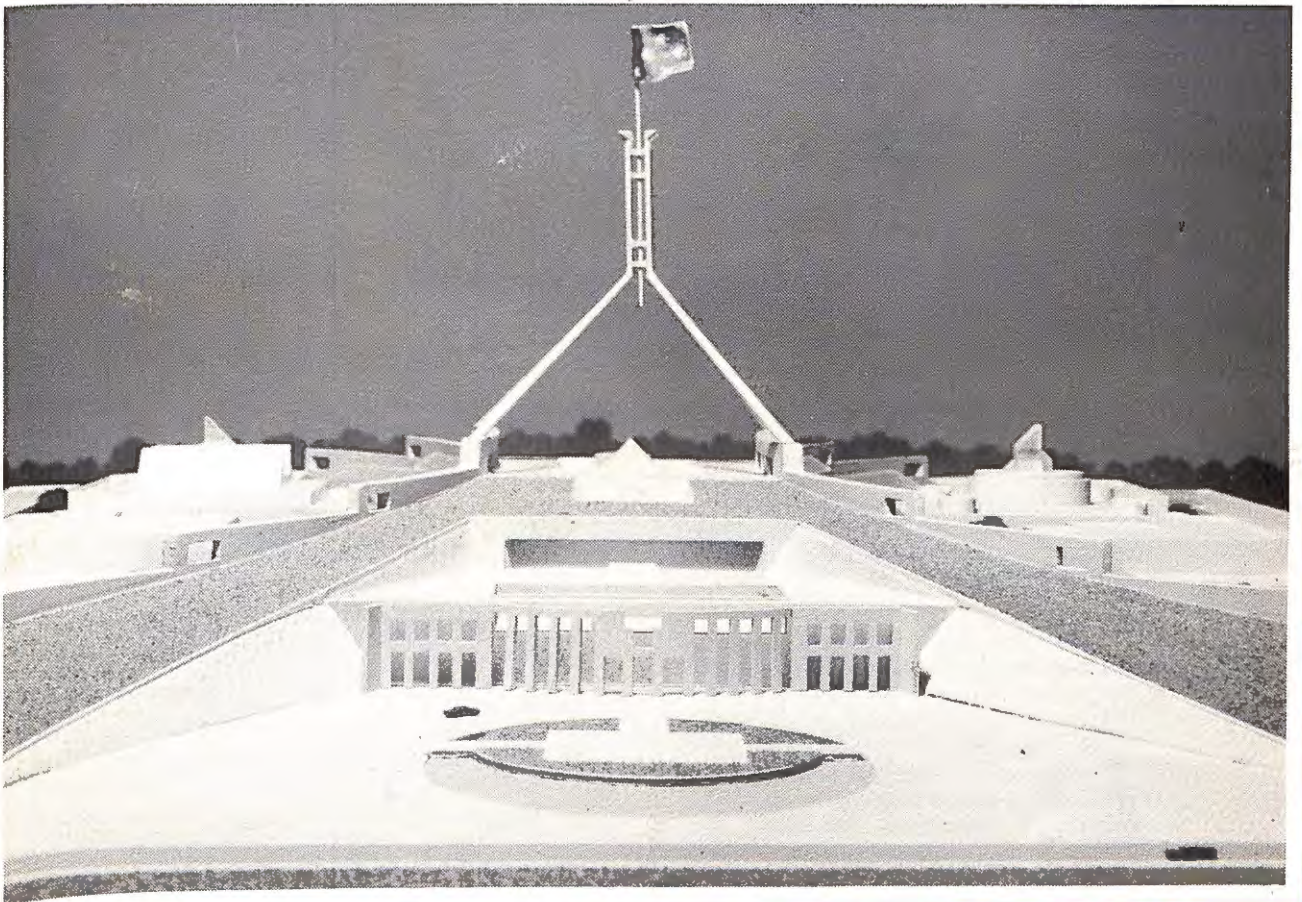
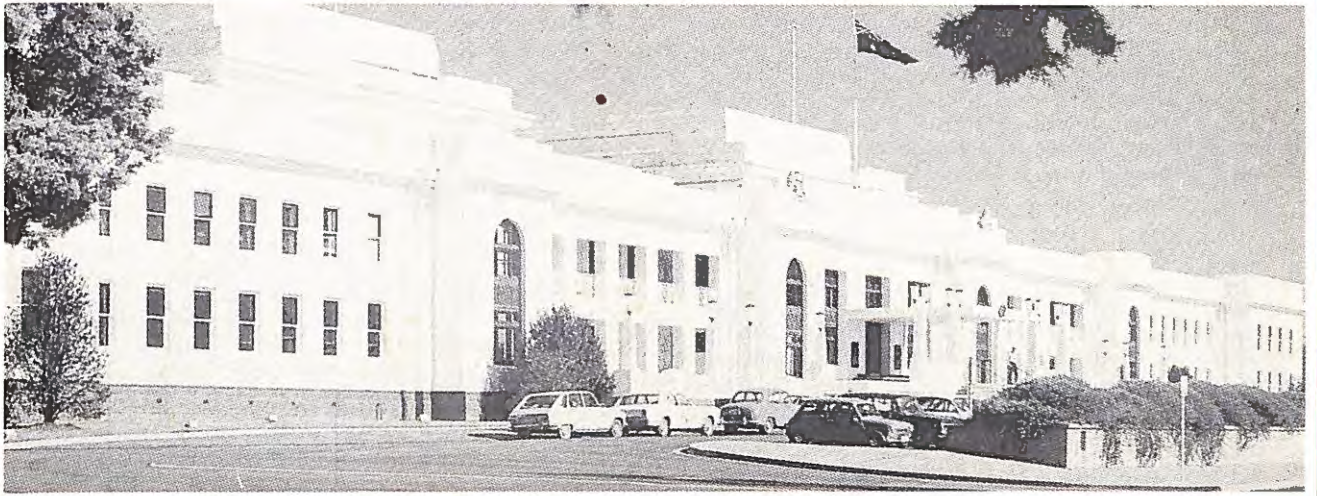


HERITAGE

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT — FOR THE FUTURE

The Quarterly
Journal of the
Australian Heritage
Society

No. 22
SEPT. — NOV. 81



AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

The Australian Heritage Society

Brief History

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIR RAPHAEL CILENTO
First Patron of The Australian Heritage Society

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

BOX 16, INGLEWOOD, W.A. 6052

STATE ADDRESSES

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BOX 179, PLYMPTON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5038

BOX 2957, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES 2001

BOX 172, CHERMSIDE, QUEENSLAND 4032

Heritage and History of Royal Wedding

Since the last issue of *Heritage*, the media has been dominated with two events; the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, and the rioting that has taken place in Britain and New Zealand.

Some 700 million world wide are estimated to have watched an event that has moved and united not only Britons, but millions around the world. After the splendor of the event came the magnificent pages of photographs and commentary, most of it superficial, glorifying the event but often losing the significance.

Was that enormous response merely a desire for the love of spectacle? It certainly arose from an admiration and love for a Queen and her family whose example is like a beacon amidst the chaos of our time. However, it also fulfilled something more; here was the culmination of an enormous heritage and history, a living and tangible link with the past and a sign-post, a vision and hope for the future, all part of a continuity that has made our Monarchical system so unique and priceless.

This event in unleashing a loyalty and affection never granted an elected head of state, was also significant in the fact that those who lined the historic route to St. Paul's, representing the whole spectrum of the population showed a restraint and good order that is a reflection of the standards set by those they came to cheer. A jubilant police commissioner announced that only one arrest was made and that for pick pocketing, the huge police force being hardly necessary.

Compare this with the rioting occurring in Britain and New Zealand, the results of short sighted policy making, manipulative journalism and the intrigue that we have come to associate with politicians. The consequence has been

the breakdown of law and order, a sign that should be ringing the alarm bells in any nation of freedom loving individuals.

These events graphically demonstrate the advantage of a head of state above politics who not only has the power to unite and give hope and direction to a single nation but to millions world wide.

Australia could do no better than to offer to Prince Charles the position of Governor General a move that would provide a focal point for our nation and strengthen the position of Governor General immeasurably.

May God bless the Prince and Princess of Wales and "... may the burdens we lay on them be matched by the love with which we support them in the years to come."

NEW HERITAGE EDITOR

After producing 22 editions over 5½ years, Mr. Murray Jorgensen has stepped down as editor, to become the assistant editor. In his place we welcome another young Western Australian, Mr. Peter Nixon, a Moora farmer and long-time supporter of the Australian Heritage Society.

Readers wishing to contact Peter Nixon may write to:

Box 69
Moora W.A. 6510

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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*

This magnificent souvenir copy of HERITAGE deals with many aspects of Australia's heritage, with particular focus on the marriage of Prince Charles to Lady Diana Spencer and its effect on the Commonwealth.

HERITAGE is normally obtainable only through subscription. However, a large quantity has been specially produced for general distribution.

This special edition has already received a favourable response from Prince Charles.

Single copy	\$2.50 posted
Two copies	\$4.50 posted
Five copies	\$11.00 posted
Ten copies	\$15.00 posted

ROYAL RESPONSE TO SOUVENIR EDITION

Buckingham Palace "very impressed"

The Heritage Society posted a complimentary copy of the special number 22 edition of HERITAGE to Prince Charles and his fiancée Lady Diana Spencer.

A prompt reply came from Buckingham Palace with the following message:

"Thank you very much for your letter dated 14th July and for the enclosed copy of "Heritage". I have shown this to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and the Lady Diana Spencer and they have asked me to say how very impressed they are by the attention that has clearly been given to the preparation of this issue of the magazine".

From our correspondence we are convinced that our wedding souvenir edition has been the most popular HERITAGE to date. The extra supplies which have already been printed are now in great demand.

With an approval from Buckingham Palace, what better recommendation is required? If you have not already secured a copy or would like extra copies for friends or just as a keepsake, then we suggest you order immediately.

For your convenience, we enclose special order form.



Government House, the official residence of Australia's Governor-General, stands on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin at the end of tree-lined Dunrossil Drive. The historic residence was built in 1891 by the Campbell Family after leaving their original homestead at Duntroon. The house and nearby suburb are called "Yarralumla", the aboriginal name for the area.

YARRALUMLA FOCAL POINT OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORY

The large cream coloured house seen above is Australia's most celebrated home, Government House, official residence of the Queen's representative, the Governor-General. The first building on this site was a small hunting lodge for absentee landowner Francis Mowatt who used it to entertain friends during visits from Sydney. One of these was New South Wales Governor Bourke in eighteen-thirty-five.

