

HERITAGE

The Quarterly
Journal of the
Australian Heritage
Society

No. 34
SEPTEMBER-
NOVEMBER '84

ISSN 0165 2716

Registered by Australia Post — Publication No. WBO 1187



DISCOVERING, EXPLORING & PIONEERING, SERVICING & ACHIEVEMENT

In This Issue

- 2 **COUNSEL AND CONSENT**
 By Sir Arthur Bryant
- 4 **"1984" WAS ORWELL RIGHT**
- 8 Poem
- 9 **VICTORIA CROSS WINNERS**
 By Malcolm Barnes
- 10 Letters
- 11 **TOPICAL**
 By Reg Watson
- 12 **THE RISE OF THE MOVEMENT
 AGAINST REGRESSIVE EDUCATION**
- 17 THE FOUR CROSSES OF THE
 AUSTRALIAN FLAG
- 19 **AUSTRALIA AT WAR**
 Coral Sea Battle 4-8 May 1942

A New Beginning

One of the problems faced by those concerned with the deterioration of so many aspects of our heritage is to achieve some positive action rather than to be forever "agin" this or that. Journals such as ours can easily be preoccupied with defending the numerous aspects of our heritage that are under continuous and mounting attack.

We would argue that it is because we are FOR certain eternal principles and morals that we must of necessity be against so much of what is now taking place. We must also concede that in many areas the battle is lost and that our endeavours to defend have been in vain.

It is here that we must take the long term view, accept our responsibility as custodians of a heritage hard won and protect it from disappearing "down the memory hole" as so vividly portrayed in Orwell's "1984" (see p 4 this issue). For there is a growing attempt to erase from this nation's memory large parts of history — to rewrite and distort the account of the role played by the founders and pioneers, to lose all knowledge and understanding of the principles that underlie our institutions.

It is knowledge and "know-how" (as our American cousins would say) that is the difference between stone-age man and civilization. It is the Christian revelation and its practical application to all aspects of society that has raised civilization to its noblest heights. It is now, as dusk settles upon this civilization, as the storm clouds roll over our nation, that our roll should be to keep that flame of truth held high. To ensure that the story of our heritage does not disappear "down the memory hole" so that there is a base for the new beginning that will surely arise from this growing chaos.

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

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

BOX 16, INGLEWOOD, W.A., 6052

STATE ADDRESSES

BOX 1052J, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, 3001

BOX 179, PLYMPTON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 5038

BOX 364, QUEEN VICTORIA BUILDINGS, N.S.W. 2000

BOX 172, CHERMSIDE, QUEENSLAND, 4032

HERITAGE

EDITOR — P. Nixon ASSISTANT EDITOR — M. Jørgensen

EDITORIAL ADDRESS

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

PUBLISHED BY

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

© 1983 THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

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.

The views expressed in articles appearing in "HERITAGE" are those of their authors and are not necessarily the views of The Australian Heritage Society.

Counsel and Consent

By Sir Arthur Bryant

The following article, although written of the British scene in 1968, reflects our own situation and the growing antipathy felt by people in this nation towards their political representatives. We are indebted to Sir Arthur Bryant for his kind permission to reprint this article.



The essence of democracy—if that misused word still has any meaning—is two-way debate. All government, under whatever name, is partly authoritarian; if it is not, it is not government. In any but the smallest and most primitive society, the only alternative to government is anarchy, that is, a continuous conflict of competing and mutually destructive violence and intimidation.

Yet no one likes government when, as inevitably happens, it involves restraints on the individual or acts of authority which the individual feels to be oppressive or unjust. Hence the process which has

continued, under various forms, since the earliest recorded times, of those subject to government seeking to compel or persuade those in authority to debate and argue with them their authoritative proposals and acts. To achieve what our Plantagenet sovereigns seven centuries ago called “counsel and consent” in the administration of affairs. To get those in power to recognise—so hard, human nature being what it is, for them to accept—that “that which touches all should be approved by all”. If the history of our country has any significance for mankind, it is the patient persistence with which its people over the centuries have contended for this principle and found enduring ways of applying it.

It is often said that there is no such thing as a British Constitution and never has been. This last is nonsense. There never was a continuing society which had so strong and complex a constitution as that which developed in the southern half of this island under the aegis of its Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart and Hanoverian sovereigns. It is beside the point to say it was not a written constitution, like those which lawyers and philosophers drafted under the eighteenth and nineteenth century liberal revolutions in America, France and other lands. It was not written because there was no need to write it. Having evolved gradually, it was accepted in practice by successive generations of Englishmen, who continuously adapted and applied it to their contemporary needs. What mattered was that it was always concerned with the vital point of how to achieve “counsel and consent” in the ruling of the realm. Sometimes this was sought and achieved by one means, sometimes by another. Written affirmations of constitutional law like Magna Carta or the Bill of Rights were only passing and fragmentary expressions of the enduring national resolve to ensure that those who wielded power should hear and consider what those subject to it felt and had to say about it.

