

HERITAGE

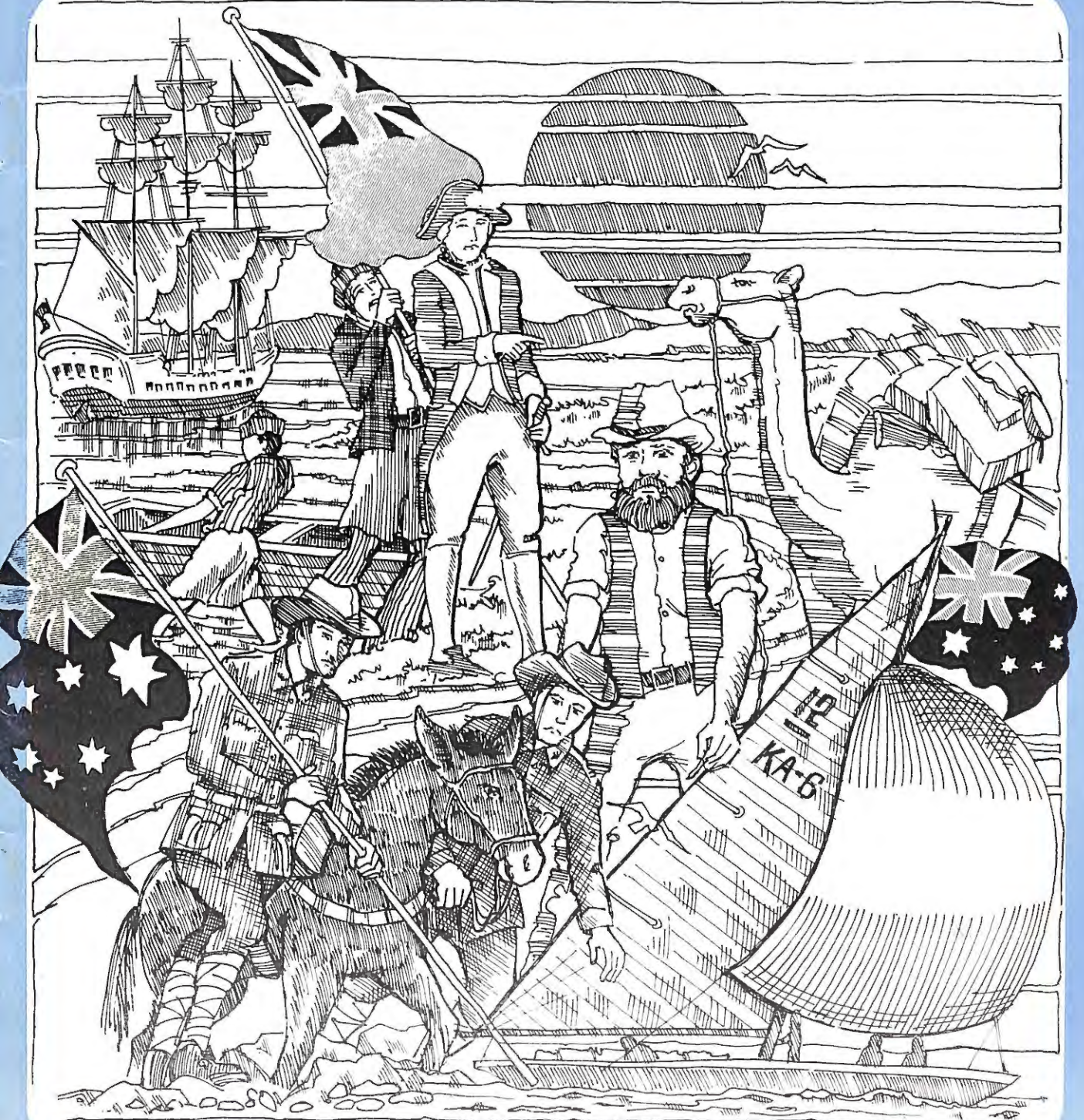
LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT — FOR THE FUTURE

The Quarterly
Journal of the
Australian Heritage
Society

No. 32

MARCH-MAY

1984



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Doublethink – 1984 Style

Mankind, it has been said, has a great propensity for wishful thinking, even in the face of the most persuasive and obvious evidence. It can often lead to a blind optimism when the great need is for realistic thinking and action.

This does not mean that there is no room for optimism, after all, a sound Christian faith leads to the belief that good will ultimately triumph over evil. Realism is a prerequisite to optimism for by being realistic and then applying prayer (an act of reasoning) one can see the way forward, and then there is reason to be optimistic.

It is perhaps time for us to get these things clear in our minds, because with the pressure of modern life, the pace of events and the sad state of our nation and the world, we are apt to fall into the habit of "wishful thinking". We forget that the media in general is not our watch-dog, more often it seems to promote those whose only desire it seems is to destroy. This is after all "1984" and at least one aspect of George Orwell's novel is coming to reality – Newspeak and Doublethink.

Again, it is probable our wishful thinking that makes us so susceptible to this insidious form of tyranny. We forget that words are but symbols for the reality – that it is the reality that we must ultimately confront. We are lulled into inaction by the great clamour for "Human Rights", we are reassured by the formation of a Human Rights Commission. For "wishful thinkers", intimidated by the harsh realities of our world, it is unthinkable that these labels are other than the words imply. The truth is however that a Bill of Rights, as is proposed for Australia, and the Human Rights Commission will reduce freedom, not enhance it.

The slur of "racist" is another of those words that require considerable flexibility in one's thinking. The prerequisite to becoming one is to be of European decent, or in this country, more particularly, Anglo-Saxon. The wrongs, apparently, almost without exception flow one way. Then, under the restraining force of an induced guilt complex changes are being forced upon this nation, in the form of "land rights", that will haunt this nation for years to come.

We are the heirs to a tradition of justice and liberty that, for all its faults, has no equals. What faults there are, do not justify the destruction of our heritage but require us to learn from the mistakes of the past so that we can continue to develop towards greater things. The blind destruction now taking place will not only mean that past mistakes are once again engraved in history but will re-establish that man cannot ignore the God ordained rules of the universe.

THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

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 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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HERITAGE

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P.O. Box 69, Moora, Western Australia, 6510

PUBLISHED BY

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

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Contributions are invited for publication in "HERITAGE". Articles should be accompanied by suitable photographs, and a stamped addressed envelope for return if unsuitable. All reasonable care will be taken of material forwarded, however, the Editor cannot accept responsibility for loss, damage or non-return of material.

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RFW DINKUM AUSSIES!

By Frank Salter

The title refers to R.F.W. the man, Robert Frederick Whitehead, and also to the RFW trucks he builds in Sydney. They are all dinkid Australians.

Bob Whitehead, now 59, has lived in the Sydney western suburb of Chester Hill all his life. His father had a dairy farm there and as a boy Bob used to milk cows before going to school. Always interested in mechanical things, Bob joined the RAAF in WWII where he learned the trade of Fitter, Motor Transport.

After the war Bob invented "Permatrak", the first load-sharing, twin-steer, bogey suspension system for motor vehicles. This has since been copied all over the world.

Being an expert welder Bob eventually built, mainly with his own hands, a factory on his property and commenced the construction of RFW trucks. His is the only truck factory in Australia, he maintains, because the others are merely assembly centres, not true construction sites.

Now there are 60 men employed in the plant, excluding a few office workers. On the average one truck is completed each week. The construction floor is an enthralling sight with half-a-dozen vehicles in varying stages of completion. And most of the time right in the middle of the noise and bustle is Bob, wearing his well-used overalls and cap while he assists in some fine detail of construction.

Here is some information on RFW trucks from the glossy advertising brochure: —

Travel off road like you're on road in the only all wheel drive truck designed and manufactured in Australia for tough Australian terrain, the RFW CA3 8x8 (as delivered to the Australian Army). Whether it's crawling over the toughest terrain or cruising the highway at 100 kph, the RFW truck range are built to take it all. RFW's come in 4x4s, 6x6s and 8x8s. GVW from 14 to 100 tonnes, 175 to 600 h.p. Gross combination hauling capacities up to 220 tonnes.

The driveline is unique to this class of vehicle and is possibly one of the most advanced in the world. Constant four, six or eight wheel drive is a feature of RFW trucks, whether on or off made roads. This revolutionary principle makes driver familiarisation very simple, as there is no need to engage all-wheel drive. There is also no problem associated with operating the truck in all-wheel drive on bitumen surfaces because of the inclusion of a differential between consecutive axles. The interaxle differential in the transfer case and the rear axle differentials are all of the 'No-Spin' type.

What has always annoyed Bob are announcements implying that products (and this includes trucks) are biggest and best if they come from



overseas! "We have the toughest trucking conditions in the world and yet we let other people tell us what we should have, based on **their** assessment of the market and what 'export' model of theirs we should be using to do **our** job!" Bob overcomes this problem by building RFW trucks to customers' requirements. The importance to Australia of such a modus operandi is emphasised by the following true story.

During the disastrous 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires in South Australia 22 men became trapped in the forest near Mount Gambier. There was only one way possible to rescue them: by using the three RFW bushfire trucks owned by the Woods and Forests Department.

These units are fully self-protected by an on-deck auxiliary engine which sprays the complete truck with water as it negotiates the fire. In addition the cabs have roll-down Nomex blinds which reflect heat away from the windows. Each truck carries a crew of five firemen accommodated in a cab lined with flame-resistant foam.

"... the trucks had to traverse flames 200 feet high with a cross speed velocity in excess of 140 kph."

In the course of the mercy mission in question the trucks had to traverse flames 200 feet high with a cross speed velocity in excess of 140 kps. However the crews never once felt concerned. Upon reaching the trapped men the rescuers found that, unfortunately, two had perished. The remaining 20, however, were picked up and transported to safety.

One immediate result of the rescue was an order from the Woods and Forests Department for four more identical units. Another was that Tea Tree Gully Fire Brigade ordered two imported Mercedes 4x4s to be converted into bushfire trucks, to which

their firemen objected strongly, their argument being why should Tea Tree Gully have conventional vehicles when Woods and Forests have special purpose vehicles. Cost, of course, was the factor involved here, the home-grown product receiving no concessions or subsidies whatsoever and consequently being much dearer than the mass-produced imported substitute. However a compromise was arrived at whereby one RFW truck was ordered at once and another the following year, thus providing a small but efficient fleet.

It was only in July, 1983, that I first heard of RFW trucks and heard Bob Whitehead speaking briefly on "PM", the ABC radio program. Following that interview came an appearance on "Nationwide" and, shortly afterwards, on "60 Minutes". This electronic media coverage has already had some effect on RFW's or the parent company's, Permatrak Pty. Ltd.'s plight, for, despite the excellence and popularity of its product it is in a plight — the stranglehold of government restrictions and regulations. Noise control, pollution control and waste control, just to mention a few. Then, on top of all this, Bob's land has been declared "Open Space" by the council. This edict makes his factory valueless and in turn his bank overdraft has thus disappeared. Worst of all he is prevented from expanding; you would think the local council and the N.S.W. State



Government would appreciate any attempt by a firm to double its plant and employment capacity. But apparently they do not.