The original pastoral property was called Yarralumla by its second owner, Sir Terence Aubrey Murray. The name Yarralumla is derived from an aboriginal word meaning "where the cry comes back from the mountain". Murray was a remarkable figure in Australian history. He came to Yarralumla when only twenty-seven years old and became presiding Magistrate for the Southern Area of New South Wales. In this capacity he dispensed justice to convicts and free settlers twice his age; In eighteen-forty-one he rode to Melbourne and back, one thousand three hundred kilometres, in only eighteen days. In eighteen-forty-three he was elected to represent the district in the colony's first Legislative Assembly.

THE CAMPBELLS

Yarralumla was acquired in eighteen-eighty-one by Frederick Campbell of Duntroon who ten years later built what is now the central portion of Govern-

ment House. He also added a clock tower, a stable, and the woolshed which still stands over in the fields behind the lookout. However, the Campbell family was fated to have both its properties acquired by the emerging Federal Government. Duntroon was taken over as the site for the Royal Military College in nineteen-hundred-and-ten and Yarralumla for the Governor-General's residence less than three years later.

Lord Stonehaven, Australia's Governor-General from nineteen-twenty-five to nineteen-thirty-one, stayed at Government House on visits from Melbourne. But the remodelled Yarralumla had to wait until nineteen-thirty-one before the next incumbent, Australian-born Sir Isaac Isaacs, moved in and it became in fact the official residence of the Governor-General.

Government House today is the scene of many of the official and ceremonial occasions associated with

the Governor-General's office as the Queen's representative in Australia. Among these are the entertainment of distinguished overseas visitors and Australians the formal receiving of Ambassadors' credentials, and the Commissioning of a new Government after general elections.

QUEEN ELIZABETH

The Queen first stayed at Government House in nineteen-fifty-four. Her suite is on the first floor, the sitting room being directly above the private entrance visible from here. The grounds and gardens, kept by a special staff, stretch down to Lake Burley Griffin on the northern side of the building. There is a special wharf, which was used by the Queen in nineteen-seventy for departure by Royal Australian Navy barge to inaugurate the Captain Cook Memorial Water Jet and the Canberra Carillon.

Government House is not open to casual visitors but the grounds are made available on occasions during the year for charity fetes. This lookout is one of various vantage points offering a view of the historic home and its grounds.

But perhaps the best is from the deck of a Lake cruise vessel as it passes directly in front of the jetty en route to Scrivener Dam.

DON'T TIE PRINCE CHARLES DOWN

Sir,

I cannot understand your advocacy for the appointment of Prince Charles as our Governor General. While it would undoubtedly be a great honour for Australia, the position would be much too restrictive for his great ability.

Prince Charles is a man apart and we should be ever grateful to his splendid parents who have trained him by precept and example for what he has already done for the Empire and the great responsibilities that lie ahead of him.

As a roving ambassador for Britain and the Monarchy, and all that we hold most dear Prince Charles is doing such a grand job in international, and national, public relations and helping to bring an element of stability to a world beset by uncertainty in these troubled times in which we live.

I cannot see him tied down to the post as Governor General, it would surely be most frustrating for him and a waste of his great talents.

Miss G. D. Parker, South Australia

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

The importance of Government House of course transcends its early role in the development of the area, substantial though it was. Its true significance lies in the fact that it is the residence in Canberra of Her Majesty the Queen's personal representative — the Governor-General. He may, in the name of the Queen and with the advice of his Ministers, assent to or withhold assent to, Acts of Parliament; he may prorogue or dissolve the Parliament and order elections to be held. He is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and possesses various other powers under the constitution.

It is to Government House that new Ministers come to be sworn in by the Governor-General as members of the Federal Executive Council and Ministers of State in the Australian Government; it is here that the Governor-General and his Ministers hold meetings of the Federal Executive Council; and it is here that Prime Ministers of Australia come to receive or resign their commissions as the Governor-General's chief adviser and head of Government. Thus Government House, Canberra, is a focal point in Australia's constitutional and political history.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESSES

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
NEWS ITEMS
STORIES AND ARTICLES

BOX 69, MOORA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6510

SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES
PAYMENTS
BOOK ORDERS

BOX 16, INGLEWOOD,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6052

Contributions

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

Address written contributions to:

THE EDITOR, "HERITAGE",
BOX 69, MOORA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6510



A PRINCE AT YARRALUMLA? WHY NOT?

It's a funny thing about Australians - they often fall for the most trite of all possible arguments. Take the latest by the abysmally small, yet supremely energetic republican movement in Australia - that it would be dangerous and divisive to have Prince Charles as our next Governor-General. It has half-convincing many a monarchist before he's really thought about it.

The republicans were far too wise to attack the monarchy directly. So they couched their opposition in terms that got right under the monarchist guard - the safety of the Prince and the unity of the nation. If they are even half right, it means that a wedding which gained the largest television viewing audience in the history of Australia - earning plaudits from friend and foe alike is one thing; but asking our future King to serve as his mother's representative in Australia another.

The wedding was marvellous. As Tennyson might have said: "E'en the ranks of Tuscany could scarce forbear to cheer." The inevitable comments by our live-in media republicans on radio and television in the days following appeared for exactly what they were - merely churlish, bigotted, and tainted with a liberal dash of 'sour grapes'. On the whole, the criticism served merely to enhance a spectacle rich in history, splendid in pageantry and realistic in spirituality.

Since the Wedding, the A.L.P. has moved further towards the republican stance, - widening the chasm between Labor's fabian intellectual leadership and the most conservative and loyal element in Australia - the working man.

The young Liberals have dithered in a philosophical no-man's-land between monarchism and republicanism, narrowly opting for the former, yet insisting Australian Governors-General should be Australian-born - the obvious position for those tender souls caught between instinct and ignorance.

There used to be a time when Governors and Governors General were naturally appointed from outside our shores. The principle was as obvious as that which leads an Australian-New Zealand rugby match to seek a referee from Britain. Impartiality was the watchword. The more recent tendency to elevate party cronies to such an important position is an aberration, and has done much to debase the high position of the Crown's representative. Australia's best Governors-General came from overseas - one thinks of Sir William Slim and Viscount de Lisle immediately. Their service to Australia was of a high order.

But Prince Charles, with his new wife, to serve as Australia's Governor-General? What a wedding present, and what a dream for our country!

Here is a young man more fitted for the position than any. For he has been trained to serve since he was born. He serves no political party self-interest, nor has he political debts to pay. More than anyone else he has had the chance to see and study at first hand the strengths and weaknesses of all the Commonwealth members. And he has a special love for Australia, self-confessed. His most vigorous school years were spent here. He has returned whenever he can. The very nature of his long training, and his commitment to the monarchy makes him uniquely equipped to handle the difficulties and hazards of Australia's top position.

CROWN IN DANGER?

Would anyone honestly suggest that a young man trained from birth to be King to Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and not a few other Commonwealth countries - a unique international family - is somehow not equipped to be his mother's representative and nominee in one Commonwealth member? The very notion, with a little thought, is seen to be ludicrous.

"Ah! But what about his personal safety?" ask our republican scribes and pharisees.

For Prince Charles personally, this would be the last of all possible reasons to refuse the position. For the rest of us? Of course there would be concern. The world is a violent place, and increasingly so. Should we then put away our Crown in the belief it is better not to have one than to have one in danger?

Think about that one for a few minutes. The very same argument is, now often put with regard to personal freedom - that it is a valid price to pay for order - whatever type of order that may be.

The Crown stands supremely for freedom - a lasting and ancient symbol, personified in that young couple recently married in a beautifully moving ceremony before the greatest viewing audience the world has ever seen. The Crown has always had its enemies, its denigrators and violators. But it has never flinched, and its example has stiffened the ordinary people to flinch a little less too.

Never let it be said that Australia was too scared and apprehensive to welcome its future King to the office of Governor-General.

Polls mislead concerning Prince Charles as Governor-General

In a letter published in several daily papers, Mr. Jim Cameron, Deputy Leader of the N.S.W. State Opposition, effectively answers the claim that a majority of Australians do not want Prince Charles as the next Governor-General. We feel that Mr. Cameron's letter and the telling arguments he advances, should be given the widest possible circulation. The following copy of the letter appeared in "The Australian" of June 30:

SIR - The concept we have of ourselves as Australians affects the motive force available for growth - whether of the national overall or of the individual State of which we are part. It needs not only to be affirmative, but also realistic.

Provided the Australian alternative is not identified but left non-specific, 70 percent of our people probably would prefer "an Australian" as our next Governor-General rather than Prince Charles. Some polls taken recently appear to confirm this.

We wouldn't be a very patriotic people if it were otherwise. Had Englishmen been polled in 1689 and asked: "When a new king is enthroned would you like to see the Dutchman William of Orange crowned or an Englishman?" 70 percent would probably have opted for the unnamed Englishman. Yet William became one of the most acclaimed of all British monarchs.

The unnamed Australian we now imagine would be acceptable to all and embody most of our shining national virtues may be more myth than man, In the imagination of each individual Australian, he probably tends to look remarkably like the person in his own shaving mirror!

When one gets down to particular choices, that 70 percent majority melts away at once. Sir John Kerr, when chosen as Governor-General by Prime Minister Whitlam, is said to have ranked second among a list of eight Australians. Included were retailer Kenneth Myer, the respected media proprietor Sir Vincent Fairfax, and A.L.P. stalwarts Lance Barnard and Frank Crean. Bob Hawke (a better prospect than without the suffix MP) and the poet Judith Wright also occasionally rated mention as possible occupants of Yarralumla.

Instantly one mentions specific names - even though of outstanding fellow nationals - that monolithic 70 percent support for "an Australian" divides itself into fragments. Prince Charles would not need much of a following breeze to breast the tape ahead of all of them.

From an address, "Thoughts on Hearing of the Royal Engagement," by the Rev. Nigel E. Davies Vicar of Leeming, Yorkshire on March 29th, on the Fourth Sunday in Lent, 1981.

