

HERITAGE

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT — FOR THE FUTURE

The Quarterly
Journal of the
Australian Heritage
Society

No. 21

JUNE - AUGUST
1981



SEND THEM VICTORIOUS...

*Special
Features*

- Prince Charles' tour highlights.
- The Prince "at home" in Australia.
- St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
- Australia's Royal Family.
- A new Governor-General?
- The Ideal of Kingship.

*Souvenir
Edition*

HERITAGE

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About this special edition

The Crown Commonwealth Nations have so much to be thankful for. We are all heirs to a unique Monarchy, rooted in human history and superior in word and deed to any other form of civilised government.

This family of nations, separated by land and sea, are unified in voice and spirit when praising their Queen.

The Royal Family sets a splendid example in a fast disintegrating world where families everywhere face enormous pressures in their everyday existence. Great humility, dignity and patience can be seen in our Royal Family - a far cry from the republican ideal of an elected head-of-state with all of its glitter and falseties.

AN AUSTRALIAN PUBLICATION 'FIRST'

This 21st edition of HERITAGE pays a special tribute to Australia's Royal Family. Naturally, the royal engagement of Prince Charles to Lady Diana Spencer has been given special attention. Australia's future King also features prominently.

We are confident that this special issue echoes more support for the Crown than has ever been published in a single Australian publication, and we are equally sure that the sentiment expressed is shared by the great majority of ordinary Australians.

The Australian Heritage Society is proud to be a frontrunner in supporting Australia's most cherished and loved Royal Family.

PRINCE CHARLES AT TIMBERTOP

The Heritage Society is both honoured and privileged to welcome our special guest writer Mr. Michael D. deB. Collins Perse who has contributed a most valuable insight into Prince Charles's education at Timbertop whilst in Australia in 1966. We are most grateful to the author for providing our readers with such informative and pleasant reading.

CONTRIBUTION FROM BRITAIN

The Heritage Society is equally honoured to welcome distinguished U.K. author Mr. Ralph Whitlock. Entitled "Australia's Royal Family", readers are

sure to appreciate an englishman's point of view of the family which both of our countries are fortunate to share.

A PRINCE FIT TO BE A KING

By Australian author, John Clifford, this excellent article looks behind the more glamorous aspects of the royal romance and focuses attention upon the fundamental features of the Monarchy and what it means. Should it be seen as a time for a new inspiration for Australians?

AN AUSTRALIAN APOLOGY FOR PRINCE CHARLES

Every decent Australian must feel ashamed and nauseated that his country has been used by vulgar journalists and shallow republicans in an attempt to denigrate our future King and Queen.

Irrespective of whether the published Prince Charles tapes are genuine or not - they are almost certainly fraudulent - the affair has been a manifestation of the type of sickness now so prevalent in "popular" journalism. It has also been used to assist the campaign against the proposal that Prince Charles be appointed the next Governor-General of Australia.

If it is true that Prince Charles now feels some doubt about the possibility of becoming Governor-General, this is understandable. He can only rely upon media and political reactions. But the Australian people have been given no opportunity to have THEIR say.

The first essential is that an apology be extended to the Prince on behalf of the Australian people for the tapes affair, and to assure him that the Australian people would warmly welcome him as Governor-General. The Heritage Society is in the process of organising a national campaign on this question so that the people can let Prince Charles know how they feel. In the meantime, we suggest that all readers and their friends can make a start to make a national apology by writing direct to Prince Charles, care of Buckingham Palace, expressing their disgust at the manner in which he and Lady Diana have been treated.

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PLEASE NOTE ADDRESSES

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

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PRINCE GOVERNOR GENERAL?

In devoting much of this issue to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Anzac nations of New Zealand and Australia, we take issue with those who reject the suggestion - which we have made in the past - that Prince Charles should be invited to become the next Governor-General of Australia.

However, there are others who have been influenced by the false propaganda concerning the decision by Sir John Kerr to withdraw the commission of Prime Minister Whitlam in order that the Australian people might resolve the political impasse of 1975.

The argument that the institution of the Crown might be damaged if Prince Charles had to face another 1975 type crisis, is a shallow one. It is not worthy of some of those who make it, indicating that they are motivated by a type of revenge complex and cannot forget that it was the Australian people, not the Crown's representative, who deprived the Whitlam Government of office.

So far from being divisive, a term of Governor-General by Australia's future King would be a major unifying and healing influence in the nation. The warm reaction to the news of the Royal engagement and the tremendous reception for the Prince both in New Zealand and Australia, leave no doubt that this outstanding young man, some of whose education took place in Australia, and whose deep affection for Australia is well-known, would prove the most popular Governor-General in the nation's history.

Aided by his charming young wife, herself no stranger to Australia, Prince Charles would lift the whole tone of the nation's life as it moves towards its second centenary. Australians should seize the opportunity to have their nation a training ground for the future King and Queen of the Crown Commonwealth.

We invite the people of Australia to speak out in their tens of thousands, requesting that the Prince and Princess of Wales come and live amongst them for a period. Our readers might care to give the lead.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM HERITAGE SOCIETY PARTONS
SIR RAPHAEL CILENTO AND LADY PHYLLIS CILENTO



We are delighted to associate ourselves with "Heritage" in issuing a special issue commemorating the Australian visit of Prince Charles, following his announcement that he is marrying such a charming young English lady.

How refreshing in this permissive day and age to have Prince Charles select as his bride, and as our future Queen, a girl untarnished by scandal and gossip, the type of girl who, together with her husband, must prove an inspiration to our young people.

At a time when there is loud shouting about freedom, but much less about personal responsibility and commitment, the Prince of Wales, following in the tradition of his mother, the Queen, and before her the beloved George VI and George V, is setting a living example of dedication and devotion to duty. He is providing real leadership at a time when it is badly needed. We of an older generation have been saddened by much of what we have seen. The shadow of Communist totalitarianism has, as we feared, grown longer. Civilisation is once again in retreat in face of the barbarian assault.

But in Prince Charles and his bride-to-be we see a ray of light for the future. They represent a thousand years of Western, Christian Civilisation. Hopefully the royal romance will prove a harbinger of a better world for our children and grandchildren.

Sir Raphael and I wish Prince Charles and his wife-to-be, Lady Diana, as long and happy a marriage as we have had over the last sixtyone years together.

*Raphael and Phyllis
Cilento*

Special Greetings

Thank you for the opportunity to convey greetings to the Royal couple.

Having had the pleasure, whilst Director of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal in South Australia, of meeting His Royal Highness, I became an enthusiastic admirer.

Being alongside him when he inspected a parade of youth groups, I appreciated his gift and ability to mix happily with everybody.

Recently, in Adelaide, I was chatting with a young lady who was in the same class in school as Lady Diana and was told she was a genuine person and very popular.

There is a tremendous ground-swell of goodwill towards the Prince and his bride to be, and on behalf of many people I know, I extend very best wishes for along and happy life. We in Adelaide hope to see a lot of them.

ERIC ISAACHSEN

Australian Heritage Society (South Australian Branch)



The Country Women's Association of Western Australia (Incorporated) warmly congratulates His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his forthcoming marriage to Lady Diana Spencer.

May the caring and sharing they enjoy in a happy home atmosphere sustain them during the many hours of public duties they undertake in the course of their Royal responsibilities.

IRENE HOOPER
State President



Her Majesty the Queen and members of the Royal Family have always shown a warm interest in The Salvation Army. Australian Salvationists in turn are intensely interested in the forthcoming Royal wedding, and to our fervent good wishes for the future happiness of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer we add an heartfelt "God bless you!"

ARTHUR LINNET
Commissioner, Territorial Commander

from the Queensland Premier

The announcement by Buckingham Palace of the forthcoming marriage of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer was greeted with excitement and joy for the happy couple by the people of Queensland and no doubt the whole of Australia.



We have followed the regal career of Prince Charles from his earliest days. We have seen him grow to maturity bolstered by the strength and security of the Royal Family.

More recently, we were pleased to have him attend school in Australia, and today have been impressed by his achievements in the defence forces of Great Britain.

His fiancée, Lady Diana Spencer, will certainly claim our deepest respect as she takes her place alongside our future King.

We trust it will not be too long after the Royal Wedding before we are privileged to have the happy couple visit us here in Queensland.

On behalf of all Queenslanders, I wish H.R.H. Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer every possible future happiness and prosperity. May good health and good fortune attend them both as they take up their positions of trust and responsibility on behalf of the people of the Realm.

JOH. BJELKE-PETERSEN
Premier, Queensland



The Guide Movement, ten thousand strong in Western Australia, all join humbly and sincerely to convey warm congratulations to His Royal Highness Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer as their wedding day, the happiest day of their lives is at hand.

Mrs. Olga Ramasamy,
State Secretary.



The Air Force Association of Australia is proud to have the opportunity through the Heritage Journal of expressing its felicitations and delight on the occasion of the marriage of H.R.H. Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

It is also a welcome occasion to express our loyalty to H.M. The Queen and the Royal Family and wish them well on this family and national event.

Our members are aware of Prince Charles' ability as a pilot and know that he has a bond with all aviators.

The Air Force Association fervently trusts that full and true happiness will be theirs for many years.

Air Vice Marshal W.E. Townsend, C.B., C.B.E.
Federal President
Air Force Association, Federal Council



The people of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, the doctors and nurses, pilots and engineers, the radio operators and administrative personnel, join me in sending this message of congratulations to His Royal Highness Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

On occasions such as this, we, of the Service, feel we embrace the residents in the remote and sparsely

settled areas of inland Australia who are joined with us through the shortwave radio networks. As President, I am grateful to have been afforded this opportunity to express the pleasure we all feel at the forthcoming marriage and to offer Prince Charles and his bride-to-be good wishes for their future health and happiness.

Every day we come to know better that good health and happiness go hand in hand. We have undertaken the task of promoting the good health of the people who are in the care of the service and we are always interested in their happiness.

That great pleasure and, indeed, happiness, will be brought to many of them just now coming within the range of television reception, is certain. For the first time they will be able to enjoy in their homesteads, in mining camps and outstations of many kinds the splendour of a Royal marriage occasion transmitted from the distant world outside. The less fortunate who live in even more remote locations not yet within the reach of television will doubtless enjoy radio commentaries.

But wherever they are the people of the Royal Flying Doctor Service will be able to enjoy the wonderful sense of occasion that the events in far away London will provide. Again, we join in sending through "Heritage" this message of congratulations and goodwill.

A.S. McLAUGHALAN, President
Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia

LADIES LINE



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.