Paradoxically, in what, by our standards, was an anarchical age and land, it was the very resolve of strong sovereigns like Henry II and Edward I to make their rule more effective which gave England the beginnings of its flexible mechanism for ensuring counsel and consent between ruler and ruled. By delegating part of the functions of government to those of their subjects best able to resist and impede their edicts, they made the

representatives of the ruled part of the machinery of government. Side by side with the royal instruments of power in the shires—sheriffs, coroners and itinerant judges—they appointed local magnates, “knights of the shire”, as they came to be called, and conservators or justices of the peace, to serve on judicial benches and inquisitions and provide the means of a colloquy between the central government and the localities. In the fullness of time they called to their consultations at Westminster and to the meetings of the Great Council of the Realm such knights of the shire and, before long, their humbler trading counterparts, the burgesses of the chartered boroughs. What at first was a temporary and occasional expedient gradually became an accepted and permanent custom. These originally humble representatives of the local communities were able to make their voice felt, and that of those they represented, because they themselves were part of the machinery of royal government and, as such, so necessary to the Crown that the latter could not effectively function without them. The rulers of the realm had to hear what they had to say and pay some heed to it. And the right of these representatives to speak, and the forms of doing so and of voicing the needs and grievances of the subject, grew to habitual and universally recognised, so much so that when any English sovereign tried to ignore and override them he found his throne in danger.

From Edward II to Richard II, from Richard II to Charles I and James II, the story under varying forms was the same: England could not be ruled without counsel and consent. And when a strong ruler, like Edward I or Henry VIII, wished to do strong and radical things, he was careful to use the mechanism through which his subjects expressed their needs and grievances, to endorse and enforce his will. The greatest, swiftest and most drastic revolution in our history, initiated by the Crown in the sixteenth century, was a parliamentary revolution carried out, at the king’s behest, by a consulted and consenting parliament. It was this that made it so difficult to halt and resist. To quote Marvell on a later, but ultimately less successful, revolution, “it cast the kingdoms old into another mould”.

Crown, Lords and Commons, the historic components of the High Court of Parliament, have played various roles, but their supreme service has always been that together they provided a two-way debate between rulers and ruled. What is disquieting about our rapidly changing modern policy is that it is becoming felt they no longer do so. In the name of the absolute sanctity of an arithmetical, mechanical and comparatively novel formula of representation, the House of Commons has almost totally monopolised the powers of Parliament at the expense of its other components, while, through the instrumentality of a monolithic party machine and an entrenched and gargantuan Civil Service, the Prime Minister and Cabinet are able to exert a near dictatorship over the House of Commons, whose members too often seem to the

man in the street, not so much the representatives of the community, as the instrument and mouthpiece through which the Executive makes its edicts, if not acceptable, compulsorily accepted.

The public is waking up to the discomfort of a situation in which it can no longer effectively argue the toss with those who rule it.

It feels that its voice is not sufficiently heard and heeded in the corridors of power. It does not want to see Britain go the way of other so-called democracies where a one-party controlled parliament or national assembly, silent and obedient, is merely the rubber stamp of an all-powerful dictatorial ruler or party caucus.

To restore parliamentary institutions to their former prestige and authority is the greatest of the tasks awaiting statesmen today. As Disraeli put it, “The formation of a free government on an extensive scale, while it is assuredly one of the most interesting problems of humanity, is certainly the greatest achievement of human wit...It requires such refined prudence, such comprehensive knowledge and such perspicacious sagacity, united with such almost illimitable powers of combination, that it is nearly in vain to hope for qualities so rare to be congregated in a solitary mind...With us it has been the growth of ages, and brooding centuries have watched over and tended its perilous birth and feeble infancy.” It resides neither in the procedures of Parliament nor the present-day egalitarianism of the franchise—a mechanical device for ascertaining the popular will which many other countries today share with us and not wholly successfully—but in a far more subtle amalgam of individual rights and corporate powers. The recipe for it, and for what is has made possible in the way of contended and fruitful social living and creative achievement, is to be found in our history.

“The Lion & The Unicorn”. Reprinted with permission.

A gift for all of the year

HERITAGE

The quarterly of the Australian Heritage Society

RATES

“Heritage” Subscription	\$10.00 per annum
Overseas by Surface Mail	\$13.00 per annum
Australian Heritage Society	
Associate Membership	\$18.00 per annum
<small>(Includes “Heritage” Subscription)</small>	

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO:

P.O. BOX 16, INGLEWOOD, W.A., 6052

N.S.W. RESIDENCE ONLY TO:

P.O. BOX 2957, SYDNEY, N.S.W., 2001

WHERE ARE WE HEADING? This is a question posed by many who view with concern the rapidly changing political situation in this nation. Changes are occurring at such a rate that the populace has trouble keeping up with the latest enactments, let alone having time to have a say as to their acceptability.