TEACHING OF THE ROYAL WEDDING

"Another aspect of this particular wedding is its teaching of respect, love and humility - virtues low down on the list of modern socially disruptive Christian socialists. When these Holy Rites have been performed, Lady Diana becomes the highest in the land, save the Queen. Dukes and duchesses, bewigged judges, be-medalled admirals, all give place to her, all show deference. These outward marks of respect teach us to honour and respect those over us, indeed to respect all law-abiding people as we all share the same Queen's peace I have always felt honoured to administer the Church's work in this area of Anglo-Saxondonia as, by and large, it does reflect the worthy heritage of our past"

"Yet in another way, this royal wedding with its pageantry and glory so rightly displayed for all to see, witnesses to the Christian truth that all are sinners and all, however exalted, need God's Grace: because it is the same rite as used in the smallest country church between the least significant farm labourer and his bride. Prayers for forgiveness; prayers for Grace - the same ones are said."

"All that is necessary
for the triumph of
evil is that good
men do nothing . . ."
—EDMUND BURKE.



THE AUSTRALIAN

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

A UNIQUE POLITICAL MOVEMENT

As a result of our "Brief History" of The Australian Heritage Society, in which it is mentioned that the Society was launched at an Australian League of Rights Seminar in Melbourne ten years ago, in 1971, we are sometimes asked questions about The League of Rights. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the launching of The Australian Heritage Society, we feel it would be most appropriate for an article on The League of Rights, and have invited the National Director, Mr. Eric D. Butler, to contribute.

An internationally recognised lecturer and writer Mr. Butler was associated with the formation of The League of Rights, and along with Sir Raphael Cilento, the Hon. Reginald Scholl, former Justice of the Victorian Supreme Court, and Australian Consul in New York, U.S.A., and other distinguished Australians presented a Paper, "The Essential Christian Heritage", at the launching of The Australian Heritage Society.

Even many of its strongest critics agree that The Australian League of Rights is a unique movement. Following the successful Melbourne Seminar which officially launched The Australian Heritage Society, a well-known journalist who covered the Seminar, wrote that the League's critics would have to agree, that, in spite of many years of strong opposition, the League "was here to stay".

The League of Rights grew out of the ongoing constitutional battle which started almost the moment the Australian Federation came into existence at the dawn of the century. As the more far-sighted Fathers of Federation predicted, no sooner had the Federal Government been established than it was seeking ways and means to expand its powers. Any expansion of the power of the Federal Government must be at the expense of the States. All centralised power weakens the power of the individual.

SECOND WORLD-WAR ATTACK ON CONSTITUTION

While the Federal Government had made some inroads into the power of the States by the time of the outbreak of The Second World War, the basic features of a Federal system still remained intact. But the Second World War brought big changes and was



ERIC D. BUTLER — League of Rights' National Director and associated with the formation of the organisation in 1946.

exploited in an attempt to stampede Australians into agreeing to virtually destroying the Federal Constitution. There are two ways in which the Federal Constitution may be changed, either by the States unanimously agreeing to change, or by a majority of electors in a majority of States agreeing at a referendum to change. The States agreed early

in the Second World War that they would cede their powers to collect Income Tax to the Federal Government. But "Uniform Taxation" was presented as a temporary war-time measure, to be abolished after hostilities had ended. However, like all "temporary" taxation, "Uniform Taxation" has remained and has been a source of constant conflict between the States and the Federal Government.

The most revolutionary attack on the Federal Constitution was launched by Attorney-General Dr. H.V. Evatt almost immediately after the Curtin Government came to office. Backed by bureaucratic planners, and strongly supported by the Communists, Dr. Evatt sought to have the States cede all their major powers to the Commonwealth. The specious argument was advanced that the Federal Government would need sweeping powers for planning in the post-war period. And, of course, it was argued that the powers would only be centralised on a "temporary" basis. Under pressure of the Evatt campaign, all the State Governments indicated that they were prepared to cede the powers. But the Tasmanian Legislative Council resisted the Tasmanian Government and argued that such far-reaching constitutional proposals must be submitted to the Australian people, even though they were in the middle of a war.

It was the firm stand by the Tasmanian Legislative Councillors who forced Dr. Evatt to hold in 1944 a referendum concerning 14 powers. The electors overwhelmingly rejected the Evatt proposals. Although on active military service at the time, the writer was able to contribute articles to the "No" campaign. In 1946 Dr. Evatt made a second attempt by referendum to change the Federal Constitution, this time confining himself to three proposals. Because it was generally felt that South Australia would be a vital State in the referendum battle, the writer accepted an invitation from a "Vote NO" committee in South Australia to direct its campaign. During the course of that campaign, which was successful, a number involved noted that although they came from completely different backgrounds, they were uniting in defence of a Constitution which protected their freedoms and rights. Trade Unionists campaigned alongside farmers and leading businessmen.

A SERVICE MOVEMENT

As the campaign came to its conclusion, the idea took root that instead of an ad hoc movement being created every time there was some open threat to the freedom and rights of the individual, a permanent type of non-party, non-sectional "watch-dog" movement was required, one primarily concerned with service, not with power. It was already becoming obvious that so far from

the Second World War ending the problems threatening Civilisation, it had prepared the way for a general totalitarian advance. The shadows cast by an expanding Communist movement were starting to grow longer. And so in 1946 in Adelaide, a new type of political movement was born, The League of Rights. Its founders spent considerable time in setting down objectives which it was felt embodied the basic values and principles upon which Australia had been built as a nation. Although the movement was to be concerned with politics, which means the use of power, it was to be strictly non-party.

In the first objective of The League of Rights, its founders firmly pledged their loyalty to God as the basis of a free society in which the individual enjoys inviolable rights. Other objectives included a defence of the Monarchical system of constitutional government, private property and free enterprise. Irresponsible government by regulation would be opposed. In essence, the League of Rights stands for the defence of the free society and its traditional institutions, stressing that Australia as a nation belongs to the British stream of history. Large numbers of people of non-British background have made distinctive contributions to that stream of history. A nation not only lives in terms of geography, but in terms of time.

LIMITED GOVERNMENT

Because the League of Rights has devoted much time and effort in exposing and opposing Communism, it is understandable that the superficial observer might come to the conclusion that the League is "negative". But in opposing all manifestations of Marxism, the League consistently presents the alternative of a better society, one which is an extension of the nation's history, building constructively on its basically sound features. The League has constantly upheld the natural right of the individual to make genuinely free decisions about his own life, representing the right of other individuals to do likewise.

The League's view of government is quite clear that the true purpose of government is to maintain law and order in order that individuals may freely and voluntarily associate to run their own affairs. The League stresses that governments belong to the individual, not individuals to government. Limited constitutional government, of which the Crown is a major feature, is therefore strongly supported by the League. Stressing that there can be no genuine freedom without economic freedom and security, the League of Rights supports the institution of private property and the free-enterprise economic system. It stresses that monopoly developments are in the main the result of government financial and economic policies.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

Reflecting the diversity of man, the League has a number of Divisions, each Division concentrating on one aspect of human affairs. While it is true that man does not live by bread alone, he must have sufficient bread, and its equivalent, or he cannot live at all. One Division of the League, The Institute for Economic Democracy, therefore offers a service in the field of finance-economics. Information bulletins are published regularly, books and booklets on different subjects made available. A monthly publication, "Enterprise" is provided to Associate Members of the Institute. Another Division is The Christian Institute for Individual Freedom, and it also provides a specialist service to its Members. The main thrust of all League of Rights activities is education and service. The Constitution of the League precludes it from becoming just one more political party, adding further to the fragmentation of society and the destructive struggle for power.

A major feature of the League's educational service is the provision of books not generally available through booksellers. The League has developed to the stage where it has its own printing facilities, these used to publish its own literature from overseas, this covering a wide spectrum of affairs. A cassette tape service is also available. Lectures, seminars and school programmes are conducted regularly.

ORGANIC INTERNATIONAL GROWTH

Since the League of Rights was first established in South Australian in 1946, followed by the development of the League in other States, it was formally constructed as an Australian national organisation in 1960. Shortly afterwards The Canadian League of Rights was formed, followed later by the British League of Rights and the New Zealand League of Rights. A loose federation of these Leagues was established in 1975, known as The Crown Commonwealth League of Rights, and accepted as an international chapter member of The World Anti-Communist League. A genuine grass-roots movement, the League has developed organically throughout the Crown Commonwealth, has financed itself out of voluntary contributions and income from its literature sales, and maintained a completely independent status. Its growth has been a reflection of the traditional Christian spirit of self-help and voluntary association. It is a unique movement in more ways than one, making a distinctive contribution towards the preservation and extension of a major manifestation of Western, Christian Civilisation.

(Readers requiring more information may write to The Australian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O. Melbourne, 3001 - Editor "Heritage")

The visual message...

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OUR FREEDOM**

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See also page 24



OUR AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE

Below is the winning essay by L. Wood, aged 15 years, of the Sydney Church of England Grammar School for girls.

The essay was judged by Roy Stuckey, O.B.E. and the first and second prizes were donated by the Heritage Society of New South Wales which ran the essay competition.

**A land: large, beautiful, bountiful and free.
A blend of East and West; black, brown,
yellow and white.
From convict to scientist, mountain to sea.
This is our Australian Heritage.**

Our land is geologically one of the oldest on Earth, and in this ancient land a unique, isolated, primitive race is to be found. Although among the oldest in formation, Australia is one of the youngest Western civilizations - being founded less than two hundred years ago! Nevertheless in those two hundred years much has been accomplished and the future seems bright for the generations of Australians yet to come.

With the convicts came doctors, architects and military leaders together with explorers who shaped Australia's beginnings into a solid foundation for the development of a nation. Architectural achievements such as Greenway's churches and the New South Wales Conservatorium of music (only the stables of the proposed Government House); the opening up of western territories by Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth; and the firm leadership of Macquarie served well to emphasize this.

We are a nation of great ethnic variety. The first to reach our shores were predominantly Britons, Irish and Scots; the next major influx was that of the Gold Rush when Americans, Germans and many Chinese flocked to Australia in the hope of "striking it rich". More recently, in the twentieth century, we have benefited from European exodus' from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Germany, to mention but a few. We have also received immigrants from the war-torn Middle East and South-east Asia. The government policies which have allowed these new arrivals

have resulted in our diverse Australian culture. From them we have learnt to broaden our horizons in our food, in our customs but above all, in learning to benefit from and live with various races.

Our land is one rich in natural resources. We possess abundant deposits of coal, oil, iron ore, uranium and aluminium. All of them once an essential foundation upon which to build industry and also to produce energy. Other valuable Australian natural resources include wool, wheat and beef - all of inestimable value both as exports and for supporting a nation. Political decisions over the years have also affected the development of our natural resources and industry. Decisions whether to export our products raw or processed have affected the number of jobs in these areas.

We are endowed with a beautiful heritage in the geographical contrasts found in Australia.

