiders after its consecration in 1824.

Across Macquarie Street is the Convict Barracks, designed by convict Greenway. The building was used from 1820 to 1848 to house male convicts, who in that year were transferred to Cockatoo Island and the Barracks were occupied by female emigrants. In recent years the building has undergone extensive restoration which included the 'turning of bricks' to reveal once more their glowing sandstone colours.

Strolling from Queens Square, along Macquarie Street, on our right is the south wing of the Sydney (Rum) Hospital with its beautiful two storied colonial verandahs and colonnades. The hospital, paid for with Rum, originally comprised a main central block and a detached block either side i.e. north and south.

SYDNEY HOSPITAL

Today only the north and south two storied wings remain as the central building was demolished to make way for the present Sydney Hospital which was built in the 1880's and now, it too faces possible demolition. After the opening of the present Sydney Hospital the south wing became the Sydney Mint, till the Commonwealth Mint was established. It then housed Law Courts.

The north wing is the New South Wales Parliament House and has been added to to provide a further Legislative Chamber. It was through this Parliament House that Wentworth put his Responsible Government Bill in the 1850's. There is at present a new State Parliament House being built behind this Historic Building which is to be retained.

Matthew Flinders, the navigator who really put 'Australia' on the map, is keeping his steady gaze on the stream of traffic which continuously passes to and fro in Macquarie Street. The statue is impressive and gives a brief list of Flinders' achievements on the attached tablet, which include his feats of circumnavigation of Australia 1796-1803.

Around the corner is a bronze statue of Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of the East Coast of Australia and all known territory from 1831-1837. The statue is



Sir Richard Bourke Statue

in classical style and was commissioned by the people of New South Wales to record "his able, honest and benevolent administration". Behind Governor Bourke is the New South Wales State Library, constructed in stone in 1910, and endowed by Sir William Dixon. The Dixon Gallery now houses rare and extremely valuable documents relating to the early colony.

LIBRARY

The Library faces Shakespeare Place in which a marble and bronze statue of Shakespeare (1564-1616) and some of the best known of his characters are perpetuated. The statue was presented to the City by Henry Gullett in August 1914.

Nearby is a modern style fountain "to the memory of Lieut. General Sir Leslie Moreshead and all who served with him in the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars."



Exhibition Gates

Back in Macquarie Street at the corner of the Botanic Gardens, set in the stone wall is a plaque showing horses at war in relief and it forms a memorial to the horses of the Desert Mounted Corps which carried the troops "over the Sinai desert into Palestine 1915-1918". The horses "suffered wounds, thirst, hunger and weariness almost beyond endurance but never failed" "they did not return".

We now start down the hill in Macquarie Street north and find some very majestic Gates which formed the entrance to Sydney's huge Great Exhibition Building erected in 1879-1880 for the Great Exposition, unfortunately the building burned down in a mysterious fire on September 22, 1882 with great loss of valuable material and only these gates remain.

On passing through one immediately comes upon a massive fountain and sculpture of Captain Philip RN, "Captain of the First Fleet of Settlers (?) and first Governor".

GOVERNOR PHILIP

The fountain depicts Philip and around the base are spouting dolphins and monsters. Also depicted are bows of ships and shells. The plaque attached informs us that the statue and fountain were "unveiled on June 22, 1897 that being the date of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria". Philip gazed down across the Gardens toward Port Jackson and the Sydney Heads.

A little further down the hill, also just within the Gardens, is a large likeness of Prince Albert in Regal garb and we are told the monument was erected "by the people of New South Wales to Albert the Good, Prince Consort of Queen Victoria in 1866".

Within one hundred yards of Albert is an equestrian memorial of Edward VII (1901-1910) the statue appears larger than life and the Kings mount appears



Matthew Flinders



Captain Philip



Hyde Park War Memorial



Prince Albert Statue

frisky, movement being adequately indicated by the horses stance and the fluttering plumes on the Kings hat. He appears to be riding from the stables which Governor Macquarie had erected in 1816 to house the Governors horses and carriages. The building is now the New South Wales Conservatorium of Music.

