

# HERITAGE

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT — FOR THE FUTURE

The Quarterly  
Journal of the  
Australian Heritage  
Society

No. 20  
MARCH — MAY  
1981

## A HERITAGE WORTH PRESERVING



### IN THIS ISSUE

- Charles Keeps Us Guessing
- Gayndah Essay Competition
- U.K. Diary
- Survival

THE QUEEN'S 1980  
CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

# 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

# HERITAGE

No. 20

MARCH — MAY 81

## "HERITAGE" AND THE INDIVIDUAL

June 1976 marked the birth of HERITAGE and since then we have produced 20 quarterly editions. Some may comment that this is not a significant achievement but Heritage Society supporters can warm in the fact that HERITAGE has achieved some very remarkable results.

One point often overlooked is that HERITAGE has maintained its \$6 annual subscription for 5 years, a difficult and often impossible achievement in these days of galloping monetary inflation and escalating production and postage costs. But the volunteer producers of HERITAGE have always kept faith in its readers and supporters. Without their continuing and increasing support such an enterprise as HERITAGE could not be possible.

Another significant point to bear in mind is that HERITAGE does not rely on glamorous advertisements of fast cars, tobacco and liquor to offset costs. Nor does HERITAGE rely on a major book distributor to keep circulation at a peak. Yet, in spite of all these things, HERITAGE has enjoyed a steady subscription list which spreads all over Australia and overseas.

HERITAGE is produced by unpaid volunteers. Special articles are contributed from time to time by faithful and valued supporters who seek no remuneration for their services. There are few organisations which can make similar claims.

### THE FUTURE NEEDS YOU

The only hedge against inflation for The Heritage Society is to continually increase its subscriptions and its programme. This can only be done with the help of those supporters who are not already committed to providing some form of assistance to the Heritage Society. We need supporters to become ACTIVE SUPPORTERS. The present volunteers cannot accept a greater workload. They need your help to keep the Heritage Society and HERITAGE striding into the 80's.

The most pressing requirement is for writers and "reporters" to keep a steady flow of material to the editor. Without a cross-section of news, views and feature articles it is difficult to maintain HERITAGE in the role for which it was intended.

### WHAT YOU CAN DO

So this appeal goes out to those readers who can give some time to making HERITAGE a better publication. There are many ways in which an individual can help. If you are in a position to help why not drop a line to the editor stating your special talents and capabilities and we will give you some ideas on how you could help us.

HERITAGE has gone a long way since 1976 and its continued success depends on the faith and works of its readers. Others have set the example and shown the way. Will you follow?

### PLEASE NOTE 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

## Contributions

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

ALL correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Editor, "Heritage",  
Box 112, Maylands,  
Western Australia 6051



Winning entrants with competition organiser, Mr. Alf Pinwill.  
 From Left: Scott Schubert, Amanda Chay, Lynne Emmerton, (Alf Pinwill) Rick Pressland and Bronwyn Tilley.

## GAYNDAH ESSAY COMPETITION

Once again setting a fine example to Heritage readers is Mr. Alf Pinwill of Gayndah, Queensland. As Secretary of the Gayndah branch of the Australian Heritage Society, Mr. Pinwill organised the 1980 Heritage Essay Competition in the district. The competition is similar to that run in 1978 by the Gayndah branch.

The topic of the essay competition was "Preserving Our Heritage".

Conducted at the Gayndah State High School, the competition attracted a total of 33 entries. Results were as follows.

### Overall Winner

SCOTT SCHUBERT  
 (Year 8 student)

### Divisional winners Year 8

First

SCOTT SCHUBERT

Second

LYNNE EMMERTON

Commended

ELIZABETH MELLOR

MARTIN ROOTS

### Divisional Winners Year 9

First

BRONWYN TILLEY

Second

AMANDA CHAY

Commended

RICK PRESSLAND

The essays were judged by President of the N.S.W. branch, Mr. Roy Stuckey, O.B.E. whose comments on Scott Schubert's winning entry were: "A really fine essay - an excellent effort." Of year 9 winner, Bronwyn Tilley, Mr. Stuckey wrote "Material very good."

The two winning entries will receive a prize of \$10 and \$5 respectively as well as a year's subscription to HERITAGE. The competition was reported in the local newspaper.

Mr. Alf Pinwill and the Australian Heritage Society are grateful for all students who took part in the competition - the standard of entries was most encouraging.

The Gayndah committee is grateful for the assistance given by the judge, Mr. Roy Stuckey, High School Principal, Mr. Joe McDonald and staff member Mr. Walsh who helped conduct the competition.

We must commend Scott Schubert for the excellent presentation of his entry which had a colourful, hand drawn cover featuring both the Australian and British flags. The entry is reproduced in full;

### FOOTNOTE:

Congratulations Scott on a wonderful contribution. Let us hope that other young Australians will be moved to follow your magnificent example.

EDITOR

# AUSTRALIA'S HERITAGE

BY SCOTT SCHUBERT

What is HERITAGE? heritage means inheritance, which to me means everything that is handed down from generation to generation from our Forefathers of this Country. I have spelled out heritage like this:-

**H..istory**  
**E..nvironment**  
**R..oyalty**  
**I...ndustries**  
**T..radition**  
**A..rtists**  
**G..overnment**  
**E..ntertainment**

**HISTORY** is anything that has happened in Australia e.g. The landing of the First Fleet, or our colourful bushrangers. Before we can start to plan the future, we should look back on the past and learn by any mistakes. Many of our Historical places are being demolished, to me this, in many cases seems to be a defacing of our heritage, we should all try to preserve as much of our history as possible for future generations.

**ENVIRONMENT** is everything around us such as flora; fauna; and marine life, especially places like the Great Barrier Reef. These are important as many are unique to Australia, e.g. The koala, kangaroo, platypus. To destroy these would be an unforgiveable crime as they are a great part of our heritage, and must be preserved at all costs. We must strive to have more places declared National Parks.

**ROYALTY** is our link with Britain. Some people think we should form a republic, but I disagree as it was Britain who first founded Australia and got the Country started. Many of our buildings are built in the English tradition, e.g. George Street, Brisbane. We have adopted many of their farming and manufacturing techniques and their government systems. The Governor General who is the Monarch's representative has great power, for instance when Sir John Kerr dismissed the labour

government in 1975. Most people are loyal to Britain and do not want to break the ties with the "Mother Country". Our heritage is part of their heritage.

**INDUSTRIES**, Britain has given us a free-enterprise economic system and this can be seen in the formation of our industries, even from the earliest days. The sheep and wool industry introduced by John MacArthur was one of the earliest Australian industries. Industries are needed not only to make a country prosperous, it encourages imports and exports vital to our trade balance. Industries play an important part in our everyday lives by providing employment and necessary commodities. If there were no industries we would have a poorer country and therefore less heritage.

**TRADITION** is the act of handing down customs and practices from generation to generation. Anzac Day which we remember on the 25th April each year is one that Australians in many places of the world now participate in. Many families follow traditions, as they like to continue to do what their ancestors did, e.g. eating plum pudding and turkey at Christmas. I think tradition is another important part of our heritage.

**ARTISTS** often keep our heritage alive by the songs they sing and the pictures they paint. Some of our best remembered Artists are:- Albert Namatjiri an aboriginal who became a famous painter, for his Australian landscapes in watercolour. Russel Drysdale another famous Australian painter, some of his best remembered paintings are "The Rainmaker" and "Mullanboonah Tank". Rolf Harris is one of Australia's famous musicians, he recently played a part in a Movie "The little convict". Dame

Nellie Melba was an Australian who reigned as Queen of Song for over 40 years. Banjo Patterson who wrote "the Man from Snowy River" "Mulga Bills Bicycle" as well as many others, and Henry Lawson who wrote among his many poems "Song of the republic" are just two of our famous Australian poets. Artists such as the above are very necessary parts of our heritage as they help preserve it in a special way.

**GOVERNMENT** in Australia began in 1901, when a democratic government was elected, and the commonwealth of Australia was founded. The first Prime Minister was Sir Edmund Barton, and the first Australian Governor-General was Sir Isaac Isaacs. The Australian Government has been through two wars, in which we have kept our freedom, and freedom is another part of our heritage.

**ENTERTAINMENT** is a form of recreation e.g. sport, plays picnics etc. Cricket is one sport which has been played between the Mother Country and ourselves for many years. Other forms of entertainment include plays, ballet, movies, bands and singing. I think these are important they fight boredom are interesting, helps to keep you fit, and gives you something to do. Entertainment is part of our heritage that commenced with the convicts singing their sorrows away, and has continued to our newest rock-concerts.