From arid deserts teeming with unsuspected life, to forested mountains full of unique wildlife and a haven for the weary city-slicker. Rainforests, dense and abounding in unusual birds and plants, beaches, golden and azure, rolling plains green, bountiful and serene.

Our Australian Heritage is a colourful tapestry of many elements blended into one unique nation blessed with rare landforms and resources. From the First Fleet to the present day, men and women have worked hard to leave us this Australian heritage, yet the hope of the future Australian Heritage lies in the threads in our own hands. So let us remember with gratitude that which is ours, and endeavour to leave an even richer heritage to the years and generations to come.

... the family is the place where the future is created good and full of love

HERE is the stuff of which fairy tales are made: the prince and princess on their wedding day. But fairy tales usually end at this point with the simple phrase 'They lived happily ever after'. This may be because fairy stories regard marriage as an anti-climax after the romance of courtship.

This is not the Christian view. Our faith sees the wedding day not as the place of arrival but the place where the adventure really begins.

There is an ancient Christian tradition that every bride and groom on their wedding day are regarded as a royal couple. To this day in the marriage ceremonies of the Eastern Orthodox Church, crowns are held over the man and the woman to express the conviction that as husband and wife they are kings and queens of creation. As it says of human-kind in the Bible, 'Thou crownedst him with glory and honour, and didst set him over the work of thy hands'.

On a wedding day it is made clear that God does not intend us to be puppets but chooses to work through us, and especially through our marriages, to create the future of his world.

Marriage is first of all a new creation for the partners themselves. As husband and wife live out their vows, loving and cherishing one another, sharing life's splendors and miseries, achievements and setbacks, they will be transformed in the process.

A good marriage is a life, as the poet Edwin Muir says:

*Where each asks from each
What each most wants to give
And each awakes in each
What else would never be.*

But any marriage which is turned in upon itself, in which the bride and groom simply gaze obsessively at one another, goes sour after a time.

A marriage which really works is one which works for others. Marriage has both a private face and a public importance. If we solved all our economic problems and failed to build loving families, it would profit us nothing, because the family is the place where the future is created good and full of love — or deformed.

Those who are married live happily ever after the wedding day if they persevere in the real adventure which is the royal task of creating each other and creating a more loving world.

That is true of every man and every woman undertaking marriage. It must be specially true of this marriage in which are placed so many hopes.

Much of the world is in the grip of hopelessness. Many couples seem to have surrendered to fatalism accepted a cynical view of marriage itself.

But all couples on their wedding day are 'royal couples' and stand for the truth that we help to shape this world, and are not just its victims.

All of us are given the power to make the future more in God's image and to be 'kings and queen's' of love.

This is our prayer for Charles and Diana. May the burdens we lay on them be matched by the love with which we support them in the years to come. However long they live, may they always know that when they pledged themselves to each other before the altar of God they were surrounded and supported not by mere spectators but by the sincere affection and active prayer of millions of friends.

Thanks be to God.

A LOOK AT THE OLD AND NEW PARLIMENT HOUSE CANBERRA

1883 -1981

By ALAN F. HOWE. N.S.W.

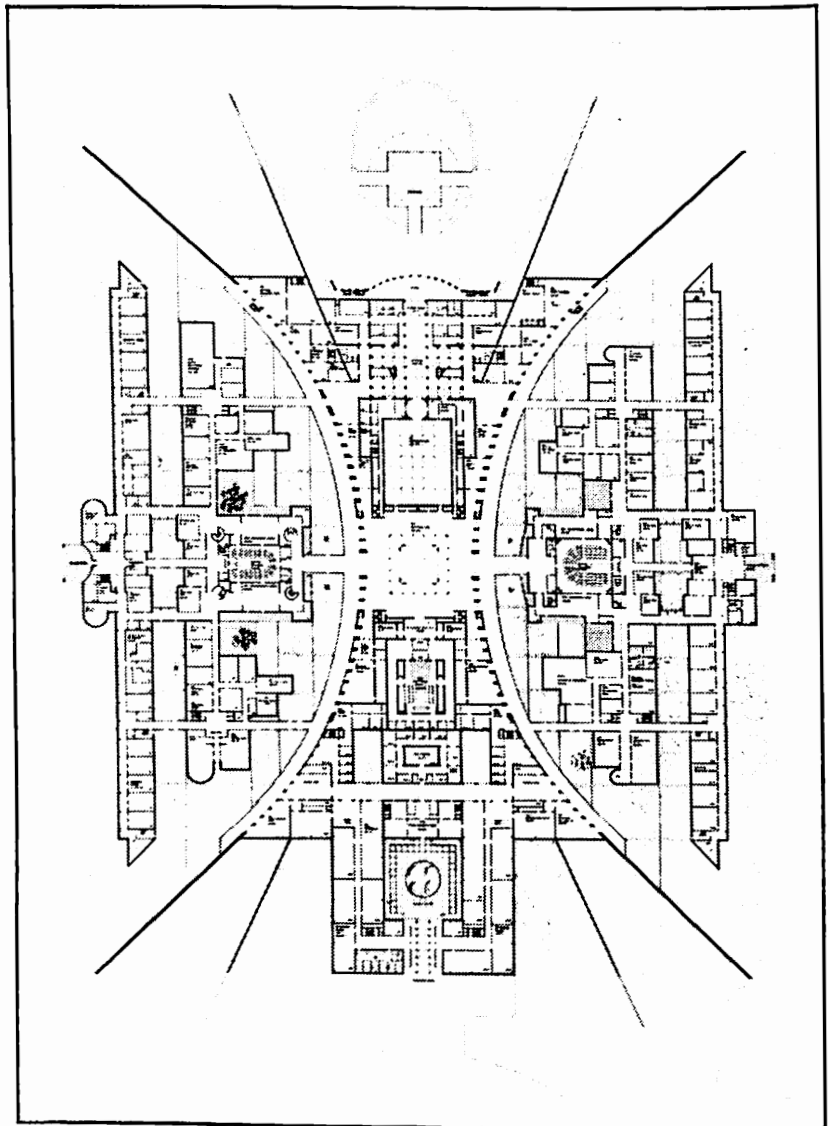
The announcement and actual first sod turning ceremony for the commencement of construction of a new and permanent Parliament House brings to an end a saga of Australian history which began in 1883 and will culminate in the completion of a building which will be the most important in Australia.

To talk about the new Parliament House we must first go back and briefly review what has gone before.

1883 saw the formation of The Federal Australian Council which met every two years. Although its powers were very restricted it did provide a working model for a future federal government. News of foreign infiltration of New Guinea gave impetus to federation. The Council passed legislation on light-houses and fisheries but was powerless to enforce the provisions. Sydney was host to the 1891 Federal Convention the outcome of which was a Draft Constitution Bill. Two years later the Corowa (NSW) conference resolved that each colony pass an Act enabling the people to elect their own delegates to a federation convention. Hobart's Premiers Conference of 1895 made a decision to organise a second Federal Convention which was to comprise ten delegates from each colony elected by the people.

Adelaide was chosen for the Second Federal Convention in 1897. South Australia's Premier Kingston was elected President of the convention. Details of a proposed Parliament were discussed and the Constitution Bill with over 280 amendments from the colonies was approved and ready for referendum.

Voting took place in NSW, SA, Tas. and Vic. during the following year. The latter three states approved the Constitution Bill by large majorities while in NSW the voting was close; the favourable vote was 8,000 less than the total required



by the anti-federalists in Parliament. Queensland and WA stood aloof from the referendum. A second referendum for the approval of amendments to the Constitution Bill was held in 1899. There were six amendments including one proposal that the site of the Federal Capital should be in NSW, but about 100 miles from Sydney. Qld, WA and NSW all voted in favour of Federation at this second referendum. 1900 saw the culmination of all the preceding hard work when the British Parliament passed the Constitution Bill.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA IS BORN

January 1st, 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia came into existence. Edmund Barton became Australia's first Prime Minister in 1901. The first Parliament of the newly created Commonwealth of Australia was opened with due formality and pageantry in the temporary federal capital of Melbourne on May 9th, 1901. The official opening took place in the Melbourne Exhibition Building and was performed by the Duke of York, later to become King George V.

Edmund Barton resigned in 1903 to move to the newly constituted High Court bench.

Despite the fluid state of party alignments, the Government managed to dispose of 38 Acts of major importance, as well as 21 routine financial measures. In less than three years, the enduring institutional basis of the Commonwealth was laid in a manner which later administrations could build upon.

The Parliament during these years, and up to 1927, met in the Victorian Parliament House, Melbourne.

"A bush-capital in no-man's land" or a city which "would rival London in beauty and Athens in art". Such were the extremes of view-point with which politicians and Press greeted the proposal in 1909 to establish Canberra as Australia's Federal Capital.

The question of selecting a Capital for the proposed federation of the six Australian colonies was first raised officially at the Federal Conventions of 1891 and 1897-8, but both assemblies de-



HENRY LAWSON

ecided the site should be chosen by the future Commonwealth Parliament. At the 1899 Conference it was resolved that the site would be in NSW but a distance not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Almost immediately Federal Capital Leagues sprang up in numerous country towns. Needless to say, the ensuing rivalry did a great deal to stimulate community jealousies and feuds for years to come.

Prior to 1900 the NSW Government appointed a commissioner to investigate suitable sites, some recommendations were Bombala, Orange and Yass.

STATE RIVALRY ON SITES HENRY LAWSON SPEAKS

The Federal Government established a Royal Commission in 1902 to report on favourable locations, some of the most favourable were Albury, Tumut, Delegate and Bombala. By 1903 angry NSW - Vic. rivalries developed and pressure mounted for the Constitution Bill to be amended to permit Sydney or Melbourne to become the Capital. The Federal Parliament favoured Delegate, a small town in the Australian Alps, 300 miles south-west of Sydney and 30 miles from the nearest railway. Provision was made for the creation of a Federal Territory of 900 sq. miles, with sea access at Eden. However, the NSW Government would not complete negotiations for the Territory's transfer.

Even Henry Lawson had his say: "In ignorance, deafness, blindness, in the cities by the sea, With waste of time and money, and with local jealousy; With anti-Federal envy, and personal paltriness, They are seeking a site for a city, while Australia moans in distress".

Labour leader John Watson became impressed with the area round Lake George which had merit since it was closer to Sydney and near the main Southern Railway.