The author of this article, JOHN BENNETT, Secretary of the Victorian Council for Civil Liberties and President of the Australian Civil Liberties Union, gives a disturbing account of those aspects of "1984" that are already with us; and those that are yet to come. His final sentence contains a challenge all Australians should take to heart!

"1984" — WAS ORWELL RIGHT?

*"Who controls the past controls the future.
Who controls the present controls the past"*
— O'Brien in "1984" *"Every government is
run by liars and nothing they say should be
believed"* — — I.F. Stone.

Many of the predictions made by George Orwell in his book *1984* in relation to big brother surveillance, corruption of language and control of history, have already come about to some extent in Australia. The powers of ASIO to intercept mail and tap phones have been extended, State police special branches and Federal police agencies keep numerous files on law abiding citizens and more and more public officials have the right to enter private homes without a warrant. For instance, over 79 Federal Acts of Parliament give Federal authorities the power to break into and search private property without a warrant, while a further 73 Acts allow homes and factories to be entered by Government officials after obtaining a warrant. Many government departments keep computerized information on citizens, and there is a danger that this information will be fed into a centralized data bank.

Attempts by law enforcement agencies to obtain more information through phone tapping, Crimes Commissions, ASIO, exchange of computerized information, and surveillance cameras, are often understandable, but the cumulative effect of such big brother activities is to make Australia an increasingly totalitarian society. The corruption of language described in *1984* is widespread in the media today with "Newspeak" terms such as democratic, socialist, fascist, war criminal, freedom fighter, racist and a many other expressions being used in a deliberately deceptive propagandistic way to whip up mass hysteria or simply to ensure that people can never achieve even an approximation of the truth.

CONTROL OF THE PAST

The fact that almost all media comment, book reviews, and feature articles about the book *1984* ignore the central role of controlling the past, indicates that Orwell's prophecy has already become partly fulfilled. The central theme of his book, the control of history, has already been largely written out of references to his book and has gone down the memory hole. The book's hero Winston Smith works in the "Ministry of Truth"

rewriting and falsifying history. The Ministry of Truth writes people out of history—they go "down the memory hole" as though they never existed. The Ministry also creates people as historical figures who never existed. "Big Brother", who controls the State of Oceania, uses "thought police" to ensure that people in the inner and outer Party are kept under control. The "thought police" hunt down people who commit the offence of "crime think" — having dangerous ideas. Smith commences to keep a diary, and the first entry in the diary is "Down with Big Brother".

Oceania is at perpetual war with either Eurasia or Eastasia. Alliances between these three states change without rational explanation. "Hate weeks" are organized against Goldstein, the leader of an "opposition" to Big Brother and hate sessions are organized against either Eurasia or Eastasia. O'Brien, a member of the inner Party pretends to Smith that he is a part of the Goldstein conspiracy against Big Brother. He asks Smith what he would most like to drink a toast to. Smith chooses to drink a toast, not to the death of Big Brother or to the confusion of the thought police, but "to the past". Both Smith and O'Brien, the main characters in *1984* agree that the past is "more important".

I added a chapter on Orwell for the 1984 edition of *Your Rights* because almost all media commentary on *1984* ignores the importance of the past and control of the past in the book. The extent of censorship of history is indicated by censorship of the fact that Orwell originally considered giving the title "1948" to his book *1984* because of big brother tendencies in 1948 including control of history. It is also indicated by the censorship of the fact that Orwell queried the allegation that there were gas chambers in Poland during World War Two (WWII).

Orwell wrote "that indifference to objective truth is encouraged by the sealing off of one part of the world from another, which makes it harder and harder to discover what is actually happening. There can often be doubt about the most enormous events...The calamities that are constantly being reported — battles, massacres, famines, revolutions — tend to inspire in the average person a feeling of unreality. One has no way of verifying the facts, one is not even fully certain that they have happened, and one is always presented with totally different interpretations from different



JOHN BENNETT — "...Australians are not vigilant enough."

sources. Probably the truth is discoverable, but the facts will be so dishonestly set forth in almost any newspaper that the ordinary reader can be forgiven either for swallowing lies or for failing to form an opinion". In view of his experiences in the Spanish Civil War when he found that media reports of the war bore no relation to what was happening, Orwell had developed a great scepticism about the ability of even a well intentioned and honest writer to get to the truth. He was generally sceptical of atrocity stories. It should be noted that Orwell worked for the B.B.C. for a time, and the Ministry of Truth is modelled to some extent on the B.B.C. Orwell noted that the B.B.C. put out false hate propaganda during WWII and controlled "history" by censoring news about the genocidal policy of levelling German cities by saturation bombing.