As we move on further we pass the top of Moores Steps which were built in 1868 to give access from Circular Quay to Macquarie Street and the Botanic Gardens.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Government House is just to our right. The House was designed by

English Architect E. Blore and Supervised by Colonial Architect Lewis in the 1840's The House is reached along a tree lined driveway from the Macquarie Street Gatehouse.

At the bottom of the Macquarie Street hill, at the entrance to the Opera House, is a tablet up on the face of the sandstone cliff which says that "the New South Wales contingent (750 men and 225 horses) embarked here for the Sudan War on March 3, 1885". These being our first nationals to serve overseas.

Another plate below commemorates the 50th Anniversary of the first Naval and Military Expedition to New Guinea which left nearby on 19 August, 1914.

At the end of our stroll one cannot

fail to continue along the western broadwalk of the Opera House to the Harbour Front. Right at the tip of Bennelong Point where a plaque informs us that this very point was in fact the datum point for many of Matthew Flinders surveys and circumnavigation of Australia and also says that Flinders was responsible for the name "Australia" being adopted for the Continent.

Well, thats Hyde Park and Macquarie Street, Sydney, a little more than two kilometres in length but contains such a wealth of early and more recent heritage, covers every facet of Australian life; benevolent, judicial, peaceful, violent, civil and religious. This area certainly provides a rewarding inner city stroll.

Inflation and Costs threaten historical buidings

LONDON: A recent report shows that about 30,000 of Britain's special historic buildings are now derelict or in bad repair.

The report was compiled by barrister, George Allan and planner, Timothy Cantell is critical of government legislation that makes it, "difficult to get consent to knock down an historic building but no consent is needed for neglect"

It seems neglect has now become a much more potent threat to historic buildings than the so called "wicked developer".

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

The same can be said for every Commonwealth country While governments and taxpayers struggle to fight man-made inflation, preservation of our heritage takes second place. Regretably, we are letting our links with the past crumble to ruins while we run about worrying over the financial system.

It is true that there is more government awareness of preservation these days, but most of the valuable ground-work in caring for historical relics and localised pioneering achievements is left up to small historical groups and caring individuals. The cost is enormous but an enthusiastic and interested public usually helps a project keep afloat.



Dust settles on Qld. street march debate

Without entering into lengthy debate over the law-breaking techniques used these days to gain publicity we feel that some comment is necessary when the rule-of-law is so flagrantly abused.

The editorial in "The West Australian" of December 29th, 1978 sums up the picture with great accuracy.

GAOL OR BUST

Senator George Georges has doubtless achieved what he set out to do. He has been sent to gaol for refusing to pay a fine for his part in an illegal street march in Brisbane and then released. And he has got a lot of publicity in the process.

The picture of one of Australia's senior law makers deliberately breaking a State law has been lost in the flood of human-rights jargon that has been bandied about by his supporters.

There is no question that Mr. Joh Bjelke-Petersen's earthy turn of phrase and his pugnacious attitudes invite reaction from people who think as Senator Georges appears to think. But Queensland's law on street protests is little different from the law in other States.

In Western Australia, for instance, it is necessary to give the Commissioner of Police notice in writing of the time, place and nature of a proposed demonstration. The Commissioner is obliged to approve unless he believes that the demonstration will cause undue disruption, lead to violence or be otherwise prejudicial to good order, and he is able to lay down conditions to avoid those contingencies as best he can. Disapproval is rare and in those cases there is a rather tenuous right of appeal to the judiciary on the ground that the Commissioner's refusal of a permit exceeded his authority.

The difference in Queensland is that recent legislation excludes any appeal against the Police Commissioner's decision and the administrative attitude — promoted by Mr. Bjelke-Petersen — is that any political or industrial rally in a public place will be a menace to public safety. In the Georges case no effort was made to get permission for the march.

The Queensland Government's stand cannot be condoned, however much it might be supported privately by Queenslanders and probably many other Australians. But that does not justify the actions of politicians, trade union leaders and congenial protesters under the banners of human rights and democracy.

The right to protest is only one side of democracy. The other is the right of citizens generally to go about their business, walk in safety, drive their cars and catch their buses without interference.

Senator Georges should be more aware than most people that democracy itself is under fire when undemocratic methods are used in an effort to change what is seen as bad law or bad government. Yet he and his fellows seem to have adopted the view that Joh Bjelke-Petersen is the biggest peanut of all and that the end justifies the means by which he might be cracked.