By the beginning of the third Parliament in 1907 the Canberra district was gaining favour. Ten sites were nominated: Albury, Tumut, Lake George, Bombala, Delegate, Canberra, Armidale, Lyndhurst, Yass - Canberra, and Orange. After nine elimination ballots, Yass - Canberra triumphed over Delegate by 39 votes to 33.

Finally in 1909 Canberra was recommended and extensive surveying of the site was carried out.

A more amenable NSW Government under Premier Wade, ceded 900 square miles of territory with access to the sea at Jervis Bay and the area was formally handed over to the Commonwealth on New Year's Day 1910.

In April 1911, after lengthy preparations, the Fisher Government, which had come to power in 1910, announced to the world the terms of an international competition for a design for the future Capital. It carried a first prize of £1,750. The designer was required to lay out a city for an initial population of 25,000 and to provide suitable sites for a national art gallery, mint, library, Parliament House and Museum. Entries were to close on January 31st, 1912.

Before the year was out, the British institutes of architects and engineers boycotted the competition. In all, 126 valid entries were received and, by a majority decision the board selected young Chicago architect, Walter Burley Griffin. The Government accepted the Board's decision.

THE "HOLY CITY" AMONG NAMES SUGGESTED

Names for the Capital began to flow in, ranging from such sublime

proposals as "Olympus", "The Holy City" and "Paradise" to the out-landish "Spamb" and "Tasmelbawalequeen" (both acronyms, formed from the names of States and State capitals). Cynical wags offered "Rookem" and "Swindle-ville".

The happy decision was made to retain the name Canberra (originally Canburry or Canberry) by which the tiny village on the site had long been known.

Griffin inspected the site in August 1913, and work progressed at snail's pace to be interrupted by the 1914 War.

A Ministerial Committee to oversee the development of the Works was formed in October 1920.

By 1921 the Government was anxious to move to Canberra as quickly as possible and Groom, the Minister of Public Works, was determined to get action. He realised that an early move would necessitate the use of temporary structures.

The plan adopted by the Ministerial Committee provided for a three-stage construction of the city, reduced in size to an initial population of 6,000.

In the first stage, a Parliament House, buildings for the most necessary departments and temporary accommodation for essential personnel were to be erected. In the second stage, all other departments were to be transferred and some permanent buildings erected. In the third and final stage, Griffin's entire concept was to be gradually realised. By the beginning of 1927, arrangements could be made to move from Melbourne the necessary records, archives and library books to the new Capital.

Finally, on May 9th, 1927 the Duke of York, later to reign as George VI, opened the first Parliament to sit in Canberra, 26 years to the day after his father, then bearing the same title, had presided at the inauguration of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth.

It had taken a long and bitter struggle to realise the intentions of the founders of Federation, but at last Australia possessed a real national Capital.



RICHARD G. THORPE

THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING CANBERRA 1927 - 1980

The building erected for the opening ceremony was a "provisional" Parliament House to be used only until the permanent one was built on Griffin's chosen site on Capital Hill. But, like other public buildings in Canberra, it has long outlived its original purpose and is now to be replaced.

In 1927, the white colonnaded building looked ludicrously out of place. It was set in the middle of paddocks and bushland, with only a few hastily erected temporary offices and dwellings to keep it company. It seemed even more incongruous when dignitaries and officials insisted on maintaining the rituals and traditions inherited from Britain for its opening day.

One observer described it as a day of striking contrasts: "Royal coaches, galloping escorts with coloured pennons flowing from lance-tips, gold braid and epaulettes and glittering orders and decorations; sheep grazing in the near distance, shining automobiles and mud-splashed buggies drawn by weary horses; aeroplanes circling overhead, curiously watched by marauding cows and a wandering hawk; loudspeakers challenged and rivalled by chattering magpies".

Dame Nellie Melba sang the National Anthem, and the Royal representative spoke of the day's events as signifying "the stirring of a new birth" in the young nation.

But when the visitors and parliamentarians had returned to their homes and various States, it was a bleak prospect that confronted the few thousand public servants and their families who stayed on to man the new Capital.

A PUB WITH NO BEER

Theirs was a severe and solitary existence. They lacked basic amenities public transport, roads, footpaths, theatres and restaurants. One of the few older buildings was the former sheep station homestead of Duntroon, which had been bought in 1911 for the Royal Military College and was just three miles from the city centre.

The Federal Capital Commission "governed" Canberra and declared the new Capital "teetotal" and the unhappy, frustrated pioneers could not even find solace in a glass of beer. It was not till 1930 that alcohol was admitted to the city, ending what had become a notorious and massive exodus after working hours to the pubs of Queanbeyan, across the NSW border.

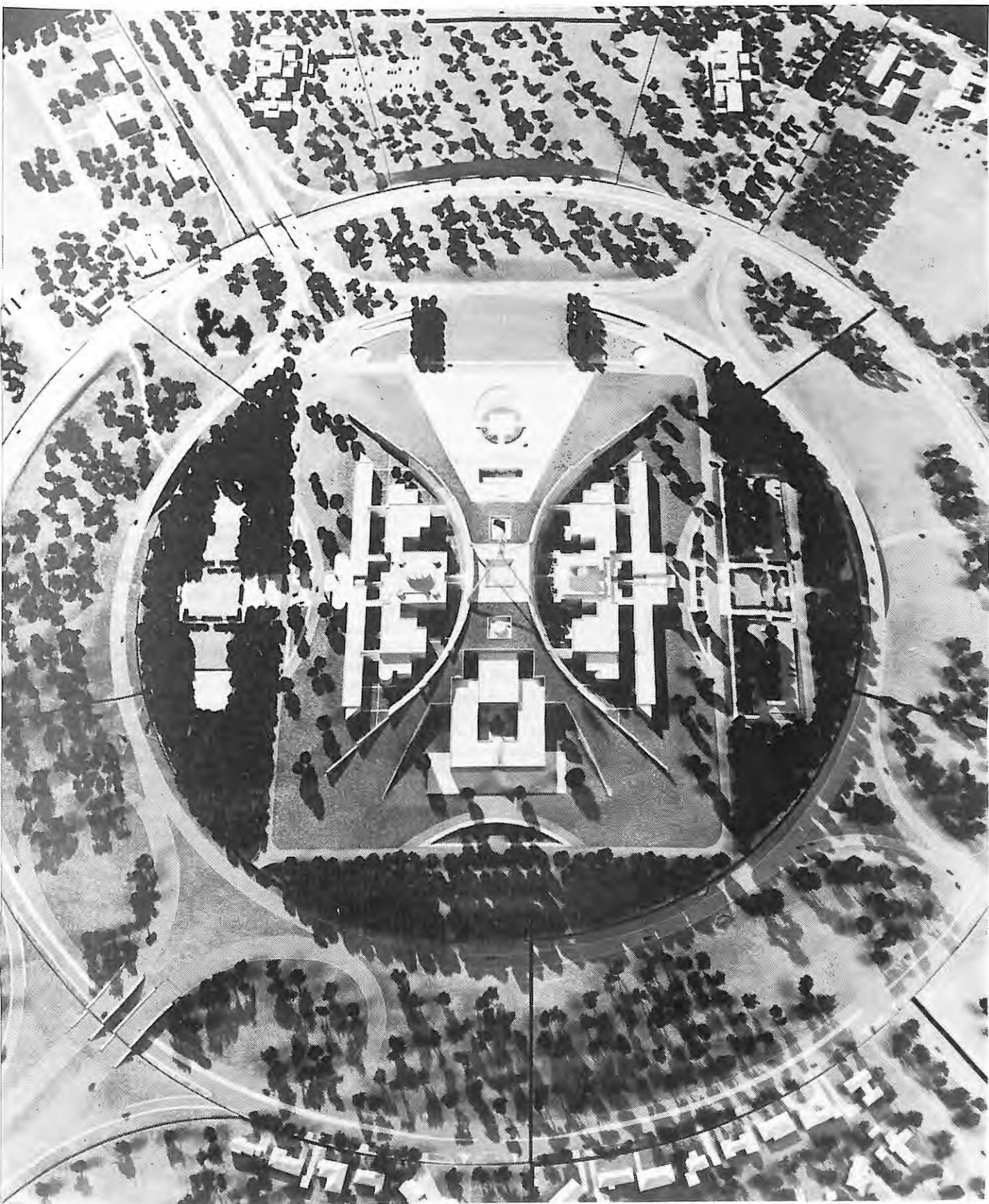
During these years, the settlers had organised the cultural, sporting and religious life of the city along with the beginnings of garden plants around their homes, by 1939 the population was still only 13,000.

A number of important projects were however, going ahead and in 1941 the Australian War Memorial was opened. The Institute of Anatomy was also completed along with a University College.

The 1939 War brought new problems and expansion was curtailed.

Prior to this War, the only overseas representative in Canberra was the United Kingdom High Commissioner, but after 1939 others followed: Canada, USA, Japan, China, Netherlands, USSR, India and France. By 1969, 48 countries were represented.

The Australian National University was established in 1946. In 1958 the National Capital Development Commission was established and Canberra entered a new phase of expansion, and has become a clean, well-planned city, beautifully adorned with an imm-



ense variety of trees, shrubs and gardens.

During this continuing expansion it became more and more obvious that our "temporary" Parliament House was in serious need of major alteration and addition or rebuilding to enable the Parliament to function efficiently.

THE PHCA STARTS MOVING

After months of debate in Parliament of where the new House should be erected on the Hill (Capital Hill) or by the Lake (in front of the present House) the Hillites won and eventually the "Joint Standing Committee on the New and Permanent Parliament House", recommended that the House should be completed for occupation by 1988 - the Bicentenary of European settlement in Australia.

A two-stage competitive selection was agreed upon and in November 1977 the Government announced that the project would proceed. To ensure that the project would go ahead efficiently a statutory body, the Parliament House Construction Authority (PHCA) was established and charged with the responsibility for the design and construction of the new Parliament Building.

Its first action was to organise a design competition and appoint a panel of six assessors to adjudicate at the conclusion of first and second stages and select the winner.

The task in the first stage was to select ten prize winners and from these, five finalists who would proceed to the second stage. On 7th April 1979 invitations were extended to "any person or association, any one of whom was registered as an architect in Australia or was an architect who had applied for registration under the laws of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia on or before 31st May 1979.

961 architects from 28 countries registered for the competition before the 31st May 1979 closing date and when the first stage submission period closed on 31st August 1979, 329 entries had been received. The assessors selected ten prize winners and five finalists on 8th October to proceed to the second stage.