All these sections:- History, Environment, Royalty, Industries, Traditions, Artists, Government and Entertainment put together make up the heritage of which we should be proud. I feel we should all strive to conserve and improve our Great Australian Heritage for our future generations.

## "Weird Mob" author dies

The author John O'Grady, who in the identity of Italian migrant Nino Culotta wrote Australia's most successful novel, "They're A Weird Mob", died on 14th January.

Mr. O'Grady (73) died at his Sydney home.

A former pharmacist, building labourer, brick-layer and commercial traveller, he wrote "They're A Weird Mob" in 1957 while in Western Samoa as government pharmacist.

He arrived back in Sydney 18 months later and unaware of the book's success, he said in an interview two year ago.

### 45 REPRINTS

The book was reprinted at least 45 times and sold more than 930,000 copies, making it the most successful work of Australian fiction published in Australia.

It outsold the Bible four to one in its early editions as readers warmed to its distinctive brand of Australian humour.

Mr. O'Grady invented Nino Culotta as a gimmick to use colloquial Australian humour. He said that

Nino was an Italian diminutive of John and that Culotta meant a big backside. "No Italian would be seen dead with that name," he said during the interview. "There are plenty of Carlottas but no Culottas. "It took the publishers two years to wake up to that one."

He had hoped that the book had some influence on an attempt by native born Australians to understand and be a little bit friendly with and compassionate "to the poor characters battling with a new land in a new country." The book was eventually turned into a successful film.

Mr. O'Grady, who did not go to school till he was 12, started writing for the old Sydney Bulletin in the 1930's. After publishing "They're A Weird Mob" he had a near-fatal stroke.

In 1958 he went to Italy and gathered information to produce several sequels.

His books included "Cop This Lot," "No Kava For Johnny," "Gone Fishin'," "Aussie English," "Aussie Etiket," "Are You Irish Or Normal?" "It's Your Shout, Mate" and the first volume of his autobiography, "There Was A Kid."

# \$6 GIFT



**A HERITAGE SUBSCRIPTION** would make an ideal gift for any occasion, any age. Next time a gift is called for, think of HERITAGE. Only \$6 per year.

Send us the name and address of the recipient and we will send the first issue with a suitable covering letter.

Subscription enquiries to:  
**The Secretary,  
 Australian Heritage Society,  
 Box 16 INGLEWOOD W.A. 6052**



**SIR JOHN KERR** — applied constitutional rules to end political deadlock.



**MR. FRASER** speaks of campaign of hatred against Sir John Kerr.



**SIR ZELMAN COWAN** believes formal amendment of Constitution is a dead duck.

## NO LET-UP ON CONSTITUTION

“I have a great respect for him for what he had to do, in the parliamentary circumstances that that occurred”. This is how Prime Minister Fraser commented on the events of November 1975 when the then Governor-General, Sir John Kerr dissolved Parliament and asked the Australian electorate to elect a new government.

Mr. Fraser was speaking on Radio 3UZ late in January and it is one of the few occasions the Prime Minister has come to Sir John Kerr's defence. Mr. Fraser also said that Sir John had paid a high price for doing what any Governor-General would have done in the equivalent circumstances. It needed to be remembered, Mr. Fraser said, that the Labor Party still maintained a campaign of hatred against Sir John Kerr.

This was highlighted at the time by Labor Party criticism of the present Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, who entertained Sir John Kerr at a lunch at Admiralty House in Sydney.

Ironically, two diverse schools of thought were present at that luncheon. On the one hand Sir John Kerr who believed the Constitution to be a fair set of rules which had to be applied in a given situation, despite personal attacks and abuse. On the other hand we have Sir Zelman Cowen who believes the Constitution should be circumvented if necessary to achieve a political goal. This is evidenced by his remarks in 1969 when Sir Zelman (then

Professor Zelman Cowen) said:

“Because of repeated failures at referenda, the days when governments tried to change the Constitution were gone.

“Formal amendment of the Constitution is a dead duck.

“In other words, no one is really interested in Constitutional amendments, in the formal sense. Nobody really believes any longer that it's a goer. You have to accept the document and seek to rely on all sorts of manipulations within its framework.”

Sir Zelman is also reported as saying at the time that Australia would have to rely on the High Court for its Constitutional changes.

Perhaps this is why so many politicians have their sights set on the High Court appointments. Makes food for thought, doesn't it?

The Heritage Society makes no secret of the fact that it wholeheartedly supported Sir John Kerr in 1975 for his courageous decision which upheld Australia's Constitution and returned power to its rightful place - the elector!



## THE 'CROSS' FLIES AGAIN!

A full-size replica of Sir Charles Kingsford Smith's aircraft, "Southern Cross" should be flying toward the middle of this year.

The replica is being built in Adelaide for about \$400,000. A public appeal has been launched and the Federal Government has given \$150,000 for the appeal.

The aircraft will repeat historic flights made by Sir Charles in the "old bus," as he called the "Southern Cross".

People who give more than \$25 will qualify for a flight in the replica.

A spokesman for the Southern Cross Museum said that the replica had been modified to meet current air safety and navigation standards and is being built from the original "Southern Cross" drawings.

Two Dutch craftsmen experienced in building timber-frame aircraft, are working on the plane.

The original Southern Cross, a three-engine Fokker monoplane, is kept in a fireproof building in Brisbane.

In 1928, "Smithy" became the first person to fly across the Pacific Ocean when he flew the Southern Cross, with Charles Ulm, Harry Lyon and Jim Warner, from San Francisco to Brisbane.

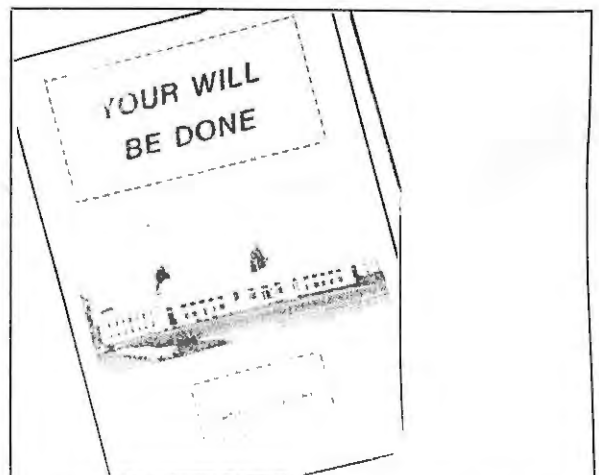
He later flew the Southern Cross non-stop across Australia, flew around the world and made the first flight across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand and back.

Despite being a national hero for his flying exploits, which were acknowledged as setting the stage for improvements in flying safety and conditions, "Smithy" was strongly criticised over several incidents in which he was involved.

He died in 1935 when his aircraft crashed off the Burma coast.

Donations may be sent to the Southern Cross Museum Trust.

110 BAYSWATER ROAD,  
RUSHCUTTERS BAY, N.S.W. 2011  
BOX 179, NEDLANDS, W.A. 6009



**YOUR WILL BE DONE** is an essential handbook for those who have resolved to make better use of Australia's parliamentary system.

Arthur Chresby has written the information in a simple, non-technical manner. It is a guide to the function of the Queen, Governor-General, State Governors, Parliament, Parliamentarians and most important of all, **THE PEOPLE**

A reading must!

Single copies \$3.00 posted

THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY  
BOX 16, INGLEWOOD W.A. 6052



# CHARLES KEEPS US GUESSING



The world's press have been unfairly hounding the Royal Family lately in efforts to gain a "scoop" story of Prince Charles' matrimonial intentions. We can't blame eager reporters for wanting to be first with the good news, but some of the tactics being used are simply unprofessional and just plain uncivilised.

Britain's Royal Family isn't occasioned to making lightning announcements and megaphoned cries like those of vote-hungry political parties.

When Prince Charles and his family are ready to make an announcement, it will be done with the dignity and no doubt a little ceremony, normally associated with the world's most loved and respected monarchy. Needless to say, some unscrupulous journalists will glamorize the announcement so it reads like a hollywood super-star romance.

Anthony Holden, author of "Charles, Prince of Wales" recently looked at the future role of the heir to the British throne.

The formal announcement has yet to be made, but the long-awaited marriage of Prince Charles will set the pace for the British monarchy's progress through the 1980s. In a period of social and economic depression around Britain, a much-needed morale boost should be provided by the public rejuvenation of the Crown.