Queen's message for W.A.'s Anniversary



1979 is a year for celebration for West Australians as they herald their 150th anniversary. The Governor Sir Wallace Kyle received a message from Her Majesty, which he read before a crowd of 60,000 at the launching of the anniversary year. The message read:

"It was your first Governor, Captain James Stirling, who said that of all the various quarters of the world he had seen, Western Australia possessed the greatest natural attraction.

"Your progress has endorsed the confident predictions which he made about your development, and I am sure your future will be no less dramatic.

"I am sure also that every member of the Commonwealth of Nations will join me and my family in wishing the people of W.A. a wonderful year as they celebrate in 1979".

The enemies of private enterprise

It's the same old story in Australia. The backbone of the country, private enterprise is loathed by certain sections of the community, "new-look" liberals included. Sir Arthur Bryant quotes former "New Statesman" editor Paul Johnson writing in "The Illustrated London News" as saying:

There is, if possible, worse. "You cannot crush individuals", the author of his brilliant, searing article continued, "without destroying creativity too . . . Labour ministers and union bosses are united in their up-ending of Labour's old posture. Both loathe the small business and the little workshop, and penalize them viciously; both exhibit a positive hatred for the self-employed, who cannot be unionized or corporatized at all. As one chairman of the TUC put it, it must be made impossible for self-employment to exist . . . Labour is now the anti-creative party. Its leaders, for instance, classify the self-employed as tax-dodgers; to the corporatists they are 'social enemies', to be stamped out of existence. But the self-employed include scientists and inventors, writers and musicians, painters and sculptors, men and women who make films and TV programmes, design ballets and write songs — the essential creators who keep civilization going. There is no room for them in the new Labour Party . . . Labour has lost its secure anchorage in the wealth-creating sector of the nation and is drifting to sea in a swell of sterility."

Majority support Monarchy, but...

The latest Gallup Poll on the Monarchy reveals that a clear majority, 65 per cent, of electors favour retention of the Monarchical system of Government. This is encouraging news for the supporters of Monarchy.

But there is also a sizeable minority of 31 per cent which favours a Republic and others with no opinion. There has over the past quarter of a century been a decline in the majority supporting Monarchy, this a result of a defective educational system and the lack of real understanding of the value of the Monarchical system as opposed to the Republic system. And the subversives are constantly at work.

A number of younger supporters of The Heritage Society have said that they were previously opposed to the Monarchy because of what they had been taught. Their plea is for The Heritage Society to expand its educational influence, as

they are convinced that large numbers of their fellow young Australians would become keen Monarchists if they had an understanding of the nature of power and how it can best be curbed.

Supporters of the heritage of Monarchical Government are under a continuing challenge. The future will be decided by the present. The Heritage Society needs adequate financial support to expand its work. If that work is not done, then the future is lost now.

Financial contributions to The Australian Heritage Society may be sent to P.O. Box 16, Inglewood, Western Australia, 6052.

LET'S KEEP THEM!



**OUR FLAG
OUR HERITAGE
OUR FREEDOM**

LET'S KEEP THEM!



**OUR FLAG
OUR HERITAGE
OUR FREEDOM**

FLAG STICKERS

Support the Heritage Society by purchasing and distributing as many stickers as possible.

They have many applications and will stick permanently to:

BUMPERS, WINDSCREENS, BICYCLES, SCHOOLBOOKS, and numerous other surfaces.

As the postage cost is now a major factor in our pricing we have made the minimum order 4 stickers and have reduced the prices as the quantity increases.

SET OF	4 STICKERS	— \$1.00 POSTED
	10 "	— \$1.75 "
	20 "	— \$2.75 "
	50 "	— \$5.00 "
	100 "	— \$8.50 "

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Sir Billy Hughes

COLOURFUL AUSTRALIAN CHARACTERS

HUMOUR IN THE HOUSE!



Sir Joseph Cook

IT'S ABOUT — TIME!