A much more pleasant type of pressure is arriving from an unexpected source. Governments from three other states have written to the managing director of RFW Trucks, that is of course Bob Whitehead, offering inducements to transport his whole operation to either Queensland, Western Australia or South Australia. Bob is tempted. However, he would prefer to stay where he has always been in Sydney. His remaining depends on the New South Wales' Government's willingness to alleviate some of the crushing constraints at present imposed on his firm.

Despite the problems, trucks keep on churning out slowly but inexorably from the Chester Hill factory. Utah Development Co. now owns 42 RFW units in its various mines. Ansett Pioneer Industries have 11 units, Seltrust Mining W.A. has 9, Illawarra County Council 14, Thiess Callide Mine 9, Electricity Commission of N.S.W. 6, Atlas Copco 7, Capricorn Coal 8, Oaky Creek 6, Snowy Mountains 6, S.E.C. Yallourn 2, M.I.M. 8, Freeport Indonesia 4, B.H.P. Groote Eylandt 9, Geopeko Overland Drilling 5, Geopeko Tennant Creek 2 and many other firms too numerous to list.

There are two more purchasers of RFW trucks whose names should be mentioned because they provide quite a story. The New Zealand Air Ministry bought two airport fire tenders and the Royal Malaysian Air Force in conjunction with the Malaysian Civil Aviation Department acquired eight of these highly specialised units. They have all proved themselves to be excellent pieces of equipment. The story really concerns Australia's own Civil Aviation Department which had a quote from RFW but decided to buy from a U.S. company. Three officials from the Department even went on a world tour to find the best crash tender for Australian conditions. So they purchased an initial batch from the Walter Truck Company which, I am told, had never manufactured a fire tender before this order! Those destined for Sydney Airport broke down on the way from Darling Harbour to Mascot.

“ . . . a small plane crashed at Sydney Airport. The U.S. fire tender was unable to extinguish the resulting blaze.”

On February 21, 1980 a small plane crashed at Sydney Airport. The U.S. fire tender was unable to extinguish the resulting blaze. Five days later the same truck, registered number ZAD892, broke down during a simulated jumbo jet disaster. This information appeared in the Melbourne "Age" in an article by Richard Willis. It continued: "But officials in aviation circles are concerned that the continued failure of the Walter ULFT Mk 3s

Continued page 4

R.F.W. Dinkum Aussies

throughout the country could contribute to another air disaster at an airport".

An enquiry was held by a government committee. While the hearing was in progress the Civil Aviation Department purchased another 20 of the same trucks! "The second 20 were just as bad as the first batch" commented Bob. It is interesting to note that the U.S. Walter firm went bankrupt and so the second order was placed with Walter's Canadian factory.

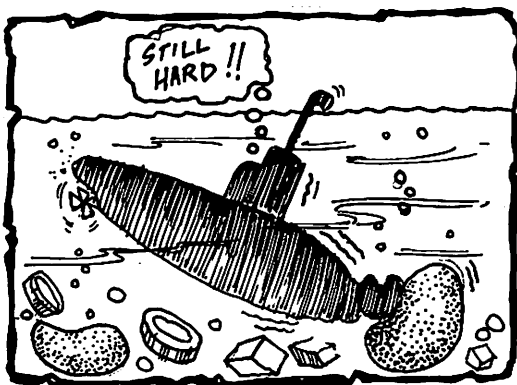
This is a slight digression but it helps illustrate the attitude of this department: While writing this

article in Canberra I wanted to verify the date of the Beechcraft Super King crash at Sydney Airport. However it entailed phoning another department first in order to find the number because, amazingly, the Department of Civil Aviation does not appear in the A.C.T. telephone book dated February, 1983!

The RFW Truck Manufacturing Co. will continue progressing, in my opinion, despite the emergence of fresh problems every day. Let us all be grateful to Bob Whitehead for originating such a great Australian enterprise. In conclusion here are Bob's own words: "We must keep Australian manufacturing capacity alive for the sake of our own survival".

(H)

A LIGHTER TOUCH



THE SLOUCH HAT

Lord Gort arrived at the Somme battlefield one day to carry out a tour of inspection. He was accompanied by his A.D.C. and a small retinue.

At that time the Somme front was an ocean of mud and Lord Gort had to negotiate a long line of duckboards. Presently he spied a slouch hat lying in the mud. He asked his A.D.C. to retrieve it.

Over went the A.D.C. and after a bit of straining he had succeeded in raising the hat a few inches when an Aussie voice camp from underneath. "Go easy, mate! I've still got the flamin' strap under me chin!"

Hearing this, Lord Gort and his companions hurried to rescue the Digger. After about ten minutes of straining and pulling the voice spoke again: "Ah-h! It's no b-- good. I've still got me flamin' feet in the stirrups!"

Australasian Post, April 26, 1956.

BUCKLEY'S CHANCE

"He hasn't got Buckley's chance" is a phrase still used to describe the million to one chance. It may have derived from the experience of William Buckley "the wild white man," who escaped from a convict party landed on the Victorian coast in 1803, and who managed to keep alive with the help of Aborigines for thirty-two years until found by John Bateman's party. Or, more likely, it may refer to a well-known Melbourne firm, Buckley and Nunn, and derive from the old saying: "He's got two chances — Buckley's and none," that is, no chances at all.

Bill Wannan's Great Book of Australiana

THE BIGGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD

Three sailors, an Englishman, an American and an Aussie, were sinking a few pints in a hotel bar in London. After the first half-dozen, the conversation turned to naval matters.

"Say what you like," said the Englishman, "but I'm sure Britain has the biggest ship in the world. Why, our Navy has one so long and so wide the captain is provided with a motor car to carry out his inspection rounds."

"Doggonit!" cried the Yank, "there's one in the American Navy so large that the skipper has to have a helicopter to inspect the decks."

There were several minutes of silence. Then the Yank said, "What about your navy, Aussie?"

"Well," drawled the Australian reluctantly, "I don't know that we have any big ships in our navy; but the largest I've seen had so many jokers on it that the cook had to use a submarine to get to the bottom of the stew to see if the spuds were cooked."

Bill Wannan's Great Book of Australiana

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE 1983

"... the age old problems of human communication are still with us."

In the year I was born, radio communication was barely out of its infancy; there was no television; civil aviation had hardly started and space satellites were still in the realm of science fiction. When my Grandfather visited India in 1911, it took three weeks by sea to get there. Last month I flew back from Delhi to London in a matter of hours. It took King George V three months to make the round trip. In two-thirds of that time Prince Philip and I were able to visit Jamaica, Mexico, the United States and Canada in the winter, followed by Sweden in the summer, and ending up in the autumn with Kenya, Bangladesh and finally India for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi.



Travel and communication have entered a completely new dimension. In Los Angeles I went to see the Space-shuttle which is playing such an important part in providing more and better international telecommunications. One of the tasks of that Space-shuttle was to launch an Indian telecommunications and weather satellite and last month I was able to see how this operated during our visit to an Earth Station in New Delhi.

All this astonishing and very rapid development has changed the lives of almost everyone. Leaders and specialists can meet and discuss political and technical problems; news travels faster and there is more of it; new opportunities for world trade and commerce have been opened up by this communication revolution; perhaps more important, modern technology has touched most aspects of life throughout the world.

We saw this in dramatic form in India. Twenty-two years ago I had seen something of the problems facing this vast country, but since then the population has grown from 440 million to over 700 million. Yet India has managed to become one of the ten or so leading industrial nations in the world and has become self-sufficient in food.

But in spite of all the progress that has been made the greatest problem in the world today remains the gap between rich and poor countries and we shall not begin to close this gap until we hear less about nationalism and more about inter-dependence. One of the main aims of the Commonwealth is to make an effective contribution towards redressing the economic balance between nations. What we want to see is still more modern technology being used by poorer countries to provide employment and to produce primary products and components, which will be bought in turn by the richer countries at competitive prices.

I have therefore been heartened by the real progress that is being made through the Commonwealth Technical Co-operation Fund and various exchange schemes. Britain and other richer Commonwealth countries run aid schemes and these are very important, but the key word for the Commonwealth is co-operation. There is a flow of experts in all directions, with Canadians helping in the Caribbean, Indians in Africa, New Zealanders in India, Australians in Papua New Guinea, British in Kenya. The list is endless. The web of contacts provided by the Commonwealth is an intricate pattern based on self help and co-operation.

Yet in spite of these advances the age old problems of human communication are still with us. We have the means of sending and receiving messages, we can travel to meetings in distant parts of the world, we can exchange experts; but we still have difficulty in finding the right messages to send, we can still ignore the messages we don't like to hear and we can still talk in riddles and listen without trying to comprehend.

Perhaps even more serious is the risk that this mastery of technology may blind us to the more fundamental needs of people. Electronics cannot create comradeship; computers cannot generate compassion; satellites cannot transmit tolerance. And no amount of technology could have engineered the spirit of the Commonwealth that was so evident in Delhi or the frank, friendly and understanding communication that such a spirit makes possible.

I hope that Christians will remind us all that it is not how we communicate but what we communicate with each other that really matters.

We in the Commonwealth are fortunate enough to belong to a world wide comradeship. Let us make the most of it; let us all resolve to communicate as friends in tolerance and understanding. Only then can we make the message of the angels come true "Peace on earth, goodwill towards men".

I always look forward to being able to talk to everyone at Christmas time and at the end of another year I again send you all my warmest greetings.



Power Without Responsibility

The Federal Attorney-General's decision not to hold the referendum on the five points of the Constitution in February 1984 highlights the arrogance of modern Government towards the people that, supposedly, it serves. Gareth Evans, of course, is known for some pretty puzzling and amazing statements. Remember the sending of spy planes over Tasmania during the Hydro Electric Scheme controversy? The Senator's justification was: "It seemed like a good idea at the time." Prior to the postponement of the February referendum, Evans said that the Australian people must be educated in wanting constitutional change. What cheek! Isn't it about time governments learnt that they have been elected to uphold the Constitution and not there for the purpose of re-educating the public on that document.

There is, of course, many, many examples of what could be termed, utter contempt by Government authority for the will of the people. For example, what consensus did it receive to implement the metric system over the imperial? Who gave them authority to do away with the popular "White Australia Policy"? Why do they continue to tax lump sum superannuation, when it clearly is not wanted by Australians? Why isn't South Africa allowed to play cricket against us, as indicated by citizens, through several respectable polls? Who gave Mr. Fraser a mandate to sell out Rhodesia to the red murderer, Mugabe? The Australian people didn't — they weren't even consulted. It is quite obvious that governments can't consult on every little issue, yet it is evident that such decisions are not reflecting the wants of Australians.