It may seem strange to the world's republics, especially those proud of having dismantled their monarchies, but a major royal occasion can still have a galvanising effect on Britain.

Public response to the present Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977 surprised even the lady herself; in London alone there were more than 10,000 "street parties", each reflecting a community spirit unfelt since the World War blitz.

In nearly 30 years on the throne, Elizabeth II has grown from a picture-book princess into a mature and worldly-wise sovereign, advancing with grace towards Victorian venerability. Four decades after Edward VIII's abdication threatened the monarchy's very existence, she has re-established the institution as a potent and secure force in British and Commonwealth life.

This achievement is due in part to her shrewd sense of public relations, with which she has gingerly eased the monarchy closer to its people, while preserving the essential, almost mystical gulf between the two. While enjoying the arrival of television cameras at royal family barbecues, and conducted television tours of the royal art collection, the British public otherwise

prefers to keep its monarch and her family secured on a remote moral pedestal.

The monarchy has also learnt to take note of social change, though it conspicuously reserves the right to take its time about such matters. In the first year of her reign, Elizabeth prevented her sister Margaret from marrying a divorced man. In the year after her Silver Jubilee, she watched with resignation as Margaret divorced the man she had married instead.

Now, however, it is time for a more dramatic change of pace. Charles will be called on to carve out for himself a public role similar to that played by a previous Prince of Wales. Queen Victoria's son Bertie, as his mother grew towards old age. The middle class may affect indifference, but the British aristocracy and working classes are at one in enjoying a bit of dazzle at court.

The present royal family has been a conspicuously happy one, in private as in public, providing the

kind of symbolic family morality which is perhaps the contemporary monarchy's primary duty. But a generation has passed since the public could coo over Elizabeth and Philip's growing children. All but the youngest of the royal siblings, Prince Edward, have made their way out into the world.

## CHARLES OFFERS BRITAIN OPTIMISM

It is Charles's urgent duty, as he is highly aware, to provide a new focus. Apart from offering the popular papers a new generation of royal babies to photograph, he must establish a junior court of the brightest and best of his own contemporaries, offering Britain - as did his mother in the wake of World War Two - a sense of optimism and anticipation at a time when both are in short supply.

It will not be easy for him. Charles's life has included many royal "firsts" - he is the first Prince of Wales to go away to



1976. Piloting a navy helicopter.



1979. Sporting distinctly Aussie headgear.

school, to win a university degree, to fly jet planes, command his own ship and make parachute jumps. But he is not by nature an innovator. He has grown up to share his parents' extreme conservatism, and this may cost him dearly in the years ahead.

Even allowing for the niceties that attend his office, his intimate circle tends to be a disappointing mix of fellow aristocrats and polo players, excluding anyone who might question the royal status quo. His close circle of private staff, all now his own appointees, are similarly men with no desire to "modernise" the monarchy - and there is not a woman or a black among them.

The years ahead seem likely to challenge the rationale of the monarchy ever more closely, as upheavals in the economic and social order continue. There is no immediate threat to its survival, but it may be required to involve itself more directly in the country's practical terms, its existence. It shows no

present inclination to do so.

Prince Charles, above all, could benefit both himself and the nation by becoming a working figurehead in British industry, using his office to promote industrial harmony and win new export orders. It would satisfy the popular perception - which annoys him - that he doesn't at present have a job, and win converts among those who believe the monarchy no longer has a useful role to play.

At the same time, he and his friends should provide the excitement of a glittering "junior court" exemplifying all that will be best about the next Carolinian era.

The best hope for the future may lie in Charles's undoubted conscientiousness, his devotion to duty, his transparent desire to make the most of the unenviable fate to which he was born. Aware that he will spend many more years as prince than as king - and having reached an understanding with his mother that there will be no talk of other abdication - he is anxious to

carve himself a place in history as a productive and popular Prince of Wales.

In this, as in so many things, he is remarkably unlike many of his predecessors. Isn't it lucky, someone once said to his great-uncle, the late Lord Mountbatten, that we have a prince so intent on public service? "It's not luck at all," Mountbatten replied, "it's a bloody miracle."

Having delayed his marriage this long, and enjoyed a varied and much-travelled youth, Charles knows it is time for him to establish his own family life and a better defined role in British public affairs. The 1980s cannot be spent continuing to tread water. If a new era, a new style of monarchy is to begin, it could not hope for a more auspicious launching than the first wedding of a Prince of Wales seen in London since 1863.

Readers' contributions are solicited on matters of Royalty.

EDITOR

The author has contributed regularly to "Heritage" since writing a special foreword for the successful Heritage Society publication "A Queen Speaks to Her People". Sir Valston is also Chairman of The Australian Defence Association (W.A.).

# WHAT IS THE POINT OF PROCLAIMING OUR AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE IF WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO DEFEND IT?

## SURVIVAL

By Air Marshal Sir Valston Hancock (RAAF Ret.)

Peter Ewing has recently published a book, "Darwin 1942", which was reviewed by Timothy Hall and became the subject of headlines in the "West Australian" of 28 November, 1980 — "Australia's Day of National Shame".

It was indeed so, but not perhaps in the sense which many people imagine. Many members of the armed forces faced their first ordeal by fire with incredible courage and totally inadequate weapons, but many others ran. It has been recorded in the proceedings of a Commission of Enquiry which was formed to enquire into the debacle.

The blame should not be attached to those who fled but to the nation which in spite of credible warnings, failed to provide our country with adequate defence. Not only were the Services starved of resources to the point where they were little more than token forces but there were sustained efforts on the part of some political leaders to dismember the RAAF and divide it between the Navy and the Army. The RAAF was in fact fighting for its life. Against this background it is amazing that so many of our forces emerged from the Darwin debacle with honour and credit.

Once more our country appears set to repeat history. There can be no doubt that the USSR is the main threat to the freedom of nations. The threat to our survival may not stem from direct military action by Russia but more likely from satellites inspired and supported by Russian military and economic assistance. Her track record shows a steady encroachment upon the territories and interests of the free world. Subsequent to dominating Eastern she has acquired footholds in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Socotra and South Yemen. Under the smoke screen of apartheid, she has isolated South Africa and is bent on denying to Western Europe African minerals vital to its economic and military strength and to the USA the strategic minerals essential to USA defence.

Russia is consolidating her occupation of Afghanistan and is poised to threaten the Middle East oil so essential to the survival of Western Europe, Japan and to a lesser extent USA and Australia. In South East Asia, Russia has a treaty with Vietnam whom she can use as a catspaw to further her encirclement of China and dominate South East Asia. The USSR has developed armed forces far beyond the needs of local defence and can now all but project her military power around the world.

### ENEMY WITHIN BEHIND ATTACKS ON FAMILY

The evidence is there to be seen. We are already under attack from within by enemies who draw their inspiration and communist philosophy, if not their direction, from Russia. They are to be found behind almost every move directed against our economic strength, against the cohesion of the Australian people and against the concept of the nuclear family.

Our apathy towards these threats is frightening. We appear to be even more blind than we were before 1939. The Russians are not "ten feet tall". Their resolve has not been matched in the free world by a similar determination to stop the advance of this imperialist power. We are losing by default. Have we become so softened by choosing easy options that we no longer have the tough moral fibre to be real men and women? How often

do we appeal to government for aid and to take responsibility off our hands? Character is not built by avoiding decisions or responsibility.

### CIVIL RIGHTS — BUT NEVER RESPONSIBILITY

The occupation of Afghanistan awakened us for a brief moment to potential peril and our government promised to increase defence expenditure by a real three percent per annum. At the recent Federal election defence was never an issue. Instead we concentrated on the material benefits which all parties promised. There were plenty of claims for our "civil rights" — never a word about our responsibility or need for sacrifices.

Will the government keep its defence promise? The postponement once more of a decision on the TFF project sounds ominous.

How many Australians really believe that our vital interests are likely to be threatened or that we need strong deterrent forces? Even our recruiting entice-

ments perform have to dwell on the attractions of a secure job in the armed forces, to compete in the labour market. Does any recruit really believe that he might have to lay down his life for his country one day?

That was the way it was before 1939. Can you be surprised that many of our men serving in such an environment were unprepared for war and could not face it when it came?

Beyond any question, the responsibility for the unnecessary loss of so many lives and the partial moral collapse in the early stages of the World War lay basically with the Australian people.

Are we going to let it happen again? What is the point in proclaiming our Australian heritage if we are not prepared to defend it?