About 12 miles off the coast of Perth lies Rottnest Island, a holiday resort and tourist attraction. In "The West Australian", Athol Thomas reviews a new booklet called "Rotto" published for W.A. Ferry Operators. Mr. Thomas describes the booklet thus:

The words and pictures are light-hearted, like the island, but the information on history, flora and fauna can be relied on, because it has come from some of our best known scientists.

One of the most delightful illustrations in the publication is a big map of the Island of Girls, based on a first-rate aerial photograph. Accompanying it is a panel headed "Snippets of Useless Information." Some of the snippets . . .

Number of quokkas on Rotto, about 8000; total length of bars in Quokka Arms, 35 metres; number of island births since 1917 two; number of flagpoles (not for hire) four; name of resident policeman, Sir.

Among the amusing historical anecdotes in the booklet is the story of a millstone, ordered by a Bunbury flour mill, but lost in the iron barque Sepia, which sank south of the island on December 29, 1898. The millstone was recovered by divers in 1960 and, little the worse for its immersion was finally delivered to the flour mill.

The manager passed it on to the 77-year-old son of the man who had ordered it 62 years earlier. He commented: "About bloody time!"

COCK CROW

Circa 1911 I was present in the House of Representatives, then located in Parliament House Melbourne.

Billy Hughes was Attorney-General in the Fisher Labour Government, and Sir Joseph Cook — a Methodist "Local Preacher" — was Leader of the Liberal Opposition.

Billy said, "On (a date he named) the Leader of the Opposition said so and so" Joe Cook interjected: "I deny it". Billy repeated his statement a second time, and for the second time, Joe Cook said: "I deny it".

Billy repeated his statement for the third time. Joe Cook remained silent, affecting to be asleep. Billy, who had a hearing-aid, stood, with hand at ear, waiting. The Speaker (I think it was Sir Frederick Holder) said to Billy: "Go on, Mr. Attorney, what are you waiting for?" Billy replied: "Ah, Mr. Speaker, Sah, I'm waiting to hear the cock crow!"

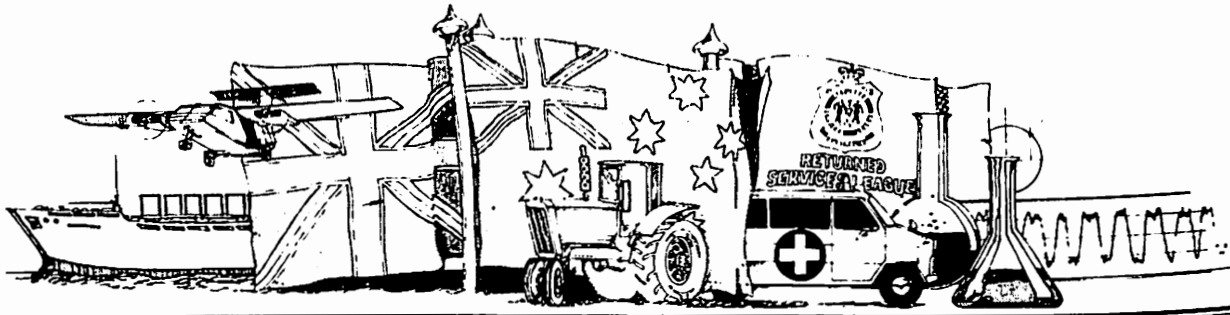
The House dissolved into loud laughter, and Joe Cook angrily departed from the Chamber.

FISH SHOP

In 1920 I was again present in the House as a guest of Geo. Foley, M.H.R. for Leederville, W.A.

Mr. Blakeney, the Labour M.P. for "Barrier" (Broken Hill) was making an earnest speech, in his usual monotonous manner. Suddenly, he struck an attitude and said: "You know, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Greek meets Greek" and then paused dramatically. Geo. Foley instantly interjected: "They start a fish shop!" The House collapsed into laughter, and that was the end of Blakeney's dramatic speech.

R.S. VEALE
Commander, VRD (with 2 clasps), RANR Retd.



THE ANZAC AWARDS

The Australian Heritage Society supports this venture for a true Australian award and is pleased that the RSL has made it clear that it is not their intention to duplicate the existing Queen's or Australian honours.