It was but a little more than two years ago when Senator Harradine, Tasmania, presented petitions containing 30,000 signatures soliciting the Fraser Government to grant an allowance for mothers who wished to stay home and rear their family thus not forcing them out to work. The then Treasurer, John Howard said, "It is not in Australia's interest at the moment". The will of Australians was not even seriously considered.

Who has given a mandate to this Hawke Government to change the oath of allegiance? Or to change our flag? No-one — but themselves. How many Northern Territorians said, "Yay" to

hand Ayres Rock over to Aboriginal activists? Not many. Yet, Government goes on it's merry way thumbing its nose at its citizens.

"The idea that the community might be betrayed by it's own leaders and institutions is probably the most traumatic idea that any civilised community needs to face."

Tragically, what is written in the November 1983 issue of "First and Last" (Newsheet of the Survival Association) is only too true. To quote . . . "The idea that the community might be betrayed by it's own leaders and institutions is probably the most traumatic idea that any civilised community needs to face. It is so traumatic that it is rejected by most citizens even though they might feel extreme discontent with those in authority".

Many citizens cannot or just won't fathom that governments are not necessarily working in their best interest. Even local government can become tiresome, arrogant, displaying the same, total disregard for its monetary suppliers, the homeowner.

Recently in northern Tasmania there was a move to change the structure of six local municipality boundaries. If successful a greater Launceston area would be formed. It was believed, Launceston would receive great commercial benefits even to the extent, as was feared in some southern quarters, over the capital Hobart. For the proposal to be carried, a majority of affected municipalities had to agree much like the workings of a Federal Constitutional referendum. The motion was defeated. Consequently the reconstruction and in one case, absorption, was not achieved. The majority of voters, however, had voted yes, but they were mainly in Launceston where the bulk of the population resides. When the results were declared, a local northern councilman had the audacity to state that the proposal would be re-introduced in the near future. The people had already given their decision, but according to this particular gentleman, he knew better — his will should sway the day. Familiar?

Here in my own municipality, Kingborough, we voted several years ago whether to build a heated, domed swimming pool. It was thought at the time that if it was constructed our rates would increase substantially and besides, within the municipality

there are about six pollution-free beaches, safe for swimming. Ratepayers voted no the proposal, 2 to 1. Yet, the council now has plans to build the swimming pool, ignoring the wishes of the people who voted on the subject, but a few years ago. The audacity!

Right or wrong, whether we agree or not, if the people say "nay" or "yay" the government, be it on any level, should abide with the will of the people. Except for rare occasions, this has not happened.

So, returning to our friend, Gareth Evans: he indeed has backed down on the referendum proposal, simply because he knew he would not win; but what we've got to realise and be eternally vigilant for, is that he will attempt to get his proposals through one way or another at another time. In the same way, the Fraser Government tested the people's feelings re a bilingual, multi-lingual society. They put their big toe in the water, but found it freezing. Make no mistake! They've shelved such plans for the period of ten years (less now — and it doesn't matter which party will be in power then) when the idea will be reintroduced. Benjamin Franklin said, "If a man desires security more than he does freedom, then he deserves neither." All the abovementioned deviousness is a direct threat to our heritage and we must not be quietened into submissiveness by a false-sense of security as provided by the Government. That great Confederate General, Robert E. Lee said, "There are some things that a gentleman does not do". We are not dealing with gentlemen, it is a sad fact, but it is true that we are dealing with people, who have "power without responsibility".

It is us, the people, who must remind those whom we have placed in positions of influence, to act always with responsibility and sensitivity to the wants, needs and to the will of this nation's citizens.

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Inheritance

"You will observe," wrote Burke, "that from the Magna Charta to the Declaration of Right, it has been the uniform policy of our constitution to claim and assert our liberties, as an entailed inheritance derived to us from our forefathers, and to be transmitted to our posterity . . . We have an inheritable crown, an inheritable peerage; and a house of commons and a people inheriting privileges, franchises, and liberties, from a long line of ancestors.

"This policy appears to me to be the result of profound reflection; or rather the happy effect of following nature, which is wisdom without reflection, and above it. A spirit of innovation is generally the result of a selfish temper and confined views. People will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors . . . By a constitutional policy, working after the pattern of nature, we receive, we hold, we transmit our government and our privileges, in the same manner in which we enjoy and transmit our property and our lives. The institutions of policy the goods of fortune, the gifts of Providence, are handed down to us and from us, in the same course and order. Our political system is placed in a just correspondence and symmetry with the order of the world, and with the mode of existence decreed to a permanent body composed of transitory parts; wherein, by the disposition of a stupendous wisdom, moulding together the great mysterious incorporation of the human race, the whole, at one time, is never old, or middle-aged, or young, but, in a condition of unchangeable constancy, moves on through the varied tenour of perpetual decay, fall, renovation and progression."

Institutions to endure must be of slow growth — for they can only survive if based on the habits and enshrined in the hearts of those who have it in their power to retain or change them — the People. Men are creatures of habit: they distrust new things, partly because they are strange and partly because their worth is untried. A new Institution, founded on nothing familiar to those who are asked to accept it, will always be unpopular. All Institutions must at times run counter to the passions and ambitions of powerful men, who will therefore try to destroy them. Unless they have, by long service and wont, earned a place in the affection of the people, they will lack defenders and perish. Had the supremacy of Parliament not been endeared to the English people by centuries of use, it could not have survived the assault of its enemies in 1926.

Arthur Bryant,
"The Spirit of Conservatism"

A gift for all of the year

HERITAGE

The quarterly of the Australian Heritage Society

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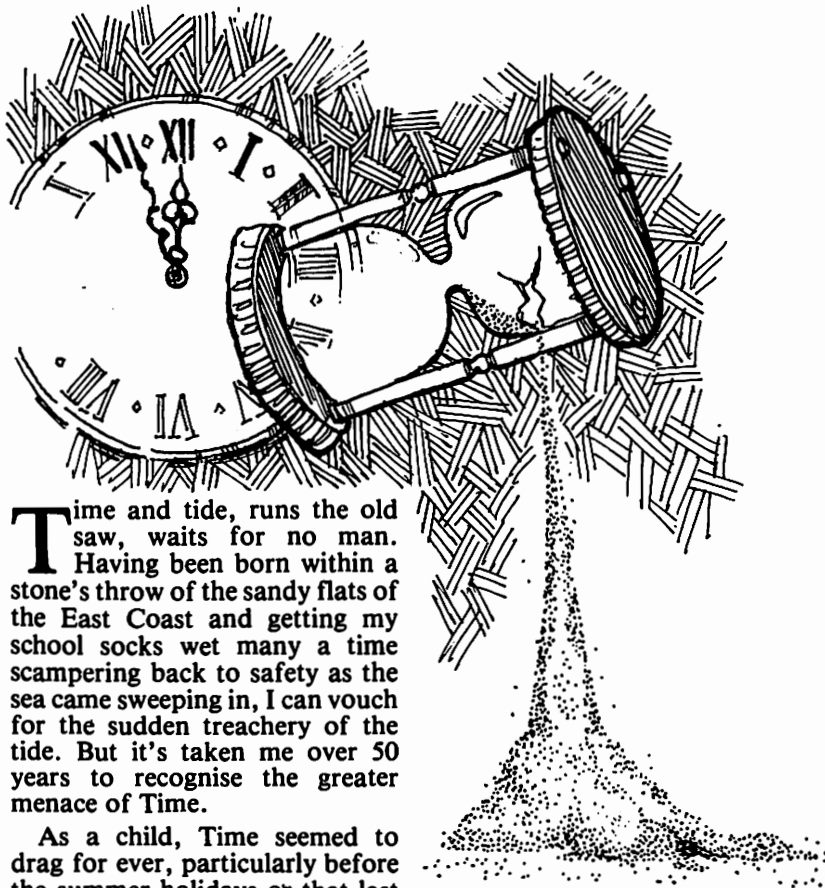
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IF ONLY WE HAD A BIT MORE TIME



Time and tide, runs the old saw, waits for no man. Having been born within a stone's throw of the sandy flats of the East Coast and getting my school socks wet many a time scampering back to safety as the sea came sweeping in, I can vouch for the sudden treachery of the tide. But it's taken me over 50 years to recognise the greater menace of Time.

As a child, Time seemed to drag for ever, particularly before the summer holidays or that last week before Christmas. It picked up a bit during the razzamatuzz of teenage and gradually increased its pace as my own family began growing up and the need was there to work ever faster, ever harder. Now, as the middle years roll on and there is still so much left undone, Time is racing by.

Before the days of comparative affluence I cycled everywhere, on fair day or foul, and thought: if only I had a car I could get much more done. Well, I've had one for decades now and cannot imagine life without it. But it hasn't curbed my need for more time.

Before the war we never had a telephone at home — only the doctor and the important people in our town did — but I could see how much of a time-saving boon

it would be to own one. Now I have a dozen here, there and everywhere, some of them push-button and radio-controlled. But I'm still pushed for time.

Look inside your own home — almost every housewife has a modern cooker, a washing machine, perhaps a dishwasher, electric iron, fridge and the like — all to ease her burden and save time. But doctors' surgeries are full of people under stress, unable to cope with the helter-skelter pace of modern life. They need to rest and relax and they would — if they had a little more time.

Home computers, digital watches, pocket calculators, videos, fast-food outlets, supermarket checkouts, kitchen gadgetry . . . all of them are

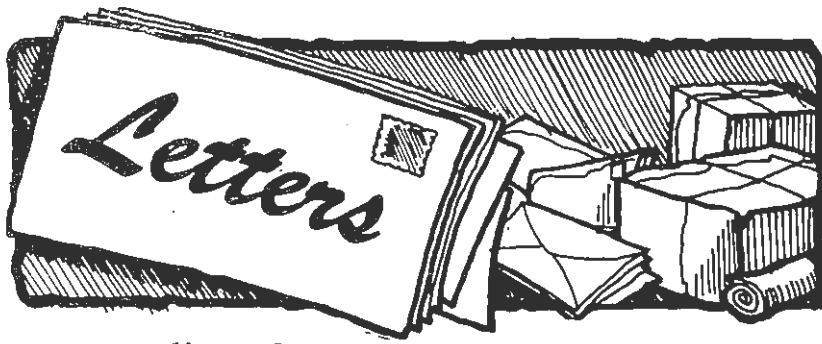
supposed to save us time. But the truth is we have less of it now than ever before. I am coming to believe that this generation, with all its micro-chip technology and its impressive know-how for easier living, is something of a fraud. When I look back at old photographs or read the experiences of hard-working people between the wars and earlier, I begin to realise that we have an inflated idea of our own importance.