People's perception of "history" depends on brainwashing by the media, indoctrination by the education system, peer groups pressure, self censorship and TV docudramas. Docudramas such as *Winds of War*, *Tora Tora Tora*, *Gandhi*, *Gallipoli* and *Holocaust*, which pervade people's "1984" telescreens are a blend of fact and fiction. They give a clear and believable, but usually completely misleading view, of historical events. Docudramas as a device to indoctrinate and mislead people are not new. Shakespeare's docudramas such as *Richard III* served a similar

purpose. The widespread availability of television and the ability of more people to read, makes them more susceptible to being brainwashed by big brother agencies than in the past. The twentieth century is the century of propaganda. Due to different propaganda systems, people in different countries such as Russia, China and the U.S.A. will have quite different beliefs about "history". However the "Winston Smiths" in communist countries who query "history" are likely to be much more harshly treated than their counterparts in the West. Finally, to make a fairly trite but important point — if the conditions described in 1984 existed in Australia today I would not be able to publicly attack security agencies such as ASIO or to query "history". Australia is still one of the freest countries in the world and freedom of speech is still highly valued.

AUSTRALIAN "HISTORY"

It is impossible to write completely objective "history". The version of history given by any writer will reflect his prejudices, the material available to him, the space available to express his views, and the context in which he writes. Even taking these factors into account, various versions of Australian history appear to be quite inaccurate. This applies for instance, to "Captain Cook's" Cottage, Ned Kelly, Breaker Morant, and the treatment of Tasmanian Aborigines, while there is still great doubt whether Lassiter's gold reef was a hoax, whether the aim of the Burke and Wills expedition was to cross Australia or to open up land for development, and whether the "Sydney" was sunk by a German ship or a Japanese submarine. A cottage advertised as a tourist attraction as "Captain Cook's Cottage", in gardens in Melbourne was never owned by Captain Cook and also was never used by him as a residence.

Ned Kelly, a bushranger who was hanged in 1880 for murder, is usually portrayed in films and books as an heroic figure, unjustly persecuted by the police. A description of Kelly in Melbourne *Punch* at the time of his death is probably more accurate than the "hero" image. *Punch* referred to Kelly as a "murderer, traitor, hypocrite, liar and coward", far removed from the common perception of Kelly today, reflected in the saying "as game as Ned Kelly". The cowardice of Kelly is indicated by the killing of the defenceless policeman Kennedy, and the police informer Aaron Sherritt. The description of Breaker Morant in the film by that name as an heroic figure unjustly convicted of murder and made a scapegoat by the British army, is false. The allegation that white settlers tried to exterminate Tasmanian aborigines and that none survived is also false.

PERPETUAL WAR FOR PERPETUAL PEACE

The changing alliances between Oceania, Eurasia and Eastasia described in 1984 are similar to the changing alliances between China, Russia and the U.S.A. It would commemorate 1984 if China switched alliances again. The state of perpetual war described by Orwell is also reflected

in the 300 wars since 1945, the 37 armed conflicts under way in 1980, and recent events in Afghanistan, the Lebanon, Central America and Grenada. Perpetual civil war also seems to prevail in various multi-racial societies. "Doublespeak" propaganda terms are used in these conflicts. "Peace" means war, "peace keeping forces" are used to make war, "rescue operations" mean invasions (such as in Grenada) "defence strategy" means planning for aggressive wars.

HATE WEEKS—INCITEMENT TO RACIAL HATRED

The media in all countries is a vehicle for whipping up hatred against Goldstein figures. The aim of hate weeks is to divert attention from domestic problems, promote national unity, and where necessary motivate people to kill other people in wars. Hate weeks in the Soviet Union direct hate against the Chinese and Western "Imperialists". In China hate is whipped up against the Russians and sometimes the Vietnamese or until recently the Americans. Iran and Iraq use their media outlets to control history including recent history, and to keep their respective captive populations in the state of hatred required to underpin the current war. Other countries at war or on a war footing use similar tactics. Hate propaganda is used in the civil war conditions which prevail in many multi-racial societies such as Zimbabwe, Chad, Sri Lanka, Zaire, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Lebanon, Burma, Uganda and Cyprus, which are paying the price demanded by the fallacious belief that multi-racial societies are viable.

DOWN WITH BIG BROTHER

Other Countries. Control of the past, Big Brother surveillance, and the use of "doublespeak", is much more extensive in Communist countries and many third world countries, than in the U.K. the U.S.A. Western Europe and Australia. People in Australia can help to combat Big Brother control in communist and other quasi totalitarian countries by supporting Amnesty International and giving moral support to Human Rights groups in those countries. Unfortunately effective Human Rights groups can only be established in countries in which human rights are already relatively secure. People who attempt to establish human rights groups in Communist, Middle East, and African countries are often persecuted and imprisoned.