With the support of the Prime Minister the League is establishing a series of Anzac Awards and an Anzac Peace Prize to be awarded annually to Australian men and women who have made a worthy contribution to the community and the nation in the Anzac tradition.

The Anzac Peace Award, one only of which will be presented each year to an Australian citizen, will recognise outstanding efforts in promoting international understanding, and in so doing, making a contribution to world peace.

The Anzac of the Year Award, seven of which will be awarded annually, will recognise the efforts of ordinary Australians who give service to their fellow human beings and to the community in some positive and compassionate way. It will recognise the efforts of those who in their devotion to their routine responsibilities have demonstrated the human qualities of doggedness, tenacity, endurance and constancy to an exceptional degree.

Any Australian citizen of any age and either sex, or one who has made an application to become an Australian citizen, will be eligible for the awards.

A committee was established in Victoria to receive nominations and these were received at Anzac House until January 31, 1979. The winners will be announced by the National President of the RSL on Anzac Eve. The awards will be in the form of inscribed silver and bronze medallions.

The RSL believes that by establishing the annual Anzac Awards, we will be helping to perpetuate nationally the name of "Anzac" and all it stands for in a contemporary and significant way.

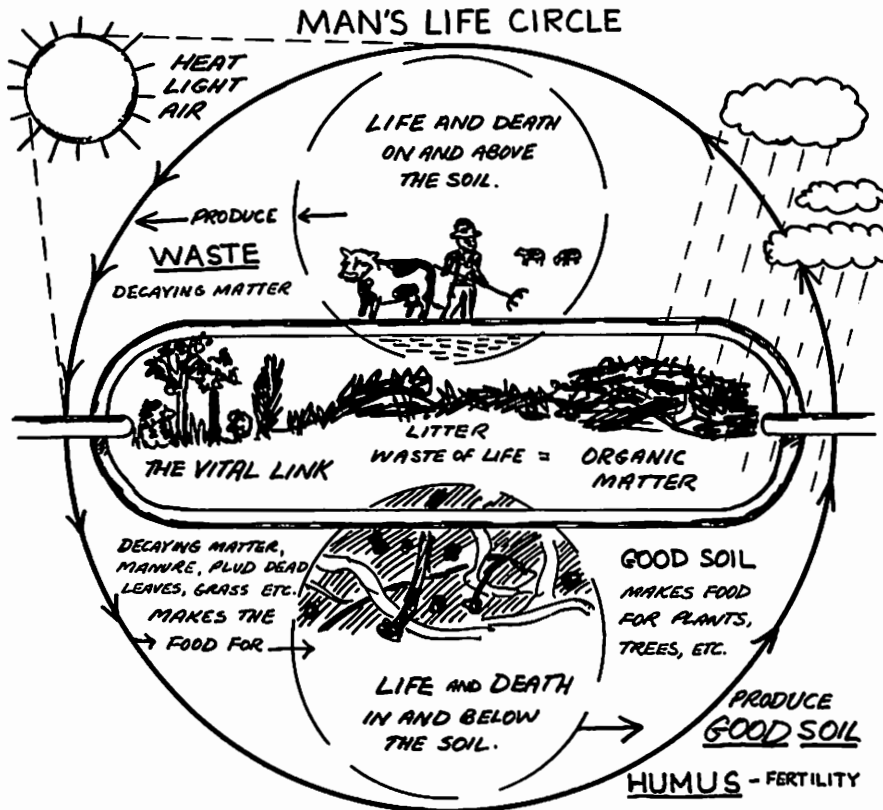
We only hope the RSL will look deeper than the political arena when choosing suitable Australians for the awards.

Many Anzac-spirited Aussies go about their business quietly – helping others, helping their country, helping peace – a true peace – not the utopian peace promised by politicians but very seldom delivered.

There are plenty of deserving citizens behind the newspaper headlines who would qualify for an Anzac Award and more deeply appreciate recognition.



NATURE'S WHEEL OF LIFE by B.C. HOFF



ALL OF LIFE ABOVE AND ON THE SOIL WILL PRODUCE JOINTLY AS "WASTE" THE "FOOD" FOR THE ARMIES OF MICRO-BIOLOGICAL LIFE AND: EVERYTHING THAT HAS LIVED BEFORE WILL LIVE AGAIN IN A PLANT! Only a plant really knows what another plant needs.