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ENQUIRIES:

**P.O. BRIGALOW,
QUEENSLAND 4412**



The Prime Minister's Office, Canberra, wishes the Heritage Society success with this special "HERITAGE" feature.

The Crown links us with our history and our origins

The monarchy is interwoven in Australian life in a very real and vital way. The Crown is part of our constitutional processes of Government. Feeling for the Royal Family is deep-seated in the emotions of many Australians, and we all share and enjoy the public occasions which add colour to our contemporary scene. Each of us can look back on events in our own lifetime affecting the Royal Family and they stand out in our memory.

Her Majesty the Queen announced from Buckingham Palace the engagement of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer. The announcement was conveyed to his Excellency the Governor-General and to the Australian Government. On behalf of the Government, and all Australians, I welcome the announcement with great pleasure and extend congratulations and good wishes to Prince Charles and Lady Diana.

I am not able to say that the announcement has caught the Australian people entirely unaware or unprepared. The media has assisted us in, at times, graphic detail. But thus prepared I can say with even greater assurance that we applaud the announcement and look forward with excitement to the pageantry of a Royal wedding.

Australian people hold Prince Charles in special regard. From the completion of his schooling here as a young man, and his subsequent five visits to Australia, we have come to recognise and applaud his sense of humour and his dedication; his outgoing personality and his concern for people. He has spoken many times of his affection for Australia and Australians. We have a great affection for him, in which his wife-to-be will now share.

Prince Charles will be visiting Australia again later this year and he will be given a warm welcome. I do not know when we might have the great pleasure of welcoming Lady Diana to Australia but whenever that is, I am certain that the welcome will be equally warm, equally affectionate.

The Crown gives us a focal point in our development as a nation and links us with our history and our origins. The significance of the monarchy is not diminishing. It is not fading in Australian consciousness.

The Queen and her family are part of a living and relevant institution, which in Australia is very much tied to our own institutions and emotions. We all share with Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip, and the other members of the Royal Family, the joy of this particular occasion and to them also we extend our good wishes.

I shall be conveying our sentiments to Prince Charles and Lady Diana, and to Her Majesty the Queen, on behalf of all Australians.

A PERSONAL MESSAGE TO CHARLES

It was with immense pleasure and satisfaction that the great majority of people in Australia learned of your engagement to Lady Diana Spencer - pleasure that you are about to enter upon that most rewarding of all human partnerships, a happy marriage and satisfaction that you have shown by your example that you have the capacity and dedication to continue, in the course of time, that remarkable record of Her most gracious Majesty our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second, in cementing relations not only between her subjects but between members of the Commonwealth of Nations.

We are quite confident that Lady Diana will meet not only the challenge of marriage but that of a partnership in the demanding role of promoting harmony, tolerance and understanding on a scale which has stamped our monarchical system as the most successful in the world.

You are fortunate Sir in your choice of a bride who is not only physically lovely but appears to be endowed with tolerance, humility and determination. Could there be a more auspicious beginning to a partnership well qualified to supplement and eventually succeed the outstanding one of your well loved mother and father?

We wish you both the happiness which a fulfilled marriage can bring and the satisfaction which emerges from service which you so clearly intend to render to a nation and to a Commonwealth of Nations.

I have the honour to be, Sir Your Royal Highness's most humble and most obedient servant.

V.E. HANCOCK
Air Marshal Sir Valston Hancock
(RAAF retired)



AUSTRALIA'S ROYAL FAMILY

By Ralph Whitlock

Mr. Ralph Whitlock, the distinguished writer of the following article, is one of the senior writers on agricultural, rural and related matters in Great Britain. For many years Farming Editor of *The Field*, he is the author of some seventy books, one of the most recent of which, *ROYAL FARMERS*, was prepared with the express permission of H.M. The Queen, who gave him facilities for visiting the Royal estates and consulting the archives, while H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, contributed a notable Introduction.

AUSTRALIA'S ROYAL FAMILY

By Ralph Whitlock

There seems no likelihood that Queen Elizabeth II will abdicate in favour of her eldest son in the near future. Why should she? She is doing superbly well the job to which she has dedicated her life. To retire now would be a waste of unsurpassed talent and experience. In every sphere of her official duties, from entertaining dignitaries of every race, creed and colour to mingling with the crowds on her popular "walkabouts" she moves with supreme confidence and assurance.

Presidents, dictators and other heads of state come and go, but the Queen remains. Throughout the world she is known not so much as "Queen Elizabeth of the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth" but simply as "The Queen". Mention "The Queen" and no-one has any doubt as to who is meant.

Above politics, she nevertheless has a profound understanding of the art and particularly of politicians. There are few important politicians of any country whom she has not met, and her penetrating intelligence has enabled her to form accurate assessments of their character. That kind of experience, extending now over three decades, has inestimable value. Few other heads of state can ever approach it. And could an elected President, appointed for his services to a political party of whatever complexion, command the same universal respect and acceptance?

The Queen is a true cosmopolitan. When Mrs. Thatcher, for instance, visits Australia or India or Kenya or New Zealand she is a distinguished politician in a foreign country, but when the Queen does so she is a citizen of that country, coming home. As Queen of the British Commonwealth of Nations and of each member of it, she is indeed about the only personified and tangible token we have of that noble but somewhat abstract ideal.

The hereditary principle of monarchy is one which is easy to criticise in theory but one which works admirably in practice. In everyday life a son is often the best person to succeed his father in the management of, for instance, a farm or business, not because of the blood relationship but because he has been reared in the atmosphere of that business since childhood and has instinctively absorbed techniques and attitudes which could take an outsider a lifetime to acquire. Monarchy is the family business of the House of Windsor, and one at which the members work assiduously. It is not an easy career. More than one young person, attracted romantically to a member of the family, has shied away from marriage through dislike of the prospect of a life lived in the glare of ceaseless publicity.



AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE

The Royal Family has been fortunate in its recruits. An outstanding example is, of course, the Queen Mother, who, as Lady Elizabeth Howeslyon, married a diffident young man who never expected or wanted to be king. Tossed by force of circumstances into an unwelcome role, she has filled it so superlatively well that universal respect for her has now grown into love. Prince Philip, too, could hardly have improved on his performance in his difficult position as Prince Consort, especially as he is by nature a forthright man who enjoys making speeches and who has no hesitation about slipping in controversial statements when he thinks they may help. In particular, the Queen and he have made a first-class job of training a new generation of royalty.



LADY DIANA THE BRIDE WE ALL WANTED

Now a new Princess is about to join the ranks. Prince Charles has followed the example of his grandfather, King George VI, by marrying a daughter of the old aristocracy. Indeed, he has done what so many of his future subjects do, fallen in love with the girl next door, for when she was a child Lady Diana's parents were neighbours of the Royal Family at Sandringham. Her father was equerry to King George VI and the present Queen, and her grandmother is an old friend of the Queen Mother. The announcement of his choice has brought great satisfaction, probably more than if he had chosen a foreign princess. "Just the bride we all wanted for Prince Charles," commented one paper, echoing popular opinion.

His choice reflects his upbringing and throws a good deal of light on what the Royal Family are really like. Their background, like that of most of us, is essentially rural. Though the majority of us now live in towns, there are few who cannot claim a grandfather or great-grandfather who as farmer, blacksmith, shepherd or gamekeeper earned his living in the countryside. When therefore the Royal Family, at intervals between rounds of official duties, choose to retreat to their country estates they are doing exactly the same as most of us would do if we had the chance.

The rural heritage that was once of everyone's doorstep is now for many a luxury. Too often it has to be enjoyed at token level, as by cultivating a garden or breeding pigeons or budgerigars or by vacation-time visits to the countryside. Millions of citizens seek an outlet for their instincts by keeping a dog or a cat. They feel they can take a vicarious pleasure in seeing pictures or of hearing about the Queen and her dogs, especially when there is a hint that the latter are not always as well-behaved as they might be. They can appreciate the delight of the Queen when one of her Jersey cows

wins a prize at an agricultural show. They like to see, on television, the Duke of Edinburgh bowling along in his carriage and four. A nation of naturalists is pleased to know about the huts on the Sandringham marshes from which he watches birds. They have a deep admiration for that highly popular grandmother, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother now eighty years old, wading waist-deep in the chilly river Dee to cast for salmon and for the Dowager Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, busily gardening at Barnwell Manor.

FROM OFFICIAL DUTIES TO RETREATS

Official duties demand that the Queen spends much of her time in London, and even when she is on holiday she has several hours of work to attend when she is on holiday she has several hours of work to attend to every morning. Short breaks in the busy routine have understandably to be taken within easy reach of the capital. In Britain the Royal Family has three main country retreats.

Windsor Castle, which is so near to London as to be almost suburban, has outside its back door a group of farms and forest country. Here the Windsor Herd of Jersey cattle, in which the Queen takes a great pride, has its home.

Somewhat farther away from London, though near enough to serve as a week-end retreat, are the 20,000 acre Sandringham estates, in a rural corner of Norfolk. While Sandringham House is available for large-scale and formal occasions (though open to the public at other times), for week-ends taken at short notice the Queen has a more modest haven. A few hundred yards down a gravelly lane and half-hidden by trees Wood Farm, a pleasant red-brick and flint building which was once the home of the local doctor, offers a comfortable refuge from courtiers and cameras. Mrs. Hazel, wife of Jack Hazel, one of the farm tractor-drivers who lives in the cottage next door, pops in and helps with the chores when ne-

cessary. Nearby of course, is the celebrated Royal Stud of thoroughbreds, in which the Queen has an intense personal interest.

Balmoral, in the Scottish Highlands, is a vast area of moorland and mountain, with a little farmland in the valleys. Here the Royal Family normally enjoys a late summer recess, from mid-August to mid-October. The abundant herd of red deer, the moorland grouse, the salmon in the Dee and the unsurpassed opportunities for walking and riding in the lonely, bracing countryside are the chief attractions of Balmoral.

Balmoral was bought by Queen Victoria soon after the construction of railways began to open up the Scottish Highlands. Deeside was about as remote from London then as Australia is now, measured by time. And travel by rail had approximately the same element of novelty as jet travel does at present. So the time may well be ripe for the Royal Family to extend its horizons a little as regards homes.

PRINCE CHARLES AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL?

The Queen carries such a heavy burden of work and has to engage in so much official travelling that a drastic change of programme would be hardly fair. With Prince Charles, however, it is a different matter. The suggestion that he should become Governor-General of Australia would seem to be a feasible and logical idea, advantageous to both the Prince and Australia.