Control of the Past. Civil Liberties are firmly entrenched in Australia but there are some areas of concern. Control of the past, the central thesis of Orwell's book, is still quite effective, especially in relation to WWII where the history of the war, to use Napoleon's words, is the "lies agreed upon by the victors". The lies are repeated to justify the carnage of WWII and to explain the Allied policy of unconditional surrender in the war. The 6 million Holocaust allegation, "the hoax of the twentieth century," is used as a propaganda weapon to promote support for Israel. Uncritical support for Israel by the West especially the USA

could contribute to starting WWIII. The best way to combat big brother control of the past is for people to ask question and challenge the propaganda put out by the high priests (the O'Briens?) of "history" departments. People should ask whose interests are served by the repetition of particular atrocity stories? What evidence is there to support allegations of mass murder by Idi Amin, Pol Pot, Hitler and Stalin? Are atrocity stories used to whip up hysteria, divert attention from domestic problems, and incite racial hatred? Who controls the media? Are "civil libertarians" in universities in favour of freedom of speech only for those whose views they agree with? Why is the fact that Orwell himself queried the gas chamber allegation not referred to in the media? Who financed the Russian Revolution? Is the USA Federal Reserve Bank controlled by the government of that country? Which corporations benefit from the arms race and to what extent? Why has the USA supplied so much military technology and financial credit to the USSR and other communist countries? Why do wars occur? Challenging the official version of anything may be a civic responsibility and great fun, but it is still difficult for people querying the established version of history in Australia to have their views heard, and some of the books referred to in this chapter are effectively banned.

Curbing Security Agencies. The Combe affair and the raid by A.S.I.S. on the Sheraton Hotel indicate the need for greater judicial, financial and Parliamentary control over ASIO, ASIS and other security agencies. There should be an annual judicial audit of the activities of such agencies. The Attorney General should be required to provide an annual report to Parliament indicating the number of phones tapped each year, the general nature of the activities of ASIO and ASIS, and the measures taken to ensure they do not exceed their charters.

Citizens should support bona fide civil liberties groups, but should also taken action themselves to combat "Big Brother" tendencies. They should challenge accepted versions of "history"; write letters to newspapers, politicians, and government departments about the activities of surveillance agencies; utilize the provisions of Freedom of Information legislation; and actively oppose government measures restricting basic freedoms such as freedom of speech.

Threats to Freedom of Speech. Thus the proposal by the Federal Government to introduce a uniform defamation code should be resisted. Under the code it will no longer be sufficient to prove truth as a defence in libel actions in states such as Victoria, W.A. and S.A. where truth is now an absolute defence — it will also be necessary to establish "public benefit". Freedom of speech would be promoted by allowing the defence of truth as an absolute defence to apply in all states. It would be more difficult under the code for the media to expose white collar crime and organized crime, and also more difficult for the media to report parliamentary proceedings. The proposal

that people attacked in Parliament should in some cases be entitled to a right of reply in the same place in the paper as the original story, would mean that judges in effect could edit newspapers. To avoid this, and to avoid costly Court actions, the media could be tempted to refrain from reporting contentious matters before Parliament.

The proposed defamation code is not the only threat to freedom of speech posed by the policies and practices of the Federal Government. The Government's proposal to use contempt of Court proceedings against its critics, and the practice of various Ministers of issuing writs for defamation to silence their critics, are incompatible with freedom of speech. The proposal to introduce legislation for a new "thought" offence of incitement to racial hatred is a particularly dangerous threat to freedom of speech. The aim of the legislation is to inhibit debate on immigration and on whether multi-racial societies are viable. But the proposed new offence could also be used to control the past as in Orwells book *1984* by inhibiting historical research. Existing laws relating to conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace etc. and defamation laws, are adequate to curb incitement to racial hatred. There is no demonstrable need for new laws and the Human Rights Commission has not demonstrated such a need. Present laws already go too far in inhibiting freedom of speech and steps should be taken to ensure that freedom of speech is expanded and not further restricted, especially in view of the remarkable timidity and conformity of most Australians, and their reluctance to express their views on controversial issues. The proposed new law with penal sanctions for incitement to racial hatred could be counter productive, and could also have unintended consequences especially in relation to docudramas about WWII such as *The Winds of War*. Australian law reform should be

guided by demonstrated needs and not be guided by United Nations declarations agreed upon by countries which oppose freedom of speech. It is and should remain the right of every Australian to express his views without criminal law sanctions unless by so doing a breach of the peace may occur or national security be directly threatened. Australians should defy peer group pressure, avoid self censorship, think for themselves, and speak out. Freedom of speech is a basic civil liberty and people should fight to retain it.