Long before man – really millions of years before, nature had already a wheel of life, now as man we call it a life cycle.

All life on earth has to follow this life cycle, whether we like it or not.

Nature's Laws cannot be bent.

Man often tries to dictate to nature how to work it. Alas, nature has her way to tell man that he is doing harm to nature, in fact to himself. Nature often called "Mother Nature" is really making the utmost effort to keep her children happy and healthy. Do study the sketch of our wheel of life – it is not difficult to understand.

Philosopher, Kenneth Boulding once wrote:

"It takes a terrible long time to think of the simplest things" and it seems that indeed man has taken a long time to think of the simple things of nature – try to think of any thing more simple than nature.

From the wheel of life – nature we learn the following simple laws.

- 1) A complete balance keeps the wheel going.
- 2) Nothing needs to be wasted. Benjamin Franklin said "Waste not, want not".
- 3) Plants, all produced by the soil with the help of warmth (heat and light). The water, and the air is food for animals, birds, fish and man.
- 4) Waste in all forms and of all descriptions produced by the living, visible life on or above the soil will decay, rot, and decompose. (If not burned by fire).
- 5) All that waste is processed by the invisible world of microbes, fungi, algae etc., into food for the plants – which are fed at their turn by the root system.

Think now about this simple circle – and make sure that you yourself do the right thing in this process.

(Next article – Where can the good balance of this process be upset?)

47 years — and we still can't afford it!



Sydney's much publicised and photographed bridge is truly a proud monument to engineering science. This massive steel giant is also as much a part of Australia's heritage as the Man from Snowy River.

Including its approach spans, it is 3,770 feet long making this engineering marvel one of the longest single-span bridges in the world. Quite a feat considering work commenced in 1923 and continued until 1932. Over the past 47 years tens of millions of dollars have been raised from tolls in order to liquidate a debt which will hang over the people of New South Wales for at least another generation.

A SAD STORY

The initial cost of the Sydney Harbour Bridge was about \$20 million. Forty seven years later, the Department of Main Roads announced that \$12.6 million dollars is still owing. During last financial year \$5.2 million was collected from tolls, yet only \$724,884 was paid off the capital debt.

The authorities say that the Bridge will be paid for by the year 2,000. But how many times over will the bridge have been paid? Is it necessary that

generation after generation is taxed and re-taxed to pay for their own bridge?

BUILDING ANOTHER BRIDGE

If it were necessary to re-build Sydney Harbour Bridge on another site today, would the catch-cry be "but we can't afford it!" despite the fact that the building industry is depressed and unemployment is at Great Depression levels?

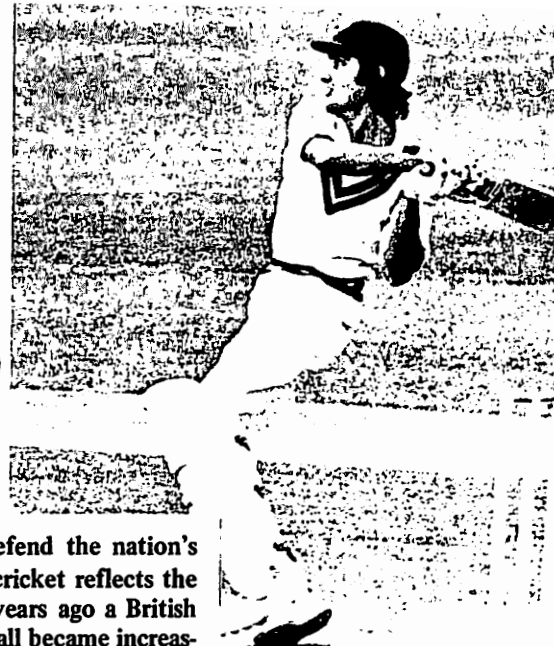
Australia's engineering and technological advances since the 1920's have given us the Snowy Mountain Scheme, the Ord River Scheme and many more. Today we are equipped to move mountains — to build bridges. But the old story of debt and interest for public works appears to have us stumped. So we can DO it, but we can't AFFORD it. This is a sad state of affairs which must be overcome if Australia is to develop to its full potential.