**We can do something about this. We can make our voices heard by our friends and neighbours, by the media and by our politicians. Be assured that if we are determined and prepared to meet the cost of adequate defence, our voices will get through.**

---

## "Have faith in Britain"

**Former British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan urged all Australians to do everything in their power to strengthen the family relationship between Australia and Britain.**

Despite a gloomy economic future and record unemployment the former Labour Party leader said he was confident that Britain would pull through and urged Australians to have faith. Mr. Callaghan made his remarks during an Australian visit in January.

Commenting on the fact that Britain had many problems to be solved, Mr. Callaghan said there is a great civic virtue in the British people. He continued "They show it in their high degree of concern about their country's future, their deep sense of national pride and their longing to emerge from the present situation.

"There is no evidence of lassitude or lack of will to find solutions, though there is scepticism or whether we politicians can provide the right answers.

"Whether our generation can or not, I am certain that another generation will do so.

"A nation such as Britain, with a 1000 years of history behind it, does not lose its way when it passes temporarily through a bad patch.

Britain will emerge from its present troubles as we have done on every other occasion in our history".



Former Prime Minister Callaghan, optimistic about future of Britain.

Our only comment is that Mr. Callaghan was instrumental in bringing Britain to its economic knees. But like all politicians, when faced with the results of their deeds, Mr. Callaghan calls upon the nation, the ordinary people, to have faith in the future.

It is true that the British people will endure the present ills befalling them, but it is unlikely that the people will endure for much longer, the politicians who created the mess!

HERITAGE

# LADIES LINE



EDITED BY MRS. D. WILLACY

This excellent monthly newsletter is a front-runner in the defence of our Christian Heritage.

Every concerned mother will find LADIES LINE of great interest and educational value.

LADIES LINE is published by the Queensland Council of the Australian League of Rights.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE  
\$4.00 PER ANNUM

ENQUIRIES:

P.O. BRIGALOW,  
QUEENSLAND 4412

## MULTI AWARD -WINNING FILM COMES UNDER FIRE

A critique in the Melbourne "Sun" (10th July), referred to Harry Morant as "A scapegoat of bloody empire."

The writer takes strong exception to this comment in these days of increased activity by Communists and left wing unionists, etc. for a republic and the "Eureka" flag to replace our only flag with the Union Jack and Southern Cross emblazoned on it.

Such individuals should remember well that, had not Britain settled this country in 1788, albeit as a penal colony, no-one living in Australia, other than the indigenous aborigines would be here today and the whole course of Australian and world history would have been irrevocably changed.

Thanks to the devious skullduggery of one Vladimir Lenin, his associates and successors in Soviet Russia in their mad desire to create an imperialistic world empire based on the sadistic and dissolute empire of the Roman Caesars, our British Commonwealth of Nations has been disrupted to some extent with their Satanic "detente" and the stupidity of our leaders over the years.

The writer, whose four grandparents were of English and Scottish origin, is very proud of his British lineage, heritage and traditions.

Regarding the court martial of Harry Morant and his three fellow officers, the British Government of the day was responsible for the whole sorry affair because of their abject appeasement of the megalomaniac Kaiser Wilhelm II of Prussian Germany regarding the murdered Lutheran missionary.

The writer read Kit Denton's book "The Breaker" and has also heard twice in twelve months the serialised form on 3LO Melbourne at 8.50 a.m. on week days.

Harry Morant had lived in Australia before enlisting in the 2nd South Australian Yeomanry. Due to a youthful indiscretion as a junior officer in the Royal Navy he had been discharged and came to make a fresh start some ten or fifteen years before the Boer War.

Mention was made in the critique that Lt. Morant and two other Australians were court-martialled. Actually, four were found guilty. One was Peter Hancock of Bathurst, N.S.W. (N.S.W. Lancers); another was Ivor Summers, formerly an English Cavalry (Lancers) officer and the third was George Witton - a former officer of the Royal Horse Artillery - before joining the Bushveldt Carbineers.

Breaker and his fellow officers were obviously framed by Corporal Booth and his Cockney cronies by placing a green puggaree from a hat worn by the B.V.C. as damning evidence in the vicinity of the murdered missionary - a murder contrived by them as a reprisal for Lt. Morant taking Booth to task earlier on - an action which Booth was not man enough to accept.

In August 1910 Lord Kitchener, during a visit to Australia, was asked to unveil a memorial to Boer War dead at Bathurst, but refused to do so unless Lt. Hancock's name was erased from it. To the everlasting shame of those concerned, it was removed. It was replaced later, centrally placed on a separate strip of bronze.

No mention is made in the book by Kit Denton of Harry Morant's last wish that the text from Matthew 10: 36 be inscribed on his tombstone as alleged in the "Sun" critique.

It is the writer's belief that persons found guilty at a wartime court martial and executed were buried in an unmarked grave.

Summers was cashiered and Witton had to serve a gaol sentence in England.

A.P. CLEVERDON

---

## THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE 1980

**“ . . . the world we would  
like to see can come only  
from the goodness of  
our heart”**

*I* was glad that the celebrations of my mother's 80th birthday last summer gave so much pleasure. I wonder whether you remember, during the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's, the congregation singing that wonderful hymn "Immortal, Invisible, God only wise".

*"Now give us we pray thee the Spirit  
of love,  
The gift of true wisdom that comes,  
from above,  
The spirit of service that has naught  
of pride,  
The gift of true courage, and thee as  
our guide."*

*Did you catch the words of that hymn?*

*"The spirit of service that has naught  
of pride,  
The gift of true courage, and thee as  
our guide."*

The loyalty and affection, which so many people showed to my mother, reflected a feeling, expressed in many different ways, that she is a person who has given selfless service to the people of this country and of the Commonwealth.

As I go about the country and abroad I meet many people who, all in their own ways, are making a real contribution to their community. I come across examples of unselfish service in all walks of life and in many unexpected places.

Some people choose their occupation so that they can spend their lives in the service of their fellow citizens. We see doctors, nurses and hospital staff caring for the sick; those in the churches and religious communities: in central and local Government: in industry and commerce. It is the same urge to make a contribution which drives those seeking the highest standards in education or art, in music or architecture.

Others find ways to give service in their spare time, through voluntary organisations or simply their own individual initiative contributing in a thousand ways to all that is best in our society. It may be providing company for the old and housebound; help for the disabled; care for the deprived and those in trouble; concern for neighbours or encouragement for the young.

To all of you on this Christmas Day, whatever your conditions of work and life, easy or difficult; whether you feel that you are achieving something or whether you feel frustrated; I want to say a word of thanks. And I include all those who don't realise that they deserve thanks and are content that what they do is unseen and unrewarded. The very act of living a decent and upright life is in itself a positive factor in maintaining civilised standards.

---

We face grave problems in the life of our country, but our predecessors, and many alive today, have faced far greater difficulties, both in peace and war, and have overcome them by courage and calm determination. They never lost hope and they never lacked confidence in themselves or in their children.

In difficult times we may be tempted to find excuses for self indulgence and to wash our hands of responsibility. Christmas stands for the opposite. The Wise Men and the Shepherds remind us that it is not enough simply to do our jobs; we need to go out and look for opportunities to help those less fortunate than ourselves, even if that service demands sacrifice. It was their belief and confidence in God which inspired them to visit the stable and it is this unselfish will to serve that will see us through the difficulties we face.

We know that the world can never be free from conflict and pain, but Christmas also draws our attention to all that is hopeful and good in this changing world; it speaks of values and qualities that are true and permanent and it reminds us that the world we would like to see can only come from the goodness of our heart.

When you hear the bells ringing at Christmas, think of the lines written by Tennyson:-

*"Ring out false pride in place and  
blood,  
The civic slander and the spite;  
Ring in the love of truth and right,  
Ring in the common love of good . .*

*Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand,  
Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the Christ that is to be."*

To all of you wherever you may be, I wish happiness this Christmas.





One of the last teams of working draught horses will hang up its reins in March. The canned-food company, Edgell, has been using draught horses to pull farm equipment for 54 years, but now it is selling its last 15 working Clydesdales. This pair of Clydesdale mares are pictured working on the property of breeder Gordon Mudd in East Maitland, N.S.W.

## FIRST PARLIAMENT CONTRACT

CANBERRA: The first major contract for work on the new Parliament House was let on 14th January to the firm of Thiess Bros. Pty.Ltd.

The Capital Territory Minister, Mr. Hodgman, said that the \$3.5 million contract was for bulk earthworks. The work is scheduled for completion in 41 weeks.