BILL OF RIGHTS THREAT

A recent call by Mr Justice Murphy for a Bill of Rights to ensure, amongst other things, that illegal phone tapping be stopped is illogical. Existing laws already prevent phone tapping, with some exceptions such as phone tapping by ASIO. It would be more to the point to ask why Mr Wran, the Premier of N.S.W. did not stop illegal phone tapping by police when he was Minister for the Police.

Debate about the need for a Bill of Rights may raise public awareness of civil liberties issues but the proposed Bill is largely a publicity gimmick. If the Bill became law it would effectively transfer legislative powers from Parliament to the Judiciary, would lead to endless litigation from which only lawyers would benefit, and cause uncertainty as to what citizens' rights are. If Mr Justice Murphy and the Attorney General Senator Evans wish to ensure that peoples civil liberties are protected, they should call for State A.L.P. Attorneys General to introduce relevant legislation. For instance after almost a decade in office the N.S.W. A.L.P. has still not passed Freedom of Information legislation.

Civil liberties could also be promoted if the Federal Government allowed P.L.O. spokesmen to enter Australia, stopped its attempt to intimidate the A.B.C., and abandoned its plans to restrict freedom of speech through changes to defamation laws. It could also abandon its attempts to use the empire building bureaucrats of



Contributions

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

Address written contributions to:

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

WANTED

Australian Humour

The Editor would like to hear from any reader who has some good Australian humour (stories, jokes, anecdotes) he or she would like to share with others. Contributions should be sent to:

**The Editor,
"Heritage",
P.O. Box 69,
Moora, W.A., 6510**

the Human Rights Commission as a vehicle for thought police control on issues such as discrimination on the basis of sex and race.

The proposed Bill of Rights which is based on an International Covenant agreed upon by U.N. Members, most of which are military dictatorships, is not appropriate for Australian conditions. Only academic lawyer politicians with little knowledge of the nitty gritty issues involved in promoting civil liberties, take the proposed Bill of Rights seriously.

Control by Computers. Citizens should also combat Big Brother control by challenging the tendency of agencies such as the police, Telecom, the Bureau of Statistics, the Department of taxation, banks, credit unions, finance companies, and retail stores, to acquire more and more information, to computerize the information, and to exchange the information with other agencies. Citizens should, both as individuals and as members of organizations, seek to limit the mindless use of computers to acquire store and exchange more and more information, and to prevent computerized information being stored in a central data bank. They should call for legislative controls and for effective privacy committees to challenge the tendency for Australia to become an over controlled and even quasi totalitarian society. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance and Australians are not vigilant enough.

Reprinted with permission.

"YOUR RIGHTS 1984" by JOHN BENNETT.

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it NOW, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

THOMAS PAINE, THE CRISIS: NUMBER I

Great Thoughts of Freedom William Collins Sons & Co., Ltd.

Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must, like men, undergo the fatigues of supporting it.

THOMAS PAINE, THE CRISIS: NUMBER IV

OLD BOTANY BAY

Mary Gilmore

"I'm old
Botany Bay;
Stiff in the joints,
Little to say

I am he
Who paved the way,
That you might walk
At your ease to-day;

I was the conscript
Sent to hell
To make in the desert
The living well;

I bore the heat,
I blazed the track —
Furrowed and bloody
Upon my back

I split the rock;
I felled the tree:
The nation was —
Because of me!"

*Old Botany Bay
Taking the sun
From day to day...
Shame on the mouth
That would deny
The knotted hands
That set us high!*

Contributions

Address written contributions to:

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

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

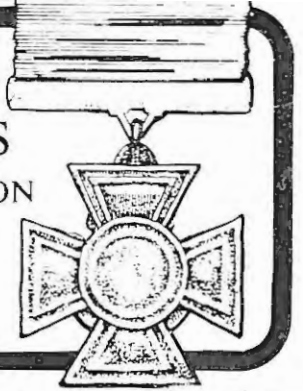
FOR VALOUR

VICTORIA CROSS WINNERS

2/48th AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BATTALION

By Malcolm Barnes

Ex-original member 2/48th Bn. — 2/AIF



Leutenant Thomas Currie Derrick V.C. D.C.M.

4th V.C. winner of the 2/48th
Australian Infantry Battalion.

Down through the ages it has been fascinating and sometimes fashionable to pen the biographies of great commanders. The two great bloodletting conflicts of this century have brought in their wake a veritable avalanche of research and analysis. This is as it should be. The public have a right to know the strength and foibles of those who, in so many ways, have reshaped their destinies. Seldom however do these chronicles focus on individuals of modest rank. After the Great War, "a war to end all wars", the exploits of Captain Albert Jacka V.C. M.C., first at Gallipoli and later on the Western Front, were set down for posterity.