Never has a man had a more thorough and comprehensive training in the duties of a prince. His knowledge of the world not only of politics and statescraft but also of industry, commerce, sport and recreation is unsurpassed. His versatility inspires some awe. Australia would be getting a bargain, and not the least in the person of his new bride, who has the promise of developing a personality as charming and lovable as Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

As for Prince Charles, he is adventurous, adaptable and always willing to break new ground. He already is inclined to regard Australia as another home, remembering with affection his term at Timbertop in 1966 and his expedition to Papua and New Guinea. He was in Australia again in 1970 and now in 1981 and many of his close friends, including Australian-born Lady Tryon, are Australian. From his point of view, the appointment would give him a chance to show his mettle. He has the makings of a splendid king, but while his mother remains at the height of her powers (and long may that continue) his scope in Britain is inevitably limited.

The British Commonwealth is much in the minds of the Queen and her family. In his Introduction to my book *Prince Philip*, recalling that he has three



times accepted the post of President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, writes:-

"Arising from my connection with the R.A.S.E. was my involvement in the foundation of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth, a brainchild of an Australian friend, Mr. Sam Hordern. Still not perhaps as well known as it deserves to be, the conferences which it organises for the member Agricultural Societies of the Commonwealth are, in my opinion, among the most valuable agents for Commonwealth co-operation, and with an even more important potential for the future, as more Agricultural Societies are formed in the so-called "third world" countries and become members and send representatives to the conferences."

THE NOISY SCRUB-BIRD

The Prince's interest is, of course, not confined to agriculture. Nature conservation is always close to his heart. Once when in Western Australia he learned that the Noisy Scrub-bird, a little bird thought to have been extinct for many years, had been found to survive in a small colony on the slopes of Mount Gardner, near Albany. A new town site had been proposed for the locality, but thanks largely to Prince Philip's intervention an alternative site was found and a nature reserve of 13,500 acres for the preservation of the species was established.

The interest of the Royal Family in Australia is by no means of recent origin. It is perhaps not generally known that Australia owes its Merinoes, the foundation stock of the huge Australian sheep industry, to the Queen's ancestor, King George III. It happened in

The experience (of Prince Charles as Governor-General) would be a salutary and wonderful distance shrinker.

this way. Just before and during the Napoleonic Wars the King, contrived to get small numbers of these jealously-guarded sheep out of Spain. Against formidable odds in the shape of indifference, mismanagement and downright hostility he eventually established a viable flock on his Windsor farms. The wool merchants of the day opposed him to such an extent that he was forced to get his fleeces processed and made into cloth at his own expense. However, at last the excellence of the product convinced the doubters, and when in 1804 he held the first public sale of Merinoes from the royal flock the demand was brisk. One batch of these sheep were purchased by Captain John MacArthur and shipped to Botany Bay. It is no exaggeration to claim that the scores of millions of Merinoes and the related Polwarths and Corriedales that today constitute a large slice of Australia's wealth are there through the wisdom, perseverance and even the obstinacy of King George III.

THE PRINCE'S CONTRIBUTION TO AUSTRALIAS' FUTURE

Prince Charles might well make a more direct and equally important contribution to Australia's future. As Governor-General one of his first actions could be to acquire an Australian home. To the objection that a house already goes with the job of Governor-General, it can be pointed out that in Britain the Royal Family has an official residence in Buckingham Palace but that does not prevent them from enjoying their private estates of Sandringham and Balmoral.

STRENGTHENING BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN LINK

The British people would be sorry to see their popular Prince and his Princess leave their shores but would wish them well in their new life and the links between our two countries would be immeasurably strengthened. Instead of the Australian public having to read news about their Prince and Princess in far-off Britain, we in Britain would have to get used to reading of our Prince and Princess in far-off Australia. The experience would be a salutary and wonderful distance-shrinker. Especially if the next heir to the throne happened to be Australian-born.

Wedding Card from Heritage Society

On the back cover of this edition are the greetings and special verse which appear on a high quality, printed card to be sent to Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

The fitting words inside the card are the work of one of our readers,

MRS. P. CAMERON
MT. GAMBIER, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Our thanks go to Mrs. Cameron for constructing such a meaningful message.

A copy of the card will appear in our next edition.

A MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM THE EDITOR

The response to requests for material for this HERITAGE have been overwhelming, to say the least. Had time and space permitted the issue could easily have doubled in size.

To those readers who kindly sent manuscripts, photographs and dozens of newspaper clippings (as well as magazines) I offer a very warm and sincere thank you. Equally I wish to thank those who provided suggestions and wording for the special card.

Your response to this special edition confirms my faith in Australia's deep-seated loyalty to the Crown and their support in our efforts to uphold it.

MURRAY R. JORGENSEN



INSPIRING N.S.W BRANCH ACTIVITIES

An informative newsletter issued quarterly by the President of the N.S.W. Branch of the Australian Heritage Society (Mr. Roy Stuckey O.B.E.) confirms the influence of this Branch in extending the growth of Heritage ideals in that State. The President has addressed numerous Service Clubs and other bodies, and thousands of Flag and Queen brochures have been distributed throughout the State.

Nowdays flying the Flag is an accepted principle by most public and educational bodies, and car stickers featuring the Flag are commonplace. The Rotary service clubs have embraced the theme of National Pride with Flag raising and other ceremonies, in common with Heritage aspirations to extend the interest to our younger generation. N.S.W. Branch have taken the initiative in providing a Flag "stamp" size 1 inch x half inch to be affixed to envelopes or stationery. There have been widespread sales of these stickers which are obtainable in dispensers of 200 at \$3.00 per roll or \$3.40 posted. Their original order of 200 dispensers were sold quickly, and two subsequent orders are selling well in all States. A total of 94,000 stickers were disposed of in less than three months! The Rotary movement were one of the

larger purchasers of these "stamps", and have used other Heritage material to great advantage.

The promotion of school essays is an activity also encouraged by the N.S.W. Branch, Mr. Roy Stuckey has judged two essays on "Preserving Australia's Heritage" one arranged by Mr. A. Pinwill of Gayndah, Queensland and the other through the co-operation of one of the teaching staff of the Sydney Church of England Girls's school. After judging the entries, Mr. Stuckey addressed the scholars of the Sydney school at the general assembly and presented the prizes.

Flag brooches, stick pins, and flags, are all part of the promotion in N.S.W. and members received their greatest success this Anzac Day by selling and distributing material to crowds assembled in Sydney streets to witness the annual veteran's march. The Flag and newly printed Queen brochures were accepted with enthusiasm, and since Anzac Day there has been a follow up of interest with requests for more information concerning the aims and membership of the Heritage Society.

One thing has certainly been proved by our enthusiastic members in N.S.W. that the Australian public only require an example and opportunity to express their appreciation for all things pertaining to our Heritage!

Australia's Funniest Joke - the sequel



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



"Cripes, that was a narrow squeak!" "Yairs - we were lucky to get out of it."

Our thanks to A.P.P. Cleverdon of Victoria for providing a copy of the sequel cartoon.

LETTERS

METRIC CONTROVERSY

Are Americans more heritage - minded?

Dear Sir,

Are our American cousins more conscious of their heritage than we Australians?

I ask the question because American resistance to metric madness has been much stronger than in Australia. A system of measurement evolved over centuries is a major feature of a people's culture and heritage.

True, there has been some belated resistance in Australia to the mindless and soulless bureaucrats who now want to make it illegal to use imperial measurement terms.

But in the U.S.A. there is full-blooded opposition, as anyone watching American T.V. can see for oneself.

The metric propagandists keep on telling us that the "whole world has gone metric". But I learn from the U.S.A. that in its first annual report to Congress recently, the U.S. Metric Board reluctantly had to agree that it may be another ten years, or never, before the metric system becomes predominant in the U.S.A.

A reading of the American press reveals that metric measurements are rarely mentioned. Anyone who has flown in the U.S.A. knows that pilots use the imperial measurement, although it is refreshing to find that many Australian pilots also tend to ignore metrics and announce speeds and heights in the measurements most Australians understand.

There is a strong anti-metric movement in the U.S.A. and only recently I read of a cocktail party of three hundred distinguished Americans at the posh home of artist John Hersey and his photographer wife Diane, to celebrate the non-metric cause. Mrs. Hersey said "Metric is taking something so basic from us, something terribly American. I feel strongly enough about it to allow three hundred people to trample through my apartment".

Film maker Martin Andrews added his voice: "This is not frivolous - they're messing around with the equivalent of our language".

Another speaker made the rather down-to-earth comment, "Housewives won't be able to use their grandmothers' recipes". It seems to me that accurate knowledge of our past is being steadily eroded in the most sneaky manner. Each

generation needs that knowledge if proper national pride is to be maintained. The Americans do appear to have some real national pride. Cannot we Australians do something to build up our national pride?

"FAIR DINKUM", Melbourne

A KANGAROO FOR THE AUSTRALIAN FLAG MAKES READER HOPPING MAD.

Turning up once again like the proverbial bad penny is the spate of Ocker outbursts, triggered by the Australia Day Celebrations (January 26th).

The "true" Australian Ockers make their views known most unpleasantly, accompanied by much seething and spluttering.

Long haried youths, who might well be deemed a shingle short (in more ways than one) are first and foremost in these demonstrations, for, with an evergreen affinity to that which is not, intermingles a smouldering hatred for all things British. They collectively and with as much coherent co-ordination as they are ever likely to achieve, endeavour to put the Kibosh on the British Empire.

Even the Australian Flag does not entirely find favour.

Some little time ago in Tasmania - predictably it was a young Labor Senator, he predictably young - who, agitating for another type of flag, strongly urged that we erase the Union Jack from the top corner and substitute a - Kangaroo!

A Red Forrester, I presume!

I suggest that very Senator goes hopping!

It should never be forgotten that in the days of not long enough ago when Mr. Whitlam was Prime Minister, it was he himself who sincerely beseeched the Queen to specifically proclaim herself Queen of Australia. Her Majesty graciously acquiesced and from that day forward she is additionally and very especially so entitled.

Last years commemorative stamp, issued on April 21st (the Queen's actual birthdate) portrays Her Majesty proudly displaying on her left shoulder the Sovereigns insignia of the Order of Australia.

At risk of clashing with whatever loyalties this loosely aligned bunch of Ockers affect, we, in true blue tradition, continue to pray God Save the Queen.

D.A.AIREY, Tasmania



I SERVE



A PRINCE FIT TO BE A KING

By John Clifford

While it is natural that the popular press should feature the more glamorous aspects of a royal romance which has gripped the imagination of people everywhere, it should also be seen as a unique opportunity to focus attention upon the fundamental features of Monarchy and what it means, at this critical time in the nation's history. It should be seen as a time for a new inspiration for Australians.