"We are at the starting point of a seven-year construction programme which will see Australia with a new and distinctive Parliament House," Mr. Hodgman said.



NOMINATED  
Best Foreign Film  
Golden Globe Awards

**BREAKER  
MORANT**

## AUSTRALIAN FILMS NOMINATED

On 13th January The Australian films "Breaker Morant" and "My Brilliant Career" were nominated for Hollywood's golden-globe awards.

The two films, already highly acclaimed in Europe and Australia, were among six nominations in the best-foreign-film category.

The golden-globe awards are presented each year by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association.



# A HERITAGE WORTH PRESERVING



BY JOHN EGGLESTON (Queensland).

COVER PICTURE: A blade shearing team at Jondaryan Woolshed in 1870.

Until recent times, the attitude held by most native born Australians, with regard to our national heritage, was to deny that we had any worth preserving. This point of view was particularly evident among our so-called leaders. Fortunately this out-look is changing, especially amongst the younger generation. Strangely, it is the new comers to Australia, who have made this country their home, that show the greatest appreciation of our national heritage. Little do we realise how fortunate we are in Australia, for we have one of the most unique and wonderful birthrights to be found in any country in the world.

When we talk of our national heritage, there is a great deal of misconception and confusion about what is meant by that term. Most people merely associate it with old historic buildings. That however is but one aspect of our national estate, which comprises all things man-made, including our culture, but more than that, it includes the very land itself and every thing it contains. It is not practical to try to cover all this adequately in a single article, so of necessity, I will concentrate on one segment. Because historic buildings are the most readily understood and accepted part of our heritage, I intend to base this article on that particular aspect.

Most people tend to think of historic buildings as only being associated with our cities or towns, as indeed most are. However, to see this historic building, or any other like it, you will have to go out into the country side. The wool shed or shearing shed, has been a feature of the Australian country side right from the earliest times, and as an integral part of the wool industry, has played a most important role in the development of Australia.

## JONDARYAN BACK ON THE MAP

You will have to look on a good map of Queensland to find Jondaryan marked, for the township

is too small to be of any significance, but despite that, the sheep station from which the town takes its name, played a major part in the development of Queensland. Although Jondaryan station has decreased from 300,000 acres in its heyday, to the present holding of 1,400 acres, the name of Jondaryan is again being placed on the map. This is being brought about through the efforts of a group of local people, who are attempting to restore and preserve the 120 year old Jondaryan woolshed, the oldest woolshed in Australia to be in continual operation since it was built.

The Jondaryan woolshed was the brain-child of James Charles

White, who managed the station under two different owners, from 1856 to 1861. He designed and supervised most of the building of the shed, which was begun in 1859 and was completed in 1862, although the first shearing took place in the shed in 1861.

It was an impressive building project even by today's standards, but to create such a structure as that back in those days, with the primitive equipment they had to work with then, was quite remarkable. The building of the woolshed required the efforts of a great many men. Before building could begin, most of the materials, the bulk of which were cut on the station, had to be gathered and prepared for use.

From station records that have survived in tact until today, we know that two men, employed on the station as bushmen, cut some 800 ironbark slabs, each of which measured from 15 to 18 inches in width and from 8 to 9 feet in length. Over a period of four months in 1860, three bushmen were employed cutting 66,000 ironbark shingles. In fact between 1859 and 1861 the records show that seven men were employed for a total of 38 weeks cutting some 112,000 ironbark shingles and 1,750 ironbark slabs, for use in the woolshed. At the same time, over a period of 15 months from July 1860 to October 1861, two men employed on the station as pitsawmen, cut 30,480 feet of hardwood timber in the pitsaw, for use in the shed. The huge posts used in the construction of the building, forming the uprights that support the massive roof, were whole trees. These uprights formed both the stumps and posts, cut in one, but adzed off square from below floor level, where they hold the ground plates, themselves half tree trunks, squared off.

### 10,000 SHEETS OF IRON

Corrugated galvanized iron was first brought to Queensland in but very little was available at that time. In view of this, when the new woolshed was being designed for Jordaryan, it was decided to roof the structure with shingles, so



The catching and forcing pens in the eastern wing of the woolshed looking from the centre.



Sheep in the yards for shearing, 1936.

the single cutters were set to work. However, by 1860 the situation had changed with regard to the supply of the new corrugated galvanized iron, and in spite of the fact that the construction of the woolshed was well under way, and most of the shingles for it had already been cut, the decision was taken to redesign the roof to use

the new corrugated iron. This enormous roof was designed, cut and bored in England, ready for bolting to the rafters. 10,000 sheets of iron were used in the construction of the roof and each one of these sheets was not only bolted together on their ends but down their sides as well. The huge roof beams were also cut in Eng-



**A bullock team hauling a dray laden with Jondaryan wool.**

land and had to be lashed to the sides of the sailing ship which brought them out, for they were too long to fit on deck.

Although the shed was not completed in the form we see today, until 1862, the first shearing in the new woolshed was recorded in 1861, when 58,157 sheep were shawed, this took place before the roof had been installed so there must have been many an anxious look at the weather during that shearing. Little is known of the original specifications, but it seems the design was found faulty in several areas after that first shearing. The building apparently was flat on the ground and this would have caused problems with the drainage, and the disposal of the sheep manure. Also part of the interior layout must have been unworkable, for extensive secondary works were carried out in 1862.

Between April and September of 1862, the carpenters were again set to work, their job being to add an extension to the woolshed and to gut and refit part of the original building, raising part of the floor level, replacing sleepers, joists and yard gates. At the same time a gang of men were busy excavating 80 cubic yards of earth from under the shed, while another gang was set to work levelling and paving the yards with cobblestones in an effort to control the dust problem.

The huge T-shaped Jondaryan woolshed, consists of a main section 270 feet long by 50 feet wide

running approximately east west, with the shorter stem of the T, 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, facing north. This wing was the wool handling section, leading from the wool rolling tables in the centre of the shed to the classing table and bins, from which the wool was taken for pressing in one of the two Ferrier hand operated winch presses. The station records show that 74,892 pounds of wool was pressed from that first shearing in the new woolshed in 1861. On the northern end of this wing is the horse powered block and tackle bale loading equipment, for loading the bullock or horse drays with the bales of wool for the long overland journey to the coast, and thence to England by sailing ship, where it was sold. Then began the waiting game for the grazier, with a three to five year wait before he received his money for that wool.

#### **HYDRAULIC PRESS FALLS INTO DISUSE**

Just outside this northern wing, (originally it would have been inside the shed) is the remains of a hydraulic press, known as a dump press. This press was used to reduce the bales of wool to half size, a measure taken in the early days to save transport space on the sailing ships. However, since dumped bales were under too great a pressure to be easily opened for buyer inspection and wool store handlers objected to having to handle them, the machinery fell into disuse when auction sales

started in Australia. The first Brisbane wool sale took place in 1891.

The main east west sweep of the shed was divided into two wings, each end a replica of the other in reverse. The full woolled sheep were brought in from the eastern end to the full width holding pen, from there being taken through the centre of the shed to the western end. The woolshed had an under cover holding capacity of 3,000 sheep. From the holding pens the sheep were taken via the forcing pens to the catching pens on each side, these in turn were flanked by the shearing boards, which on the southern side, ran unbroken from the holding pen on the eastern end of the shed, to the holding pen on the western end, while on the northern side, the shearing board was split in half by the central wool handling area.

The woolshed was built to accommodate 56 blade shearers. Blade shearing gradually gave way to machine operated shears, from the late 1880's the change over being delayed by the older shearers unwillingness to adapt to the new method. The first Moffat and Virtue overhead gear installed in the Jondaryan woolshed, was powered by a 12 horsepower Clayton and Shuttleworth steam engine. There were three wool-rolling tables in the open central area of the shed to handle the fleeces from the 56 shearers. About 15 fleeces a minute came onto these tables from the shearers, when the shed was in full operation.

The Jondaryan Woolshed Association came into being officially in 1975. The members of this association planned to not only restore the old woolshed, but to restore and recreate the whole Jondaryan station complex as it was in its heyday. In spite of the great difficulties encountered, especially the lack of finance, a great deal of this ambitious plan has been brought to fruition. This project is being set up as a living, working memorial those early pioneers who helped to create one of the most unique parts of our national heritage.



## BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Surely the most well known and most visited building in London is the Queen's city residence Buckingham Palace which continues the tradition of the Monarch having a city residence. Since Norman times four great London palaces, each in turn, have served as the seat of Majesty.

