

HERITAGE

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT— FOR THE FUTURE

The Quarterly Journal of the Australian Heritage Society

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Youth employment worst in Aust



Mr Hawke

CANBERRA: Youth unemployment in Australia is more serious than in almost any other western developed country, the President of the ACTU, Mr Hawke, said yesterday.

He said the unemployed now formed the equivalent of Australia's sixth largest city.

Mr Hawke was speaking at a Canberra seminar on the subject *When Machines Replace People, What Do People Do?*

He said the unemployment problem of the '70s had now been in existence for five years.

Between one-quarter and one-fifth of this year's school leavers would expect a lengthy period of unemployment, Mr Hawke said.

"Those aged under 25 represent nearly 60 per cent of our total unemployed, a situation which displays far more chronic youth unemployment than almost any other western developed country.

"In West Germany a little more than one per cent of teenagers are unemployed and in the United Kingdom a little more than five per cent.

In Australia more than 10 per cent of our entire teenage population is unemployed," he said. "There are no cost solutions to the problem."

Mr Hawke said it was "almost impossible" to determine in advance what actions in terms of economic policy would provide sufficient jobs.

"It is not possible for this or any other government to predict the economic policy decision which will ensure a level of economic activity with reasonable price stability.

"There are too many unpredictable factors," he said.

Mr Hawke said the only options available were to provide a greater number of available training and employment opportunities for the young and to curtail the supply of youth labor.

He said he would like to see a redistribution of income and wealth in favor of providing more job opportunities for the young.

The Machine Age: Enslavement or Greater Freedom?

Using our technical heritage, Man is on the verge of greater individual freedom than ever before.

SPECIAL FEATURE:
THE AUSTRALIAN
WOOL INDUSTRY



The Australian Heritage Society

Brief History

The Australian Heritage Society was launched in Melbourne on September 18th 1971 at an Australian League of Rights Seminar. It was clear that Australia's heritage is under increasing attack from all sides; spiritual, cultural, political and constitutional. A permanent body was required to ensure that young Australians were not cut off from their true heritage and the Heritage Society assumed that role in a number of ways.

The Society has promoted a wide range of educational activities including lectures to schools. Over one million copies of three brochures have been distributed. They are "Keep Our Flag Flying" in support of retaining Australia's present flag; "Crown or Republic", the case against an Australian republic; "The Federal Constitution and Individual Freedom" discussing the essential basic freedoms enjoyed under our Constitution.

When Her Majesty the Queen visited Australia in 1973, The Heritage Society inserted a full-page loyal welcome in the Canberra and Sydney press. This move resulted in a flood of new support which paved way for further activities.

In order to provide Australians with an opportunity to have a direct say concerning their heritage, the Society inserted "voting" forms in the press throughout Australia. Over 35,000 forms were returned with 90% voting to retain the Monarchy, the present flag and National Anthem.

When the Australian political crisis developed late in 1975, the Heritage Society gave another lead by inserting press advertisements inviting Australians to use their constitutional right to petition the Queen's representative, Sir John Kerr, for a double-dissolution of the Commonwealth Parliament so that people could vote to resolve the crisis. This campaign had just started to gather momentum when the Governor-General made his historical decision on November 11th 1975.

The Heritage Society immediately lead a nation-wide campaign in defence of Sir John Kerr. Once again, press advertisements brought instant response from people of all political persuasions resulting in the distribution of well over one million "Defend Sir John Kerr" brochures.

It was about this time that the Heritage Society, due to expanding activity embarked upon a major publishing venture. The quarterly Journal "Heritage" was first published in June 1976. In its short life this journal has been increased in size and content on two occasions. Subscriptions continue to increase with each issue. Distinguished Australians contribute material on important heritage issues as well as historical features. This journal continues to be a vital link between the Heritage Society and its supporters.

The Queen's Australian visit early in 1977 saw even greater activity by the Heritage Society. Firstly, a special jubilee edition of "Heritage" was printed and it contained many avenues for Australians to express their loyalty, including car stickers and flags. Three editions of this popular issue had to be printed to meet the demand.

The most successful idea was the printing and distribution of thousands of "Loyalty Pledges" which loyal Australians were asked to sign. This idea was so popular that over 50,000 signatures poured into Heritage Society offices over a short period. The signed pledges were then despatched to the Governor-General for submission to the Queen.

Late in 1977 another publishing venture took place. A complete record of the Queen's Christmas messages and silver jubilee speech was produced in book form by the Heritage Society. Titled "A Queen Speaks to Her People" this publication was so well received throughout Australia that a second edition was required within less than three months. A permanent demand is expected for this historical publication.

The Australian Heritage Society welcomes people of all ages to join in its programme for the regeneration of the spirit of Australia. To value the great spiritual realities that we have come to know and respect through our heritage, the virtues of patriotism, of integrity and love of truth, the pursuit of goodness and beauty, an unselfish concern for other people – to maintain a love and loyalty for those values.

Young Australians have a very real challenge before them. The Australian Heritage Society, with your support can give them the necessary lead in building a better Australia.

"Our heritage today is the fragments gleaned from past ages; the heritage of tomorrow – good or bad – will be determined by our actions today."

SIR RAPHAEL CILENTO
First Patron of The Australian Heritage Society

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

BOX 16, INGLEWOOD, W.A. 6052

STATE ADDRESSES

BOX 1052J, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA 3001

BOX 179, PLYMPTON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5038

BOX 2957, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES 2001

BOX 172, CHERMSIDE, QUEENSLAND 4032

**WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF
THANKING THOSE SUPPORTERS AND
READERS WHO RESPONDED SO
GENEROUSLY TO OUR 1980
APPEAL FOR FUNDS**

Facing the Machine Age - with joy

The most destructive result of what we call 'unemployment' is that generations of young Australians are socially demoralised in the prime of their youth. The problems of a bitter, disgruntled generation have far-reaching consequences right through society. Almost every family in Australia has felt the effects of the destructive nature of unemployment.

Placing the blame on 'the other bloke' is a full-time debate for political, industrial and labour organisations and yet, amid all the wrangling, the situation keeps on getting worse!

DAVID THOMPSON'S article 'A Legacy in Mothballs' is refreshing reading for those interested in examining this question from another aspect. Mr. Thompson's views deserve the widest possible circulation.

SPECIAL FEATURE

In this issue we pay tribute to the pioneers of Australia's Wool Industry and in particular to the unique role of the Merino sheep.

BARBARA TRELOAR'S special wool feature is the first of what we hope will be a series of educational brochures. We recommend that our readers use this special feature as their first step in helping an industry which is a vital part of Australia's heritage.

By obtaining more copies of this issue of HERITAGE, readers can distribute copies to schools, rural organisations and similar bodies.

Depending on response, the Heritage Society will run a special batch of Barbara Treloar's wool feature in booklet-form which will be made available to readers at a minimal cost. Anyone interested in obtaining supplies should contact the Secretary in Western Australia.

HERITAGE BULLETIN

A further expansion of Heritage Society activity has taken the form of a bi-monthly newsletter. Associate Members and readers have responded very favourably to this new initiative.

It is hoped members will support the Heritage Bulletin by sending suitable news and material to share with others. Secretary, Mr. Ray White hopes that the Bulletin will eventually be used by supporters to take some type of action in defence of our heritage.

Its success will depend on YOUR support.

PLEASE NOTE THESE POSTAL ADDRESSES

*In order to facilitate the processing of
"Heritage" all editorial correspondence should
be addressed as shown below.*

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
NEWS ITEMS
STORIES AND ARTICLES
BOX 112, MAYLANDS
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6051**

**SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES
PAYMENTS
BOOK ORDERS
BOX 16, INGLEWOOD
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6052**

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GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ROLE THREATENED

AUSTRALIANS MUST ACT TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTION!

A Federal Labor Government will take steps to strip the Australian Governor-General of most of his Constitutional powers.

Opposition Leader Bill Hayden announced Labor's decision at a dinner in Port Pirie early in August.

Mr. Hayden continued his attack on the Crown when he said, "We would make sure the Governor-General only made decisions on the advice of his minister. The Governor-General is appointed by the Government. He is not answerable to the people.

"The essential purpose for the Governor-General is of cutting ribbons on bridges to be opened and opening buildings."

Clearly, Mr. Hayden is still harbouring fears about the role of the Crown in the Federal Constitution of Australia. As long as the office of Governor-General remains intact Mr. Hayden can never enjoy the ultimate power his centralist philosophy demands.

The traditional British concept of government, inherited by Australians from Britain, is that Governments exist to serve individuals by upholding the rule of law. A government without limitations is little short of a dictatorship. The powers of government are checked by the Crown, which is why the Labor movement has consistently sought to destroy the umpiring role of the Crown and move Australia closer to a republican government.

Australians must take steps to protect these attacks on the Federal Constitution! Ever since the great constitutional debate of November 1975 the Australian Heritage Society has campaigned in support of the Crown and Constitution. Public opinion polls as well as our own, consistently show that a majority of Australians want to preserve the Crown in Australia. Mr. Hayden is treading on very thin

ground over this issue because the Crown also enjoys support from traditional "old-school" Labor supporters.

OBTAIN WRITTEN POLICIES ON CROWN BEFORE ELECTIONS

The Heritage Society suggests to supporters/readers that they question their political candidates on their policies relating to Australia's Constitution and in particular the role of the Governor-General.

We also suggest a letter to Prime Minister Fraser asking if his government will counter the Opposition's attack on the Crown with a statement of loyalty and commitment to both the Crown and the Constitution.



Former Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, applied the Rules of the Constitution and gave Australian voters their say.



Mr. Hayden is painfully aware that the Crown is the people's protection against excesses of Government.

Labor has boldly declared that the Governor-General will be stripped of his powers. If Mr. Fraser remains silent in view of electoral support in favour of the Crown, the government's loyalty to the Crown and Constitution will be a matter for question.