Those old folk, for all their cruel hardships and seeming lack of education, could knock spots off most of us today. We have shorter hours and longer holidays, money galore and social welfare from the cradle to the grave. By comparison, they worked much harder for twice as long and for a fraction of the wage. Yet they still found time to have large families, look after great cavernous houses, write long letters, care for an ailing grandma, go to church on Sundays, and still enjoy themselves without the need to embrace the sordid escapism that passes for entertainment today.

Life's many challenges and hardships merely served to make them stronger and more resourceful. By their spirit as much as their sweat they built up this country as a God-fearing, hard-working, enterprising and successful nation. Unless we take a leaf out of their book, unless we rekindle the fire of their love for England, coupled with a return to honesty and fair dealing in our everyday lives, we shall go down as the generation that wrecked it.

We *can* make good the damage of apathy and selfishness. We *can* rise above our troubles because we are all chips off those good old blocks of English oak. What we need is just a bit more time . . .

Reprinted from
This England



Dealing Out “Down Under”

Dear Sir,

The Queen's New Year Honours List — “list” as far as Mr. Hawke is concerned!

Having just “completed” $\frac{3}{4}$ of his first year in office, as well as a new election (for which he is itching), the Old Honours must go!

During his presently abbreviated career we have been subjected to every “whim” that blows.

Now beknighted Canberra will have none of the Queen's Honours!

Will the ever-ready Senator “Comrade” Evans be dealing out not from the “top of the deck” but “down under”, The New Orders?

The Northern Territory recently had on its hands a crucial election, precipitated by Mr. Hawke, who, without prior consultation — whimsically — donated Ayers Rock, plus a generous slice of Northern Territory holdings, to the Aborigines, thereby pulling out the mat from under Territorial feet, and that without compunction, and with scant regard for the Northern Territory Government's investment of \$150 million.

“Indeed he taketh that which enricheth him nothing and leaves the Northern Territory poor indeed!”

In the resultant election, the Chief Minister, Mr. Paul Everingham, increased the size of his National Liberal Government by eight seats, to take 19 of the 25.

Chief Minister indeed!

Mr. Hawke, who had ardently campaigned in the Northern

Territory, flanked by the Union Jack, said there was no evidence to suggest the Federal Government did not retain the support of the Northern Territory people.

What would convince him?

D.A. Airey,
Launceston, Tasmania.

Oath of Allegiance

Dear Sir,

I experienced the same traumatic shock at the intentions of the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr. West, to remove God and Queen from the oath of allegiance. That a supposedly responsible minister should give way to foreign immigrants who are only a minority in our population surpasses belief — a true case of the tail wagging the dog.

Our trinitarian Constitution of Queen of Australia, the Senate, and the House of Representatives is a development shaped in history by Christianity, the denial of which would hasten the disintegration of western civilisation. These facts plus our decentralised State governments and other institutions, and our flag, all go to make up our heritage, our traditions, our culture, and our quality of life. The overall scenario is sufficiently attractive to draw immigrants here to partake of the benefits thereof. It is only reasonable therefore to expect them to accept us and ours as they find us and be grateful, and those I have met do just that. They and many more as hard working citizens make a meritorious contribution to our standard of living.

Many have come from (even escaped from) republics; a system noted for power struggles in the

extreme, loss of freedom, even dictatorships. I hardly think they would wish to endure another republic in this country of their adoption. Here they can enjoy the sense of cohesion and stability in a common loyalty to a monarch who is above party strife and the one champion of the peoples' freedom, to whom we all have access (via her vice-regal representative), by-passing all parliaments. The very least that immigrants can do is join in allegiance to our Queen.

It seems incredible to me that some immigrants who do not see eye to eye with our system should have the impudence to try and dictate what form of government we should have. The obvious answer to them is to return to the country from which they came.

What is equally beyond belief is that a Minister of the Crown should listen to this malcontented minority and change our heritage to suit them. It is pertinent to wonder if this is the action of an opportunist to insert the thin edge of the wedge of republicanism and the change of our flag which not only displays part of our history but is surely the most beautiful flag in the world, no matter what Sir James Hardy thinks. After the long fought-out and scintillating victory of Australia II, I am sure the good folk of Newport are no longer in any doubt about the meaning of our flag.

Group Captain I.J. Lightfoot rtd.
Shenton Park, W.A.

Continued page 10

— LET'S KEEP THEM! —



**OUR FLAG
OUR HERITAGE
OUR FREEDOM**

Going, gong

Petty, paltry and mean. That's about the only way to describe the Government's decision not to allow soldiers to compete for the Queen's Medal, the award to the top shot of the Australian Army.

In the eyes of the Labor Government, the Queen's Medal is an imperial honor, and therefore unacceptable. But it's not as simple as that.

Soldiers still swear allegiance to "our Sovereign lady the Queen, her heirs and successors"; officers' commissions are still signed by the Queen's man in Australia, the Governor-General; Queen's colors are still paraded with pride; gunners still fire salutes on the Queen's Birthday.

What's next? Abolish the Queen's Birthday celebrations? Rename Queen Street, Queen's Park and then, dare we say it, Queensland?

"Brisbane Courier"



Letters Continued

From a Canadian Reader...



Australia — Take Note

Dear Sir,

I am always interested to read *Heritage* and noted G.H. Temperly's comments in the Sept-Nov. issue accordingly. However, I must set him straight on one thing, Canadians **DID NOT** decide to change their country's flag in 1965. This was done for them by a minority government, acting under closure and after various machinations and trickeries that divided parliamentary opposition to the change and generally made a mockery of the Commons' committee system. The Pearson ministry of the day was aided and abetted by the state broadcasting system, the CBC, which 2 years before the change began "softening up" the public and particularly children, with "design a new flag" contests and frequent allusions that the distinguished Canadian Red Ensign was not "our flag" when, in fact, it had flown over Canada since Confederation in 1867.

If memory serves, no public opinion poll ever indicated a majority in favour of a change and there was certainly no plebiscite! A design advanced by a former Prime Minister of Pearson's own party, Mr. King, and presented by others, which would have set a large gold maple leaf in white outline upon the Red Ensign, was not even considered. Thus about the only thing that can be said about the "compromise design" that emerged was that it was less ugly than the original Pearson proposal.

I shudder to think that, after reading the obvious aims of the ALP's Mr. Young, Australians will have exactly the same kind of trickery put upon them as we had in the years 1963-65. Note the phrase, "We will initiate and support", which simply means government imposition in "1984" doublespeak. Presumably the "popular acceptance" will come as a result of "fait accompli" and not a popular vote.

I must clearly state that your flag is your own business, but if you wish to keep what you have you must act NOW. A single, umbrella group, with a single chairman for the nation, is needed that would mobilise opposition from the general public, parliamentarians and veterans' and other groups. Keep the aims simple and forget minor differences in philosophy among constituent members. Work only for the retention of the magnificent and internationally recognised flag that you have. We did not organise and unify around our flag in this country and we are now living with the result, probably **FOREVER**, so please learn from our failure.

I wish you every success in your endeavour, which will doubtless be a difficult one waged against a formidable government propaganda machine, but be not discouraged — you can win with the people on your side!

I shall be happy to hear of your progress.

Yours sincerely,
John Wiebe, B.A., B.Ed.
Past Dominion Chairman,
the British Commonwealth
Alliance-Dominion of Canada

Branches of "The National Flag Association" have been or are being formed in every State. Those proposing to change our flag are in for a shock.

—Editor

IN PRAISE OF OUR FLAG

The migrant ship was Neptunia, the port was Fremantle and the year was 1951. The pilot ship which carried the Australian flag also carried the immigration officer who stepped aboard and said to us — "Hullo, welcome to Australia". I will never forget that.

A NEW LIFE

Some of us had not seen the Australian flag before, but to all of us that flag symbolised the hospitality which we found in Australia and the chance to start a new life without prosecution or fear.

Unfortunately, some people take this for granted. But some, like myself, know what it really means to be able to express freely what you feel.

This is why I come here to defend this right, the right which this flag gives me. God help me if this beautiful flag of ours is changed.

I say this because I remember during the Vietnam war, I saw in a demonstration the Red flag, while our Australian brothers defended our flag and the freedom that flag represents, the freedom of speech, some trendies waved the enemy flag on our Australian soil.

NOBODY ELSE'S

We don't want any change. We don't want to change our symbol and listen to his master's voice, somebody else's voice. Let's listen to the voice of our country and this is Australia's flag and nobody else's.

Can those who advocate the change of our flag guarantee me that the new flag will give me the same freedom I have to express myself?

I am sure that millions and millions of people all over the world will envy our good fortune to speak up and air different ways of thought. I am not convinced that the present Australian flag, does not represent Australia.

Every inch of it is Aussie-land — the Southern Cross is what described Australia in the world maps before Captain Cook landed here.

This is a geographic fact which cannot be pinched from us by anybody, even those who want to change our present flag, have it prominently displayed in their so-called replacement. The federation star represents all the States and territories of Australia.

That's "us". Only when a national catastrophe occurs will this wipe the States from this earth's surface. Then the federation star will stop symbolising our States.

Now I like to give credit where credit is due. That's the Australian 'fair go'.

Long before Captain Cook landed in 1770, other explorers from other nations, such as the Dutch, the Portuguese, the French, the Spanish, discovered and landed in Australia.

Some even stayed for a while and reported back to their Governments, but nobody would undertake the herculean task to start a country so far away from Europe. It was an impossible dream to bring everything from so far.

THE WORLD ADMIRES

However, one nation accepted the challenge — Great Britain. They achieved something good, something which the world admired then and are admiring today — Australia.

Had the Portuguese or Spanish been successful then today in the corner of our flag we would have had the Portuguese or the Spanish and that is fair enough. Isn't it!

The British brought with them the Westminster system of Parliament, which is copied by most civilised countries. So we have the British system, the British flag in the corner of our flag and we didn't do too bad!

That is tradition, that is history and I'm asking myself how can we rip a piece of history from our flag? It's not right.

THEIR SACRIFICE

Australian soldiers, sailors and airmen fought and died for this flag in the wars of 1914-18, 1939-45, Korea and Vietnam. How can we forget their sacrifice? We may have different political views, but we all have a conscience.

Nobody can deny this and anyone who does not respect the blood which was shed to defend what this flag, our present flag symbolises, then he denies the best values there is in life to live for.

I have settled here like many thousands of others from all parts of the world. We live in a multicultural society but we all live in one country "AUSTRALIA" and our country has one flag — the flag that we found, the flag that we respect, the flag that we taught our children to respect and I hope that they will teach their children what I taught them.

Peter Pezas,

Greek Sub-Branch, R.S.L.

Reprinted from *Reveille* (N.S.W. R.S.L.)

Jan/Feb, 1984.