Westminster, founded by the last Saxon King, Edward the Confessor, yielded its authority to Whitehall in King Henry VIII's reign, and Whitehall in turn yielded to St. James's a century and a half later. In 1762 King George III's consort, Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was granted Buckingham House as her private home, around this mansion, the choice of the young and perceptive Queen, the full sovereign power of the Crown ultimately devolved.

The manors of Ebury, Hyde and Neyte were ceded to King Henry VIII in 1536. In 1623 King James I granted the freehold of Ebury to Lionel Cranfield, first Earl of Middlesex, reserving four acres which were to form the core of the forty acres now covered by the Palace and its grounds, though at the time their destiny was unforeseen.

In 1623 Sir William Blake, a London barrister built a house on portion of this land although he had no right to.

In 1633 Blake's son sold the house to George, Lord Goring, later first Earl of Norwich and one of Charles I's generals in the Civil War. Lord Goring added another 'pile of building joining south to Sir William Blake's', he had enlarged the original

house into a gabled mansion with a southern aspect, enhanced by ornamental grounds. It was known as Goring House and was the progenitor of Buckingham Palace. Goring died in 1663 and the property eventually became the property of the Earl of Arlington. Goring House was accidentally burned down but rebuilt two years later. The Arlington House was insufficiently splendid to satisfy the taste of the next owner, John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.

In 1702 the Duke designed a new mansion. Buckingham House was a brick mansion with out lying wings connected to the central block by curving colonnades. The Duke's third wife, Catherine, invested her home with a semi-royal state which she maintained during many years of widowhood until her death in 1743.

At the time of the marriage of King George III and Queen Charlotte their attention was directed towards Buckingham House and they eventually bought the House for 28,000. The King and Queen moved in on Saturday 22nd May 1762.

The accession of King George IV in 1820 decided its eventual future. John Nash was commissioned to design and build Buckingham Palace in 1825. It is constructed of Bath stone and retains much of the earlier House plan.

When the Palace was roofed in the King sent for his architect and said: 'Nash, the State Rooms you have made me are so handsome that I think I shall hold my Court here'. Nash was disconcerted. The plan was on too small a scale, he submitted; it was a House he was building; not a State Palace. 'You know nothing about the matter', returned His Majesty, 'it will make an excellent Palace'. He had already decided to transfer to his new home the priceless collection of furniture and works of Art which he had assembled at Carlton House.

Sir Thomas Brock's marble monument in front of the Palace, which enshrines the statue of Queen Victoria in colossal grandeur, and around which the cortex now circulates, was unveiled in May 1911. In the same year Sir Aston Webb built the Admiralty Arch at the further entrance to the Mall, and the Avenue itself was widened.

Besides welcoming to the Palace as many guests as time and the limits of hospitality permit, the present Queen extends a share in her heritage to the world at large. A permanent memorial of her reign is the Queen's Gallery, built on the site of the domestic chapel, originally one of Nash's conservatories and approached from the Buckingham Palace Road.

The Chapel was wrecked during the Second World War, when a German dive-bomber attacked the Palace on Friday 13th September 1940. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were in residence at the time, even though the windows of the Private Apartments had been blown out two days earlier. The Queen's Gallery was built in 1961 for the display of works of Art from the Royal Collections, and embodies a small Chapel screened from public view.

# THE KEY TO NATIONAL PROSPERITY

W.M. KITTO

**To a considerable extent no doubt, the fate of individuals and nations lies in their own hands since man enjoys within certain limits, a free choice of action. Another obvious factor in the shaping of human life is the inheritance provided by our ancestors.**

Looking at our own country, we see a rich nation favoured with a goodly heritage. In common with Britain (once called Great Britain) and the other Anglo-Saxon nations, we have inherited tremendous spiritual, social and cultural blessings, nothing less in fact than a Christian civilization handed down through many generations. Having access to the truth and light of Christianity, endowed with vast and diverse natural resources, equipped with modern science and technology, the Australian people, one might well conclude, have the potential to develop into a great and prosperous nation.

## **INSUFFICIENT RELIANCE ON GOD**

It is surely promising for a nation when it possesses the apparent means and opportunity to make solid and significant progress, but when the hope of better things continually fades or recedes it is time to look for the cause and remedy. Far from achieving, in recent decades, any noticeable progress in social, economic and political fields, Australia along with the western world, has given clear evidence of the exact opposite — a steady and relentless slide toward increasing chaos and ultimate collapse.

Can it be that we have overlooked and neglected the first great principle in the building of a prosperous and healthy society? To plan and work without reference to or acknowledgement of, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe is to court failure and defeat. In His great guide-book God issues the clear warning — "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it" Psalm 127:1. In the New Testament another great truth of the highest significance is proclaimed. "In Him we live, and move, and have our being." Acts 17:28. Without God we cannot exist. Consequently He has the indisputable and absolute claim upon the heart of all men, and is entitled to the central place in the life and activities of the nation.

## **FAITH AND WORKS**

Controversy has frequently arisen regarding the relative importance of faith and works in the Christian life. Some have claimed that faith alone is essential, others have argued that good works are more meritorious than faith.

In Hebrews chapter 11 the writer states that "Without faith it is impossible to please God". There can be no doubt that genuine faith in God (including acceptance of His Holy Word the Bible and reliance upon Christ Jesus alone for personal justification and salvation) is "pleasing unto God". As and when man obtains faith in God he will naturally proceed to demonstrate such faith in practical, God-inspired work and service.

When we as a nation truly believe God then with His effective support and blessing, we will produce all necessary wealth, educate and train the youth, solve all social and health problems. His Law will be studied and steps taken for its administration. The Divine Law provides instruction and guidance in every department of individual, family, and national life, and its operation results in perfect justice, freedom, and abounding prosperity.

## **ANGLO-SAXON UNITY**

We are a Christian nation or at any rate have a Christian origin and a Christian background of 2,000 years, and cannot shrug off the responsibilities of a nation trained in the ways of God. For many generations we have enjoyed the open Bible, freedom of speech and freedom of worship. Owning allegiance to H.M. Queen Elizabeth and possessing unbreakable ties of blood and common culture with the Anglo-Saxon world our destiny is necessarily bound up with the destiny of our related peoples overseas. We are not alone. We should always cooperate with and support, in peace and war, our sister dominions. It would be helpful and beneficial if the people in the respective nations of the British Crown Commonwealth could become better-acquainted with British history and their own history.

## **NATION GOING ASTRAY**

Coming now to the present day and observing the general state and condition of the western nations, it is apparent that they are in a most precarious situation and are being shaken to their very foundations. Indeed, all nations are troubled and fearful of some impending disaster from which mankind cannot escape, thus bringing into mind the warning of Isaiah the prophet — "Fear and the pit, and the snare, are

upon thee, O inhabitant of the earth." Isa. 24:17.

Our own nation has departed far from the Lord. During a period of appalling moral and spiritual decline, many have forsaken the God whose blessings have been generously and freely bestowed upon them. "The Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save . . . But your iniquities have separated between you and your God." Isaiah 59:1. The vital Ten Commandments, summarising the basic principles of the Divine Law, have been recklessly violated. God's holy and sacred Name is often used irreverently. Children are encouraged and taught to rebel against the God-appointed authority of their parents. In the schools the atheistic theory of evolution has been taught for decades. The divine institution of marriage, the foundation and safeguard of family life, has been fiercely assailed by ungodly elements, leaving behind them a trail of wreckage which has affected the lives of many adults and children and caused very great harm to the nation.

The holy Sabbath Day is openly and commonly profaned. On Sunday, every form of sport, entertainment and revelry is turned on. Day after day on radio and T.V. one can hear the sickening phrase - "open seven days a week" in reference to shops and various trading establishments. Multitudes are caught up in the hurly-burly of Sunday work and sport, yet the Christian churches are silent and very few voices

are heard in protest. It is the very depth of tragedy when a nation fails to quieten down and honour God on one day in seven in compliance with His EXPRESS COMMAND. We have been influenced by false and deceitful advisers. "My people have forsaken Me the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." Jeremiah 2:13.

#### AMAZING GRACE

Our present situation is extremely serious but not hopeless. Divine provision has been made at Calvary for the complete pardon of every sin, however great, following humble confession and sincere repentance. Marvellous indeed in the love and grace of Almighty God.

#### JOINT ENTERPRISE

Man is a moral and free-will agent directly accountable to his Creator and future Judge, and this being so, God does not compel obedience. He does however command obedience. At the same time He invites the full co-operation and participation of man in His great Plan for the world, made known in His Holy Word the Bible. Let us then be attentive to the Voice of God. Let us OBEY God, every relying upon and trusting Him.