Australians must constantly guard against the misuse and abuse of traditional powers of government. The office of Governor-General has been the subject of bitter debate over recent years. It has been claimed that the Liberal Fraser Government defends the role of Governor-General ever since Sir John Kerr dissolved both Houses of Parliament in November 1975, resulting in the election of a Liberal government. But the present government has not been vocal on the matter and it can only be assumed that, should electoral survival be the prize, a conservative government would not hesitate to undermine the powers of the Queen's representative in order to remain in office.

THE SOURCE OF POWER IGNORED

Mr. Hayden claims that the Governor-General is appointed by the government and is not answerable to the people. This statement is simply an extension of the view that the Crown should be nothing more than a type of rubber stamp, to be manipulated by politicians. This point of view ignores the basic principles of a constitutional democracy. The ultimate source of all power in a true democratic society

does not rest with governments and politicians, nor the Governor-General, but with THE PEOPLE!

Former Labor leader, Dr. H.V. Evatt, wrote in his thesis "The King and His Dominion Governors", 1936 that "... surely it is wrong to assume that the Governor-General for the time being will always be a mere tool in the hands of the dominant party. It is true that a Governor-General could not safely exercise his reserve powers unless he had good reason to suppose that the electorate would vindicate his action...".

CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION SUGGESTED

An attack on the powers of the Governor-General is a direct assault on the Crown and the Westminster system of Government. All attempts by politicians, whatever party, to confiscate power from the Crown must be strongly resisted.

A letter to the Prime Minister and your Federal politician, calling on them to support the office of Governor-General, would be a constructive step in the right direction.

For more information on matters of Australia's Constitutional heritage and the role of the Governor-General readers can write to:

The Hon. Secretary,
Australian Heritage Society,
Box 16 P.O. Inglewood W.A. 6052
Please enclose a stamped, addressed envelope

"... In that event the Governor-General would become an irrelevant ribbon-cutter and fair opener such as everybody regarded him before November 11th, 1975."

Senator Jim McLelland writing in "THE AUSTRALIAN", (9/8/76) about a possible election victory for Labor. Such is the view of a Senator who pledged his allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen on taking office!

WE, THE PEOPLE

The silence of the Australian people is all that is required for the dismantling of our Constitution and Crown. We are fortunate to possess a written Constitution and a Crown with more carefully and precisely defined powers than Britain herself. The Constitution belong neither to parties or governments, but to the people.

LET US NOT JEOPARDISE THIS HERITAGE BY REMAINING SILENT!

CANBERRA: Australia's unemployment problem took an unseasonal turn for the worse last month when 413,100 people—6.3 per cent of the national work-force—were without jobs.

Figures released yesterday by the Australian Bureau of Statistics showed that national unemployment rose by 8600 in May after falling in the two preceding months.

The total last month was 16,500 higher than in May 1979—the first time this year that a monthly total has exceeded the figure for the corresponding period last year.

Last month's unexpected jump in unemployment was due mainly to a big increase in the number of people under 19 looking for jobs.

There were 118,000 such job-seekers recorded in last month's ABS survey compared with 110,200 in April.

"West Australian" 13/6/80

If you are one of the 413,100 Australians without paid work then you won't find any encouragement in the view that unemployment is a desirable result of modern technology.

DAVID THOMPSON is the young National Director of the New Zealand League of Rights. His profound statements on the subject of work and unemployment have given new heart to audiences in Australia, New Zealand and now Canada, where Mr. Thompson spoke during a recent visit.

David Thompson was first introduced to HERITAGE readers when he contributed a special article in the second edition Sept. Nov. 1976. Since writing that brilliant analysis of a modern problem, Mr. Thompson has expanded his knowledge over the years, culminating in the following address which he delivered in Toronto, April 20th, 1980.

A LEGACY IN MOTHBALLS

Since many of the problems of young people in modern society are related to their employment, or lack of it, it is necessary to examine the production system itself. We must decide what it is that we require from this system, and how the policy of full employment contributes to achieving it.

The necessity to work for a living has traditionally been regarded as inevitable. The commencement of the policy of full employment—at least scriptually—dates from the time that Adam and Eve were expelled from Eden. They were then required to satisfy all their own physical needs—the more urgent being food, clothing and shelter—in a hostile environment. This necessity to labour has traditionally been regarded as the "curse of Adam". Nevertheless, although regarded as a punishment and a curse, work, or full employment was regarded as preferable to a state of worklessness. From this position, sections of the Church have gradually elevated the curse into some sort of virtue. When the necessity to labour for survival coincided with a measure of creativ-

ity and craftsmanship, this attitude was valid.

However, there have been periods in the history of men when they have managed to partially lift the "curse" from their backs. The last two great civilisations—the Roman and the Greek—had been able to provide the aristocracy with extensive free time; not with the use of technical innovation and development of extremely advanced mechanical assistance which we enjoy, but with the use of human slave labour. Both these civilisations were noted for their cultural developments—the Romans particularly in the rule of law, and the Greeks in the concept of liberty.

In the 12th and 13th centuries, our own ancestors had managed to partially lift the "curse". As William Cobbett describes conditions in rural Britain, at this time a man could provide for his family in 16 working weeks of the year. One hundred and fifty 'holy' days were observed—over one third of the year! The

MEN WANT LEISURE

NEW YORK, Sat. - Workers would rather have more leisure time than money, a survey reveals.

Fred Best, a sociologist with the National Commission on Manpower Policy, found that most workers prefer time off to pay raises.

He asked working people in California to make a choice between a two per cent pay raise or plans that would reduce their work time by two per cent.

He found that 85 per cent of those surveyed chose some form of work reduction and that younger and better educated people were more likely to choose time off over money.

British provided their own buildings, clothing and food from local materials with the use of their own craftsmanship and an efficient division of labour. But the most important aspect is the manner in which they used their time AFTER they had catered for their material needs. This was the period in time when many of the remarkable Cathedrals were built—mostly without financial payment—by the craftsmen, architects, tradesmen and labourers. These glorious buildings, which for the most part we are incapable of reproducing today, remain as a monument to our ancestors' ability to develop in the cultural areas. It was also in this period of time when the British began to construct the mechanisms for governing the social side of their lives—and lay the foundations upon which the 'Westminster' style of government was based. The system of trial by jury was established, as was the sherriff system, and it was in 1215 that the British, with the assistance of their military and the leadership of the Christian Church, began to limit the powers of government. Today, we of the Commonwealth of Nations inherit these techniques of law and government, and the Great Charta which the King was forced to sign is still, at least in part, the basis for our "common law".

THE DREAMERS

Every age has its dreamers, and perhaps even in the 13th Century men may have asked if the day would ever come when they would no longer follow their ploughs and teams, but would watch as the ploughs were drawn along as though by magic, or if their women would always have to ply the spinning jenny. Perhaps they even asked themselves if a time would ever come when men might fly high above the great oceans in strange machines, or travel beneath the same oceans for thousands of miles. But this was only in the realms of fantasy, rather than practical reality.

However, by using their ingenuity and curiosity, our ancestors set about discovering the laws that govern the physical world, and slowly began to apply them to the physical things — solar energy, water, timber and minerals. Techniques and advances, innovations and ideas began tumbling over each other to form a renewed flood of inventions designed to lift further the 'curse'. In fact, the ultimate goal was to place all of us, who inherit this technical ability to care for the material things in life, on the unemployment lists in the 20th century. This we regard as one of our most pressing problems, not only for young people, but for their seniors as well. And so developed one of the most stunning of genuine revolutions in the 16th and 17th centuries — the age when men first took solar power and combined it with new technological advances and rudimentary machinery to build the steam engine. This was, of course the industrial revolution, and in the cotton mills of the Midlands and the surrounding coal mines, machinery began to replace human labour. The result was that human labour was dramatically cheapened, and the once-prosperous rural people were plunged back a thousand years into poverty and degradation.

TECHNICAL HERITAGE INCREASES PERSON FREEDOM ^

Perhaps for the first time in its history Christendom was faced with the paradoxical problem, of potentially unlimited freedom from the necessity to labour — to transfer the curse of Adam from the backs of men to the machine — while to grasp even a little of that great freedom meant sinking into the depths of depravity. There were only two alternatives open to the British at this stage. The first was to abolish the use of machine labour so that all people could labour for their substance. This was in fact tried for a period of time by a group known as the Luddites, after a simple-minded top-maker, who once replaced by the machine and robbed of his wages, sought to destroy the machine

that had replaced him. But this could never stem the explosion of development and mechanical innovations that took place. So the British turned to a compromise between machine and human labour, so that people would still have the wages from their own labours to buy the produce that was increasingly produced by the machine.

Since that time, we have experienced perhaps an even more dramatic revolution — the electrical revolution — which has enabled us to produce, with the use of our rich technical heritage, machines which can even think for us!



DAVID THOMPSON

So it is now conceivable that large scale human labour is obsolete. While once our ancestors were faced with the common liability to labour for their sustenance, they have left us a legacy of a potential common freedom from human labour. As time unfolds, the awful compromise that we made with the machine becomes even more awful, as it binds us ever tighter to the "curse" while the potential for freedom becomes ever greater daily. There are now whole factories that operate without any human labour at all! They are run by electric "brains" which instruct sophisticated robots to replace worn parts, and even to construct more robots to replace worn robots.

The key to release us from this compromise is, of course, finance. Many of us merely offer "token labour" at our place of work — we 'put in time', not because we enjoy doing so, but because we must have the wage packet at the end of the week so that we may consume. Thus we depend upon the production system to do that which it was never designed to do — to distribute to us the means with which we may claim the fruits of a common technical heritage — the material things of life produced almost entirely by mechanical means. Christendom has repeatedly turned its back upon potent-

ial freedom from 'the curse of Adam' and resolutely embraced this terrible compromise between human and machine labour because of the bonds of finance.

This is the compromise that not a single politician has squarely faced, much less advanced a constructive policy to break the compromise. So today we regard full employment as the ultimate goal, and unemployment as a state to be avoided at all cost.