Metrics Despair



*To sail or fly with metrics
You have to be tired of life,
For the chances of total disaster
Can only be labelled as rife.*

*For a start, there's no single unit
To compare with the nautical
mile*

*Which divides the earth's equator
Into parts of a global dial.*

*These units all carefully measure
The distance the earth will turn
In a time-related framework
That errors totally spurn.*

*Three hundred and sixty degrees,
And the twenty-four hours of
the clock,*

*Make every surface position
A distance/time interlock.*

*And speed is measured in knots,
Or nautical miles per hour,
With altitudes counted in feet,
So the computations won't sour.*

*But where can we find an
answer*

*In the structural metric frame?
The truth is plain and simple:
It cannot play this game.*

*So don't take your meters to sea,
And don't take them up in the
air;*

*And forget your kilometre
readings,*

*Or your journey will end in
despair.*

Ian B. Patten

From:

Australian Metric Record

(Issues of this newsletter are available at
80c per issue from:

Modular Conversion Bureau,

P.O. Box 61,

Clarence Gardens,

S.A., 5039.

IMMIGRATION

TIME FOR REFLECTION

For those who wish to look, there is a growing and deeply felt concern amongst Australians over the present immigration policy pursued by Governments in recent years, which has seen a massive increase in non-European migrants to this country.

What is most remarkable is that a mere 20 years ago there was such unanimity amongst both the public and politicians for the retention of the traditional immigration policy, stemming from Federation in 1901, which was aimed at maintaining a homogeneous population of basically European stock and which is generally referred to by the much maligned and misunderstood term — “White-Australia” policy.

Yet the Australian public was never consulted about such a change and any who today dare question publicly the wisdom of the present policy are rarely given the opportunity to debate the issue openly and rationally and are more often subjected to considerable verbal abuse.

To give some historical perspective to this issue and to enable an understanding of the motives behind the traditional immigration policy we have here reproduced a number of debates and extracts.

UNITY OF RACE ESSENTIAL

A.T. Yarwood, writing in Asian Migration to Australia (Melbourne University Press) states that “Lengthy as were the debates on the Immigration Restriction Bill, there was no controversy over the principle of excluding the coloured races. . . . Men of all parties testified during the 1901 debates to the strength of the community’s objection to non-European immigration”.

One of the most outstanding contributions to the debates on immigration policies, which took place during the first Federal Parliament, was by one of the Fathers of Federation, the brilliant Alfred Deakin, Australia’s first Attorney-General, and second Prime Minister.

Deakin said:

We find ourselves today, it may be said, with, at all events, a half-open door for all Asiatics and African peoples, through which entry is not difficult, and through which, as the experience of the honorable member for Southern Melbourne proves, there is still entry from time to time. It was with a full recognition of these facts that the first plank in the Government platform, as submitted at Maitland, and emphasised at every opportunity since, was the plank which for ease of reference was called the declaration for a “White Australia”.



ALFRED DEAKIN

It was for this reason that so much stress was laid on the issue, and it is for this reason that since the Government took office, no question has more frequently or more seriously occupied their attention, not only because of this one proposal now before the House, but with regard to executive acts that have been and will be necessary. There have been determinations which hereafter may have important consequences arising out of our administration, as well as other measures which will be submitted to Parliament, all having in view the accomplishment of the same end. That end put in plain and unequivocal terms, as the House and the country are entitled to have it put, means the prohibition of all alien coloured immigration, and more, it means at the earliest time, by reasonable and just means, the deportation or reduction of the number of aliens now in our midst.

The two things go hand in hand, and are the necessary complement of a single policy — the policy of securing a “White Australia”. . . . There are those who mock at a demand of a white Australia, and who point to what they consider our boundless opportunities for absorbing a far greater population than we at present possess, who dwell, if commercially-minded, on the opportunities for business we are neglecting by failure to import the cheapest labour to develop portions of our continent which has not as yet been put to use.

IMMIGRATION

But the apprehensions of those abroad, even when cursorily examined, are soon seen to proceed from a far narrower outlook than that which belongs to those who feel themselves charged with the future of this country. We should be false to the lessons taught us in the great republic of the west; we should be false to the never-to-be-forgotten teachings from the experiences of the United States, of difficulties only partially conquered by the blood of their best and bravest; we should be absolutely blind to and unpardonably neglectful of our obligations, if we fail to lay those lessons to heart. Cost what it may, we are compelled at the very earliest hour of our national existence — at the very first opportunity when united action becomes possible — to make it positively clear that so far as in us lies, however limited we may be for a time by self imposed restrictions upon settlement — however much we may sacrifice in the way of immediate monetary gain — however much we may retard the development of the remote and tropical portions of our territory — those sacrifices for the future of Australia are little, and are, indeed, nothing when compared with a compensating freedom from the trials, sufferings and losses that nearly wrecked the great republic of the west, still left with the heritage in their midst of a population which, no matter how splendid it may be in many qualities, is not being assimilated, and apparently is never to be assimilated in the nation of which they are politically and nominally a part.

It is we, and not our critics, who in this matter are adopting the broader and more serious view — the view which the future will approve. It is a view which when explained, will, even by critical statesmen, be necessarily admitted to be sound — one in which a democracy, in some respects impatient, is imposing on itself a restraint in the interest of the future generations who are to enter into and possess the country of which we at present only hold the border.

This note of nationality is that which gives dignity and importance to this debate. The unity of Australia is nothing, if that does not imply a united race. A united race means not only that its members can intermix, intermarry and associate without degradation on either side, but implies one inspired by the same ideas, and an aspiration towards the same ideals, of a people possessing the same general cast of character, tone of thought — the same constitutional training and traditions — a people qualified to live under this Constitution — the broadest and the most liberal perhaps the world has yet seen reduced to writing — a people qualified to use without abusing it, and develop themselves under it to the full height and extent of their capacity.

Unity of race is an absolute essential to the unity of Australia. It is more, actually more in the last resort, than any other unity. After all, when this period of confused local policies and temporary

political divisions was swept aside it was this real unity that made the Commonwealth possible . . .

It is no mere electioneering manifesto, but part of the first principles upon which the Commonwealth is to be administered and guided . . .

There will be no mistake as to our meaning when these speeches are read, and when our votes are seen. Members on both sides of the House, and of all sections of all parties — those in office and those out of office — with the people behind them, are all united in the unalterable resolve that the Commonwealth of Australia shall remain a "white Australia", and that from now hence forward all alien elements within it shall be diminished.

We are united in the resolve that this Commonwealth shall be established on the firm foundation of unity of race, so as to enable it to fulfil the promise of its founders, and enjoy to the fullest extent the charter of liberty under the Crown which we now cherish.

DECLARATION OF IMMIGRATION POLICY

Alfred Deakin,
Attorney-General, 1901.

Modern Australia in Documents
Vol. 1. F.K. Crowley.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Debates,
House of Representatives,
12 September, 1901.

WHITE AUSTRALIA – ORIGINS

The September 23, 1957 issue of Current Affairs Bulletin, under the above heading, carried the following editorial:

In this and the next issue of C.A.B. the evolution of the concept and the policy known as "White Australia" is traced from its beginnings up to the animated controversies of a few years ago. As the writer stresses, the concept is an integral part of the nationalist aspirations of Australians as they have been developing over the past hundred years; a reflection of the social, political and economic ideals and ambitions of the average Australian. Of these ideals the desire to avoid the complex problems of a plural society has become one of the strongest strands, the desire, as Mr. Arthur Calwell has put it, to confine large scale immigration to "people who are related to us ethnically, and who share a common culture, the same Christian ideals, and have much the same history as ourselves". Expressed in such terms Australia's immigration policy does not differ in essentials from that of any major nation. The Act of 1901, as its title states, is designed to restrict immigration. That it is not, if wisely administered, the offensive measure it is often alleged to be, has been amply demonstrated in the past ten years by the very large numbers of Asian students who have been welcomed to our universities and gladly accepted in the community.

Continued page 14

IMMIGRATION

1966 DEBATES

In 1966 lengthy debates occurred in Federal Parliament with regard to the immigration policy — probably the only formal debate since Federation until this time. The debates are notable for the unity of purpose from both sides of the House to ensure that the principles underlying the immigration policy until that time be maintained.

The most outstanding of these speeches was presented by Mr. Fred M. Daly (Labour member for Grayndler) who received tribute from many who followed — Government and Opposition.

The debates took place on 9th, 24th and 29th March 1966 and the following extracts are taken from Hansard of 9th March 1966.

Mr. OPPERMAN (Corio, Minister for Immigration) — Every country has not only a right to its own immigration policy but a heavy duty and a vital responsibility to administer it in the interests of its own people. Our neighbours and friends all have immigration policies that are based on their own interests and are intended to benefit their own people and future. All include elements of control of entry and residence, some with strict numerical and national limitations. No government is to be reproached for aspects of its immigration system developed for its needs and derived from its social history, political traditions and constitutional arrangements. No responsible government condones illegality or deceit, which are poor gateways indeed for the entry of new settlers.

Our programme and policies have like-wise emerged from our history, our respect for law and order and our response to our special needs. Our primary aim in immigration is a generally integrated and predominantly homogeneous population. A positive element in the latest changes is that which will admit selected non-Europeans capable of becoming Australians and joining in our national development. Both the policy and the rules and procedures by which it is effected cannot remain static and must be constantly reviewed. Though redefined from time to time, they must be administered in accordance with the law, on principles decided by the Government, with justice to individuals and for the future welfare of the Australian people as a whole. These will continue to be the main elements in Australia's immigration policy.

Mr. DALY (Grayndler) — It is a tribute to the efforts of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Calwell), who was Australia's first Minister for Immigration, that ever since its commencement our immigration programme has had the support of both sides of the Parliament . . .

The Opposition believes that the principles underlying our immigration policy should not be disturbed. I would like to outline to the House the

present policy of the Labour Party on immigration—

Convinced that increased population is vital to the future development of Australia, the Australian Labour Party will support and uphold a vigorous and expanding programme administered with sympathy, understanding and tolerance. The basis of such policy will be—

- (a) Australia's national and economic security;
- (b) the welfare and integration of all its citizens;
- (c) the preservation of our democratic system and balanced development of our nation; and
- (d) the avoidance of the difficult social and economic problems which may follow from an influx of peoples having different standards of living, traditions and cultures.

It maintains the principle of Australia's established immigration policy which has been endorsed by all governments since Federation.

This should be interpreted as a clear, concise and unobjectionable statement of our policy, free of any taint of racial discrimination or superiority, based on the principle and ideal that the composition of our population will be such as to ensure the integration of all people sharing our freedom, independence and way of life. This policy is not one of the "open door" or of the "quota system". It maintains the principle of Australia's established immigration policy which has been endorsed by all governments since Federation . . .

. . . I propose to deal briefly with the background to Labour's present policy. I shall refer also to other aspects of our policy. The Australian Labour Party still adheres, quite rightly, to the basic principles of our established immigration policy. Criticism of this policy is directed in the main at what is popularly but wrongly described as the White Australia policy. In view of the importance of this aspect of our policy I propose to give a brief survey of its history.