On 26th June 1980 at a Press conference in Canberra, the assessors reported to the PHCA their selection of number 177 as the winner.

AUSTRALIAN DESIGNS WINNING ENTRY

Number 177 was the design submitted by the American firm of Mitchell/Giurgola Architects, in partnership with Richard G. Thorp, an Australian born Architect. Born in Sydney Mr. Thorp received his Bachelor of Architecture degree at the University of Melbourne in 1967 and has lived overseas since 1968.

Mitchell/Giurgola and Thorp's design accepted the circular site of the Hill as the determinant for the plan of the Parliament complex. The complex of buildings conforms to the topography of Canberra's Capital Hill, with the entrance, foyer and Member's Hall structured in such a way that a large part of the Hill can be used for public recreation.

For years the Hill has been dominated by a single flagpole flying the Australian flag. Rather than imposing a massive monumental structure on the Hilltop, Mitchell/Giurgola and Thorp designed a building complex that conforms to the profile of the Hill and preserves the symbolism of the tall flagpole and flag at its apex.

The team began by examining the 1912 Canberra City Plan of Walter Burley Griffin. Griffin's plan with its subtle commitment to the natural features of the city's environment was found instructive in developing the design of the Parliament complex. Like Griffin's plan the winner's design is a building of firm, clear geometry, not rigidly imposed on the terrain but sensitively adjusted to it. This design is not a monumental structure superimposed on the Hill. It derives its strong presence by merging built form with land form. The successful synthesis of these two essential elements has resulted in a design that is at once natural and monumental.

A very important design constraint imposed by the Capital Hill site is the likely permanent retention of the existing Provis-

ional Parliament House.

The land axis is framed and reinforced by two curved walls separated by a central mall. Between the walls the formal functions of the complex are housed. The Senate and the House of Representatives chambers and their offices extend west and east from the walls. Glazed bridges link both the Member's Hall - the hub of the building.

Over the Member's Hall, the central area linking the whole composition will be a four legged stainless steel flagtower forming the apex to Walter Burley Griffin's design for Canberra.

Mr. Thorp said: "My starting point was that I always thought of Capital Hill as having a flag on it. I always thought of that as the central image and focal point of the national Capital."

In his design brief, Mr. Thorp said the flagtower would become to the Australian Parliament what the spires of Westminster and the dome of the Capitol in Washington had become.

The winner's design was commended by the assessors for the variety of public spaces he has provided.

The assessors, headed by Sir John Overall, summed up the design thus: "It is an outstandingly successful design in every respect, brilliantly blending together the requirements of architectural quality, sensitivity to location, symbolic identity, functional efficiency, building feasibility and relative economy".

Canberra has grown to a city of 146,000 people and its rate of population increase is four times the national average. Well before the end of the century, its population is expected to be 500,000. More importantly perhaps, the bush capital of the past is now beginning to see itself as a city of the future.

"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?

Our Street - Suburban Pioneers

Looking up and down our street with its beautiful homes and gardens, with lovely leafy trees, I recalled how it looked nearly forty years ago in the early post war days and I remembered how men and women worked and toiled to build their homes, plant their gardens and raise their families – real pioneers.

It was hard, bare earth, situated on the top of a hill with a fine view looking across the beautiful Yarra valley to Mt. Macedon on the skyline and in the other direction - upwards to what would become the world famous Moranoa, Australian Native Gardens.

There were no roads, no footpaths, sewerage, gas, electricity or telephones.

The settlers were mostly returned soldiers and the camaraderie of the war years was carried through into the years of peace.

Help was given ungrudgingly when needed to the newcomers building their home, in clearing the block, putting up fences, priming the weather boards, while the sound of hammering almost never ceased.

Building materials were in short supply and hard to get and often word was passed around as to where supplies could be found.

The unmade roads were a hazard and oft-times neighbours would lend a hand to extricate the unwary traveller bogged down in mud and clay and as a result our pile of screenings slowly disappeared.

In those early days on New Year's Eve, these half dozen families began a very pleasant tradition 'taking turns' to play host and hostess to the rest of the street. Babies and small children slept peacefully at home with frequent visits from parents to see that all was well.



The Terrace – 1952

Those evenings were wonderful while they lasted, but as the children grew up and friendships developed further afield, and some moved away from our neighbourhood they were discontinued.

But the remaining 'old pioneers' with their extended families, developed into larger gatherings, with their grown-up children and grandchildren carrying on the tradition of hospitality and comradeship, only on these occasions it was the very pleasant outdoor barbeque.

As I looked down on the valley on a starlit night, sitting in the cool of the evening on our terrace – hand-crafted by a gifted husband, with lights twinkling in our valley, red, blue and gold, like shimmering jelly, like handfuls of sparkling stars, strewn across Heaven from Mercury to Mars, I paid tribute in my mind and felt gratitude to the so-called lazy Australian, who through hard work, perseverance, skill and courage, prospered and raised fine families of splendid Australians.

By Francis Allen
Balwyn, Victoria



Our Land – Hard and bare, but ours.

GOVERNMENT GIVES AN INCH

Commonsense on Metrics

"Heritage" readers who took part in the campaign to retain that part of their heritage associated with measurements, can be thankful that commonsense has at last prevailed with the Federal Government's decision to permit the use of imperial measures on school rulers, kitchen and bathroom scales and other implements that measure size or weight. At least Australians now have a degree of freedom-of-choice without being threatened by bureaucracy.

Advocates of metrics have so little confidence in their system that they are expressing concern that a degree of freedom-of-choice could put the whole metric programme in jeopardy. They fear that there will be increasing production of imperial measures to meet the requirements of the older members of the community, and claim that young people will be disadvantaged because they have never been exposed to the imperial system. The truth is that the overwhelming majority of young Australians have not the slightest difficulty in understanding when someone says that Mr. Smith is six feet tall. Even one former official of the Metric Conversion Board has been quoted as saying, "Of course the change to metric is a major cultural upheaval and you cannot uproot memories gained since childhood - there is no way in the world we can expect Australians to forget."

Which raises the question of why should Australians be subjected to a major cultural upheaval which the overwhelming majority of the people have clearly indicated they do not want. The victory, however small, for freedom-of-choice concerning weights and measurements, is a victory in favour of the retention of a part of the nation's heritage.

WHILE most of us will hail the Federal Government's repeal of its much-criticised import ban on imperial tapes and rules, we ought to sympathise with importers who had stocked up previously with metric tapes. One such company, PHM Master-Line, which has just brought in more than \$100,000 worth of metric tapes, told us yesterday it "won't be able to give them away now" (which, incidentally, is sad commentary on Australia's metric conversion). Meanwhile, local manufacturers are rushing to supply the market again with dual and imperial tapes. One of them, Stanley Tools, said it was receiving "vast" orders because of the pent-up demand.

Sydney Morning Herald, C.30-7-81

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.

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.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS
BOX 69 ,MOORA, WESTERN
AUSTRALIA 65 10

COMMONWEALTH AIR FORCE MEMORIAL



The Imperial War Graves Commission have constructed a very impressive and touching memorial at Runnymede to all Commonwealth Air Forcemen who have no marked graves.

After the 1939-1945 War, the Air Council Committee on War Memorials presented to the Air Council recommendations to commemorate the members of the British Commonwealth and Empire Air Forces, who lost their lives, and have no known graves. The Recommendations were approved in February 1948. The recommendation then went to the Imperial War Graves Commission whose job it was to build memorials.

In 1949 a site on Cooper's Hill overlooking the valley of the Thames at Runnymede, was offered to the Imperial War Graves Commission, and was gratefully accepted in October 1949.

The design consists of a cloister planned to record the names of the 20,455 airmen here commemorated. On the far side of the cloister there is a tower, containing a vaulted room or shrine as a place for contemplation. At the southern side of the site are entrance gates to a central avenue, which leads to a three arched portico giving access to the cloisters. The cloisters on the edge of the wooded hill overlooking the Thames have curved wings, terminating in two lookouts, one facing towards Windsor and the other towards the London airport at Heathrow. The tower has a central arched opening, above which are three sculptured figures representing Justice, Victory and Courage, and the turret is surmounted by a Crown. On the river side of the shrine is a balcony, giving a fine view of the Thames Valley and, on a clear day, of seven counties. Two spiral staircases lead to a gallery from which a further staircase gives access to the roof.

The names of the airmen commemorated here are inscribed on the stone reveals of the narrow windows in the cloister and the look-outs. The light coming through the window-slits illuminate the reveals, giving them something of the appearance of par-

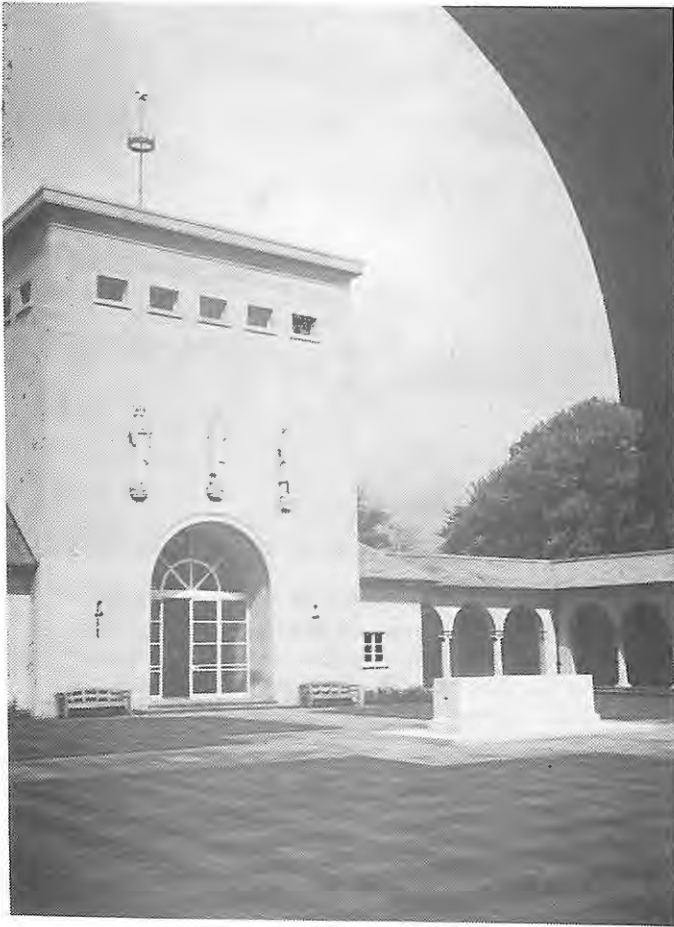
tially opened stone books, on which the names can easily be read.