Prince Charles is much more than a "nice, friendly bloke", as made clear by the media coverage of his Australian tour; he is a striking manifestation of the principle of hereditary Monarchy. At a time when it is considered fashionable to deride tradition, inheritance and hereditary, it is important to note that very few of the valuable achievements of life are the achievements of a single generation. Prince Charles is the product of a thousand years of history.

The world-wide reaction which greeted Prince Charles' announcement that he was to marry Lady Diana Spencer, the warm reception he received during his tour of New Zealand and Australia and the planning by tens of thousands, including Americans, to be in Great Britain for the royal wedding, once again provides confirmation of the age-old truth that man instinctively hungers for kingship. And Prince Charles has already demonstrated that he is fit to be a King.

Even the media's treatment of the royal romance as if it were some super-Hollywood affair, has been a catering for a deep and widespread emotion which is a reality of life. Much as the materialists and egalitarians may resent it, there is something in human nature which is gratified by liking people of exalted rank. Royalty in particular has a type of metaphysical attraction. Intelligent people are naturally curious, and the never-ending interest in stories about royalty reflect a fascination with a family which lives like their own and yet so completely different. Enough is known to make people feel that the Queen and her family have problems similar to their own.

The tragedy of Princess Margaret's life is a reminder that members of the royal family are also human beings, even if expected to be different. People can feel sorrow and sympathy for the Queen, many having experienced similar problems in their own families.

A PRICELESS HERITAGE

"Without vision a people perish." A social ideal is necessary to give a nation both order and cohesion. Australians have inherited a priceless ideal of the Queen (or King)-in-Parliament. The fulfilment of this ideal requires loyalty to a person, to a sovereign, not to a set of rules. The Christian belief that God manifest himself as man in Christ, gave a new and explosive significance to man's innate feeling to worship to accept a reality greater than himself. Men are not as readily moved to achievement by belief in intangible values, as they are by the lives of flesh and blood human beings whose lives reflect these values. The personalisation of God in Christ completely changed the course of history.



In one of these shallow arguments advanced against Prince Charles becoming the next Governor-General of Australia, it is claimed that the appointment of the Prince to represent his mother, the Queen, would be a sign of national immaturity. National immaturity is in fact demonstrated by those who seek to disown their origins. Manhood is not demonstrated by denying motherhood.

There is also the silly argument that Prince Charles represents a "foreign" Monarchy. The tremendous Australian welcome to Prince Charles with large numbers of non-British migrant groups participating, has been a fitting answer. But it needs to be stressed that while it is true that the Monarchy is British, Australia is basically a British nation, not merely because the majority of people are of British origin, but because the nation's institutions and traditions are British.

A people lives not merely in time, but much more important, also in time. When the First Fleet arrived in 1778, it did not find British institutions and traditions lying on the beach at Botany Bay. However, these traditions and institutions are but a special manifestation of Western Christian European history, which makes it relatively easy for non-British migrants to adapt to the Australian scene, making their own distinctive contribution to it. Many non-British migrants are much stronger supporters of the principle of hereditary Monarchy than, regrettably, are some Australians.

Christ's concept of leadership was expressed in His advice that he would be the greatest must be the servant of all. The British Monarchy is rooted in that Christian concept of leadership and Prince Charles is a living manifestation of it. Above the sordid squabble of party political power struggles, the Monarchy represents justice and personal freedom for all people, not just one section. The right of individuals to directly petition the Monarchy, represents a reality which is not sufficiently well understood.

The Western ideal of personal freedom is rooted in the Christian concept as is put clearly in the words "In Whose Service is Perfect Freedom". This type of freedom demands a high degree of personal responsibility. Not even the most outspoken critics of Monarchy could deny that Prince Charles sets an extremely high standard of personal responsibility. He certainly works far in excess of the 35 hour week.

MONARCHY AND DEMOCRACY

Contrary to popular belief, Republicans are not basically anti-Monarchy. It is in the nature of reality that a people require some type of focal point in a nation's life. There must be some type of Head of State. Where a President is appointed by the Government of the day, he is seen by many as little more than a creature of that Government. When the American colonists revolted against the British Monarchy, their leaders being men of understanding of history, sought to replace hereditary Monarchy with a type of elected Monarchy, the President. With the exception of the first President Washington, a royalist at heart, who owed much more to the distinguished service he had given the young nation than to the election process, no American President has been able to create a national focal point like an hereditary Monarch.

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An elected President is a party man, has come to office through a type of civil war and can never represent the history of a people. This requires a specialised training from birth, training which is only possible for an hereditary Monarch. An effective Monarchy requires that one be born to be a King or Queen not dependent upon any party favours, nor having to meet any political debts. Anyone who has studied the vulgarity and blatant bribery associated with an American presidential campaign, and compared this with the deep historic symbolism, predominantly Christian, of the British Coronation Service, knows how defective is the principle of an elected Monarch for a limited period.

Loose talk about the hereditary Monarchy being "undemocratic" merely masks the reality that there is no "democratic right" of one generation to squander the inheritance of the next. The hereditary Monarchy is in essence a "vote" for a people's ancestors and a heritage developed over centuries. The totalitarian idea that once a Government obtains office, irrespective of what tricks it uses to do so and how small its majority, it is then free to do as it likes until the next election, is completely alien to the British tradition.

A RESTRAINT ON POWER

Genuine democracy requires a restraint on the appetites of Governments which, as Lord Bryce, the famous historian said, all tend to want to increase their own power. The Monarchy today does not wield direct power, but it does help to ensure how power is used. It ensures that all power is not monopolised. And the Monarch is educated to create an image of the ideal national character. The Crown may well be described as the custodian of the soul of the nation. Prince Charles has demonstrated that he understands all this. The preservation and strengthening of the Monarchy is a major essential for safeguarding the rights of the individual. Prince Charles has been trained to accept the duty of serving all the people and he has already demonstrated in his short career that he can do this with good humour and patience. While he must be careful not to appear to be involved in politics, he can, and does, express views which must be considered by the politicians, even if only because the Prince is far more likely to influence their electors than they can.

Prince Charles offers the opportunity for people to express strongly their preference for an hereditary sovereign rather than an elected President, to show that they want stability rooted in tradition instead of revolution.

MARX VERSUS MONARCHY

It was the well-known Marxist, Dr. Harold Laski, who commented that the Monarchy was the biggest obstacle to the establishment of a Marxist state in Great Britain. And yet Marxism and Monarchy have one major common interest, that of the vital importance of history. But it is also the interpretation of history which creates a fundamental cleavage. Since an early age, Prince Charles has shown a keen interest in history, it being perhaps his favourite subject throughout his academic career. He has been bold enough on occasions to express a view of history contrary to the generally-held view, as witness his opinion that his forbear, King George IV often blamed for the loss of the American colonies, may have been misjudged.

No matured observer of world affairs disputes that the movement called Marxism presents the major challenge to Western Civilisation everywhere. It is not only the materialism and humanism of Marxism which threatens a Civilisation which grew under the influence of a religion, Christianity; Marxism claims to reflect "the will of history", a mechanical history which automatically moves mankind towards a type of pre-destined end through a series of violent crises. In Witness, which provides a penetrating insight into the Communist mind, Whittaker Chambers, the top Soviet agent who repented and became known for his exposure of the senior American State Department official, and first acting-secretary of the United Nations, Alger Hiss, Chambers said that he had never met any Marxists who had been recruited through studying Marx's economic theories; they had been convinced that continuing crises in the "capitalist" world were manifestations of the iron laws of history as revealed by Marx.

No serious person denies that there is a crisis of Civilisation. Unless that crisis is resolved constructively, then Western Civilisation was to follow the Roman and Greek Civilisations into complete disintegration. What can at this time be brought to bear against the slide towards the abyss, with the Marxists and an assortment of strange fellow-travellers, including professing Christians who claim that it is "God's will", paralysing individual will and initiative? Certainly not by counting the heads of those who have little or no understanding of that history, which until this century of revolution held such rich promise. The appeal to "democracy" to stem the tide is both foolish and meaningless, because today large numbers, hypnotised by "equality", which denies the unique nature of every individual, believe that the act of voting IS democracy. People in the

A PRINCE FIT TO BE A KING



LADY DIANA SPENCER
"Pretty Special" to Prince Charles

Soviet Union also vote, but it merely endorses the supremacy of the State over the individual. Voting in the Western world is increasingly doing the same.

Democracy exists when the will of individual members of a society prevails inside the framework of the traditional laws of a people. It obviously is not prevailing today. If the act of voting is to be responsible and meaningful, it is essential that the elector has some understanding of his heritage, a major feature of this being the principle of an hereditary Christian Monarch.

The challenge of Marxism, with its false historical claims, can best be met by a regeneration of respect for and understanding of Christian Monarchy as the living representative of real history. This is no vague romanticism. History has its romantic aspects, but it also has valuable lessons for those who will learn them.

A TIME FOR REGENERATION

Through his training and education, Prince Charles has been equipped to be a truly modern King. He has set an example by accepting as his duty, as his contribution to a living heritage, the type of self-discipline which few would care to emulate. His education has brought him from a highly sensitive boyhood to where as a young man he can fly his own plane, is a confident parachutist, has taken part in underwater exercises where others have lost their lives, excels at polo playing and enjoys the thrills and risks of steeplechasing. He became an excellent naval officer. His experiences at Geelong Grammar School's Timbertop were, according to the Prince himself, a most valuable contribution to his unique education. He has made it clear that he has an understanding of some of the great problems of the day.

Prince Charles has had what was once known as a liberal education, not that type of specialised training which today produces what has been described as technological barbarians. He is the genuine "all-rounder", the highly equipped representative of an institution which, unlike a written constitution, can continue to grow and adjust. He has demonstrated that he is genuinely interested in people and their problems. This special fondness for children is an indelible indication of his character.

Even Prince Charles' approach to marriage was considered and responsible. He once said that he thought that 30 years of age was the right time for marriage, perhaps feeling that he should obtain as wide an experience as possible before marrying and accepting family responsibilities. His approach to the Queen Mother before proposing to Lady Diana was not only a manifestation of the deep affection which it is known he has for his grandmother but an acceptance of the truth that wisdom does grow with age and experience. The endorsement of Lady Diana by the Queen Mother speaks for itself, and Prince Charles himself has said it all when he described the future Queen as "pretty special."

There has never been a more testing time in the history of Australia and Australians should not only welcome the wedding of two "pretty special" people, but see it as a signpost, beckoning them to dedicate themselves, as Prince Charles has, to work for the extension of a thousand years of history into a society where every individual knows genuine freedom. This will require a process of re-generation, a turning away from all that is alien, to relearn the meaning of a priceless heritage. Well may Australians say at this inspiring time, "God bless Prince Charles and his Princess, our next King and Queen."