The material result of this compromise, of course, is an ever-increasing flood of goods and materials which, for the most part, the countries that produce them are unable to consume. It is not possible to limit the production of such goods, because this immediately renders people both unemployed and "unemployed" — a major disaster. Therefore it is necessary to devise means by which increasing volumes of goods can be consumed. Several ways have been employed. The first is to bombard consumers with a sophisticated barrage of propaganda designed to prompt them to buy more material things, which is called advertising. But one would think that a point must be reached, when we are all driving three cars, watching four colour television sets, eating tremendous quantities of food; in fact, a saturation point. So the second technique of "built-in obsolescence" has been designed to ensure that the material goods wear out faster, and retailers may churn out an ever-larger volume of shoddy products of poor durability so that their profit margins remain high, and their staff remain employed.

EDUCATION FOR BOTH MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL

Although we are forced to recognise that the many environmental movements have largely been manipulated by the revolutionaries to become obstructionist movements designed to place even greater pressure upon the delicate fabric of society, we must concede that the genuine environmental movement makes a very valid point. That is, our production system is increasingly given over to becoming a vehicle whereby we exhaust tremendous amounts of our natural assets in the production of unnecessary shoddy goods with the ultimate goal of all this surplus production being the RUBBISH TIP. Once again, we do this to keep people 'gainfully employed' watching the sophisticated machine produce ever-increasing volumes of material things, wilfully blinded to any potential economic freedom.

The problems arise for our young people when they are faced with the prospect of spending a life-time as industrial refugees, made obsolete by the machine age. The one section of our commun-

ity who benefit from a positive direction of their tremendous energy and enthusiasm are our young people. While our educational institutions are largely training them vigorously to perform a material task in a highly specialised field in the production system, this training actually becomes a liability to young people if they are refused a place in the production process. It is futile to train young people to become one small cog in the large state work-force machine, merely to reject them as obsolete when that training is concluded. If we can agree that we have solved the problems of production, that we can provide for our material lives with a minimum of effort, then should we not direct our attention to the spiritual or cultural side of life? Should we not at least educate our younger people for both the material and spiritual world?

A demonstration of the shortcomings of the State education system was made in New Zealand by a young woman whose children were attending a State school. She wrote to the Director-General of education asking, "What is the purpose of the education system?" He replied, in essence "To prepare a young child for the experience of life". Considering this a fair answer, she asked, in return, "What is your concept of the 'experience of life'?" To this he replied, "I'm sorry, but this kind of question is beyond my responsibilities. I am merely a public servant, and not required to hold a view on such questions". This demonstrates that the State is not qualified to educate children, as it does not hold fundamental, or philosophical views as such. But the foundation of education must be on philosophical absolutes — a responsibility, traditionally, of the Christian Church. So instead of 'educating' our children, we are merely 'training' them for the material side of life — to take their place in the production process, for which large-scale human labour is becoming obsolete. Our young people, not equipped with a philosophical training in cultural or spiritual foundation, are vulnerable to the revolutionaries if they find themselves in such a position.

TRADITIONAL CHURCH HAS LITTLE TO OFFER

From a young person's point of view, the traditional Christian Church has little to offer of practical value. It appears to be dead, and rather than providing leadership on moral questions in essential areas, it forwards a strain of sloppy sentimentalism fundamentally unrelated to the truths of Christianity. It is significant that the Marxists no longer regard the Christian Church as an obstacle but rather as merely an extension of the Social Welfare services.



The problems arise for our young people when they are faced with the prospect of a lifetime as industrial refugees made obsolete by the machine age.

To examine some areas in which the church may be revitalised, one must, of course, go to the authority on Christianity; Christ Himself. He DID have some comments to make on issues that had practical application. For example, He was once asked, as a trick question, "should we pay our taxes?" This was a period when taxes, levied by the Romans were particularly severe, as were the penalties for not paying them. He who asked the question of Christ hoped He would urge them to revolt against the Romans, then he could be thrown into jail, eliminating a thorn in the Romans' side. But His remarkable answer was in the form of a question. Holding up a Roman coin, Christ asked "Whose head is on the coin?" The head, being Caesar's prompted Christ to deliver the great command: "Render unto Caesar that which belongs to Caesar, but render unto God that which belongs to God". I believe that He was confirming that there IS a place for the material side of life, for the government of our social affairs, and provision of our physical needs; that there is a place for Caesar, but that Caesar should never so dominate our lives that there is not sufficient left for us to render to the spiritual things that which we have a responsibility to render.

SYSTEMS SHOULD SERVE INDIVIDUAL

Christ also had a comment to make on the subject of the Sabbath. He said that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. He was indicating that the Sabbath is an institution, and that the institution was designed to serve men, rather than the reverse. Is our production system an institution? Do we require it to serve us, or are we required

to give of our very substance and freedom to serve the production system? To remain chained to that terrible compromise? By our attitudes to the production system, we have allowed the material things to dominate us so heavily that we have no time — no economic freedom — to devote attention to the spiritual things, or to the social and cultural things as our ancestors did to produce a remarkable heritage which is ours for the taking.

And finally, how many hypocritical churchmen repeat that great Christian prayer, the Lord's prayer, every Sunday, without even listening to what they say? We begin by acknowledging that our God is in His Heaven (hallowed be His name . . .) and we then ask Him for His Kingdom to become on earth that which it is in Heaven. We ask Him to give us our daily bread! We are surrounded with incredible material abundance, and we continue to ask for our daily bread! Nobody pays for the rain to fall, the sun to shine, for the rivers to flow. These things have been given to us — our daily bread — free of charge. The Christian accepts that this is a part of his divine inheritance, in the same way that we inherit the ability from our ancestors to combine all these physical things to produce physical abundance far beyond the dreams of the nineteenth century dreamer. We are blessed with an abundance never previously available to a bygone age, and all that is required is that we shed the terrible compromise between man and machine to realise the remarkable potential freedom from the "curse of Adam" and proceed into a cultural and spiritual explosion never before envisaged.

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AUSTRALIA'S WOOL INDUSTRY



**The unique role of the Merino sheep in the
development of Australia and its economy.**

by **BARBARA TRELOAR**

Wool Promotion in Australia

For some years now careers officers in the schools have advised against a career in the wool industry. The results of this particular line or philosophy of thinking directing the lives of young people is evident today in the shortage of shearers. So acute is this shortage of specialised labour that Australia now imports shearers from New Zealand and Tasmania. Further down the wool chain, no young men are taking up careers with private treaty wool merchants. Not even a few young men have launched themselves into a rewarding career by starting their working life as shearers and wool classifiers, and when, having acquired an intimate knowledge of the industry, joined commercial firms operating along the wool chain from producer to consumer.

Correspondingly, there appears no reduction in vacancies in the expanding wool bureaucracy — the wool industry's own national (Australian Wool Corporation) and international (International Wool Secretariat) Quasi-Autonomous National Government Organisations — "Quangos".

Senator John Watson (Lib. Tas) stated on 28th February, 1980 (in the Senate) that although the major portion of funds, for the promotion of wool use, was raised in Australia by way of levy on producers and Government contributions, the Australian Wool Corporation had to receive approval from the United Kingdom as to the expenditure and thrust of any local campaigns in Australia, and then the situation must be viewed from a global position.

Senator Watson urged that the administration for wool promotion, currently handled in Ilkley in the United Kingdom, be transferred to Australia. A recent survey conducted revealed 91% of people in Australia recognised the wool market symbol and that over 70% thought it meant the manufactured article was produced in Australia. "The Australian Wool Corporation was not devoting sufficient funds to assist the local mills in the manufacture of wool and wool blend products", the Senator stated.

(see back page)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Barbara Treloar comes from a family associated with the wool industry for 150 years. Her ancestors migrated to Australia in 1845. They came from a background of raising the famous Saxony sheep of Germany.

Peter and Barbara Treloar run sheep in the sparsely populated district west of Charlesville in S.W. Queensland, their only contact with the nearest centre an unreliable and enormously costly telephone, and 70 miles of road which is impassable with each shower of rain.

It is from lonely areas such as this that Australia's great wool export industry has been built.

Barbara Treloar's journalistic ability and her great knowledge of the wool industry, have made her well known throughout Australia. The volume of mail she receives from other woolgrowers, and from people associated with wool throughout the world, would daunt a less capable person.

But this activity does not hinder her from exercising the special art of western women — the creation of a family and home atmosphere even in the remoteness of the outback. Boothulla, the Treloar home, has that inviting serenity so typical of the traditional wool properties of Australia.



FOOD AND WARMTH IN A HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

Since its infancy as a remote penal colony, the humble Merino sheep has played a unique role in the development of Australia and its economy. Food, not wool was the dominating economic motive in the first 30 years of the new Australian colonies.

The sea routes round the Cape and touching India influenced the first choice of stock and the small but prolific hairy sheep of South Africa and Bengal founded the early flocks of the Colony and determined its character - "a very unsightly and diminutive race covered with long coarse hair and more resembling the goat in appearance." The difficulties of transporting livestock in the small ships of those days were very great indeed and death rates high. In fact, it is extraordinary that any survived the rigours of even the shorter voyages from Africa and Asia.

Whatever may have been the subsequent contribution of other men (and there were many such who saw the same potential for sheep raising in Australia) there can be little doubt that we owe it to John Macarthur's energetic and persistent advocacy that a fine-wool industry was established in Australia at the earliest date possible and the Merino became the only means whereby this goal could be achieved.

SMALL BEGINNINGS

The year 1805 may reasonably be marked as the formal beginning of the new industry when, largely on the evidence presented clearly and forcibly by Macarthur in London, the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Honour-



JOHN MACARTHUR — Pioneered Australia's fine-wool industry through energetic persistence.

able Privy Council appointed for the Consideration of the Matters of Trade and Foreign Plantations, delivered this considered judgment:—

"That from the information obtained from the Fleeces brought from the Settlement in question and from the description of the Climate of the Colony, the Lords of the Committee are led to imagine, and entertain hopes that Wool of a fine quality may be produced in this Colony; and that as wool of such fine quality is much wanted and desired by the Manufacturers of Cloth in England, it being mostly drawn at this time from a Country influenced if not dependent on France, their Lord-

ships entertain no doubt that it is well deserving the attention of His Majesty's Government to encourage the Produce of Fine Wool, in the Colony of New South Wales."