"FOR GORSAKE STOP LAUGHIN' - THIS IS SERIOUS!"

## Australia's Funniest Joke

Stan Cross's hilarious cartoon appeared in the early publication "Smith's Weekly" in 1933.

Tens of thousands of reprints were sent all over the world, earning the cartoon the title of Australia's funniest joke.

#### DOES ANY READER HAVE THE SEQUEL?

About 2 months after the original cartoon was published, a sequel was produced to satisfy curious and sympathetic readers, concerned at the fate of the unlucky workmen.

Any reader who can send us a copy of the sequel cartoon will help others to learn what happened on the building site.



## HRH Princess Alice Countess of Athlone

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone died on Saturday, January 3rd, aged 97. Her funeral was held a few days later in St. George's Chapel, Windsor and was attended by The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh and many other members of the Royal Family.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, VA, GCVO, GBE was the only daughter of HRH PRINCE LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, 1ST DUKE OF ALBANY, KG (4th son of HM QUEEN VICTORIA), by his wife Princess Helen Frederica Augusta, daughter of HSH Reigning Prince George Victor of Waldeck and Pymont. She was born at Windsor Castle 25 February 1883 and educated privately. She married in St. George's Chapel, Windsor 10 February 1904. HSH PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK, later Major-General The Right Honourable the EARL OF ATHLONE, KG, PC, GCB, GCMG, GCVO, DSO,FRS. He died at Kensington Palace 16 January 1957.

Her Royal Highness was a Lady of the Order of Victoria and Albert (1898), Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (1948), Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire (1937), Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1926) (Dame of Justice 1904), Dame Grand Cross of the Order of Christ (1918) Portugal, and Dame Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour (1945) France.

Princess Alice was Commandant-in-Chief of the Women's Transport Service (FANY) from 1940 and was formerly hon Air Commandant RCAF, and hon Commandant WRCNS. She was Chancellor of the University of the West Indies 1950-71 and had the following honorary degrees: DLitt London (1933), Queen's University of Kingston (Ontario) (1943), McGill (1944), Birmingham (1946), and St. Andrews (1951). She had the honorary Freedom of the Royal Borough of Kensington (1961), the Weavers' Company (1947) and the Vintners' Company (1956).

Her Royal Highness was President of the National Children's Adoption Association (1917), the Deptford Fund (succeeded her mother 1922), the King Edward VII District Nursing Association (also in South Africa 1924-30) and the Royal School of Needlework. She was Chairman of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's

Princess Alice is pictured here during photographing of Princess Anne's baby in December 1977. The late Earl of Mountbatten stands behind Princess Alice.

Families Association, and the War Pensions Fund during World War I and also served in the Forestry Corps Canteen (Windsor Great Park) and the Hayes Munition Canteen. She was Chairman of the Governors of the Royal Holloway College 1936-58 (now a member of the Governing Body) and was 1st President of the Women's Section of the British Legion 1918-23. Her Royal Highness was President of the Royal Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship 1931-71 and The Queen's Institute of District Nursing 1957-68.

#### THE TRAVELLING PRINCESS

Besides numerous private visits to relatives in Europe (most often to her brother, the Duke of Coburg 1899-1903 and 1948), Her Royal Highness travelled extensively to Colombo, Malaya, Singapore and Siam (Lord Athlone represented HM King George V at the coronation of The King of Siam) 1911-12, South Africa (Lord Athlone was Governor General, Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner, received HRH The Prince of Wales (later Duke of Windsor) and toured parts of the Union each year) 1924-30, Rhodesia, Uganda (made safari), Egypt, Palestine and Turkey (five months journey back to England) 1931, South Africa (founded The Princess Alice Orthopaedic Hospital at Musenburg, near Cape Town) 1930, the USA, the Bahamas and Antingua 1933, India 1934, Egypt and Arabia 1938, Canada (Lord Athlone was Governor General of the Dominion, visited the USA as guests of President Roosevelt 1940, toured parts of Canada regularly and acted as hosts to President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill at the Quebec Conferences 1943 and 1944) 1940-45, the USA, Nassau and Trinidad (journey back to England) 1946, South Africa (on invitation of Field Marshal Smuts) 1948, the Netherlands (for the enthronement of Queen Juliana) 1948 and the West Indies (for installation as Chancellor of the University College) 1950. Since 1950 Princess Alice visited the West Indies each year until 1971 (except 1957) (she received The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh at the University 1966), she visited Germany (for the funeral of her sister-in-law, the Duchess of Coburg) 1970 and revisited South Africa for two months 1971.

Her Royal Highness, who is The Queen's great-aunt, was present at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of HM Queen Victoria 1897 and attended four Coronations. She took an active interest in all the organisations with which she was connected. Her other interests included gardening and needlework. Princess Alice published her memoirs *For My Grandchildren* 1966.

# The visual message...

LET'S KEEP THEM!



**OUR FLAG  
OUR HERITAGE  
OUR FREEDOM**

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	— \$1.50 POSTED
	10	— \$2.00 "
	20	— \$3.00 "
	50	— \$5.50 "
	100	— \$9.00 "

**ORDER FROM:  
BOX 16, INGLEWOOD,  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6052.**

**NEW ZEALAND FLAG  
NOW AVAILABLE FOR  
NEW ZEALAND READERS**

**CONSERVATIVE PUBLICATIONS,  
BOX 736, TAURANGA, NEW ZEALAND**



# USE YOUR VOTE AT THE CASH REGISTER!

Mr. Leo Moors, who lives in Mount Gambier, South Australia was so incensed by what he called a "deceitful advertising practice" that he dressed up as St. Nicholas and marched up and down the commercial centre of his town with a banner bearing the words "99 cent rip-off!"

Leo, a former high school teacher, was protesting about what you and I can read any day in advertisements in the press.

"I'm fed up," he said, "with shops advertising goods at 99 cents, \$1.99 or \$199, as though they were considerably cheaper than the round figure price".

The point is valid, but this practice goes back to the time when Adam said to Eve, as they left the garden, "Did you really pay \$2 for that fig leaf, I saw exactly the same thing at the West Eden Shopping centre only last week for \$1.99".

Psychology has always been part of merchandising. Do you remember when stores advertised in guineas? The "guinea", worth £ 1/1/0 was usually attached to prestige articles - it sounded more up-pish than a "pound", and certainly more refined than a "quid". Its main advantage was that customers thought of it as "about a pound", and the store could painlessly extract a few extra shillings. For example, an article advertised at 99 guineas would lighten the customer's pocket to the tune of £103.19.0. A neat trick!

## DECIMAL CONFUSION

When decimal currency first came, retailers were worried about the detrimental effect the higher figures would have on their customers. An article priced at £20 became \$40, so for a long time they hung on to advertising in pounds until the Decimal Currency Board told them they were being naughty.

But what certainly has persisted, and will persist until Gabriel strikes the "Grand Total" key on that great cash register in the sky, is the wopping off of a cent or two to give the customer the impression that he's saving a fortune.

In protesting the point, our friend Leo has actually taken a very large tiger called "advertising manipulation" by a small hair on its tail. He who believes that the advertiser wants only to supply you with information about his goods and services is very naive indeed. Psychology - the study of human behaviour - capable of providing us with greater understanding of ourselves, is being used as a tool by politicians, religionists, commercial operators, in fact anybody with a barrow to push.

I think it's inevitable. I don't really object to it so long as people are not regarded as mindless idiots, and they are not dehumanised in the process.

I believe in communication. I abhor manipulation. I will resist to the death techniques like the ones used by some encyclopaedia salesmen who tell parents that they don't really care about their children's education if they don't buy a set of his books. Unscrupulous advertising exploits human guilt, pride and sex. Sex will sell just about everything from braille books for the sighted to refrigerators for frigid Eskimos.

But let's be realistic about advertising. Like death and taxes, it's inevitable and can be useful. I see it rather like a Government which states only its own case when presenting a Bill, and leaves the Opposition to find the flaws.

## IT'S UP TO CONSUMER TO BE SUPERIOR TO ADVERTISERS

So the advertisers will make their claims and make you think that the product is God's gift to the human race. And it's up to us - you and me - to be the Opposition, and to prove mankind's superiority over salesmen. But remember, the opposition is damnably clever. He will use every subtle wile in the book.

For that reason, every healthy democratic country needs Unfair Advertising laws and Consumer Protection. Otherwise exploitation will get out of hand. We rightly outlaw practices like "subliminal advertising" in which we have no chance of knowing that we're being brainwashed. That just isn't cricket.