The present immigration policy, quite wrongly referred to as a White Australia policy, is the outcome of experiences, particularly in the latter half of the 19th century. During that time, Asian labourers and other Asian migrants had been introduced to many activities, mainly the goldfields. Rioting, bloodshed and other events have been the unhappy consequences during that period and led to widespread demands for the adoption of such a policy. The introduction of Kanaka labour to the Queensland canefields with all the sordid consequences following the activities of the blackbirders made the demand for immigration reform unanswerable. The policy as such is not based in any sense on racial superiority but rather on the demands of those times to prevent exploitation and cheap labour. The policy recognises that successful assimilation is unlikely where there are great differences of race, creed, custom and habits of life. This has been the accepted policy of all Governments and all political parties with the exception of the Communist Party and the Australian Democratic Labour Party. There is a pretty good example of a unity ticket.

IMMIGRATION



FRED DALY

It would be correct to say that the basis of our immigration policy is humanitarianism — the recognition of human dignity and the avoidance of great cultural differences between peoples — rather than any feeling of racial superiority. The term “White Australia” is undoubtedly the major reason why objection is taken in some quarters rather than to the policy itself. That the term has no official basis is evidently not known or is overlooked. The term was invented about 40 years before Federation. It is a term that finds no place in any of our laws. It is a popular but not a legal term.

Mr. CALWELL — It is journalese.

Mr. DALY — As the Leader of the Opposition says, it is journalese. There has always been criticism of our policy by some people. In recent years they have become more vocal. The criticism has come from sections of the Press, clerics, certain academics and some citizens and organisations, many of whom may well have been prompted by the highest motives and ideals. In some cases their criticism was based on unfortunate events relating to non-Europeans refused admittance to Australia or the right to stay here. In other cases the criticism related to non-Europeans ineligible for citizenship who gained admittance to the country on a tourist visa. Other cases involved overseas students — Chinese, Malayan, Indian, Philippine and other nationals. These cases are

known to most people. I do not have time to deal with them other than to mention them as reasons prompting some people to urge a change of policy.

Whatever the reasons behind any change in policy, the Opposition opposes the open door or quota system in this country. Those methods offer no solution to the problem. To those, no matter how well intentioned, who advocate a change of policy, a study of events in other parts of the world is worthy of consideration. We in Australia do not have any of the racial problems that confront Great Britain, the United States of America, Malaya, Singapore, the Philippines, Burma, South Africa or Indonesia. This condition has been achieved without any great friction with our Asian neighbours. If for no other reason — and there are many — the very fact of our freedom from racial hatreds and strife should be enough to convince people of the value of our policy and the need to maintain it in principle.

Let me take the example of Great Britain. This is a reasonable comparison for the purpose of this subject. When the Conservative Government of Great Britain, supported by the Labour Party, opened the immigration doors, Britain was flooded with non-European labour, most of it unskilled. This has resulted in a congregation of these people in certain areas, racial discrimination, riots, ugly scenes and examples of racial hatreds similar to those that exist in the United States of America. In the electorate the result was dramatic. One prominent Labour member of Parliament, who had held his seat for 20 years, lost it on the issue. Great Britain now has an imported racial problem with all the strife and bitterness that follows. The British Labour Party has learned the hard fact that people of different colour, cultures, ideologies and living standards cannot be integrated without passions and hatreds being aroused.

The British Labour Party has learned a lesson from the problems created by its idealism. Restrictive immigration laws have now been imposed by Britain. We should learn from the experiences of Great Britain. Australia has been saved from the problems imported into Great Britain by her immigration policy. We have none of the hatreds, riots, bitterness and discrimination that exist in Great Britain and in other countries. In the United States of America, South Africa, the Philippines, Malaya, Singapore, Ceylon, Pakistan and India tragic and ugly events show the problems that arise in countries where racial hatreds are inflamed. We have an obligation to our people to keep Australia free from such events and from the bitterness that follows. The Opposition believes that we have no right to import or to create a problem that is non-existent here at present.

Some people try to create the impression that we are the only country with an immigration policy which maintains our right to keep certain people out. This is not the case. Every country exercises this right, and rightly so. This applies particularly to Asian countries. The right to exclude those whom we do not desire to come and live among us

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was a principle endorsed by the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi in 1947. Honorable members may recall that recently the Philippines was in the news on this particular issue. If anyone suggests that that country's immigration policy is not one of discrimination, I suggest that he study the situation, because the Filipinos purposely exclude certain people of their own kith and kin, as it were; so that there is not much basis for criticism of our policy from that nation.

Some say that our policy gives offence to Asian nations and to non-Europeans. This may be so for those who apologise for it or who do not understand it, particularly as it relates to those persons from Asia who enter the country temporarily, or even those who enter it permanently and are eligible for citizenship. Every Asian country has similar immigration laws. It is not that our policy is objectionable, but rather that it is not explained. I well remember the Leader of the Opposition explaining our immigration policy at a Commonwealth Parliamentary conference attended by many people of different colour. His speech was applauded and accepted because of the way it presented the policy. In fact, our immigration laws are much more liberal than those of other countries — the categories of non-Europeans who may settle in Australia are extensive — and are administered as favourable as possible to our Asian neighbours. At present there are almost 39,000 non-European people residing in Australia. In 1965 there were 12,400 Asian and non-European students; a further 10,000 are persons of mixed descent who have been admitted during the postwar period from Ceylon; 800 Asian evacuees have been permitted to remain in Australia; in the 10 years to 1965, 3,452 non-Europeans have been granted Australian citizenship and more than 22,000 visitors have come to Australia in the last five years for periods of 12 months or more. This proves that our tolerance and understanding have not been adequately explained and are not fully appreciated by many people.

**. . . criticism of our policy stems
mainly from idealists, from ignorance
and from apologists for our policy.**

I believe that criticism of our policy stems mainly from idealists, from ignorance and from apologists for our policy. The policy is not, and never has been, directed to the total exclusion of non-Europeans, nor is it based on any assumption of racial superiority. It is subject to ministerial discretion and each case is dealt with on its merits, with consideration being had for humanitarian factors and for the national interest. Our policy is highlighted, and comes under criticism now and

again, when some person, in Australia perhaps for study purposes or on a visitor's permit, is asked to leave in accordance with the terms on which his or her visa was granted or for some other reason. They may be seeking to establish residential qualifications for citizenship purposes. This is termed category hopping. No other country tolerates this as a basis for permanent admission. Sympathy is extended to people in this category if they happen to be non-Europeans, but hardly a whimper is heard when a Greek, Italian or Briton is asked to leave Australia, perhaps after deserting a ship or for some other reason.

The Labour Party believes that Australia's immigration policy gives effect to the principle accepted as the right of any nation to decide the composition of its population. The same test is applied to migrants by every nation. It has not, and never has had, a suggestion of racial superiority. It began as an effective aspiration and from it has resulted a positive achievement. This achievement is a united race of freedom loving Australians who can intermarry and associate without the disadvantages and the inevitable results from the fusion of dissimilar races. We have a united people who share the same loyalties, the same outlook and the same traditions. We seek to ensure — and I do not doubt that the Government seeks this too — that our society is so composed that regardless of race all citizens, as well as thousands of Asians and non-European students and visitors, are fully accepted and have equal rights.

Our nation is free of the racial frictions and hatreds that are so common in other parts of the world. The composition of our population ensures the integration of all people and the sharing of our freedom, independence and way of life. This glorious ideal can be maintained without offence to any nation, subject to our policy being administered with sympathy, understanding and tolerance. The Australian Labour Party seeks to keep it this way and that is why, while we support the proposals announced by the Minister, we seek assurances that the principles and the very basis of our immigration policy shall not be disturbed or destroyed.

NATIONALITY

*I have grown past hate and bitterness,
I see the world as one;
Yet, though I can no longer hate,
My son is still my son.*

*All men at God's round table sit,
And all men must still be fed,
But this loaf is my hand,
This loaf is my son's bread.*

Mary Gilmore
(1865-1962)

IMMIGRATION

Multi-Racial Society?

All nations — black, brown, yellow and white — are racist, simply because the world consists of different races and nations. All races suffer from a deep feeling of xenophobia and all are determined to preserve the homogeneity of their own people. They all reject the brotherhood of man concept. Some people call me a racist because I am proud of the blood that flows through my veins. I am proud of my white skin, just as a Chinese is proud of his yellow skin, a Japanese his brown skin, and the Indians of their various hues from black to coffee-coloured. Anybody who is not proud of his race is not a man at all. And any man who tries to stigmatize the Australian community as racist because they want to preserve this country for the white race is doing our nation great harm. Those who talk about a multi-racial society are really talking about a polyglot nation. Some people talk about a multi-racial society without knowing what the term really means, while others talk about it because they are anxious to change our society. No matter where the pressures come from, Australian people will continue to resist all attempts to destroy our white society.

I reject, in conscience, the idea that Australia should or can ever become a multi-racial society and survive. More straight-thinking and less intellectual dishonesty are essential for any worthwhile discussion on Australia's restricted immigration policy. What do those who advocate the creation of a multi-racial Australian society really mean? Do they even know what they mean? Do they want Australia to cease to be a homogeneous nation? No nation can be homogeneous and multi-racial at the same time. Our ever-increasing band of pseudo-intellectuals should be aware of that.

Do the multi-racialists want Australia to consist of a small number of people from all the African and Asian nations, or do they want to admit millions of coloured migrants from those nations for permanent settlement in a continent that was first settled 184 years ago by Europeans while other, nearer nations passed it by as a



ARTHUR CALWELL

useless, barren land? If Australians are ever foolish enough to open their gates in a significant way to people other than Europeans, they will soon find themselves fighting desperately to stop the nation from being flooded by hordes of non-intergratables. Then we will also need a Race Relations Board. None is needed now. A Race Relations Board is necessary only where there are racial problems and racial tensions. We are currently spared this rather expensive luxury.

Every country has the inalienable right to determine the composition of its own population. Its policies on immigration are its own affair. It is entitled to enforce them without any interference from any other nation. And this applies equally to every nation, large or small, be it in Asia, Africa, Europe, America or Australia. The question of morality or ethics does not arise and cannot be artificially created.

ARTHUR A. CALWELL
(Labour Member of House of Representatives
for 32 years, became Leader of Opposition in 1960)
"Be Just and Fear Not"
1972

Contributions

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IMMIGRATION

1984

The climate today is somewhat different as can be seen from the following extracts from an article by Mr. Des Keegan, The Weekend Australian, January 7-8, 1984.

“Mass immigration may not be again allowed by the stealthy people we have had in government since about 1967. These people, without mandate, have forced an accelerating program of non-European immigration. It has been imposed from above through muddle and surrender to UN pressure rather than on moral grounds.