The prospects of the Manufacturers of Cloth in England being able to draw continuous supplies of raw wool from a colony sharing kindred philosophies must have been heartening indeed to the English government of the day.

JOHN MACARTHUR

From the writings of John Macarthur we glean something of the man's essential practicality....."The sheep I first began to breed from were of the Bengal race weighing about 6 lb. per quarter. I improved these by rams from a cross between the Cape ewe and some rams of the Spanish breed. I cannot ascertain the particular breed of the rams (i.e. the particular Spanish flock from which the Waterhouse or Gordon Merinos came is unknown). I afterward obtained a number of ewes of the Cape breed, and these I continued to cross with rams bearing wool. By this means I obtained what I conceived to be a fine breed of Spanish sheep, and bred as many of this pure-breed as possible and crossed all the ewes bearing coarse wool, or being of the hairy sort, with rams of the Spanish breed. The sheep of the country is the hairy sort. I conceive there exists a preference in the colony in favour of sheep bearing inferior wool founded on

an opinion that the carcasses of such sheep are more profitable."

QUALITY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

No mention of the early stages of our sheep industry can be complete without reference to the quality of animal husbandry given to the first arrivals. John Leake, formerly a Tea Merchant of Hamburg, with his wife Elizabeth and their family of six sons and one daughter sailed by "ANDROMEDA" from Leith, Scotland, to Van Dieman's Land (as Tasmania was then known) in November 1822. They arrived at Hobart Town early in May 1823, bringing with them some pure Saxon Sheep from Germany, in charge of their overseer R. Foster. These sheep with others of the same breed brought out by their friends on "ANDROMEDA" were among the first Saxon sheep to be exported to Australia. A permit was required for their export from the British Treasury, as at this time the export of sheep and wool, except woven cloth, was prohibited. These sheep were valued by John Leake at £350 when he applied for a free grant of land in the colony.

Leake brought with him letters of introduction from the British Consul at Hamburg, and from the Colonial Office, London, recommending John Leake and his family as Settlers entitled to a grant of land. Leake presented the letters to William Sorell, Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and he received a grant of 2,000 acres of land located at the junction of the Elizabeth and Macquarie Rivers near Campbelltown, in the midlands of Tasmania.

Leaving his wife and children in Hobart, Leake made the journey to inspect his grant on foot, accompanied by some of his fellow passengers who had received their grants nearby. Leake wrote to his wife from the Inn at Jericho, 42 miles from Hobart Town, Friday morning, 16th May, 1823. In his

letter he refers to his....."....great anxiety for the safety of our sheep, and you must see that Robert and Edward never leave them out of their eye and I wish much that you enquire of the overseer, what sort of person it is who sleeps beside them. They are a valuable property and if we should lose them it would strike at our very comforts here. I think Foster should make a secure place to lock them up in without delay. Pray use every means of security as nothing else is of equal importance at present.....If Foster could make a place tight and dry for the sheep and with the help of good straw and blankets could



make a comfortable bed it would be very desirable to let the two shepherd boys, Edward and Robert sleep with them — and I hope something will be done for security at all events till I come back.' On such principles of elementary care and animal husbandry grew a thriving and prosperous wool industry for the colony. As the industry expanded so did the fortunes of the colony grow and consolidate.

In 1807, ten years after the coming of the first Merinos and the "AGRO" lot purchased from the Royal flock at Kew, the first small bale, 245 lb. of marketable wool was freighted to England on the sailing ship "DART" and entered the London trade.

ENVIRONMENT

Sir Joseph Banks writing as a botanist on "the Herbage of the Colony"...."In fact, the Herbage of the Colony is by no means so well adapted to the Sheep Farming as that of Europe. The progress of the Flock will therefore be slow, but as the true Merino breed will certainly retain the superiority of their fleeces and produce wool worth 6s, a pound at the least when washed and scoured or £ 672 Sterling a Ton, there can be no doubt that it will become in due time a profitable article of investment for a cargo from Port Jackson to London". Sir Joseph concluded that quite clearly fine wool has proved...."A means most likely to render Australia a productive instead of an expensive settlement." Banks and his contemporaries could not have envisaged the future and measure what new wealth would be unlocked as agriculture raised the native pastures to new levels of productivity. Contrary to the theories held by some conservationists, sheep do not represent a direct threat to the environment. However, erosion can occur when farmers hard-pressed financially overstock their properties in a desperate attempt to meet a bank overdraft.

INFANT INDUSTRY PROVIDES EMPLOYMENT

Sheep followed hard in the tracks of the early explorers, Wentworth, Blaxland and Lawson whose explorations in 1813 opened up the plains country beyond the Blue Mountains. With this expansion came an insatiable demand for shepherds because the country's economy was already beginning to depend on sheep. Not only did the humble sheep provide protein for the early settlements, they provided employment for the ex-convicts and ticket-of-leave men.

Because successful sheepfarming needed extended acreage the rural population was, for the most part, thinly spread over a wide area.

For these early pioneers it was a lonely and hazardous life and often their comfort and physical health depended on their own individual ingenuity and improvisation. Miles Franklin's sage "All That Swagger" brilliantly conveys the socio-economic and cultural development of these times.

From about 1820, the colonists mainly turned to Saxony for what are to the modern Australian breeder the first significantly large importations of Merino blood whose effects are still apparent and important to-day. At the first sheep show in Australia, at Parramatta on October 9th, 1823 a gold medal was awarded to Mr. James Riley, of "Raby" for importing the greatest number of sheep from Saxony.

Space does not permit the mention of the many outstanding individuals and families who contributed to the early development and establishment of our wool industry. And, certainly the contributions made by the early Van Diemen's Land Co., and the Australian Agricultural Co. warrants a chapter in themselves in the annals of Australian settlement.

THE THREAT OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES

The doom of the Australian Merino has, of course, been sounded more than once in its checkered history and it has yet lived to confound the prophets of the future of wool. In the battle of prices and of quality with the synthetic fibres emerging to day in an impressive volume from powerful chemical industries we may have grounds for confidence in the Merino's future but certainly no complacency. The real threat may lie in man's own inconsistencies and inability to distinguish the 'substance' from the 'shadow'.

Synthetics are derived from finite sources. This has implications for all economic and social activities, with the production and consumption of wool and competing fibres being no exception. The Economics De-

partment of the Australian Wool Corporation has made an in-depth study of the amount of energy used in producing and processing wool and synthetic fibres. Their study accounted for all the energy consumed in wool production on the farm, freight and marketing within Australia, the amount of oil consumed in shipping wool to overseas destinations and the energy used in textile processing from the scouring stage through to the finished fabric. For synthetic fibres, production and shipment of the oil raw materials were included in the total energy costs of production, as well as the textile processing costs through to the woven fabric.



The aggregate figures showed that synthetic required 29 per cent more units of energy than wool to produce, process and distribute. In terms of the consumption of resources wool is more economical of energy.

Oddly enough, the sea routes around southern Africa could well figure again in the history of the Australian Merino. The final victor in the current power struggle in Southern Africa will dominate the Cape sea routes and the vital route for Australian wool exports and oil imports.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY UNDER THREAT OF EXTINCTION

The recently released Industries Assistance Commissions report con-

cludes that protecting the nations' textile, garment and footwear makers from the sweatshop production lines of South-East Asia is costing \$800 million a year. The IAC has recommended that when present tariff quotas expire in 1981 they be replaced by a 90 per cent duty on imported goods which would shrink to 60 per cent by 1986.

The tariff quota system sets a ceiling on the amount that can be imported in a year with a stiff tax if its exceeded. The duty method taxes imports. The textile industry claims the switch to duty will annihilate the industry by 1984. Opening the door to more imports through lowering duty ignores the fact that Australia already has higher imports of textiles and clothing than any other significant developed country.

The United States imports 10 per cent of its domestic consumption of those products compared with 60 per cent by Australia. The industry is fighting for its life — and 120,000 jobs.

FUTURE STABILITY NEEDED

Australia can only compete through increased technical efficiency against Asian countries. But to convince textile companies to continue to modernise, the Government would need to give a guarantee of stability under quotas for seven to 10 years.

The IAC report echos the philosophy of the "Report of the Committee on Australia's Relations with the Third World — Australia and the Third World" (the Harries report). In Chapter VIII Conclusions and Recommendations, International Trade and Protection Policy item 2 notes —

"It is in Australia's long-term interests, both in terms of its own economic development and in terms of assisting Third World countries, to reduce tariff and other restrictions on imports into Australia. Determined action of a substantive nature should be

initiated quickly to move in this direction so as to facilitate the transition to a more outward-looking Australian industrial structure and to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the economic growth now taking place overseas, particularly in the Asian region. We should give priority to reducing restrictions on imports of major interest to Third World countries in the South East Asian region and we should not make our reduction of restrictions conditional upon concessions from Third World trading partners."

"The Australian" editorial (30/10/79) "Case for Protection"... The clothing, textile and footwear (CTF) sector recently has improved its productivity to a greater extent than any other segment of manufacturing industry, and its prices have risen at a slower rate than in most industries. It achieved this by shedding labour, modernising plant, improving efficiency and rationalising operations through mergers and takeovers. It had earlier survived the setback of the 25 per cent across-the-board tariff cut in 1974, which triggered an onslaught of cheap imports at precisely the time when wages in general were exploding. It also bore the brunt of the rapid introduction of equal pay for women which pushed female wage rates ahead by 45 per cent in 1974-75.

240,000 JOBS AT RISK

"The CTF manufacturers expect major disruption and large scale unemployment if the IAC's recommendations were adopted. At risk are about 240,000 jobs (mainly those of women and migrants) which the CTF industries provide directly and indirectly... This would come at a time when Australia has almost 400,000 unemployed and needs to create 130,000 jobs a year just to hold employment at existing levels.