Leutenant Thomas Currie Derrick V.C. D.C.M., deserves to join this select band. Not nearly enough has been disclosed of the trials and ordeals of the ordinary soldier of the second World War. Tom Derrick battled the poverty of the Great Depression and when barely out of Primary school had trekked from his Port Adelaide home to the South Australian River towns of Renmark and Berri where he eked out a precarious living by fruit picking and all kinds of 'odd jobs'. It was the aftermath of the Nazi invasion of Poland that raised this young Australian to the military elite. For five long years his courage, indomitable spirit and infectious good humor sustained him — through four bitter campaigns — Tobruk, Alamein, New Guinea, Tarakan. Neither the hot sands and the dust of North Africa nor the jungle mud, precipitous cliffs, leeches and



malaria mosquitoes of New Guinea found a chink in his armour.

On November 23rd (1943), Sergeant Derrick took over command of eleven platoon, 'B' Company, 2/48th Battalion during the intensive operations, including heavy fighting, preceding the fall of the strong Japanese stronghold of Sattelberg, New Guinea. Next day 'B' Company was ordered to outflank strong enemy positions sited on a most precarious cliff face and when successful, to attack a feature 150 yards from Sattelberg township. Due to the nature of the country, the only possible approach to the town lay through a kunai patch situated directly under the clifftop. Over a period of two hours many attempts were made by our troops to climb the cliffs, but each attempt was met with intense machine gun fire as well as an avalanche of hand grenades. Just before last light the company commander reported that the chance of reaching the objective and of holding it appeared impossible. The whole company was ordered to withdraw by the battalion

command. On receipt of this order, Derrick, displaying dogged tenacity, requested one last attempt to storm the objective. His request was granted.

Moving ahead of his forward section he personally destroyed with hand grenades an enemy post which held up his forward section. He then ordered his No two section around the right flank. This section immediately came under further intense machinegun fire from six Japanese posts. Without regard to his personal safety he ran forward, far ahead of his leading forward section and hurled grenade after grenade into post after post, completely demoralising the enemy and causing them to flee their positions, leaving weapons, including their hand grenades in the deserted posts. By his actions alone the whole company was able to gain it's first foothold on precipitous ground. Not content with the work already accomplished, he returned to his first section and together with the third section of his platoon advanced to deal with the three remaining Japanese posts in the area. On four separate occasions he dashed forward and threw grenades at ranges of only a few feet until the Japs were either dead or had fled their posts. In all Sergeant Derrick D.C.M. had personally destroyed ten enemy posts.

Early next morning the 2/48th Battalion moved in and completely occupied the town of Sattelberg. Sergeant Derrick's outstanding gallantry, fine leadership and refusal to admit defeat in the face of a seemingly impossible situation resulted in the capture of Sattelberg, which had already cost a high price in the platoon's casualties.

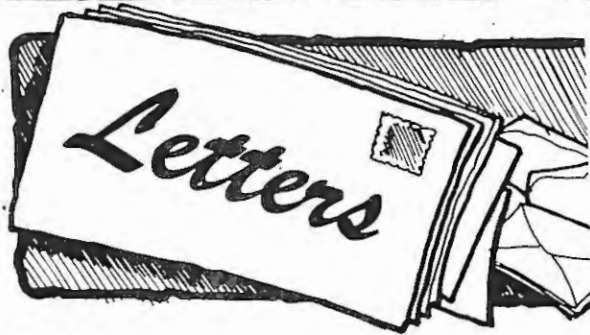
Continued next page

His outstanding courage and thoroughness were an inspiration to his platoon and to the remainder of his company and have served as an inspiration and an example of fearless devotion to duty throughout the whole of the now famous 2/48th Battalion. For his action in the capture of Sattelberg Sergeant Thomas Currie Derrick D.C.M., was awarded the Victoria Cross. As Lieutenant T.C. Derrick V.C. D.C.M., he was fatally wounded

by Japanese machine gun fire in the early morning of May 24th 1945 on Tarakan Island — off Borneo. When his platoon was attacked in the pitch blackness of the night, Lieutenant Derrick sat up, from slumber on the hard ground, in order to quickly assess the situation. As he did so he was hit by a machinegun burst and suffered shocking internal injuries. Not wishing to have his men know of his serious situation, he ordered his sergeant to

prop him against a tree while he issued orders to his troops. He was taken to a camp hospital where he died shortly afterwards. His actions as an officer should have been rewarded with the Military Cross, which he would have received had he lived a while longer to serve his battalion and his country. In the 2/48th Tom Derrick was simply known as 'Diver'.

(H)



Dear Sir,

As a Canadian citizen with Australian links, I note that enthusiasts for hauling down your majestic 'Flag of Stars' often point to the Canadian example. But they appear to know little of the background.