The Royal Family at Balmoral August 1951

Our last edition carried this photograph without any appropriate details. Our call for assistance was answered by many readers who supplied the correct place and time the royal family was photographed.

ROYAL NOTES

Dismissal of P.M.

In his foreword to his "Quade Memorial Lecture", former Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck comments that the dismissal of Prime Minister Whitlam by Sir John Kerr in 1975 tended to direct attention away from the many functions of the officer of Governor-General. "There is a difference between an extreme situation and a customary action" he wrote.

Dedicated Service

The following question was asked by Ita Buttrose when doing an interview with Sir Roden Cutler.

"How do you see the role of Governor now? Does it still have a place?"

"Yes, but I say it from the basis that I think it's the best system you can have in Australia at the present time. The one least subject to political difficulties and changes. You get the most dedicated service, in effect, for no cost, in a monarchical system, and while we retain the monarchical system, I think the role of Governor remains to act as an unbiased political go-between, dealing with Parliament - and of course the Governor is a part of Parliament, part of the constitutional framework of it and the people".

The Australian Woman's Weekly, Dec.17, 1980

Volunteer service praised

One of Prince Charles' major tasks during his recent tour, was to open in Geelong, Victoria, the Jubilee Convention of Apex, the service club founded in Geelong in 1931. The Prince opened the convention on Sunday, April 12th, before 2500 Apexians from throughout Australia and overseas at the Corie Trotting complex.

Wearing his old-school (Geelong Grammar) tie, Prince Charles used the opportunity to stress a favourite theme of his: do not rely upon governments to do everything.

In his speech, Prince Charles remarked how small beginnings could grow into big movements: "I am sure the Apex founders are staggered at what they created."

He praised Apexians for their willingness to serve the community.

"It must be very difficult nowadays to find people willing to give up their time - we all know what a rat-race life is today" he said.

"Some people are prepared to get off their backsides, to put it bluntly, and do something to change the world. I am full of admiration for the fact that you people do things on a voluntary basis."

While in Geelong Prince Charles also attended on the Sunday, a Good Friday devotion service at Christ Church, Moorabal Street, where a non-denominational service was conducted. Prince Charles read the lesson from the Epistle to the Colossians, Chapter One, Verses 15 to 25.



The Prince in his study at Timbertop, surrounded by History books, July 1966.

By MICHAEL D.deB. COLLINS PERSSE,
Head of the History Department and Keeper of the Archives,
Geelong Church of England Grammar School

PRINCE CHARLES AT TIMBERTOP

A personal account of the Prince's life at one of Australia's best known schools

The education of a Crown Prince is always distinctive, and that of Prince Charles has set several precedents. He is the first Prince of Wales to have gone to school in a comparatively normal way; the first to have been educated partly in Australia; and the first to have taken – and with honours – a full degree-course at a university.

By 1965 he had had several years at boarding-school, first at Cheam the oldest preparatory school in the United Kingdom, then at Gordonstoun, one of the youngest of the public schools. Both periods, after tentative starts, had been successful, and in 1967, as things turned out, he was to become Guardian, or head boy, of Gordonstoun – no mean achievement. But as he approached his seventeenth birthday, and it became increasingly apparent that the Prince had both the desire and the capacity for university studies, a feeling grew that in the meantime there was needed something more, or something other, than a conventional programme of Advanced-level studies in Britain, necessary though such a programme

might be in a democratic age to a prince who was receiving, so to speak, a double education: education for his own special destiny; necessary not least because his entry to a university had to be won strictly on merit.

SIR ROBERT MENZIES CONSULTED

Thus was born, in 1965, the scheme which resulted in his spending most of the next year in Australia. The idea was his parents', whether or not it originated with them (as I think it did), and it was the Queen's consulting of her Australian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, which led to an approach by him, on behalf of Her Majesty and Prince Philip, to the Head

Master of Geelong Church of England Grammar School in Victoria, Mr. Thomas Garnett, and to the arrangements which resulted in the announcement, in October 1965, that the Prince of Wales would spend the first term of 1966 at that school, being based at Timbertop, its branch in the foothills of the Australian Alps, near Mansfield, some 150 miles north-east of Melbourne. He was to go to Geelong Grammar School on exchange with a Geelong boy at Gordonstoun. What was not announced then, but did eventuate, was a second term in Australia, contingent upon the success of the first and the Prince himself wanting it.

By happy chance Mr. Garnett, an Englishman who had been Master, or head, of Marlborough Coll-

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age from 1952–61, was in Britain in the northern autumn of 1965, on leave from Geelong, and he was invited to stay with the Royal Family at Balmoral; and I, who had been asked by Mr. Garnett to tutor Prince Charles in History, his principal school subject, happened also to be on holiday in Britain shortly before he was due to go to Australia, and was invited to stay with the Royal Family at Sandringham as well as to discuss his academic programme with those who had been teaching him at Gordonstoun (a school I already knew). And so Prince Charles left home for Australia late in January knowing already two of the people with whom

Squadron Leader David Checketts, Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh and subsequently Sir David and Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales when a separate secretariat became necessary. The Queen took a farm near Melbourne, at Coldstream, where the Checketts family lived and which became an Australian base for the Prince during the next six months — a place to which he could go occasionally and be at home with a family he knew well. David Checketts visited Timbertop and the main school at Corio, near Geelong, from time to time and kept well in touch with the developments while remaining sensibly and discreetly in the back-

A BACKGROUND TO TIMBERTOP

Timbertop had opened in 1953 as the Fourth-Form branch of Geelong Grammar School, itself founded in 1855: a place to which all boys went for a year between the ages of about fourteen and fifteen to pursue a full academic course and, out of school, instead of conventional school games, activities — such as bushwalking, cross-country running, fishing, painting, bird-watching, skiing, environmental and local-history projects, canoeing, and so forth — appropriate to their age and needs and to the semi-alpine setting. Its foundation was a result of the visionary genius of Sir James Darling, Head Master of Geelong from 1930–61, who had for some time been conscious of a dissociation between man and his natural habitat, with many debilitating effects. Timbertop — so called from the mountain on whose side the chalet-style buildings and chapel nestle — was to be a community of some hundred souls who would live simply and, as far as possible, self-supportingly; who would be presented, at roughly the onset of puberty, with a series of challenges designed to activate, or keep alive, their sense of wonder and love of adventure; and who, it was hoped, would find the year there an experience of permanent enrichment to their lives. The years since 1953 have abundantly proved the wisdom of the concept, and, though in 1981 Timbertop is in some ways a changed place (with nearly 200 pupils, of both sexes, at Third-Form level), it still provides a unique and memorable year for Geelong Grammarians, and for many it is a spiritual experience of considerable magnitude.

In January 1966 Prince Charles was just seventeen — nearly three years older than the other boys

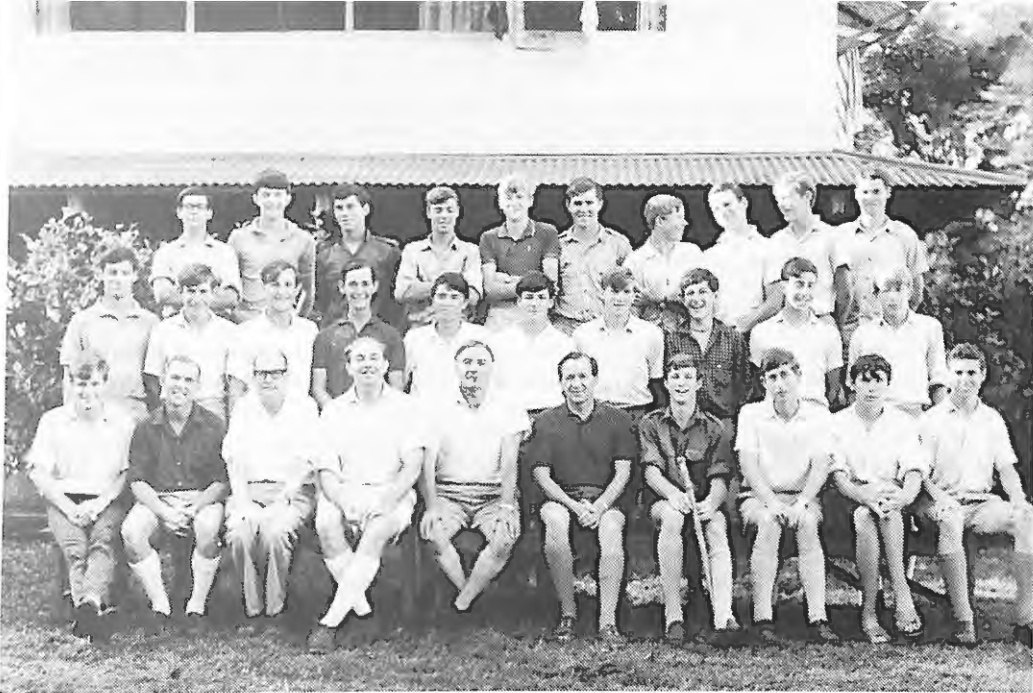


On his first arrival at the main School, at Corio, Prince Charles meets three of the staff with a century and a quarter of service to the School between them: Mr. Stan Riddle (Chef), Mr. Tom Judd, B.E.M. (Porter), and Mr. Frank Meyrick (Driver).

he would be dealing — a factor that perhaps made a little easier for him what was inevitably rather a leap into the dark for a sensitive, highly intelligent, fairly shy boy of just seventeen, venturing for the first time far beyond the shelter of family, native country, and familiar associations.

He was not alone in his journey to Australia, being accompanied by

ground. One man had to be with, or near, the Prince continually, for reasons of security: Detective Inspector Derek Sharp, English by birth and an officer of the Commonwealth Police in Australia — an ideal choice, for by his cheerful, friendly tact Derek Sharp endeared himself to all at Timbertop and Corio while doing his duty with unobtrusive skill.