But within reasonable limits, advertisers should be free. You and I must develop our cynical and critical faculties, and let advertisers know when we think they're talking rubbish. Learn to analyse what is said. For example, what does "whiter than white" mean? And when a manufacturer says that his detergent has "30 per cent more cleaning power". one must ask "30 per cent more than WHAT?"

The final controls on manipulative advertising lie directly with you and me.

It's your vote at the cash register which will finally let the manufacturer know what you think of his advertising. If he regards you as a brainless moron, leave both him and his stuff on the shelf!

What can YOU do for . . .

# “HERITAGE” IN THE 80’s

The editor welcomes participation from readers in the selection and presentation of suitable material for HERITAGE.

Those readers who feel capable of writing special feature articles are asked to contact the editor with information about their particular topic of interest.

## OBTAINING MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION

The subjects which can be covered in HERITAGE are almost endless. Over the years we have received many suggestions about the type of articles we should be publishing.

We readily agree with these suggestions and have made every effort to encourage the appropriate writers. But like all organisations which rely on voluntary contributions from its supporters, we can go no further than invite individuals to contribute written articles to HERITAGE.

## READER PARTICIPATION

However, we have received encouraging signs from certain readers who have offered to act as “scouts” for HERITAGE. This concept of reader participation opens new horizons for future editions. All that is required is for readers to give thought to their own family, friends, business and club associates, etc. as a possible source of new and original material for HERITAGE.

For instance, you may have a friend who takes a keen interest in the education system and is concerned at the drop in teaching standards. Why not invite them to write a special article for HERITAGE and express their views and ideas?

Other readers may have a love of old aircraft and be active in their collection and restoration. Australia’s aviation history contains numerous stories of heroic epics, tragedies and achievements of world-headline proportions. Are young Australians to be denied the opportunity of reading about it?

## HOME-MADE IS BEST

What about all of Mum’s old recipes which have collected dust since the advent of tins and instant foods? There is a growing awareness the world over that a return to a more healthy diet is a prerequisite to building children into healthy adults.

Health foods are nothing new! Grandma probably knew more about health and nutrition than some modern doctors, but many of her remedies were passed off as quaint “old wive’s tales”. So let’s hear

from some of our more food conscious readers who would like to pass on the benefit of their culinary experience.

The field of topics is endless. What we need is that more readers scout for original material. All it takes is a simple letter to the prospect accompanied by a sample copy of HERITAGE and a Heritage Society brochure.

Here is a list of suggestions for consideration. All would be ideal HERITAGE topics.

1. Australians I have met.
2. Australia’s architectural heritage.
3. Great Australian engineering achievements.
4. Famous Australian churches.
5. Our rural railway history.
6. Australian heroes.
7. Forgotten Australian publications.
8. The growth of Australian cities.
9. Famous Clubs in Australia.
10. Characters from Australian poets.
11. Australian country characters.
12. Old pictures of Australia and its people.
13. Do you remember when . . . ?
14. Australian theatre and film.
15. Australian customs and their origins.

## DON’T FORGET OUR YOUTH

In a world where younger members of society are growing up amid tremendous pressures, there is a need for them to express their views about the world in which they live. So don’t neglect to ask the younger generation to make a contribution to HERITAGE. Of course, you may be able to offer them valuable guidance and study material, not to mention a few topic suggestions.

The existence of HERITAGE is based around the words, “LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT – FOR THE FUTURE”.

Of itself, subscribing to HERITAGE, does not guarantee a better present or future. It is the hope of the Heritage Society, that HERITAGE will be a source of encouragement for those who wish to take part in the re-building of the great Australian spirit – a spirit which has taken quite a battering over the years – a spirit borne of faith, hope and dedication.

HERITAGE must be a journal for both the young and old Australians. It must seek to educate, inform, entertain and record all aspects of Australia’s essential heritage.

With the enthusiastic support of our members and supporters the Australian Heritage Society is confident that its growth and effectiveness is assured as we move into the 80’s.

HERITAGE is our most significant and successful venture yet. May we rely on YOUR help to further improve this publication and keep the flag flying? God bless you in your efforts.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS  
BOX 112, MAYLANDS, W.A. 6051

# Imagine flying in 'the Old Bus'



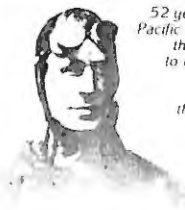
## ...well you can!

Just imagine: You are one of the few to fly in the Southern Cross. Close your eyes for a second and you're back fifty years. You climb into your seat (yes, climb — no comfortable armchairs in this plane!).

Those strange smells: you can recognise engine oil, but that slight aroma — what is it? Relax, it is only the dope that holds the fabric together on the fuselage.

Then the engines cough into life. You can hardly hear yourself think — talking to other passengers? Forget it, they'll hardly hear you. Remember Smithy's crew had to pass around notes. The din reaches a crescendo, and the plane slowly moves forward. Faster, faster down the runway as the pilot gets ready to lift the magnificent bird into the air. The end of the runway looms closer and your stomach is in knots. Will he make it? The tail lifts. Suddenly you're airborne. The ground slips away as the plane takes on a new life — master of its environment. You're flying and reliving a part of our aviation history; and you're enjoying every precious second of it. It is an unbelievable experience — something you will talk about months — years — after your flight in the Southern Cross. You can be part of it . . .

### AUSTRALIA'S MOST FAMOUS AIRCRAFT



52 years ago Charles Kingsford Smith flew the Pacific Ocean in the magnificent Fokker Trimotor the 'Southern Cross'. Smithy then went on to make many record flights in "the old bus" as he called his aircraft.

In Adelaide today a full flying replica of the Southern Cross is being built, at a cost of over \$300,000. Of this amount \$150,000 has been provided by the Australian Government and the balance is to be raised by public donations.

### WILL THE PUBLIC BE ABLE TO FLY IN IT?

Yes — when the Southern Cross is completed and receives its certificate of airworthiness it will re-fly a number of Smithy's record breaking flights.

It is planned for the aircraft to fly around Australia visiting cities and towns and offering flights to the public. However, even if only one in ten Australians wished to join a flight (and there will obviously be a lot more than this) it would take over 20 years to satisfy all. That of course would mean that your chance of obtaining a flight would be very slim.

### BUT DO NOT DESPAIR

The Southern Cross Museum Trust, which is in charge of the construction and operation of the aircraft, have decided that it is only fair that people who have contributed to its construction should have priority obtaining a flight. So with each donation of \$25 — a special numbered flight priority certificate will be issued. With this certificate you will have priority over all people who do not have one (over 98% of the population) and also priority over people who have purchased a certificate after yours — so make sure you act quickly.

JUST IMAGINE SAYING TO YOUR FRIENDS THAT YOU WILL BE ONE OF THE FEW PEOPLE TO FLY IN THE SOUTHERN CROSS!!

### HOW MUCH WILL A FLIGHT COST?

This will depend on the length of the flight and the cost of fuel at the time. However, it is currently estimated that flights will cost less than \$30. Of course it is most probable that only priority certificate holders will be able to obtain flights in the first visit of the Southern Cross to cities and towns in Australia.

### IS THE CERTIFICATE TRANSFERABLE?

Yes, it is fully transferable and you will be able to use your certificate in any place in Australia, not just the city or town where you live.

### HOW DO I OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE?

Simply fill in the coupon below and post it to us. Don't delay as only a limited number of certificates will be issued — remember your donation goes towards the construction of this historical aircraft and your donation is also fully tax deductible. SCHOOLS, CLUBS: These certificates make ideal prizes for guessing competitions. BUSINESS OWNERS: Certificates make ideal staff incentives. GRANDPARENTS, PARENTS: Certificates make ideal birthday presents (they are fully transferable).



Yes, I would like to be one of the 1% of Australians who will fly in the Southern Cross. Please rush me.....certificates. I enclose my donation of \$..... or please charge to my Bankcard No. ....

Signature .....

Name .....

Address .....

Full receipt will be issued  
Post to: The Southern Cross Museum Trust,  
110 Bayswater Rd., Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W. 2011.

**"REMEMBER ONLY ONE IN ONE HUNDRED AUSTRALIANS WILL BE ABLE TO FLY IN THE 'OLD BUS' — IT COULD BE YOU!!!"**



HOW'S YOUR MEMORY? A very young Prince Charles is the centre of attraction in this historic photograph. It was sent in by a reader who cannot put a date to it. Any clues?