CAN YOU TELL US MORE?

The Editor wishes to hear from readers who can supply more information on the Sydney Harbour Bridge. Perhaps a brief story of how it was built, how it was financed. Some may be able to relate a personal account of events surrounding the bridge's construction. Photographs will assist.

Readers wanting the return of unused material should enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

But is it Cricket?



Sir,

As a reader of your excellent journal, which clearly seeks to defend the nation's heritage in depth, I write to suggest that the controversy concerning cricket reflects the type of cultural cleavage now openly affecting our society. Many years ago a British writer (whose name I cannot recall) made the observation that as football became increasingly professional, with big payments to players, it was inevitable that there would be increasing violence with a corresponding crowd reaction, that the old teaching of "Play up, play up and play the game" would be forgotten. A money-dominated culture has led to increasing violence in games everywhere, including ice hockey on the North American continent.

Cricket remained relatively immune from the destructive influence of the money culture until the advent of the Packer project. The result has been graphically described by Maryna Procter, wife of South African cricketer Mike Procter, now a Packer cricketer. Upon her return to South Africa from Australia Mrs. Procter said that "World Series Cricket crowds made a hellish din, are terribly rude, create a noise that makes a Concorde sound muted and love to see blood flow It's quite incredible. If a batsman doesn't get runs he is booed, and the sight of Tony Greig sends them into a frenzy.

"When someone gets hit, you think you are in a bull ring. The sight of blood seems to arouse them and they howl for more It has been the year of the fast bowler, all right. They have been wild and fearsome. There are so many of them, going mad."

TRADITION OF CRICKET

This is a far cry from traditional village green cricket and the type of game in which the batting of a Colin Cowdrey could be described as "poetry in action"; in which a spin bowler could hold a crowd enthralled with his highly developed art as he tempted to lure the batsmen to make a mistake. Traditional cricket produced its own type of literature, much of it graceful writing mirroring a graceful game played by those who are expected to act like gentlemen. How would a Neville Cardus describe the "bullring" conditions mentioned by Mrs. Procter?

I write, of course, as one of that generation which

reflected different community standards than those prevailing today. Regrettably the young have been taught that gross materialism, noise, speed and size are the criteria of success and progress. "Pop" groups, most of whose members are allegedly on drugs, arousing their audiences to a frenzy, are regarded as much more enjoyable than a symphony concert. It is not surprising that Packer cricket is drawing considerable support from a younger generation without any real understanding of the traditional meaning of the game. They are the products of a culture which downgrades all the traditional values of Christian Civilisation.

THE PURPOSE OF PLAYING

I am not opposed to change and innovation, providing it is an organic development. But what is happening in so many human activities is change for the mere sake of change, and innovation designed to shock. And yet I find upon talking to many young people that they do appreciate the concept of a simpler, more graceful and more courteous way of life. Surely therefore those who would defend the national heritage in depth should be encouraging support for traditional standards in every walk of life. For my own part, I do not care if the present young team of Australian test cricketers are not yet able to defeat England. So long as they are genuinely proud to represent Australia, play to the best of their ability, and act like true sportsmen both on and off the cricket ground, what more should we expect?

T. Hulme, Melbourne.

What is a Friend ?

What is a friend? I will tell you. It is a person with whom you dare to be yourself. Your soul can be naked with him. He seems to ask of you to put on nothing, only to be what you are. He does not want you to be better or worse. When you are with him, you feel as a prisoner feels who has been declared innocent. You do not have to be on your guard. You can say what you think, so long as it is genuinely you. He understands those contradictions in your nature that lead others to misjudge you. With him you breathe freely. You can avow your little vanities and envies and hates and vicious sparks, your meannesses and absurdities and, in opening them up to him, they are lost, dissolved on the white ocean of his loyalty. He understands. You do not have to be careful. You can abuse him, neglect him, tolerate him. Best of all, you can keep still with him. It makes no matter. He likes you—He is like fire that purges to the bone. He understands. He understands. You can weep with him, sin with him, laugh with him, pray with him. Through it all—and underneath—he sees, knows and loves you. A friend? What is a friend? Just one, I repeat, with whom you dare to be yourself.

— C. Raymond Beran



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