The Australian editorial believes the Government has no option but



MERINO — A noble breed, world famous for its excellence.

to reject the IAC's draft plan and to scrap the final recommendations if they bear any resemblance to those put forward on August 20. The Government must accept the industry's suggestion to preserve import quotas, rather than revert to tariffs, and should further encourage orderly technological advancement and rationalisation. This seems to be the only viable course.

The Australian editorial reflects the loyalties of many Australians. A Catch 22 situation could eventuate if Australia having abolished all her textile manufacturing industries and relying solely on Asian chain production labour to clothe her populace was held to ransom to pay higher prices for clothing necessities. In modern parlance this is called "interdependence".

WOOL — A STRATEGIC MATERIAL

In the event of military conflict, wool is a key war material. As agreed in principle before the outbreak of World War II, the British Government entered into individual purchase contracts with Australia, South Africa and New Zealand to secure monopolistic

control of the major part of the world's supply of a key war material. The contract with the British Government covered the entire Australian output and the whole of the period of the war, the only qualification being provision for the supply of wool to Australian manufacturers, and even this was directed through the same distributing organisation. The comprehensiveness of the scheme meant in particular that for its operation it was possible to use all sections of the trade — dealers, brokers, buyers, shippers — on work which was substantially the same in most respects as their normal functions. There was therefore no problem, as there was with other products of displacement from the marketing organisation of unwanted firms and persons.

GOOD PRICE FOR WOOL UNDER JO

The amount and the security of the price were also important factors in the success of the scheme. The basic price agreed upon was comfortably above that of the 'thirties and the grower had the guarantees that subject to the right

of their government annually to ask for review of price, the whole of his production would be paid for at the appropriate equivalent of the basic price throughout the whole war.

The tentative arrangements envisaged before the war were largely influenced by the experience of the 1st World War in which belatedly and by trial and error the machinery for implementing a similar contract was worked out. A complete set of records of the earlier scheme and one of its key staff, Mr. Yeo, were available to the new organisation. Within two days of the declaration of war, a Central Wool Committee was formed representing growers, brokers, buyers and manufacturers with an independent chairman and Mr. Yeo as executive member. The purpose of the Central Wool Committee and the Joint Wool Selling Organisation (JO) was in part to prevent any indirect supply to enemy countries; in part to provide an instrument for bargaining with neutral countries, as well as, of course, ensuring supplies for Allied war needs. The vital importance of wool in all these respects explains the ability of the Australian Government to secure a very favourable arrangement as to price.

ALL SECTIONS OF WOOL INDUSTRY INVOLVED

The key instrument in the process of appraising the value of individual lots of wool was the Table of Limits. Widely different in detail, but similar in principle to that used in 1916–20, the purpose of the table was to provide for the classification of the various types and qualities of wool normally produced, or likely to be produced in Australia. Prepared by a Technical and Advisory Committee, and covering 929 types and 608 sub-types of wool, the Table of Limits proved so successful that after the war it was adopted by the trade for certain purposes. Wool buyers, mainly of British nationality, but including a number of French, Belgian and Japanese buyers were ap-

pointed as appraisers. All wool-selling brokers previously in business were appointed brokers to receive wool from the growers and to catalogue it for sale by appraisal much as they had done for the purpose of auction. After appraisal the wool became the property of the United Kingdom Government which paid for it within fourteen days and payments were made to woolgrowers with promptness.

In December 1940 the United Kingdom agreed to make available to the United States of America 250,000,000 pounds of wool as a strategic reserve for the latter Government. The wool, stored in



the United States, remained the property of the United Kingdom, but the United States had the right to purchase all or part of it.

The stability brought to woolgrowers today, by the reserve price funded by the grower levy, must not in any way be confused with the Australian Wool Corporation's proposed plan to acquisition the nation's wool clip.

WHY JO SUCCEEDED

The successful operations of the Joint Wool Selling Organisation arrived principally from the participating countries sharing the same philosophy and united goal.

One aspect of the winding up of

the JO operations should be recalled by woolgrowers. When JO wound up its operations after World War II all funds were returned to woolgrowers. The then Federal Treasurer, Mr. Arthur Fadden (a Liberal Country Party Government was then in office) immediately imposed a 17/6 tax in the pound with the result that most of the JO funds flowed into the federal treasury coffers.

The reasons why an acquisition scheme such as that currently planned by the Australian Wool Corporation, is not acceptable to Australians who are committed to the concept of national sovereignty is clearly set out in the recently released "Report of the Committee on Australia's Relations with the Third World — Australia and the Third World" (the Harries Report).

Other facts which differ from the JO wartime situation are:—
—Britain is now a member of the European Economic Community and theoretically under the jurisdiction of the Treaty of Rome.
—The AWC now has its own international bureaucracy in the International Wool Secretariat. The ominous growth of the bureaucracy in Australia is examined in the Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Government Operations.

FORCED EXODUS FROM THE LAND

Mr. Geoff Miller, director of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics while speaking to graingrowers in Toowoomba, (Q.) in September, said that more people would be leaving the land in the next two or three years. With only 6.2% of Australia's population now on the land the situation is indeed a matter for national concern. Historically, such a situation means the destruction of a civilisation.

As our rural population dwindles so must our nation lose its frontier toughness and thrust for independence.

The Merino sheep is part of our country's heritage. From the moment the fleeces cream away from the shears onto the board, wool provides employment and a decent living for hundreds and thousands of people in a variety of occupations and enterprises involved in the intricate chain which takes wool from the sheep's back to the department store. It is entirely possible that as long as it remains an intrinsic part of Australian life, our nation will be spared the terrible privations currently ravaging half the world's populace today.

Those who have an eye to see and an ear to hear will heed John Leake's words echoing down the years... expressing great anxiety for the safety of our sheep... they are a valuable property and if we should lose them it would strike at our very comforts here." John Leake's words are as relevant to our nation today as they were to his family in 1823. H

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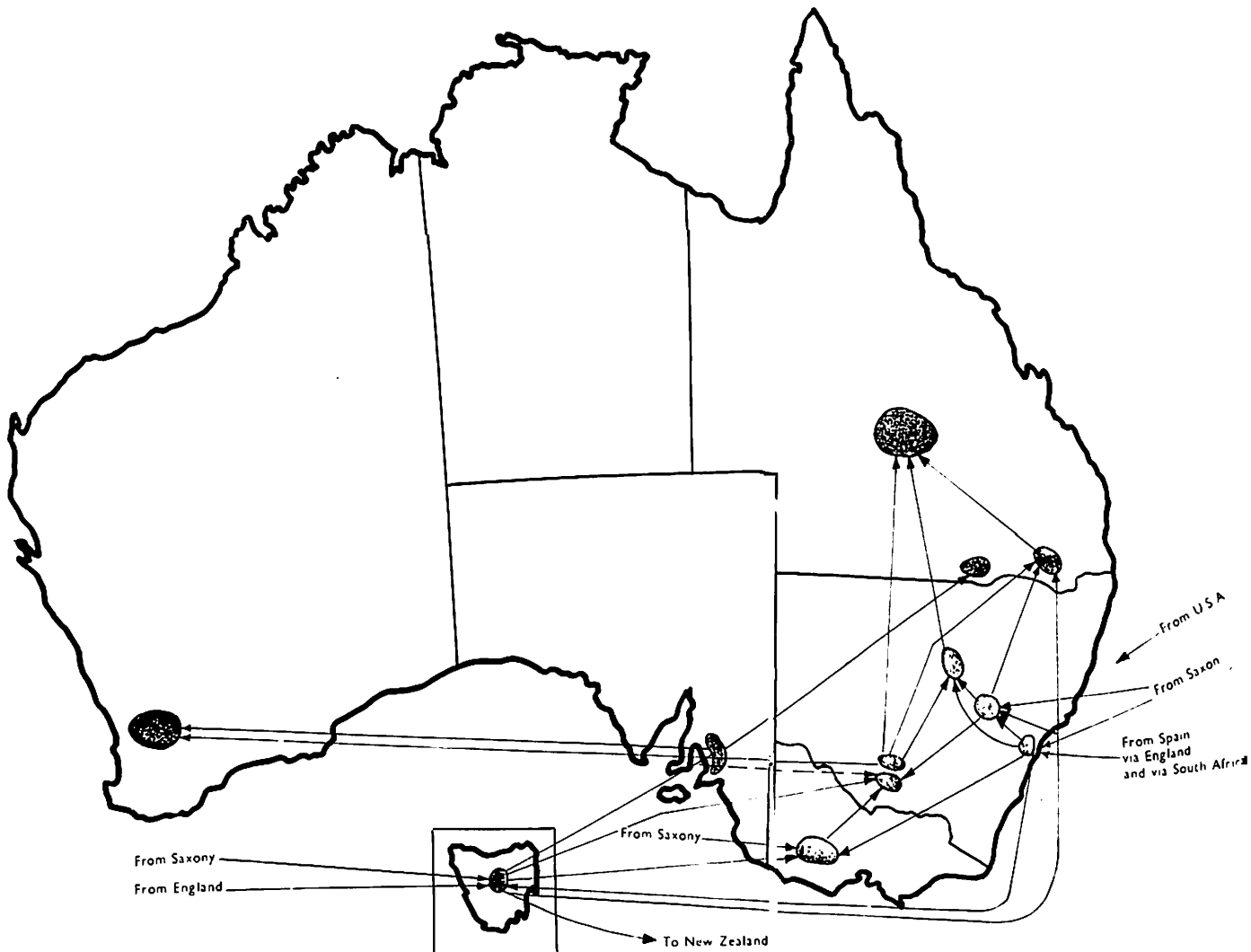


TABLE 15. ESTIMATED WORLD PRODUCTION OF RAW WOOL *
(*000 tonnes greasy basis)

Country	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 p	Proportion of total 1977-78
Five major exporting countries –							
Argentina	177	180	184	188	176	175	7.0
Australia	735	701	794	754	703	677	27.0
New Zealand	309	285	294	312	303	312	12.4
South Africa	107	105	108	108	103	105	4.2
Uruguay	60	60	62	62	63	58	2.3
Other countries –							
Brazil	33	34	34	35	35	35	1.4
China (excl. Taiwan Province) (a)	80	81	82	82	82	82	3.3
India	35	35	35	35	35	35	1.4
Iran	29	27	28	28	28	28	1.1
Turkey	50	52	52	53	54	54	2.2
United Kingdom	48	49	50	49	48	46	1.8
United States of America	80	72	65	59	53	51	2.0
U.S.S.R.	420	433	462	467	436	458	18.3
Other countries	359	369	369	384	389	391	15.6
Total –							
Greasy basis	2,522	2,483	2,619	2,616	2,508	2,507	100.0
Clean equivalent	1,457	1,432	1,511	1,510	1,446	1,445	..