In the centre of the cloister rests the Stone of Remembrance. Above the three-arched entrance to the cloister is a great stone eagle with the Royal Air Force motto: 'Per Ardua ad Astra', on each side is the inscription 'In this cloister are recorded the names of 20,000 airmen who have no known grave. They died for freedom in raid and sortie over the British Isles and the lands and seas of Northern and Western Europe'. In the beautifully engraved glass of the great window of the shrine two angels hold a scroll on which appears the following lines from Psalm 139:

'If I climb up into Heaven, Thou art there:
If I go down to Hell, Thou art there also.
If I take wings of the morning: and remain
in the uttermost parts of the sea;
Even there also shall Thy hand lead me'.

Very near to the Commonwealth Air Force Memorial at Runnymede is the Magna Carta Commemorative plaque, where in 1215, King John was forced by his Barons to sign the Magna Carta document.

The memorial, the generous gift of members of the American Bar Association, draws attention to the curious absence previously of anything to mark, that, the foundations of British Commonwealth and



American liberty were laid at Runnymede on 15th June 1915.

The memorial stands on a slight grassy rise, a little way back from the meads by the river and is sited within a ring of venerable oak trees. Heart of the memorial is a great pillar of granite on which is inscribed 'To commemorate Magna Carta, symbol of Freedom under Law' To give this protection is a circular roof in the form of a star-spangled blue dome with an eye of light at the centre and supported by eight stone columns standing on a stone base. Looking across the meads from the road by the river, the memorial appears as a small temple amidst its great oaks.

The memorial was dedicated on 18th July, 1957.

SUGGESTION FOR NEW BOOK

Mr. Howe has also made a suggestion for the next publishing venture of the Heritage Society. Following the success of "A Queen Speaks to Her People" Mr. Howe envisages a printed record of Australia Day speeches made by Australia's Governor-Generals.

We submit this proposal to our readers and would be very glad of your comments and help. The editor would also like to hear from readers concerning similar publication work.

HERITAGE

The quarterly of the Australian Heritage Society

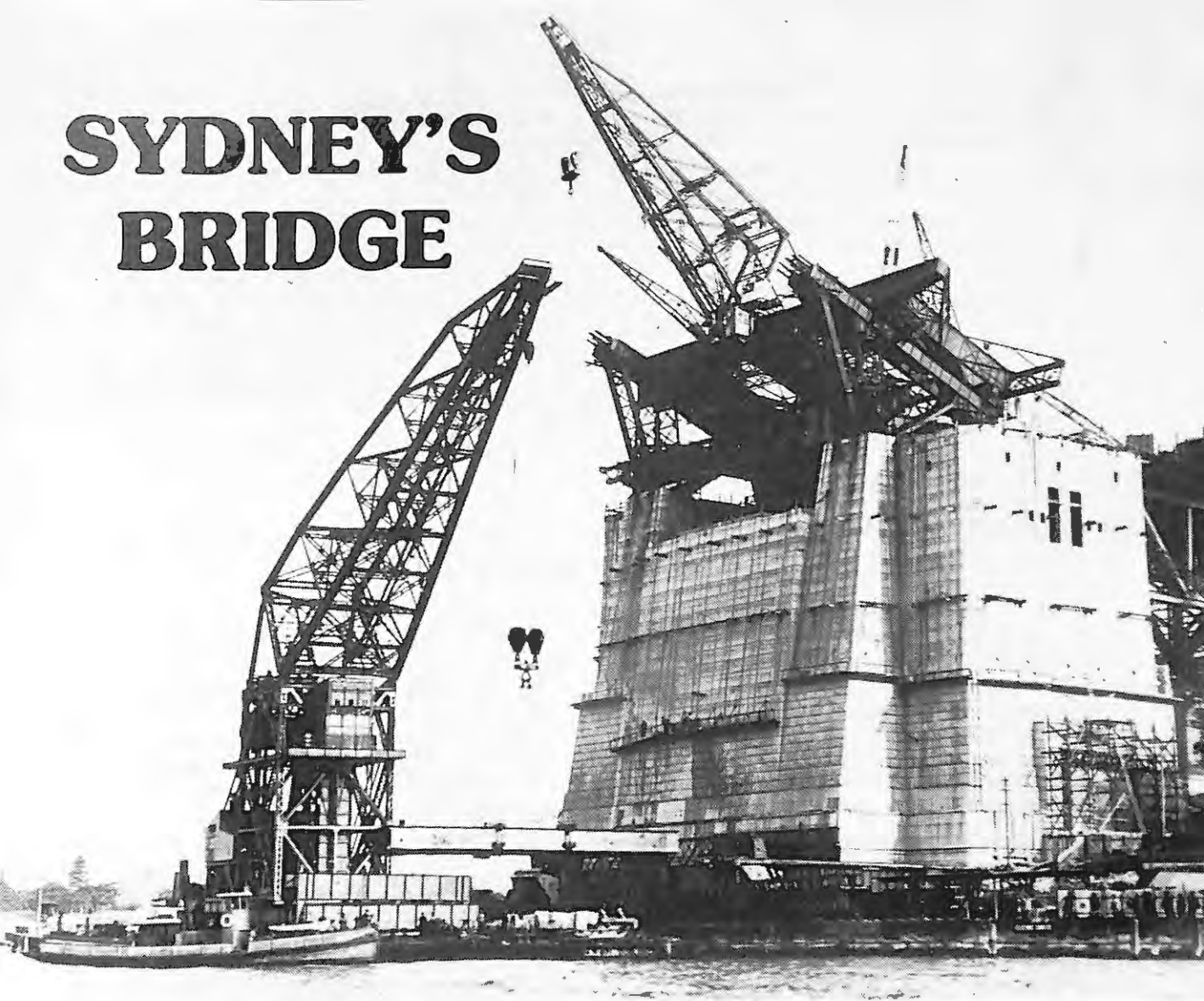


"HERITAGE" is the quarterly journal of The Heritage Society and this is now the mouthpiece through which the Society's activities are initiated. Subscriptions to "Heritage" are unprecedented in the history of its parent body, The Australian League of Rights. Famous Australians, including Sir Robert Menzies 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.

SYDNEY'S BRIDGE



Seven designs were eventually submitted for Sydney's new bridge to the Government of N.S.W. and on 24th March, 1924, one of these was accepted – the contract price being 4,217,721 pounds (\$8,435,442).

Dorman, Long & Co. Ltd., sent out seven men who had been trained at their English works to be the supervisors of the erection of Sydney's Bridge.

Eventually special plant was designed to carry out the fabrication and erection, which cost almost one million pounds (two million dollars). All this equipment was shipped to Australia.

Early in the New Year, 1925, the job of setting out commenced, which was followed by excavations. The excavations required the removal of 137,350 cubic yards of earth and rock.

The piers and pylons required 20,000 cubic yards of granite which was quarried from the banks of the Moruya River in southern N.S.W. At the peak of quarry operations 250 men were employed. Seventy two cottages were erected along with post office,

store, school and village hall. The majority of the men were from Aberdeen in Scotland.

Three boats were specially built by the Government Dockyard at Newcastle, each carrying 400 tons, these vessels were designed for rapid loading and unloading of the granite by conveyors and grabs. There is 13,000 tons of steelwork in the approach spans, and the erection of these spans went smoothly.

Whilst the 'approach' erection work was proceeding the excavations for foundations under the pylons were completed. The massed concrete below the pylons bearings measure 90 feet X 40 feet sunk, in rock, to a depth of 40 feet. The thrust on the

concrete at the base of the bearings is 800 lbs. per square inch, whilst the load on the foundation rock is 15 tons per square foot.

The four bearings, each weigh 296 tons, designed to take total thrust of 78,800 tons. The arch is quite free to move on a bickel steel bearing pin at the apex of the main bearing, the pin is 14½" in diameter by 13 foot 8 inches long.

The base dimension of each pylon is 222 feet X 162 feet and the top of the pylons are 285 feet above water level.

On a concrete floor, constructed just below the deck level, the two pylon cross girders, each weighing 93 tons, were erected, and on these cross girders an inclined steel ramp was positioned. The ramp was used for the erection and take-off from the pylons of each creeper crane – the one ramp being used for two cranes. (Not the cranes to be seen on the bridge today).

Having a lifting capacity with its main hoist of 122 tons, and weighing in itself 565 tons, each creeper crane was the 'hands' by which the members of the arch were placed in position.

The cost of erecting the cranes in position was upwards of thirty thousand pounds (\$60,000) excluding the cost of the cranes.

With the approach spans completed, cranes in position on the tops of the pylon cross girders at deck level, the arch construction could commence.

On the north side of the harbour, workshops had been erected for the fabrication of the many sections – most machines had to be specially designed. Silicon steel plates up to 2¼" in thickness, silicon steel angles 12" X 12" X 1¼" and rivets 15½" long X 1¾" were used for building up large bridge members – altogether some 5,000,000 rivets were used. Although the arch presents to the sight a perfect curve, it is built up of straight members, the effect of a curve in the completed structure being given by bevels machined at the butt joints of bottom and top chord members.

The general scheme for the erection of the main arch was to cantilever out from either side of the harbour utilising steel wire cables to 'anchor back' the half arches until they met in the centre on a horizontal bearing pin, and became self supporting.

One hundred and twenty eight special steel wire cables were used on each side, in the manufacture of which 16,000 miles of wire were supplied by Dorman, Long & Co., Wire Department.

The weight of each cable was 8½ tons, and had a breaking stress of 360 tons.

Total weight of each half arch just before joining was 15,000 tons, this was the maximum weight the twenty eight cables were called upon to sustain. The cables passed through a horseshoe shaped anchorage

tunnel 130 feel deep into the rock, being connected to the upper chords of the arch at the top of the end posts.

The first panel of the arch was erected by the crane whilst on the ramp on the top of the pylon girder, and, on completion of the erection of the first panel the creeper crane moved off the ramp and on to that panel. Each half arch consists of 14 panels, each 60 feet long, and the crane moved forward panel to panel. The heaviest lift was 110 tons.

When the two half arches were completed the gap at the centre was 3'6". By hydraulically releasing the cables the arches gradually came together, and on the 19 August, 1930, at practically midnight, the two half arches came to rest on the central bearing pin.

Next morning the Union Jack and Australian Ensign were proudly flown from the jibs of the two cranes to indicate to Sydneysiders that the arch had been successfully closed.