At the Martyrs' Memorial School, Popondetta, in the Geelong party: front row (left to right) — Michael Forword, Detective Inspector Derek Sharp, The Reverend Ivan Turkington (Chaplain of Timbertop), Mr. Michael Collins Perse, Mr. Thomas Garnett (Head Master), Squadron Leader (now Sir David) Checketts, David Hay, Prince Charles, Ian Gowrie-Smith, David Oman.

there. His programme of studies differed in all ways from theirs, being that of a Sixth Former who happened also to be Prince of Wales. Why, then, was he at Timbertop rather than at Corio, the main school, nearly 200 miles away on the outskirts of Geelong, along with the other Sixth Formers? It was the school's, and specifically Mr. Garnett's, decision to base him there, partly because it was easier at Timbertop than at Corio to secure him privacy from prying eyes (the press were allowed in briefly on his first and last days there and once in the middle, and played fair), and partly as it emerged, because there were ways in which, while being a boy at School and pursuing his own studies, the Prince could assist the work and activities of others. It proved an ideal base from which he fairly frequently visited Corio, sometimes for nearly a week, for tutoring and other purposes.

He lived, when at Timbertop, in the Single Masters' Quarters, with Inspector Sharp next door, and for the first two months of his stay had, in succession, two companions,

boys who had left the main school in December 1965 and who helped induct him into Australian life in general and Timbertop life in particular: Stuart McGregor, who had been a house captain at Corio, and then John Burnell, who had been senior prefect. Gradually the pattern of Prince Charles's new life emerged, and in many ways he was living a normal Timbertop life — called Charles by everyone, going on cross-country runs and weekend hikes, helping with all the jobs (some mucky, such as cleaning the fly-traps; some exhausting, like chopping the wood to stoke the boilers), and getting to know his many companions, who proved admirably ready from the start to treat him straightforwardly as a human being, with no barriers resulting from and no advantage taken of his princely status. The rapport achieved with others was of enormous importance, and perhaps the main reason for the great success of Prince Charles's time at Timbertop. Everybody, from the Master, Michael Hanley's initial welcome on, made him feel thoroughly at home: and every-

body sooner or later discovered that in the Prince of Wales they had in their midst not only an inevitable celebrity but a human being of extraordinary warmth and worth.

THE PRINCE TAKES CLASS

He gladly accepted the Chaplain, Ivan Turkington's, invitation to be head server in the Chapel, a spectacular wooden building with steeply sloping roof, to shed snow easily, and a great east wall of glass affording to those within a superb vision of the valley and hills beyond. He came to exercise care, in the manner of a tutor, over some of the units, the groups of fourteen or so in which boys lived. He even took some classes. In these and other ways he played the part of what is now called an Assistant at Timbertop — indeed, in retrospect he can be said to have pioneered that role — while remaining a schoolboy, living a Timbertop boy's life to the full.

All the while his academic work had to proceed, and for the first time he was treated like a university undergraduate, being set fairly large assignments and sending a

PRINCE CHARLES AT TIMBERTOP

weekly batch of essays and other exercises to his tutors at Corio, whom he would meet for tutorial sessions whenever he could. History loomed large in his A- (or Advanced-) level course, with French his second subject and English the third: for these last two the heads of the respective departments, Mr. John Glover and Mr. Peter Westcott, tutored him. History he was to offer also at S- (or Scholarship-) level, and the course we followed was sixteenth- and seventeenth-century history, both English and European. From the first time I knew that I had a pupil of outstanding ability, with a deep feeling for the past and certain perceptions that were the result of his heredity and upbringing. He showed a sensitive understanding of, and sympathy for, past sovereigns — William the Silent, Philip II, Elizabeth I, Charles I, Louis XIV — and at the same time an essential fairness and good sense in assessing their problems, failures, and achievements. His approach to history was at once romantic and commonsensical, so that he got the mundane details of time and place absolutely right but also understood their significance — the *genius loci*, the intimations given by things temporal of the perennial and the eternal. He showed, too, a keen sense of the absurd, an enjoyment of the oddities of human nature. I was impressed not least by his ability to get things done. Timbertop life made big demands on his time, and some of his favourite recreations could be practised nearby — riding, for instance, and fishing for trout in local rivers — but he worked long hours, often far into the night, and got his essays written. Some of these were philosophical in character, rather than historical, and it was a time, too, when he could begin to read outside his school course — biographies, for instance,

of some of his nineteenth- and twentieth-century forebears — and could look at Britain with a perspective given by distance. Though the A-level course is highly specialised, he achieved an impressive breadth as well as depth in his reading, and our discussions ranged very wide — frequently involving Australia, as was appropriate. The amount of his reading came home to me, quite literally, when on leaving Geelong he returned to me some fifty or sixty books in a great box. I should add that his humour was seldom far from the surface of

he left school late in July. It was a splendid achievement — a wide-ranging, thought-provoking paper which took an hour to read, and which he illustrated with succinct plans of Marston Moor and Naseby sketched out on a blackboard. It prompted lively questions and discussion, and I remember a play of words between us in which, when I maintained that the King's wearing of two shirts to his execution showed his sense of the "clean difference" between Sovereign and subject, Prince Charles said that he was perhaps



Over the camp-fire, on a hire from Timbertop, with Tony Legoe (left) and Charles Armytage (centre).

what he wrote or said — a Chaucerian sort of humour proceeding from keen observation of human foibles, neat summaries thereof, and a deep well of joy and love. To work with him was not only intellectually satisfying: it was also very great fun.

A KEEN HISTORIAN

His work on Charles I was so good that I encouraged him to read a paper on the King to the Historical Society at the main school — which he did on the night before

simply cold. (The two interpretations fuse, of course, for the King did not want to be thought afraid if he shivered in the wintry air.)

A year later Prince Charles passed his A-level papers well, and achieved one of the rare Distinctions at Scholarship-level for his work on seventeenth-century English history. At Cambridge he read Archaeology, Anthropology, and History, and became the first Prince of Wales to graduate Bachelor and then Master of Arts. He

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took second-class honours and, as Lord Butler, Master of his college, Trinity, observed, might well have taken a first but for the pressure of other duties. He spent one whole term of his three years at Cambridge away in Wales, learning Welsh at Aberystwyth, and was already fulfilling engagements of a public and official kind even while continuing to work hard at his studies.

"THE SINGING WAS ALMOST DEAFENING"

But that is to look ahead. At Easter in 1966 Prince Charles spent several days with his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, in and around Canberra after her visit to the Adelaide Festival of Arts. He was able to tell her then of his desire to stay on at Timbertop. In the May holidays, before visiting several places in eastern Australia, including sheep- and cattle-stations, he went to Papua New Guinea as a member of the fifth of seven parties which I took from Geelong Grammar School in the 1960s to visit the Anglican Church in that emerging nation, his second visit to which—nearly ten years later—was made, at his own request, to represent the Queen at the Independence ceremonies. A party of thirty-one, including Mr. Garnett, Mr. Turkington, Squadron Leader Checketts, Inspector Sharp, and senior boys from Corio, we stayed as usual at Dogura, where the Anglican Mission had been based since its first arrival in Papua in 1891, and at the Martyrs' Memorial School, near Popondetta, the first independent secondary boys' school in the country, where each of the Geelong boys stayed with a companion from Martyrs'—Lucas Bejigi was Prince Charles's—in a garden-house. Our visits to these places and to tribal villages made a deep impression on Prince Charles, as on others, and so did the

quality of Papuan worship ("fresh and sincere," as he wrote in our record of the visit; "everyone was so eager to take part in the services, and the singing was almost deafening; one felt that it might almost be the original Church") and the superb display of traditional dancing given by the Orokaivans at Agenehambo (where the Prince was received with a symbolic smashing of betel-nuts and gourds, appropriate to a Chief-to-be, and presented with an Otohu of tapa-cloth, boars' tusks, and dogs' teeth to signify his acceptance by the Papuans as their future King). It is not hard to see in this visit something of the genesis of Prince Charles's keen interest in anthropology, and also of the facility with which, despite a natural shyness, he deals with large assemblages of people. All the crowds we met—including those that had gathered at airports along the way—were friendly ones which left no doubt of their welcome and goodwill.

A SAD FAREWELL

Six months passed all too quickly, and the time came when he had to leave, first Timbertop, then Corio, to join Prince Philip and Princess Anne at the Commonwealth Games in Jamaica on his way home. He was given a great send-off at both places. We knew that he must go on to his destiny as a representative person, with all the pressures that that implies, but we have not forgotten the school-boy that he was. He, too, has shown over the years continual remembrance of friends made at that time—inviting several, for instance, to his Investiture at Caernarvon in 1969. As a schoolwe had the honour of being asked to play a part in his education, and I know that I speak for all in saying that to do so was nothing but a joy. might add that, though this Australian

venture in 1966 was motivated solely by concern for Prince Charles himself and his own best interests, the resulting affection and understanding between him and Australians at large is a bond much appreciated by many—probably the great majority—of my fellow countrymen. The thoughts of many Australians, and especially his old friends from schooldays, are with him and Lady Diana as they prepare for marriage on what chances to be the fifteenth anniversary of his leaving Geelong Grammar School on 29 July 1966; and will remain with them through what we hope will be long years of happiness and fulfilment together. **God bless the Prince of Wales, and God bless his bride-to-be.**

We are indebted to the author for supplying the photographs accompanying his article.

HERITAGE

The quarterly journal of The Australian Heritage Society
BOX 16, INGLEWOOD, WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6052

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"FLASHBACK"

The editor invites readers to contribute to this section with written accounts of Australia's early days. Whether 5 years or 50 years, all of the past is our history. So why not share your reminiscences with other readers?

In those days, I remember . . .

PLANES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE?

Recently I noticed a paragraph in a recent Readers Digest which related how two boys, fossicking in an attic found an old book titled "Round the World in Eighty Days", by Jules Verne. Commented one, "Gosh, the beggar must have walked!" That made me wonder just how much, or little, the modern generation realises of conditions that existed at the beginning of the century.

Almost no motor cars, no aeroplanes, no electric light. When I was quite young, if a motor was heard - perhaps once a year or so, - everyone rushed to the nearest door or window to see the strange monster. The car of those days in its design, remember the four wheeled cab - or growler - from which it had developed. Very square, very black and huge enough for a man to sit in comfort without removing his top hat. The gear-lever and hand-brake were reminiscent of the railway engine; two long, strong, usually brass levers, rising from the foot-board outside the drivers door. The normal method of transport was a horse, for whose use quite a number of different vehicles had been developed. There was a two-horse bus which passed my home every hour, running from the Crystal Palace to the Rose and Crown, a distance of about two and a half miles. It had outward-sloping sides, a rear door, and a couple of "garden seats" bolted to the roof, while the driver sat on the front edge of the roof with a small footboard for his feet.

The largest vehicles were the brewers waggons which were usually drawn by two ponderous horses - usually Clydesdales - to deliver casks of beer to the various hotels. As the district was on the top of a ridge with steep hills leading off in all directions, the horses occasionally found it impossible to draw their heavy loads up the hills, in which case the driver would look for the nearest house with a telephone and ring up the "Little Giant". This was a traction engine, always in steam and with a driver on duty, which lived in a tin shed close to the Crystal Palace. When a call for help was received it would go to where it was needed, back down in front of the horses and hook a short chain into a special loop on the end of the shaft. Then it would tow the waggon to the top of the hill, with the horses sauntering along at ease.