(a) China, Tibet and Outer Mongolia.

TABLE 16. ESTIMATED WORLD CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL BY THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY
(*000 tonnes clean equivalent)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 p	Proportion of total 1977
Argentina	36	30	32	32	32	37	2.6
Australia	32	32	26	18	27	27	1.9
Belgium	31	23	20	25	32	31	2.2
France	146	117	105	107	125	117	8.1
Germany, Federal Republic of	77	54	38	55	66	61	4.2
Italy	103	92	86	89	119	114	7.9
Japan	181	186	117	133	157	132	9.2
Spain	26	25	22	24	24	23	1.6
Turkey	32	29	29	32	34	32	2.2
United Kingdom	152	137	113	111	120	113	7.8
United States of America	95	67	41	48	53	47	3.3
U.S.S.R., China and Eastern Europe (a)	469	471	499	498	485	506	35.1
Other	198	189	179	203	221	200	13.9
Total	1,578	1,452	1,307	1,375	1,494	1,440	100.0

(a) Comprises U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, China and Dependencies but excludes the Province of Taiwan.

* Wool Statistics Australia 1977-78. Catalogue No. 7212.0
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

VI OVERSEAS TRADE +

TABLE 11. EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF CONSIGNMENT

Country of consignment	Actual weight ('000 tonnes)			Value f.o.b. (\$m)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 p	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 p
GREASY WOOL						
Belgium-Luxembourg	18.6	22.8	19.6	22.8	34.9	34.8
France	61.4	53.4	34.7	65.3	85.6	61.9
Germany, Federal Republic of	41.9	38.5	40.0	62.9	72.7	72.4
Italy	54.0	56.1	33.6	73.7	102.8	65.7
Japan	198.4	208.3	145.1	299.2	384.1	287.2
Korea, Republic of	11.6	16.1	17.2	20.3	33.8	37.8
Poland	17.3	24.2	19.1	25.1	48.5	38.3
U.S.S.R.	57.9	89.1	79.5	88.6	190.6	169.7
United Kingdom	18.9	28.6	13.5	26.3	51.9	27.6
Other countries	103.3	138.3	91.4	158.1	271.5	198.0
Total	583.3	675.4	493.6	842.3	1,276.4	993.4
SCOURED AND CARBONISED WOOLS						
Germany, Federal Republic of	3.7	5.1	3.9	6.4	13.3	11.2
Iran	1.9	1.0	0.7	3.7	2.6	1.9
Italy	5.9	6.3	5.5	11.6	19.3	18.9
Japan	10.1	16.5	15.2	26.4	52.8	54.2
Korea, Republic of	2.9	4.5	3.9	7.1	16.6	12.7
* U.S.S.R.	2.9	-	-	5.0	-	-
United Kingdom	3.8	5.6	3.9	6.4	13.9	11.1
U.S.A.	6.1	6.0	5.4	16.4	17.4	14.1
Other countries	6.9	6.8	6.0	13.6	15.1	18.8
Total (a)	45.0	53.2	45.9	92.0	153.9	146.6

(a) Includes washed and scoured wools (skin and boiled), not included in countries of consignment above.

* Australian Wool Corporation press release of April 4, 1979 indicates that International Wool Secretariat total expenditure in respect of the U.S.S.R. over the past 10 years has been less than \$1 million.

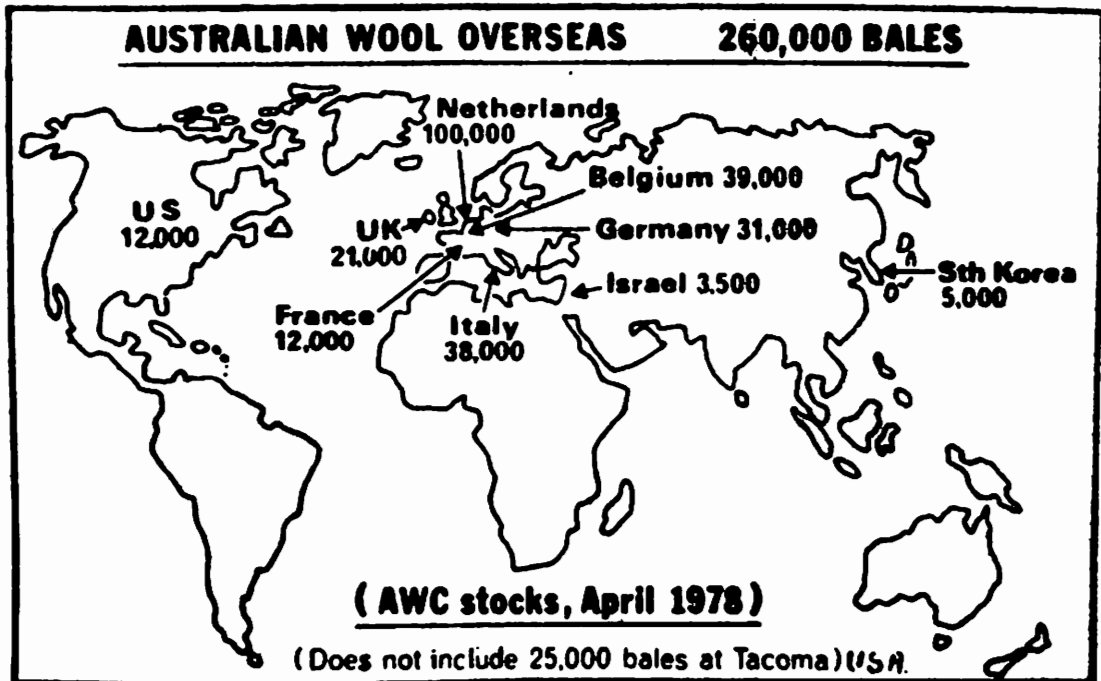
+ Wool Statistics Australia 1977-78, Catalogue No. 7212.0 Australian Bureau of Statistics Canberra.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPANISH FLOCK by H.B. Carter

Table VIII

SUMMARY OF THE SHEEP BOUGHT BY JOHN MACARTHUR AT THE FIRST PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SPANISH FLOCK, 1804.								
Lot	Sex	Age	Price			Fleece Weights -lb.		
			£	s.	d.	Greasy†	Washed	Clean†
I.	Ram	Shearling	6	15	0	4.72	3.25	2.26
6.	Ram	Shearling	II	0	0	--	--	--
II.	Ram	Shearling	15	15	0	5.45	3.75	2.62
I3.	Ram	Shearling	16	16	0	4.72	3.25	2.26
I5.	Ram	Shearling	23	2	0	6.89	4.75	3.30
22.	Ram	Shearling	22	1	0	6.15	4.25	2.96
30.	Ram	4-toothed	28	7	0	9.42	6.50	4.52
33.	Ewe	Aged	8	8	0*	--	--	--
4I.	Ewe	Aged	II	II	0	--	--	--
45.	Ewe	Aged	6	6	0*	--	--	--
TOTAL SUM			£150	I	0			

*Bought by Hullett as dummy for John Macarthur.
 †Estimated from washed weights by an arbitrary figure derived from the values found with the Royal flock.



Although AWC wool stockpiles have been reduced, current figures are not available to the author at time of going to press.

Season	Average Price per Kilo (greasy)	Amt. of money req'd today to buy what \$1 would have bought then	Average greasy price in today's money	39/40	24 98	8 10	203
				1940/41	74 89	7 80	194
				41/42	25 09	7 30	183
				42/43	28 73	6 90	198
				43/44	28 73	6 80	195
				44/45	28 92	6 80	197
1907/08	15 28	14 50	221	1945/46	28 80	6 80	195
08/09	15 21	15 20	230	46/47	45 00	6 60	296
09/10	17 74	14 70	261	47/48	72 58	6 10	445
1910/11	16 60	14 70	244	48/49	88 32	5 60	491
11/12	15 56	13 30	207	49/50	116 38	5 10	590
12/13	17 73	13 50	240	1950/51	264 91	4 00	1070
13/14	17 75	12 70	225	51/52	133 05	3 90	515
14/15	16 38	11 50	188	52/53	150 29	3 40	510
1915/16	21 03	11 00	231	53/54	149 74	3 30	495
16/17	n/a	10 10		54/55	130 23	3 30	425
17/18	n/a	9 50		1955/56	112 94	3 20	360
18/19	n/a	9 10		56/57	146 34	3 00	435
19/20	n/a	7 80		57/58	114 73	3 00	340
1920/21	21 67	8 10	175	58/59	89 22	3 00	265
21/22	22 97	8 50	195	59/60	106 15	2 80	300
22/23	39 94	8 10	32	1960/61	95 64	2 75	263
23/24	43 52	8 00	348	61/62	99 45	2 75	272
24/25	49 52	7 80	387	62/63	108 31	2 70	292
1925/26	30 29	7 90	239	63/64	128 04	2 60	332
26/27	30 98	7 90	244	64/65	105 45	2 55	267
27/28	35 83	7 80	278	1965/66	110 41	2 45	172
28/29	30 20	7 70	232	66/67	104 46	2 40	249
29/30	18 89	8 50	161	67/68	92 04	2 30	213
1930/31	15 81	9 40	149	68/69	98 48	2 25	221
31/32	15 54	10 20	159	69/70	82 78	2 15	178
32/33	16 03	10 30	165	1970/71	64 68	2 05	132
33/34	29 12	10 00	291	71/72	75 25	1 90	143
34/35	17 90	9 71	174	72/73	183 77	1 75	321
35/36	25 38	9 30	239	73/74	181 66	1 55	277
36/37	30 31	8 80	266	74/75	126 55	1 30	164
37/38	22 97	8 60	198	1975/76	142 91	1 12	161
38/39	19 09	8 40	160	76/77	170 00 (say)	1 00	170

PURCHASING POWER DIMINISHES WITH INFLATION



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HERITAGE

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present — for the future

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200TH BIRTHDAY SYMBOL



On the morning of January 26th 1788, a British naval officer, Captain Arthur Phillip ordered a flagstaff erected on the shores of Sydney Cove. In the afternoon, Phillip and his officers rowed ashore where the Union Jack was hoisted, toasts were drunk, volleys of muskets fired and three hearty cheers were sounded. The colonisation of Australia had begun.