The top chord of the arch still had to be closed and to do this eight one-thousand ton hydraulic jacks were used. Working at a pressure of four tons per square inch, the jacks slowly forced the top chords apart, and in the space so made carefully machined steel slabs were inserted as packing pieces, thus converting the crown of the arch into a rigid structure.

The hangers to support the deck were erected from a special steel cradle, which hung from the arch, the centre hangers are 193 feet long. The erection of the floor system was very rapid and in six months it was completed, nearly 12,000 tons being erected in that period. Then the roadway and footpaths were concreted and asphalted, train and tram tracks laid, the pylons completed and a final coat of paint was applied. Three coats used over 600 tons of paint!!

In all 54,500 tons of steel were used.

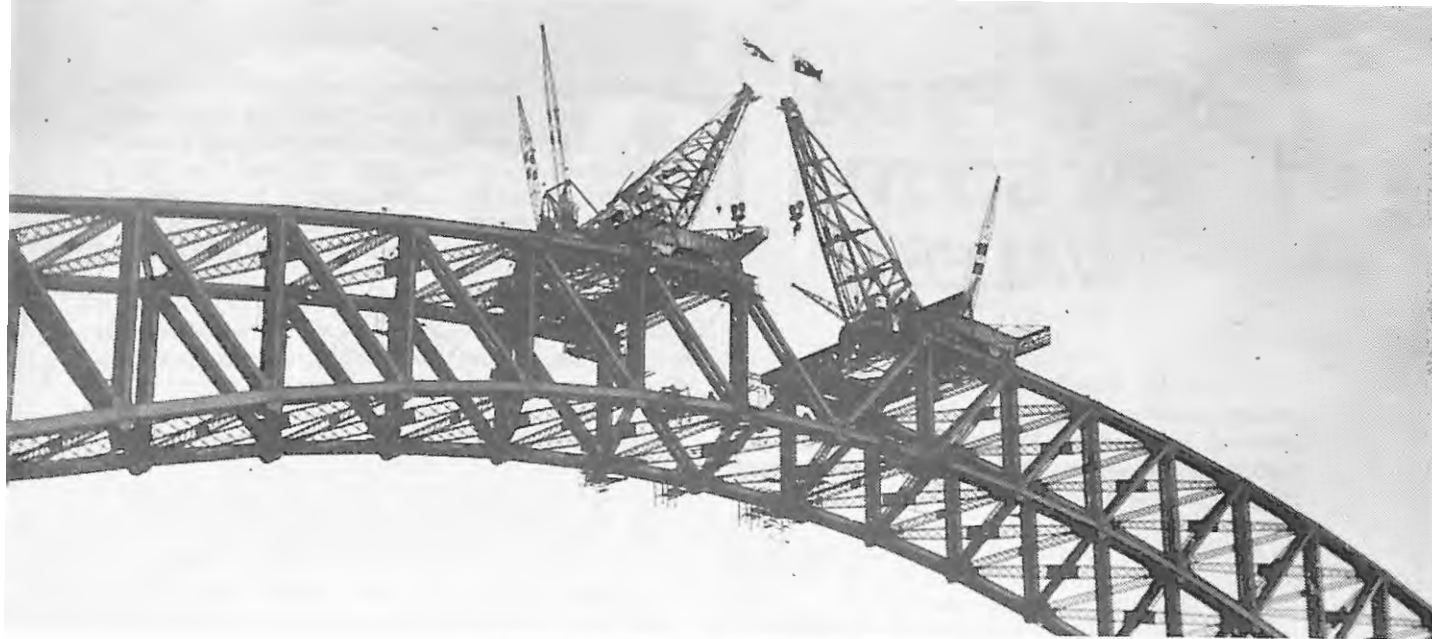
At the peak of construction 1400 men were on the Dorman, Long payroll.

The official opening was held on the Southern approach at 10 a.m. on 19 March 1932. (Saturday).

Sydney staged a "Bridge Week" of official and unofficial entertainments which coincided with the 1932 Royal Easter Show.

The opening ceremony was marred somewhat by the premature ribbon cutting ceremony of Capt. De Groot of the Sydney New Guard. The festivities included: historic pageants, special train and tram excursions, sporting events, regattas, aerial bombing display over Fort Denison, miniature Olympic Games at the Oval, Manly, evening displays and entertainments.

More on next page



HISTORY OF SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

- 1815 *Bridge first suggested by Francis Greenway. His scheme was to build a fort on Observatory Hill, with an advanced redoubt on Dawes Point, and to construct a bridge across to the Northern shore of the harbour.*
- 1857 *Peter Henderson made first recorded drawing of a harbour bridge.*
- 1878 *W.C. Bennett proposed a floating bridge.*
- 1879 *Design of a seven-span truss bridge submitted by T.S. Parrott.*
- 1880 *Offer from private company, represented by J.E. Garbett, to build a high level bridge across harbour.*
- 1885 *C. O'Neill, M.I.C.E., suggested the building of tunnels under the harbour instead of a bridge.*
- 1890 *Royal Commission appointed to inquire into eight harbour bridge and tunnel schemes. This commission recommended the construction of a high-level, one-span bridge.*
- 1896 *Schemes received from private enterprises for the construction of harbour bridges and tunnels.*
- 1900 *E.W. O'Sullivan, Minister for Works, called for competitive designs and tenders for the erection of a harbour bridge. Twenty-four schemes were submitted but all were rejected.*
- 1903 *An Advisory Board, appointed by Mr. O'Sullivan, recommended the acceptance of J. Stewart & Co's tender for the construction of a cantilever bridge from Dawes Point to McMahon's Point at an estimated cost of 1,940,050 pounds. This recommendation was not availed of owing to a change of government.*
- 1906 *Sydney Central Railway Station opened, destined to be linked with the North shore by electric trains passing over the harbour bridge.*
- 1908 *Royal Commission appointed by Wade Government. Construction of subways recommended. Change of Government again closed investigations.*
- 1911 *Cabinet decided on a bridge for trams, vehicles and pedestrians and a subway for railway traffic. Both schemes referred to Parliamentary Public Works Committee.*
- 1916 *Enabling legislation for bridge construction twice passed by Legislative Assembly but rejected by Legislative Council.*
- 1922 *Enabling Bill passed.*
- 1923 *World-wide tenders called. First sod turned at North Sydney by R.T. Ball, MLA, 28th July.*
- 1924 *Dorman, Long & Co. Limited design and tender price of 4,217,721 pounds accepted on 24th March.*
- 1925 *Excavations for the foundations of the main bearings and approach span piers commenced 5th January. Foundation stone on the southern abutment tower at Dawes Point set by Mr. R.T. Ball, MLA, on 26th March.*
- 1926 *Piers ready by September for reception of approach span steel-work.*
- 1928 *Erection of main arch commenced 26th October.*
- 1929 *November 26th – record tonnage of 598 tons erected in one day.*
- 1930 *August 4th – bottom triangle of 14th panel on the Southern Arm completed. Northern Arm ready August 7th. Both arms ready to be lowered and gap of 3 feet 6 inches closed. Arch closed and harbour spanned 19th August.*
1932. *Official opening. March 19th. The official speeches were 'amplified' broadcast throughout Australia, Great Britain and America.*

NEWS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

The N.S.W. Branch of the Australian Heritage Society continues actively on its way and reports excellent progress. In the field of miniature Flag Stickers for envelopes it has now disposed of almost 200,000 and the demand continues.

Just recently the Rotary Organisation purchased its second one hundred dispensers, a total of 40,000 Flag Stickers. Whilst the members of the Toastmistress Association, following upon an address to the Manly Branch by the N.S.W. President, Mr. Roy Stuckey, O.B.E., have purchased substantial quantities for those members attending an International Conference in Atlanta, U.S.A.

Australian Flag Brooches are also in great demand at \$1.00 each, plus postage, and substantial numbers have been sold.

To celebrate the wedding of His Royal Highness, Prince Charles and Lady Diana, the N.S.W. Branch published in the Sydney Morning Herald on 29th July (the Wedding Day), a prominent advertisement conveying congratulations from the Australian Heritage Society and also asking readers to complete and return a form indicating whether or not they favoured the appointment, at some future appropriate date, of His Royal Highness, Prince Charles as Governor-General of Australia. The advertisement cost a substantial sum of money and we would appreciate contributions towards the cost involved, a matter of some \$380.00.

It will be interesting to see the public response to this invitation to express their views.

Addressing various public organisations keeps our President fairly busy and, in addition to being able to "spread the gospel", he is able to effect substantial sales of our products.

Anzac Day is always a very busy day in Sydney and we are pleased to publish verbatim an extract from the Presidents' quarterly Newsletter in which he referred to the Society's activities on that particular day in 1981:-

ANZAC DAY, 1981 IN SYDNEY

Over a number of years a few Executive members, notably Vice President, Ron Barnett and Gordon and Judie Trotter (our Hon. Treasurer) have taken up positions on the route of the Sydney Anzac Day march and distributed "Heritage" leaflets, sold Flag stickers, brooches and the like. This year marked a super effort. Led by Vice President, the following members of your Executive actively participated:-

Gordon and Judie Trotter, Allan Quartermain (Hon. Sec.) David Turner, Dawn Tonks and Paula Smith. They distributed free, over 5000 "Australia's Queen" brochures and well over 1000 "Keep our Flag Flying" (all that we had left unfortunately). In addition, flag stickers of varying sizes, flag brooches and stickpins and the like were sold, raising over \$121.00 for our funds.

Of even greater importance, is the fact that many people have since written us asking for more brochures, flag stickers etc. and have commended us for our work. At the moment, we are completely out of the brochure "Keep our Flag Flying" and we need money to meet the greatly increased costs of printing. However, we still have a good stock of "Australia's Queen" available on request, also dispensers of 200 small flag stickers for envelopes or correspondence at \$3.00 plus 30 cents postage.

Another very successful venture has been the printing of 20,000 copies of a new brochure "Australia's Queen". This brochure is in great demand and the biggest problem is here to get more money to print more copies because they are distributed free of charge to people and particularly to children.

The President of the N.S.W. Branch, Mr. Roy Stuckey, O.B.E., has asked me to say that he does sincerely hope that steps might be taken to form Branches of the Society in other States. There is much that can be done by an active State Branch as N.S.W. has shown over recent years.

ROY STUCKEY, O.B.E.,
N.S.W. President

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HERITAGE

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The Quarterly Journal of the Australian Heritage Society
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1981



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