The coal carts were somewhat lighter, with either one or two horses, rounded in front, with sides made of bent iron rods, rising from about two feet at the rear to about three feet in front. The coal came in hundred weight and half-hundredweight bags and the two man crews were experts at handling them. A house would generally have a chute reaching to the coal cellar from outside, closed by an iron plate about one foot in diameter. One of the crew would stay on the waggon, bringing the sacks to the tail of the waggon, whilst the other, wearing a skull cap with a back peak reaching down to his waist, would take

each sack on his back, carry it to the shute and bending down, send its contents over his head down the shute.

"STRAIGHT FROM THE COO"

Another specialised vehicle was the milkman's cart, a crank-axled cart with a rear step just clear of the ground. The lower sides and front were solid, the upper parts horizontal slats on which hung customer's oval galvanised cans, varying in size from a pint to a gallon and each with the owner's name engraved on a brass disc. For those who had no can the milkman trotted to the door with a bucket of milk and filled a jug left out for him. The milkman came twice a day, early morning and about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. There was no bottled milk in those days, but was delivered "straight - and often warm - from the coo".

AEROPLANES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Aeroplanes were just beginning to make their appearance. I remember being taken, probably about 1908 to the Crystal Palace to see Graham White give a demonstration of flying. His plane, just a skeleton of sticks covered with canvas and braced with wire, had a span of perhaps thirty feet. The pilot sat behind the single engine. He gave a couple of short flights, doing a few circles and figure of eights at a height of perhaps a hundred feet and a speed of maybe thirty miles an hour. Indeed, at the time there was a good deal of discussion as to whether man would ever succeed in attaining the seemingly incredible speed of a mile a minute. The popular aerial sport for those who could afford it, was ballooning. Almost every weekend, if the weather was suitable, there would be a number of ascents from the Crystal Palace grounds. The balloons were large silk globes contained in a stout rope net and filled with coalgas. The object was usually to see who could obtain the greatest distance. We would occasionally hear of them reaching France or Germany, or even as far as Austria. The main art of the exercise was in judging the most favourable altitude, and maintaining that altitude by emptying sand bags, or by valving gas.

STREET LAMPS

The streets in those days were lit by incandescent gas lamps. Each evening the lamplighter would go round with a long pole, with a shielded light at the end and light each lamp individually, going round again to extinguish them soon after dawn. There was a street lit by carbon arc lamps - experimental I believe - which kept up a continuous buzz which was audible at a distance of about thirty yards.

R.R. DUNLOP, Donnybrook, Queensland

HERITAGE

The quarterly of the Australian Heritage Society



"HERITAGE" is the quarterly journal of The Heritage Society and this is now the mouthpiece through which the Society's activities are initiated. Subscriptions to "Heritage" are unprecedented in the history of its parent body, The Australian League of Rights. Famous Australians, including Sir Robert Menzies have contributed much to this journal making it one of the most controversial publications on the subject of preserving our heritage.

Subscription \$6 per year or a gift subscription plus your own subscription for a total of \$10.

Membership to the Society is open to all Australians at \$10 per annum. This entitles members to all Society publications, and the quarterly journal.

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.

Address written contributions to:

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

U.K.



Diary

by ALAN HOWE

ST. PAUL'S LONDON



Quite a few of us were a little surprised when H.M. The Queen announced to the world that her son, The Prince of Wales, was to be married to the Lady Diana Spencer at London's St. Paul's Cathedral.

In fact a precedent was set, in the 15th century, when Arthur, Prince of Wales, was married to Princess Catherine of Aragon in the earlier Medieval Church of St. Paul which stood on the site before its destruction during the Great Fire of London.

For thirteen and a half centuries a cathedral has stood on Ludgate Hill dedicated to St. Paul and Wren's Cathedral is in fact the fifth. The history of St. Paul's begins with the consecration of Mellitus as Bishop of the East Saxons by St. Augustine of Canterbury in 604 AD. The first wooden Cathedral was destroyed by fire - as were the following four - it was rebuilt in 675 - 685 to be destroyed by the Vikings in the 9th century and again rebuilt in 962. The Saxon Church was burned down in 1087 and rebuilding began with the support of William Rufus, son of William the Conqueror, who had just succeeded as King. Maurice, a Norman, had been appointed Bishop of London and seized the opportunity to build a Cathedral on a vaster scale than anything in London. The Cathedral, known as "Old St. Paul's" was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666.

Work on the choir was delayed by a fire in 1136 and it was not in use until 1148. The upper stages of the nave and the west end were completed by the end of the twelfth century. About 1220 the great spire was begun. The Cathedral was finished and dedicated in 1240.

The length of the building grew to 596 feet, the largest Church in England and surpassed only by those at Seville and Milan. The spire, 489 feet was

the tallest ever built and one hundred and thirty two years after its completion in 1315 was struck by lightning and not repaired till 1462.

In 1377 Bishop Courtenay of London summoned John Wyclif, the great writer and reformer on a charge of heresy. During the early 15th century, St. Paul's was the setting for many trials for heresy and witchcraft. The unhappy souls found guilty passed to nearby Smithfield to die by burning at the stake.

Six months after Arthur married Catherine, Arthur died and seven years later at Greenwich she married King Henry VIII who often attended St. Paul's.

The reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, at the time of the Reformation saw the Churches stripped of their wealth and treasures and the Services reduced to great simplicity.

On St. Barnabas's Day 1549 the high altar was pulled down, the reredos was hacked to ruin and many tombs damaged. Some former glory returned under Mary I but Elizabeth I had many restored pieces removed quietly at night.

After the Reformation Londoners conducted their business there which grew to scandalous lengths. The chatter of people, horses heing led

through the building, a place for rogues and beggars, forced the Services to be held in the choir.

On the afternoon of 4th June 1561 the spire was again struck and the decay of Old St. Paul's set in. Although temporary repairs were made the Cathedral never again regained its former glory.

Elizabeth I came on Sunday 27th November 1588 to a Thanksgiving Service for the Armada's victory amid blaring trumpets and drawn in a chariot by four white horses.

James I carried out restoration in 1628 and further work was done in 1634 - 1643. The Civil War stopped the work. The nave became a cavalry barracks for the puritan soldiery; the windows were smashed; and the woodwork burnt. Thus the ravages of the War completed the deterioration which had commenced with the fire of 1561 and by 1660 when Charles II was restored, St. Paul's was in the final stages of decay.

In 1663 the St. Paul's Royal Commission was set up and the Commissioners were Sir Rodger Pratt (1620 - 1685); Hugh May (1622 - 1684); Sir Christopher Wren (1632 - 1723). Wren wrote in his report of 1st May 1666 that the Church would be rebuilt with "a noble cupola, a form of Church-building not yet known in England, but of wonderful grace." The Old Cathedral was completely destroyed in 1666. The Great Fire leaped across the precincts from the nearby burning houses set alight the surrounding scaffolding. The entire building was soon ablaze and very little escaped destruction.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL

The New Cathedral plan is based on a Latin cross plan the western arm (the nave) being longer than the eastern (the choir) with a huge dome over the crossing.

The foundation stone was laid on 21st June 1675. In 1697 a faction of the House of Commons were so dissatisfied with the rate of progress that it was proposed that half of Wren's salary should be withheld until the building was complete.

The last stone at the apex of the lantern above the cupola was placed in position by Sir Christopher's son in 1708, forty-two years after the Great Fire of 1666. Thus, the whole great enterprise was completed under one Bishop of London, one master mason, and Wren, - the architect and builder - had the supreme satisfaction of seeing his masterpiece completed during his lifetime. Wren died in 1723 aged 91 and was buried in the crypt of his Cathedral.

The interior length is 463 feet, the breadth 101 feet and has an area of 64,000 square feet. The

nave is crowned by saucer-like domes 91 feet high. The main dome carried on eight huge piers is 112 feet in diameter at the base diminishing to 101 feet at the top of the drum. There are in fact three domes over the crossing. The inner and intermediate are of 18" brickwork and the outer, visual dome, is formed of timber and sheeted with lead. The dome weighs 68,000 tons.

The crypt is a museum in itself and contains Wren's simple grave, also Millais, Holman Hut, Reynolds and Turner, the Duke of Wellington's body lies in an immense 17 ton tomb; the carriage which carried his body is also in the crypt.

Lord Nelson, enshrined directly beneath the centre of the dome has fellow admirals Collingwood and Lord Northesk surrounding him. Florence Nightingale, along with many many more hero's is remembered here too.

A GRAND MEMORIAL

During the Second World War bombs actually entered the Cathedral but mercifully failed to explode. St. Paul's, during the war was guarded night and day by a band of dedicated persons who were the fire-watchers, and extinguished fires created by incendiary bombs. Restoration of an enormous magnitude was carried out after the war and the new high altar, which is the British people's memorial to those of the Commonwealth who lost their lives in the War, was consecrated on 7th May 1958. Behind the altar is the American Memorial Chapel to American Servicemen and women.

St. Paul's contains many Chapels, but one which ties the ancient rites of Monarchy and Church is the Chapel of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire at the east end, is one of two in St. Paul's dedicated to Orders of Chivalry.

One of the reasons for the 1981 Royal Wedding being conducted here is one of space which Westminster Abbey can not satisfactorily meet, but regardless of this necessity St. Paul's, through all its history, through all the thirteen and a half centuries of Ludgate Hill's Church, will have a little more history added as the Royal coach comes up the Hill and the thousands of Londoners cheer their future Monarch and his Lady.

HERITAGE is indebted to Alan Howe for specially writing this article as a contribution to this historic edition. Readers will find the background information most interesting as the wedding of the year is to take place in St. Paul's.

DEATH OF THE KING

THE IDEAL OF KINGSHIP

By Sir Arthur Bryant

During the reign of His Majesty King George VI the ideals and functions of Kingship which had grown up in Britain since Queen Victoria's accession were tested in fires of adversity. Through the soundness of those ideals and the grandeur, the more moving because of its simplicity, of the character of the man who sat on the throne, that new conception of kingship was triumphantly vindicated.