Almost 200 years later we are now gearing-up for what will be known as The Australian Bicentennial Celebrations. The Commonwealth government has displayed much far-sightedness by the setting up of the Australian Bicentennial Authority and running a design competition for a suitable bicentennial symbol.

On October 11th 1979 the winning design was officially announced and the first prize of \$1000 was awarded to Canberra resident Mr. B. Radke. The competition attracted more than 5000 entries from throughout Australia.

The winning symbol is reproduced above in black and white — although the abstract map of Australia is to be in a shaded yellow and gold, giving the appearance of a bright, glittering, metallic map.

Overall, the symbol has certain characteristics which make it appealing, the most noticeable being its simplicity. But many Australians will probably object to the fact that the symbol is not easily recognisable as being Australian. No red, white or blue. No Southern Cross, no Union Jack, in fact nothing to give the symbol a distinctive Australian touch.

As Australia moves closer to 1988, no doubt we will see and hear a lot more about our 200th birthday celebrations.

Readers wanting more information can contact:

The Australian Bicentennial Authority,
9th Floor,
Commonwealth Government Centre,
Chifley Square,
SYDNEY N.S.W. 2000

CELEBRATIONS

Australia's bicentenary should be seen not only as a birthday party but as an opportunity for national stock-taking, the general manager of the bicentennial authority, Dr. David Armstrong said yesterday.

It presented a unique opportunity for Australians to dedicate themselves to the immense task of solving the nation's problems.

These included racism, materialism, lack of national pride, widespread inequalities of opportunity, pollution and ignorance of the past.

"If we have the imagination and determination, the bicentenary can be the focus for a massive national programme of social and community development," he said.

Dr. Armstrong was speaking on the Guest of Honour programme on ABC radio.

The Australian Bicentennial Authority was established as an independent company earlier this year to co-ordinate the nationwide, yearlong programme of celebrations in 1988, the 200th anniversary of the arrival of the First Fleet.

FIVE LAYERS

Dr. Armstrong said that the programme could consist of five layers of activity relating to:

- Existing annual events (conferences, festivals, sporting events).
- Building projects (animal sanctuaries, sporting complexes, museum extensions).
- Fun and games (street parties, homecoming weeks, historic re-enactments, beard-growing contests).
- National events to generate and maintain national and international interest (the opening of the new Parliament House, a visit by a fleet of squareriggers).
- A broad educational and cultural programme to help Australians better understand their origins and goals.

The last was the most important, Dr. Armstrong said.

Simply put, the authority's objective for the bicentenary was the discovery of a national identity, a national purpose and a new pride.

The authority would welcome comment and advice on the theme of the celebrations.



A ROYAL MOTHER

The Queen Mother waved from a balcony at Buckingham Palace as cheerful crowds sang "Happy Birthday" to one of Britain's most loved and admired members of the Royal Family.

On August 4th our gracious "Queen Mum" saw her 80th birthday. As if that wasn't enough to stir the Commonwealth into joyous celebration, magazines and newspapers the world over featured pages of tributes to Britain's sparkling and tireless Queen Mother.

A thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral and a colourful procession through the streets of London were the main forms of celebration.

The picture opposite shows Her Majesty riding to St. Paul's in a open carriage accompanied by her grandson, Prince Charles. A true picture of the continuity of the monarchy in a world fast breaking up. The old and the new in complete harmony.

People of the British Commonwealth are fortunate indeed to be able to share a most unique individual in the Queen Mother. She transcends nationality and geography and is known and respected the world over for her zest for life and ageless charm.

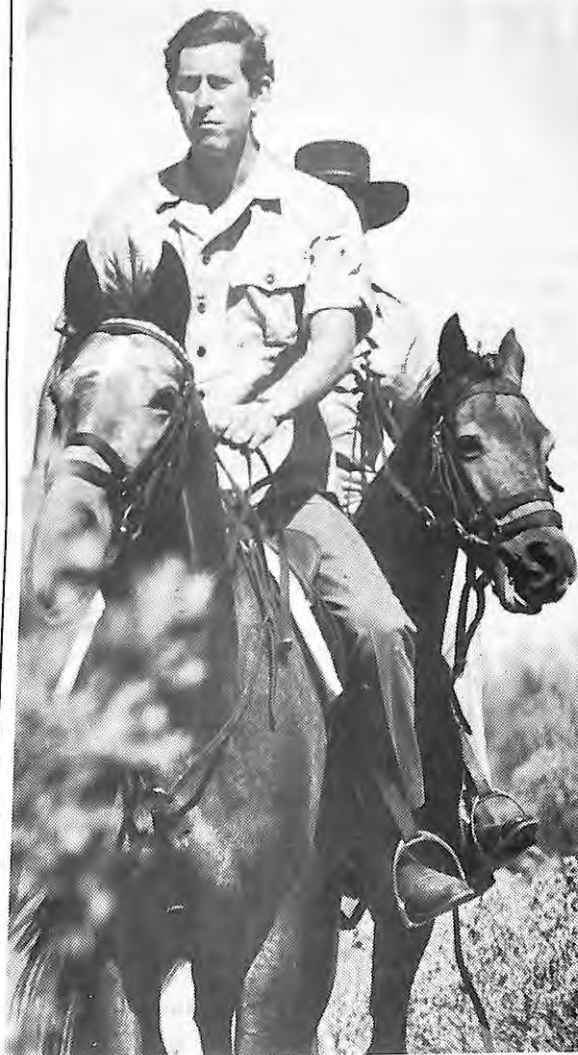
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother is part of the century in which Britain and the Commonwealth faced its darkest hours.

The Queen Mother's undaunting spirit is urgently required throughout the Commonwealth as it once again faces the oncoming darkness. The Royal Family became a symbol of national unity during two world wars. By their example, the monarchy may well see Britain through yet another crisis.

BRITAIN'S GREAT STABILISING FORCE

OF PRINCES AND PRESIDENTS

THE HEIR TO THE BRITISH THRONE COULD STRENGTHEN AUSTRALIA'S TIES WITH BRITAIN. AS WELL AS MAINTAIN RESPECT FOR THE CROWN. HOW? BY SERVING A TERM AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.



Prince Charles will visit Australia next year to attend a conference in Geelong according to announcements by Buckingham Palace and Prime Minister Fraser's office in June of this year.

In April 1981 the Prince will open the 50th anniversary convention of Apex clubs of Australia. The exact dates and details of the visit have yet to be announced but we sincerely hope it extends over a period of weeks rather than days. We also hope that Prince Charles will visit each state during his tour.

A number of Heritage Society supporters have put forward the suggestion that the heir to the British throne should complete a tour of duty as Australia's Governor-General. Such a move would further boost the popularity of the Monarchy in Australia and provide Prince Charles with some excellent grounding in the fundamentals of a parliamentary democracy under a monarchy.

HERITAGE readers who also think along these lines should make their thoughts known to Her Majesty the Queen, by writing to Buckingham Palace.

Regrettably, electioneering standards in the United States have not improved over the years. The mad scramble for the Whitehouse, with all the glitter and tinsel of Hollywood is not producing the very best in political representatives - in fact the American voter is starting to see behind the facade of election gimmicks to the look-a-like, act-a-like politicians who parade behind grinning masks. All this to elect a person to be head of state.

Whilst it would be foolish to declare the British monarchy as perfect, it nevertheless attracts a certain respect that no politician could ever achieve in a lifetime. The continuity of the Crown is automatic. No election gimmicks are required. The dignity of the Coronation service casts a giant shadow over the election of a new president. As long as the Crown exists the role of parliament and its servants will remain in its true and proper place.

In 1974 the Heritage Society countered growing republic talk by producing a special brochure on "Crown or Republic?" Tens of thousands were widely distributed resulting in a wave of new support. Readers who wish to obtain a copy of the brochure should write to the society in their state, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope for the purpose.

PROFILE

A GREAT AUSTRALIAN

JAMES MALCOLM NEWMAN, C.B.E.



James Malcolm Newman was born at Caboolture on June 20, 1880 in a slab and pit-sawn weatherboard shingled cottage (since replaced by the War Veterans' Home) and during his childhood aboriginals abounded in the district, and he had kindly recollections of his aboriginal playmates.

His parents, James and Elizabeth Newman, had a hard struggle to rear eight children by cattle raising, dairying and timber-getting, the bullocks used in the teams for this purpose being bred by the family.

The children did their share of all work on the land and walked to what is now the Morayfield School, two miles away.

In 1892 Malcolm, the name he used during the whole of his life, won one of the 46 scholarships to the Brisbane Grammar School, obtaining second place in Queensland. After attending the Grammar School he passed the Sydney University Senior Examination in 1897, winning a medal and a Queensland Government Exhibition to University of £100. per year for three years.

He gained a Bachelor of Engineering degree with Graduation Medal in mining engineering at the age of twenty and went to Gympie to work in the mines and to get practical experience. At the Black Snake Mine at Kilkivan, besides doing his shifts at manual mining (all hand labour - no machines) he did the necessary surveying and assaying for six shillings per day and "found".

He then spent a year at the Cockle Creek Smelting Works near Newcastle, where he held what was then a lucrative position, viz; purchased ore assayer at £3.10.0. per week.