“It would be very difficult to expand immigration at present because there is a conspiracy of silence and political cowardice on both sides of the political fence. Each side is frozen without the courage to put the issue to the people. It’s all taboo.

“It is a tacitly held view that any party professing a preference for non-European immigration would be tossed out on its ear at the next poll. The solution by both sides is to say nothing and leave the electorate without any say in a matter of enormous social significance . . .

The main changes were in 1982 when the points system was restructured in favour of intending immigrants with relatives already living in Australia. Our high inflow of refugees and increased numbers from Asia will both dominate and also nominate who will or will not come to Australia.

“This means that my clan, continuously in Australia since about 1800, cannot nominate an immigrant because we have no relatives short of some unknown eighth cousins in Scotland, Eire and England.

“A war refugee from the Middle East, South America or Afghanistan can begin nominating after five minutes in Australia.

“This seems a bit open-ended and biased against pioneer stock which has no say while non-European stock has a compounding right of nomination which will, through the extended family, perpetuate non-European immigration.

“This may be no bad thing. Yet it is not something that can be done by administrative rules designed solely to make Australia look non-racist to a very racist part of the world. Some ethnic groups coming in substantial numbers are noted for non-assimilation in various parts of Asia and the Pacific . . .

“One would have thought that social cohesiveness, a measure of community and ability to integrate over a generation or two would be a minimum condition demanded of any immigration program. We have probably had the opposite imposed on us by God-knows-who.

“To recognise this obvious fact is to be slurred racist. O.K. But that still doesn’t alter the facts behind our immigration. One hesitates to legitimise immigration with the title “program or a policy” . . . it is a mish-mash of nonsense tailored to please everyone but the bulk of Australians . . .

“Can you see this enduring against the popular will? Does the issue need a referendum? Should Australia’s long-run interest in large-scale immigration be sabotaged by a present unpopular and unbalanced program? Will nobody ask mainstream Australia about its attitudes?

“Must away now to don my tin hat and flack jacket before retiring to my bomb and slander-proof bunker. After all, the custodians of morality get outraged if you discuss what 97 per cent of the community is worried sick about.”

It is surely time that the Australian public was consulted.

SHARPEN YOUR SCISSORS



The editor is eager to hear from any reader who will undertake to send a continuing supply of useful newspaper clippings on any subject relating to Australia’s heritage.

Those readers who receive newspapers from overseas are particularly asked to keep a look out for suitable material. Alternatively, why not ask overseas relatives or friends to do it for you?

So often, vital information is discarded when the newspaper ends its life in the dustbin. Why not share the news with others?

“A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable, for he is known and he carries his banners openly. But the traitor moves among those within the gate freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself. For the traitor appears no traitor, he speaks in the accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their face and their garments, and he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the hearts of all men. He rots the soul of a nation; he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of a city; he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less to be feared.”

— Marcus Tullius Cicero,
Roman Philosopher and Statesman, 106-43B.C.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

The following is taken from "Hansard" (26/10/83) of the Western Australian Parliament (Legislative Assembly) — the speaker is Mr. A.V. Crane, Member for Moore.

It is with extreme concern that I rise to bring to the attention of the House what I believe is a necessary defence not only of our Constitution, but also of our Monarch and our church. I refer to a newspaper article I read in *The West Australian* of 17 October headed, "Allegiance Oath to Change Soon". The article said that the Federal Government was close to removing God and the Queen from the oath of allegiance, according to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (Mr. West). Who the hell is Mr. West? . . .

In referring to my concern about the possibility of the reference to God and the Queen being removed from the oath of allegiance, I suggest that it might be appropriate for us as loyal Western Australians, who take

part in and form part of this Commonwealth, to know what the oath is all about. How many people have bothered to study it? Do they know the oath of allegiance? For the benefit of those who do not, perhaps I should recite it as follows—

I, Albert Victor Crane, renouncing all other allegiance swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Elizabeth II, Queen of Australia, her heirs and successors according to law and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Australia and fulfil my duties as an Australian Citizen.

The article to which I referred says that many of the non-English speaking migrants who have permanent residence object to the present form of the oath which requires them to swear allegiance to the Queen of the United Kingdom. I have recited the oath and nowhere is the United Kingdom mentioned. The article goes on to say that we are no longer just a colony of the British Crown and that therefore it is perfectly logical to introduce an oath that is more Australian in character and flavour. Every word I uttered in the oath referred to Australia.

The oath is in six parts. Apart from the first which relates to our

renouncing all other allegiance, the oath goes on—

swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Elizabeth II, Queen of Australia, her heirs and successors according to law, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Australia and fulfil my duties as an Australian citizen.

Is there any flavour other than Australian in that oath? I think not.

Many attacks have been made on Christianity and possibly one of the reasons may be some of the teachings of Christ himself who said, "my Kingdom is not of this world". This has brought some criticism of Christianity because it is said to refer to "other worldliness" and apparently lacks consideration for man's material conditions on this earth. That is not so, because only a matter of a few hours ago did we not say, "God's will be done on earth as it is in Heaven"?

I believe the oath of allegiance includes earth which is this kingdom of ours in this life. Those arguments are very easily dispelled. We go on recognising we are a Christian nation and I point out that of the Ten Commandments, the first is a commandment to love God and the second is a commandment to love our neighbours as ourselves. I believe this is in keeping and it is to be commended.

I am worried also about the apparent lack of concern of our church leaders over the last few weeks. I have checked newspapers and articles to see what part they are playing in this debate, and it appears they are not playing any part. I remind the Anglican Archbishop (Dr. Carnley) the Archbishop of the Catholic Church (Dr. Goody), and the Moderator of the Uniting Church (the Rev. Dr. J.M. Owen) that it would be nice to hear them spring to the defence of the retention of "God" in the oath of allegiance.

We need many more like Mr. Crane if we are to stop the blind destruction taking place to our heritage.

—Editor

Contributions



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FOR VALOUR

VICTORIA CROSS WINNERS

2/48th AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BATTALION

By Malcolm Barnes

Ex-original member 2/48th Bn. — 2/AIF



**PRIVATE
PERCY GRATWICK, V.C.**

The Commanding Officer of 2/48th Battalion received orders from 26th Brigade that the Battalion was to attack a feature known as Trig 29, which was a highly important feature in military terms, on the night of 25th October, 1942. The Battalion had begun their initial attack, with the rest of the 9th Australian Division and Eighth Army, on the night of October 23rd. They were to attack Trig 29 undercover of heavy artillery concentrations, and, after success, were to re-organise facing north and west. This was to be the second of four large scale attacks launched by the Battalions in the eight days non stop fighting at Alamein. It was, perhaps, the most daring and outstandingly successful operation carried out by the Eighth Army in this battle.

The C.O.'s plan, brilliantly conceived, was as follows. The start-line was 1,600 yards from Trig 29 ridge, and parallel to it, the axis of advance being a track running from the Battalion area due north to Trig 29. Two companies were to advance on an 800 yard front for a distance of 900 yards and then halt, allowing one company mounted on carriers, with one troop of six pounders and four 37mm anti-tank guns in tow, to charge through under cover of artillery concentrations to within two hundred yards of Trig 29, where upon the men were to jump to the ground and assault Trig 29 just three minutes after shelling ceased.

In fading light, and on their way to their starting point, the two companies ran into a strong German patrol. Our forward machine gunners opened fire, killing the whole patrol except three who surrendered, two of whom were German Battalion Commanders whose battalions had just occupied Trig 29, and who carried maps of all German positions in the area and marked that day. The 2/48th Battalion then moved to the start line. The artillery barrage opened at exactly midnight, giving A and D Companies the chance to move towards their objective, which they gained after heavy fighting — every inch of the way. The enemy paid a heavy toll for this stubborn resistance, but took toll on our men, all officers but one being killed or wounded and out of the fight, and many O.R.'s (other ranks) being killed and wounded.

The attack continued without pause. Carriers raced forward

four abreast carrying C Company along the track and past the 900 yard mark where D and A Companies had halted, on through intense shell and machine-gun fire and into smoke and dust. The leading carriers went right on to the Trig 29 where the men leapt to the ground and swept forward throwing grenades and pouring small arms fire into dug-outs.

The Germans, flushed from their holes, were met with the cold steel of the bayonet, and C Company took part in some of the bitterest and bloodiest hand to hand fighting in which members of the 2/48th Battalion had ever engaged. The cries and shouts of men made the night hideous. From this fighting one Military Cross and at least two D.C.M.'s and M.M.'s were awarded.

Immediately the carriers had passed through, A Company followed in their wake, running into particularly heavy opposition to the West of Trig 29. It was only after hard fighting with heavy casualties on both sides, that they were able to consolidate on their objective. It was here that Private Percy Gratwick brought honour to the battalion.

Just as the Company was closing on the ridge the area was swept by Spandau machine-gun fire and mortar bombs from posts further West. Lieutenant Taggart was ordered to take "7" Platoon and eliminate a strong post a little on the left. Two Sergeants and two Corporals then brought up their Sections.

The moment the Platoon crossed the ridge and stood on the skyline the Germans opened fire. Lieutenant Taggart was killed.

VC Winners continued...

Sergeant Loch moved his Section forward. Two more men fell and then Sergeant Meyer, mortally wounded. With only six men remaining the whole Company was held up. It was then that Gratwick jumped to his feet, with a grenade in his right hand and rifle in his left, dashed into the face of murderous fire.

When he was almost on the German post he hurled the grenade and dropped to one knee as he hurled another. Again he raced forward and leaped into the post as a German machine gunner, twenty yards away, tried to cut him down. Gratwick sprang from the post and charging forward bayoneted the gunner, then, moving on, completely destroyed a complete mortar crew and their mortar before he himself was shot down by machine guns. His utter disregard for his own safety, with friends being killed all around, his courage in the face of terrific fire could only lead to one thing — the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross.

The citation reads: "By his brave and determined action, which completely unnerved the enemy, and by his successful reduction of the enemy's strength, Private Gratwick's Company was able to move forward and mop up its objective. Private Gratwick's unselfish courage, his gallant and determined efforts against the heaviest of opposition changed a doubtful situation into the successful capture of his Company's final objective".

The Company Commander, Captain Bob Shillakes, was quick to size up the situation as it stood after Gratwick's splendid sacrifice; he immediately ordered his Company forward. At no time did he relax his relentless pressure on the enemy and it was his leadership that resulted in the Company being completely reorganised before dawn. As a recognition of his personal courage and leadership he was awarded a well deserved Military Cross.

POETRY OF AUSTRALIA

THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

Henry Lawson

Above the ashes straight and tall,
Through ferns with moisture dripping,
I climb beneath the sandstone wall,
My feet on mosses slipping.