The King possessed no power to impose his will; he had no will but to do his people's will. The King possessed only responsibility, and that responsibility was infinite and unceasing. It was to represent in all he said and did the ideals which his people, in this country and overseas, of all classes, creeds and ranks, were agreed in honouring: selflessness, tenderness in private and dignity in public, courage, fortitude, fidelity and unswerving devotion to duty. It was to bring, in Burke's words, the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the Commonwealth, and to make them the ultimate touchstone of all public action. It was to lay aside all self and to be that and only that which the people would have their King be. In being so he became, as one leader in the political arena could ever be, the unchanging symbol of national faith and unity, the common denominator of the entire Commonwealth; the father of his people. His sovereign supremacy was not political. It was something far higher; it was moral.

Every one of his subjects knows how that unique trust was fulfilled; how nobly that conception of sovereignty was exercised. During King George's reign Britain and her Commonwealth were subjected to such shocks as she had seldom or never before known in her history; her capital bombarded, her skies violated, her shores threatened with in-

vasion; her accumulated wealth and very livelihood given freely on the altar of mankind's liberty; her empire faced with disintegration; her ancient ways of life subjected to vast and revolutionary change.

Through all these trials and seeming calamities the people of Britain were presented with the same calm, reassuring and steady example the King and his family, living in the eyes of all of us as all would have them live: sharing the dangers and trials with dignity, courage and tranquility. showing faith in God and the future of their country, and doing, in all changes and adversities, with the same unflinching integrity, their duty. That service of fortitude and example was rendered not only to the peoples of Britain and of the Commonwealth but to the whole world. In that service King George died, as he lived, the unchanged, unchanging symbol of a great and invincible people.

From: The Life and Times of KING
GEORGE VI
Published By: The Sunday Sun, Sydney, by
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The Queen's address to the joint session of the Chilean congress, on her visit to Chile in 1968. She was replying to the address of welcome given by Dr. Allende, then president of the Chilean Senate, who in 1970 became the first "freely" elected marxist president in the world.

"In the seven hundred years of its history, the British Parliament has gone through many changes but above all it has learnt the virtue of tolerance - tolerance of differing views, and tolerance of minority opinion. Real freedom is the freedom to make choices and parliament has learnt that this is only possible when people exercise self-control and where law is only needed to re-enforce self-discipline. It has learnt to encourage every citizen to feel a sense of responsibility for the welfare and security of his country.

Every generation is inclined to be critical of the apparent weaknesses and shortcomings of their own democratic systems. This is inevitable because it is hard enough to define and understand the principle of democracy, it is even harder to achieve a practical and workable system of democratic government. All systems are capable of improvement and each one needs to be modified as conditions change, but we need to be very careful that criticism and dissatisfaction succeed in producing a better system and do not simply weaken and undermine confidence in the one that we have."

From the book by Andrew Duncan
The Reality of Monarchy - page 88
Published by Pan Books Ltd. 1971 (London)

DID PRINCE CHARLES HAVE A SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR NEW ZEALAND?

By David Thompson

On the eve of the arrival of Prince Charles in New Zealand for his recent highly successful tour, a development of the greatest significance took place. Or at least, that is how many observers read the situation. Prime Minister Muldoon has been urging New Zealanders to "think big", with some proposed massive economic developments which have caused considerable controversy. But the day before Prince Charles arrived, on March 31st, "The New Zealand Herald" featured a special article by the Prince which appeared to directly contradict the Prime Minister's philosophy.

Headed, "Small Can Be Beautiful when it comes to New Technological Age", Prince Charles' article provides encouraging evidence that, like his outspoken father, Prince Phillip, New Zealand's future King is not afraid to express an independent and well-based viewpoint, even if contrary to what appears to be the prevailing viewpoint.

Prince Philip has made it clear over many years that he is vitally concerned with the protection of the environment and less than enthusiastic about much of modern mass industrial activity. I understand that some of his correspondence suggests that he is aware of the basic causes which are responsible for the soul destroying modern industrialisation with the stress on quantity rather than quality. Although Prince Charles reflects the sensitive and considerate nature of his Mother, The Queen, it is no secret that he has the highest admiration for his Father, Prince Phillip. It is not surprising therefore that Prince Charles has been influenced by the strong views of Prince Philip on economic and environmental issues.

FEAR OF LARGE-SCALE TECHNOLOGY

In his article in "The New Zealand Herald", first published in "The London Observer", Prince Charles comes out strongly in support of the economic philosophy of Dr. Fritz Schumacher, famous for his book "Small Is Beautiful", appropriately subtitled "Economics As If People Mattered". Keenly interested in the organic farming and gardening movement, Dr. Schumacher was a devastating critic of economic centralisation, arguing that it was destructive in every possible way, particularly to the human being.

The introduction to the Prince Charles article read, "Many people fear the increasing dominance of technology and technical experts over our lives. I think this fear is justified to some extent - particularly if we lose our sense of proportion in the constant search after greater growth and large-scale technology".

While stating that he understood the pressures in the industrialised democracies to provide a growing standard of living, and the necessity for competition



the Prince went on to ask, "But what effect does all this competition and ceaseless pressure for ever more growth have on the human spirit? What happens in the future when we gradually lose those few remaining contacts with Nature and with our inner selves and find that our concept of life revolves around machines and visual display units?" A similar question was asked two thousand years ago: "What shall it profit a man if he should gain the whole world, but lose his own soul?"

ROYAL CONCERN FOR PEOPLE

It seems appropriate to recall that Prince Charles' genuine concern for people, for the dignity of the individual, is in keeping with the concern of his grandfather, George VI and his great-grandfather, George V; During one of the greatest tragedies of this century, the Great Depression, George V made it clear to the politicians of the day that he was deeply distressed by the hardships being inflicted upon his subjects. In opening the World Economic Crisis Conference in London in 1933, George V left no doubt that he understood the basic cause of the depression, not a failure by the production system, but a failure of the financial system. George V pointedly said: "I appeal to you to co-operate for the ultimate good of the whole world. It cannot be beyond the wit of man to so use the vast resources of the world so as to ensure the material progress of civilisation. No diminution of those resources has taken place."

George V was talking more sense than most of the politicians of the day. It appears that his great-grandson is doing likewise today. Prince Charles is most perceptive, as witnessed by his comment that when he was in India last year he "was struck by the contrast between the material poverty of the vast majority of its people, living on the land, and the fact that it beats some of the most up-to-date industrial concerns you will find."

Prince Charles went on to argue the case for smaller technology which would help people to become productive and overcome their poverty, and which "would be much simpler, cleaner and easier to maintain than the highly sophisticated equipment used in industrialised countries."

HELPING UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS

By inference the Prince rejects the grandiose New International Economic Order schemes for helping the underdeveloped nations. He writes, "One way in which we can undertake our commitment to countries of the Third World is by collaborating with them more in developing technologies that suit their conditions and needs in that intermediate stage between a rural traditional existence and one based on the urbanised, advanced technological development which we have in the West. By doing this we can perhaps help countries which are now undergoing their industrial revolutions to avoid some of the mistakes we made."

As demonstrated during his New Zealand tour, Prince Charles has a deep sense of humour and can relate to the children - his bike-riding episode was a tremendous "hit". But he is also capable of some realistic thinking about the basic problems of the day, as witnessed by his clearly expressed views on economics.

With energy a major issue in New Zealand, it was instructive to read in Prince Charles' "New Zealand Herald" article descriptions of some of the energy-saving schemes developing in Britain. He writes of one group in a small Welsh community where after 560 families in an area found that they spent £500,000 each year on heating, lighting and cooking, they worked out ways and means of cutting this bill in half, the money saved being largely spent on local community and stimulating the area's economy. Such schemes are tapping the energy and skills of people wanting to serve their own local communities.

TECHNOLOGY FOR PEOPLE

Prince Charles concluded his article as follows: "So far these examples are limited and much more needs to be done, But they do offer hope that technology can be produced which serves people rather than mastering them, which develops rather than distorts national economies.

"Changing attitude is, I have discovered, one of the most difficult things to achieve. Indeed, societies tend to roll on, under their own momentum. The danger is that people may not stop and rethink where they are going until a disaster occurs."

The Prince Charles article on "Small can be beautiful" has a special significance for New Zealanders, the smallest nation of the Crown Commonwealth. New Zealand's size, both geographically and numerically, could be its greatest asset; The tumultuous reception given to the Prince came right from the heart and followed shortly after the incredible Auckland display of national pride when an unsophisticated young girl, Tania Harris, led the biggest march seen in New Zealand since the end of the Second World War. An estimated 50,000, frustrated by destructive strikes and lack of firm government direction, marched to patriotic signs under the slogan, "Kiwis Do Care". The overwhelming majority of New Zealanders warmly approved of Tania Harris being invited to a small dinner party with Prince Charles.

Prince Charles' 1981 New Zealand visit will have a far reaching effect on the life of the nation in more ways than one. But the most significant effect could be to foster the philosophy of economic decentralisation and local self-sufficiency. Signs of things to come could be the declaration made by the leader of the nation's Social Credit political party, while the Prince was in New Zealand, that New Zealanders should be thinking in terms of developing their own energy resources, producing ethanol from crops and timber and making better use of the local vast natural gas supplies, instead of importing oil. No nation in world is better suited to advancing under Prince Charles' motto that "Small Can Be Beautiful," than is little New Zealand.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

The 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 and a quarter 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.

To this day the Society has consistently defended and upheld Australia's Constitution as an essential feature of our heritage.

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. The Society has since published much material on the valuable role of the Governor-General in our monarchical form of government.

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 quarterly "HERITAGE" has continued to expand its base to the stage where subscriptions go to Britain, Canada and New Zealand.

The 1981 visit to Australia by Prince Charles comes soon after the joyous announcement of his engagement to Lady Diana Spencer. This momentous occasion was extensively covered in a special edition (No.21) of "Heritage" extra copies of which are available at a cost of \$1.50 per copy (posted).

The Heritage Society is now a respected and widely acclaimed body which has been unrelentless in its support for Australia's most precious heritage. The Society is convinced that a healthy patriotism still dwells in the hearts of most Australians.

Given a voice, their love of country, their pride in its beginnings and traditions will tumultuously drown out the cries from those who advance the idea that Australia needs a complete change of direction, resulting in the breakdown of our most cherished ideals and institutions.

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

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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.
16. The Relevance of The Monarchy in Australia.

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

To Their Royal Highnesses

*We pray for your
love and happiness
on the joyous
occasion of your
marriage*

*And we shall hear your wedding bells
Across wide hemispheres,
And pray that love and happiness
Will crown the future years,
And as the joyous cascade sounds
From tower to dreaming dales
A tribute rings from distant hearts
To our Prince and Princess of Wales.*

God Bless You

*from Members and Supporters of
The Australian Heritage Society
(Founded 1971)*