At the end of 1902 he proceeded to Broken Hill to further his practical experience in mining and worked as a trucker, timberman, miner, for 7.6d. per shift. A contemporary doing similar work was Mr. Essington Lewis, in later life distinguished chairman of directors of Broken Hill Proprietary Limited. Malcolm became assistant surveyor in the Central Mine, Broken Hill, and in 1904 went to Peak Hill Goldfields Ltd. in West Australia, which was 120 miles from the railhead in the Murchison district. His position was that of surveyor and mining engineer. However, in 1907, whilst still under twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed general manager, being paid one thousand pounds per year.

EXPEDITIONS

He married in 1908 and, whilst holidaying at his old home in Queensland, visited Mount Morgan and was appointed consulting mining engineer to the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Limited, which position he held until 1912. He then practised as a consultant and took several expeditions into Papua, prospecting, including a trip to the Yodda goldfields when, in 1913, he walked to Kokoda along the track on which one of his sons was to fight the Japanese thirty years later.

As a consultant he went to Malaya to report on tin mines along the rivers flowing westward on the coast of the Malayan Peninsula. To use his own words he saw in Malaya "the promised land" and



THE NEW MAN HOUSE — Catering for a family of six sons and one daughter as well as a domestic staff of five.

proceeded with his colleagues, H.E. and F. G. Pratten, of Sydney, to develop alluvial tin mines by bucket-dredging.

During the early years of the First World War he served in the Malayan States Volunteer Rifles and in 1917 he returned to Australia and enlisted. He trained in the Engineers' Officers Battalion but returned to Malaya at the request of the Government to produce tin for the war effort.

After the war he and F.G. Pratten formed a prospecting Company, (Alluvial Tin Ltd.) and he went to Malaya where he organised large-scale prospecting and had at one stage fifteen University graduates on his staff. He was largely responsible for opening up some thousands of acres of Lower Perak swamp lands for bucket-dredging.

The Chinese, and their Malayan employees had, for hundreds of years hand-washed the soil of the alluvial flats of the West Malayan rivers, chiefly in the Lower Perak areas, and had "bottomed" on soft rock, which they had assumed was the ultimate extent in depth of the tin-bearing ground. However, J.M. Newman, with his power drills penetrated this so-called bottom and discovered beneath it up to fortyfive feet of tin-bearing alluvial. He quietly bought up the abandoned Chinese-owned mines and drilled and tested them and ultimately proved, in total, the largest deposit of tin-bearing ground in the world: three thousand million cubic yards of dregable ground! He and his co-directors formed companies in Australia and raised the necessary capital to equip the areas with large dredges weighing three to four thousand tons and capable of digging up to one hundred feet.

At the peak of their activities the various companies had a total of about fourteen dredges operating in ground that yielded an average of six-

penny worth or more of tin per cubic yard at a working cost of 2½d. or 3d. per yard. The design of the large dredges was so efficient and their 24-hour a day programme of work enabled them to dig and treat 350,000 to 400,000 cubic yards a month. This capability was ensured by the efficiency of J.M. Newman in the monthly summary of operations which each dredgemaster had to submit for his perusal. His expertise in alluvial mining was so great that he was regarded as the world's leading expert in this field. He was referred to by a prominent newspaper on a certain occasion as the "World's Prince of Tin".

LONDON FINANCIERS

His activities at this stage covered Siam, Borneo, Burma as well as the Malayan Peninsula. By 1927 the mining business had reached huge proportions and was making very large profits. In fact it attracted the attention of big London financiers and with Mr.F.G. Pratten he proceeded to London where, based on the reports and the results achieved he and his co-director sold the holdings of Alluvial Tin for £750,000. A few years later he and F.G.Pratten sold the balance of their own holdings' in the companies for a further £600,000.

J.M. Newman had retired as active Managing Director of the various companies in 1930 at the age of 50, but was still regarded as the real expert in charge of operations. He came home to Caboolture to live in his beautiful 38 roomed house in that town. In 1934 he was, for those times, a wealthy man and in the proceeding few years he had bought numerous farming and cattle-grazing properties in the area stretching from Deception Bay to Conondale. He ultimately owned six dairy farms, a pineapple farm, seven small grazing properties, three cattle studs — the lot probably comprising the largest diversified

farming estate in Australia. In addition he bought Anthony's Lagoon cattle station in the Northern Territory and some years later added to that by the acquisition of another 800 square miles on the western boundary of Anthony's Lagoon holding.

Because of his degree of intelligence he saw the need for varied development of most of his land holdings and he spent large sums of money on capital improvements. He sank five bores on Anthony's Lagoon alone and equipped them with large windmills and earth tanks for watering cattle, and thus greatly increased the carrying capacity of that property.

As the owner of the large dairying and stud cattle property near Woodford in Queensland he, fifty years ago experimented with top-dressing native pastures with super-phosphate and was possibly the first Queenslander to do so. The result was considerably increased production and carrying capacity of the areas treated.

However, after having opted out of tin-mining in south-east Asia for a few years, J.M. Newman decided that alluvial-mining was still the "salt of life" to him and, hearing of the low-grade gold-bearing flat lands along the Grey River on the west coast of the south-island of New Zealand he formed a prospect-

over half.

J.M. Newman's services as a mining man were called on by the Federal Government during World War II and as Controller of Minerals Production he, with other mining men, organised the opening up of mines all over Australia to produce minerals essential to the efficient carrying-on of the war effort; the list of minerals included copper, tin, tungsten, bismuth, mica, rutile, mica, rutile, zircon, monasite, bauxite, feldspar, diamond, platinum, tantalum, asbestos, beryl, emery, graphite, refractories, etc.

The Government moved his family during this period but he was not paid otherwise for his services; the Navy used his old home during the War and at the end of the War he gave it and 1 1/2 acres of adjoining land - his beautiful area of garden - as a War Veterans' Home.

James Malcolm Newman after the end of the war nominated for a directorship on the Board of Mount Morgan Ltd. and was Chairman of Directors until he had to retire at the age of 70 years under the provisions of the Queensland Companies Acts.

He was honoured by Her Majesty the Queen in 1957, having conferred on him the distinction of being made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Caboolture is a town of about 4,000 people, about 25 miles north of Brisbane on the main northern railway line and is really an outer suburb of Brisbane. A few hundred workers commute to Brisbane each day. There is little industry in the town apart from a sawmill and a factory which makes various products from the milk produced on a number of dairy farms in the district. The Shire boundaries include two popular seaside resorts in Beachmere and Bribie Island. There are many pineapple farms in the district and such would be the largest rural industry, but the town's future probably depends mainly as an outer residential area for workers in Brisbane to whom a semi-rural environment has appeal.

ing Company - Alluvial Gold Ltd., test-drilled along that river and proved the existence of hundreds of millions of cubic yards of gold-bearing ground suitable for dredging. He formed public companies and raised the capital to equip such areas with four large dredges, prototypes of the ones used with such success in Malaya. These companies operated for some years prior to and during the Second World War and I believe one is still operating.

RETURN CREEK

Two further enterprises in tin dredging were commenced by Mr. Newman in the thirties, when a company was formed to operate a large dredge on Return Creek at the head of the Herbert River in North Queensland and - a few years later - another on Smith's Creek in the same area. The latest production figures available are for 1977 when Raven-shoe dredge, employing 89 men produced \$2,800,000 worth of tin (468 tons), and Tableland Tin dredge, employing 65 men produced 428 tons of tin worth just under \$2,500,000; the latter was built by Evans Deaking Ltd., of Brisbane and has been in operation for over 40 years. Total tin production for Herbertson district in 1977 was \$10,000,000 of which the two companies started by J.M. Newman produced

Although best known to the general public as a mining expert primary producers knew him well for his work with beef cattle, particularly Aberdeen-Angus, and his teams won many prizes at the Brisbane Exhibition over a period of years. He was one of the foremost protagonists of the Aberdeen-Angus breed and built up what was probably the largest herd of that breed in the Commonwealth. Cattle from his Cabulcha stud at D'Aguilar were shown at every Brisbane Exhibition until the property was sold in 1955. He served several terms as office-bearer of the Aberdeen-Angus Society and thus assisted the promotion of the breed in Queensland.

As indicated by his achievements during his long lifetime J.M. Newman must be classed as one of the most brilliant men Australia has produced. I was associated with him for fifteen years as accountant and secretary and - for a few years - manager of his farming estate and grazing interests as well. A mutual acquaintance - also a mining engineer - said that in his opinion J.M. Newman would have been one of the few men in the history of mining, worldwide, whose every venture was a success.

He was an intellectual giant and a truly great Australian.

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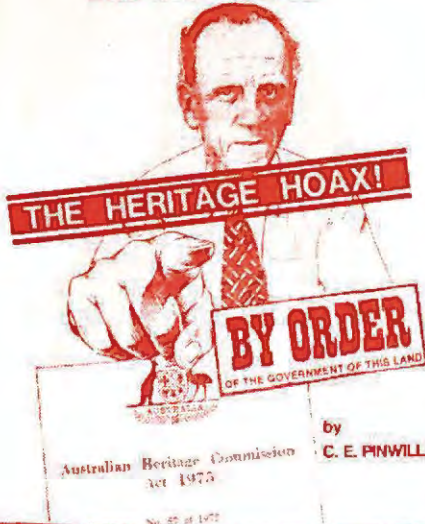
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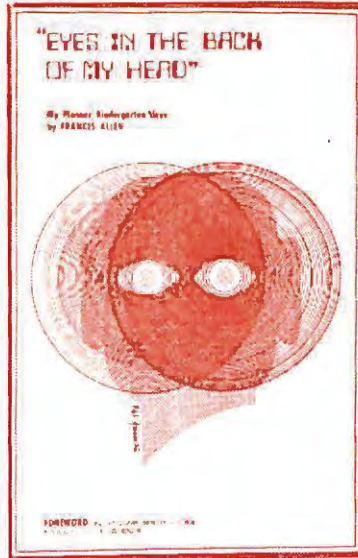
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