Like ramparts round and valley's edge
The tinted cliffs are standing,
With many a broken wall and ledge,
And many a rocky landing.

And round about their rugged feet
Deep ferny dells are hidden
In shadowed depths, whence dust and heat
Are banished and forbidden.

The stream that, crooning to itself,
Comes down a tireless rover,
Flows calmly to the rocky shelf,
And there leaps bravely over.

Now pouring down, now lost in spray
When mountain breezes sally,
The water strikes the rock midway,
And leaps into the valley.

Now in the west the colours change,
The blue with crimson blending;
Behind the far Dividing Range
The sun is fast descending.

And mellowed day comes o'er the place,
And softens ragged edges;
The rising moon's great placid face
Looks gravely o'er the ledges.

SOCIETIES OF INTEREST

The Survival Association

P.O. Box C486, Clarence Street, Sydney, 2000

The purpose behind the formation of The Survival Association

The Survival Association was formed to test the possibility of uniting a significant part of the conservative or anti-socialist community. It is considered that the present form of the Association may not be the final form but will serve as a proposal until membership is significant, at that time member groups will be asked to submit their thoughts and it is hoped that a more elegant arrangement be created where member groups form a directive to decide issues worthy of public action.

It is not intended that the Association itself should be either a collector or distributor of information beyond what is necessary for communication with member groups. Existing groups handle information efficiently and the uniting association need not be involved in the costs of regular newsletters or journals.

The design of the S.A. is that it serve as a mouthpiece for a united conservative movement and, by doing so, gain the power to lobby government and mass media. We want the conservative voice respected in keeping with the numbers represented in our community.

At present Australia has a large number of small groups and these do a fantastic job against overwhelming forces. They stand against acts of treason and subversion that in themselves may seem small; for instance the ratifying of the convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. But any conservative group wanting to challenge this abortion of government responsibility, is really taking on international socialism; how quiet our many small voices, how easily we are brushed aside by politicians and media managers.

That unity has not yet been achieved between conservative groups must indicate that conservatives are still not properly aware of the power and danger of socialist activity, or that socialist

influence is progressively compounding. If we do not strike back within a year or two then we will become helpless. Our children will be brainwashed and against us.

At present the conservative movement is totally defensive, we can only react to attack. As we cannot afford to stop our resistance we need an organisation that will speak for us all without interfering with our present individual or group efforts. We need an organisation that can not only unite our defence but can plan attack.

The first aim then, of the S.A., is to get sufficient support to enable an effective lobby of the mass media. The media has a weakness in that it is organised to make money, and many of its people do not realise that they are being used as propaganda agents. It has been proven that numbers have power where media and politics is concerned.

The second aim is to prepare an attack. The socialist defence has been refined over many years, however their mentality is defective. On this, for now, I can only beg your trust.

As organiser of the Survival Association I would like to assure you that I have done my homework. Since childhood I have had a particular interest in social understanding, and have spent almost a lifetime getting a clear knowledge of what is going on in our world. My books and work are intended as a means of introducing 'the man in the street' to social reality.

The financing of this organisation should not become burdensome, I have undertaken to provide foundation expenses.

The Association has no connection with any political party or religion but our philosophy is based on the Christian Revelation of the New Testament.

Membership is associate except for those qualified and desirous of taking a working part in the Association, it is also free. Associates may be either individuals or groups. Points that we feel demand urgent attention concern social subversion and freedom of information. These matters receive some attention in our Position Paper and booklet. We also have two discussion papers;

Contributions

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Requirements of a Christian, and One World Government. Literature and information can be obtained from:

A. Gourley, P.O. Box C486, Clarence Street, Sydney, 2000.

ALAN GOURLEY,
(Organiser & Chief Executive)

The idea that the community might be betrayed by its own leaders and institutions is probably the most traumatic idea that any civilised community needs to face. It is so traumatic that it is rejected by most citizens even though they might feel extreme discontent with those in authority.

We may abuse our leaders but deep down we believe that they are **trying** to look after us. We cannot imagine what benefit betrayal would hold for leaders or how mass betrayal could be kept quiet.

Nevertheless, if we are to survive as free people, betrayal is a possibility that has to be admitted. It is something that can happen. In our present situation there are laws being put in place which are both unnecessary to our present society and very suited to a totalitarian state. To assume that our leaders are all half-wits and our institutions are staffed by idiots, is even more incredible than betrayal.

We have to take some note of commonsense. Though we may distrust commonsense the fact remains that it is the essential ingredient of intelligent behaviour.

The conundrum of leadership betrayal is a puzzle about images. We all know of the drawings which contain hidden images. If we are not told of the hidden image we may never see it. Even when told, it may still be difficult to find.

But once the hidden image is found it becomes obvious. It is often the same with social patterns, they look 'Oh so innocent' to us trusting souls who fail to doubt the image makers.

The worst pressures on our economy result from artificial constraints and government connivence. In overseas arrangements. Our most damaging social problems are the result of government policies. The introduction of laws that are potential disasters to our civil liberties and national constitution can not be innocent, nor can they be for our benefit.

We can rely only so much on trust, beyond that we are fools and deserve the reward of the sucker.

Massive betrayal is a problem we can only understand when we realise it is betrayal through trust. Machiavelli, (in the 16th century) understood that civilisations were based on religions. Religions are 'belief structures' and this brings us to the heart of the matter.

It is the belief structure that controls the civilisation.

This may be stated as 'The Law of rational Response'. The proper understanding of this law is something that has not entered into our education system and the reason that certain social understanding is not entered into public knowledge is a direct and **planned result of age-old elitist policy.**

FROM:

"First and Last" News sheet (Edition 1, Part 2)

Available from: P.O. Box C486, Clarence St., Sydney, 2000

Cheap shot at tradition

As an active member of the Army Reserve, a former long-serving officer of the Australian regular army, a previous winner of the Queen's Medal (1969) and an ex-commander of the Third Cadet Brigade in Victoria (1973-74), I question the two most recent announcements pertaining to defence.

Apart from earlier decisions to tax the armed services' DFRDB lump-sum payments, cut back army reserve training days and tax 50 per cent of army reserve pay, our schools are now to lose their army cadet units.

Not only that — the latest announcement is that the Queen's Medal is to be banned by the Federal Government!

The Queen's Medal is the top honour awarded to the best rifle shot in the Australian Army and was instituted by the late King George V in 1923 as the King's Medal. It became the Queen's Medal in 1952 and is competed for annually. The medal is silver and similar in design to the medal instituted by Royal Warrant dated April 30, 1869, but bears on the obverse, the effigy of the Queen.

Now because the Federal Government doesn't like "imperial honors" the winner is to be known as "champion shot of the Army".

With what award?

In January, 1984, regular army staff serving with cadets are to be withdrawn for "more important" tasks and cadets are to be absorbed by army reserve depots which will be expected to cope with the added work-load without a commensurate increase to existing staff.

While the proposed new arrangements sound plausible it is difficult to see how an actual decrease in overall reserve efficiency can be avoided as a result.

Whether in fact the plan will prove to be a viable alternative for the cadet scheme, remains to be seen — the prognosis is hardly encouraging.

Lieut-Colonel K.J. Bladen.

Floreat Park.

"The Sunday Times", 29/11/83

The famous Chinese sage Confucius was once asked what he would do first if it was left to him to administer a country. Confucius surprised his listeners by saying that his first act would be to correct the language. When asked what had this to do with the successful administration of a country, Confucius elaborated: "If language is not correct, then what is said is not what is meant; if what is said is not what is meant, then what ought to be done remains undone; if this remains undone, morals and arts will deteriorate, justice will go astray; if justice goes astray the people will stand about in helpless confusion. Hence there must be no arbitrariness in what is said. This matter above everything"

LET'S KEEP THEM!



**OUR FLAG
OUR HERITAGE
OUR FREEDOM**

Back Cover

THE "MACQUARIE"
(Originally the "Melbourne")

Many good old-fashioned terms are gradually being lost to the Anglo-Saxon tongue owing to the extinction of sailing ships. Two of these, which express the way in which a ship is run by her captain and officers, are "Bristol fashion" and "Blackwall fashion". The same method of carrying on the work of a ship would undoubtedly be denoted in these days by the hard-used term "first class". Fifty or sixty years ago, anyone wishing to travel to the East under the very best conditions that money could buy always chose a ship which was run "Blackwall fashion". This meant engaging a cabin in one of Green's, Smith's, or Wigram's frigate-built Indiamen, known in the London river and the East as the Blackwall frigates. These frigates, which, as their name denotes, resembled those of the Royal Navy, were beautifully built of the finest Malabar teak.

Now the famous Dicky Green, the head of the firm of R. and H. Green, was one of the old hard-sell Conservatives, and clung to old methods, old customs and old habits with a strenuous fierceness which was curious in so gentle a nature. As long as he was alive no man dared to suggest his abandoning his wooden frigates and following the growing fashion for iron ships.

But when Dicky Green died in 1863 the firm hastened to make up for lost time, and launched their first iron ship, the *Superb*, in 1866, and their second, the *Carlisle Castle*, in 1868. Finally, they built the *Melbourne* for their growing passenger trade to Australia.

It so happened that they found themselves with a quantity of surplus plates after building a man-of-war. They thereupon decided to use these plates with the object of producing the finest iron passenger ship which could possibly be built. This, the last ship of a line which was considered to have no equal in our Mercantile Marine, was called the *Melbourne*, and registered 1,857 tons, 269 feet 8 inches long, 40 feet 1 inch beam, and 23 feet 7 inches depth. She cost when ready for sea as much as £42,000 — a little over £22/10s. per ton.

This magnificent vessel was launched in June, 1875, and on August 16th, 1875, she left the East India Docks under Captain R. Marsden, late of Green's *Agamemnon*, with sixty passengers for the great Australian port after which she was named.

Captain Norwood Harrison followed Captain Marsden in the command, and the following Australian shipping notice of the ship's Melbourne period is of interest:

FIRST SHIP

For the February Sales:

Messrs. Green's Blackwall Line of Passenger Ships.

For LONDON DIRECT.

To be despatched from the Williamstown Railway Pier about the middle of October.

The magnificent new passenger ship "MELBOURNE".

Norwood Harrison, R.N.R., Commander.

The SALOON CABINS are specially suited for families, and fitted with cabin furniture; are also unusually roomy, well-lighted, and thoroughly ventilated.

Bedding and all cabin requisites are provided.

Ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms.

The ship is accompanied by a surgeon.

For freight or passage, circulars, plans, etc., apply to J.H. White & Co., 49 William Street.

★ ★ ★

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL.

As a large portion of the *Melbourne's* cargo consists of flour and wheat the space for wool is sufficiently reduced to permit of the ship sailing earlier than usual.

It was in 1888 that her name was changed to Macquarie, the name by which she is best remembered.

From *Sail — The Romance of the Clipper Ships*

THE "MACQUARIE"