The Canadian Red Ensign, under which 2 million Canadians fought and 110,000 died, dates back to 1868, when Canada became the first Dominion to hoist its own flag, a flag made in Canada by Canadians. This proud symbol of Canadian identity is still flown across the Dominion and beyond its borders by thoughtful Canadians. A red maple leaf is a dying symbol; it means that winter is coming. The maple leaf flag appears to owe much to the Peruvian merchant flag. The late Donald Creighton, sometime dean of Canadian historians, wrote in *Canada's First Century* (p.337): 'The new flag, with its deliberate rejection of Canada's history and its British and French legacies, bore a disturbingly close resemblance to the flag of an "instant" African nation, a nation without a past, and with a highly uncertain future. The exclusive reliance on the maple leaf, an heraldic symbol appropriate only to a national or provincial shield or escutcheon, revealed the committee's, and the government's poverty of invention, and their total failure to provide effective substitutes for the historical traditions they had summarily dismissed.'

The provinces of Ontario and Manitoba fly provincial red ensigns. The flag of British Columbia incorporates the Union Jack and until recently the Union Jack was the provincial flag of Newfoundland (which rhymes with understand!).

The Union Jack in a flag is hardly a colonial symbol. Outside the Commonwealth since 1961, South Africa retains a flag with the Union Jack as an inset. Hawaii, never in the British Empire, has a beautiful flag featuring the Union Jack in the canton. Fiji and Tuvalu, who owe allegiance to their Queen, have flags with the Union Jack.

Even in the continental U.S.A. the Grand Union or Cambridge flag, which features the pre-1801 Union Jack in the canton, is sometimes flown, especially in New England. The town of Deerfield, Massachusetts has for its own flag the pre-1801 Red Ensign with 'Liberty' inscribed in the fly. Alabama's state flag is St Patrick's Cross and that of Florida is based on that component of the Union Jack.

I fly the Australian flag on all your public holidays. Decreasing the visibility of the Crown and historic symbols is a prime republican tactic. Freedom wears a Crown.

The Reverend James Lee Potter,
Leigh on Sea,
Essex, U.K.



Newfoundland



Manitoba



British Columbia



Ontario



Aftermath of the High Court Decision

It has now been more than a year since the decision was handed down by the High Court on the Gordon below Franklin Hydro Scheme. The decision, as all know, went against the State of Tasmania.

The events leading up to that fateful day would be tremendous material for a book written by an unbiased and unemotional author. Those living in Tasmania can readily recall the heated arguments, the high emotions, the mis-reporting of the media, the rhetoric of the politicians, the manipulations of trained activists, etc. Now, all that is over — all that is gone, but what of the aftermath?

In retrospect of course, it is easy to judge and to find fault with the actions of those in charge. However there is no doubt that the biggest mistake of the Premier of Tasmania, Robin Gray was to go to the High Court in the first place, where it was determined, Tasmania would not win. Perhaps Premier Gray should have built the dam regardless, subbing his nose at Canberra. The Tasmanian Premier was backed by Sir Joh of Queensland, beside other leading Federal Parliamentarians such as Bruce Goodluck, Michael Hodgman, Senator Walters and others. He received little help from the then Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser. Fraser of course offered the \$500 million NOT to build the dam; it was considered by many Tasmanians that he should have offered the \$500 million to BUILT IT!

There is a great deal that could be written regarding the episode. Recently Premier Gray came to an agreement with the Socialist Prime Minister, Robert Hawke and received compensation far short of Fraser's \$500 million. The accord was signed with both former opponents beaming with all previous problems and conflicts apparently forgiven — and forgotten.

The issue of State Rights was prevelant during the debate and with the decision of the High Court they took a major beating. Regardless of Premier Gray's settlement the above mentioned fact will not change. One feels, somewhat sadly, that his former comradeship with the Premier of Queensland, Bjelke-Petersen has waned.

Instead of now having a further pollution free Hydro scheme, we Tasmanians are "fortunate" enough to be able to have Thermal power. A

station is to be built in the Fingal valley — and isn't it funny? Much of the coal to be mined for the purpose is owned by the leading oil company that denied it funnelled funds into the Wilderness Society. Has the world gone mad? Thermal power! Would you believe it? With hydro power right on our door step we are turning to thermal — and make no mistake, Tasmania sooner or later will have to import Victorian coal as much of the local coal is unsuitable.

The High Court's decision will have ramifications on other issues. One issue is the recently ratified, Sex Discrimination Bill. Tasmania, has not, implemented its own Sex Discrimination Legislation, but the Federal Government has given the State Government two years (less now) to pass such legislation or it will do so itself under the same powers that it won and used in 1983.

To block this move, there is only one alternative; destroy the Federal Legislation. Senator Shirley Walters who fought vigorously against the Bill stressed to me, the importance of public pressure. She mentioned that she received more petitions in reference to that Bill than on any other and although the Bill was ratified, it was because of very strong support that she and her colleagues received, 80 amendments were added. The legislation, however, can be over-ruled by the consent of the Queen within one year of its passing. If enough citizens are outraged by this Bill, the Queen can reflect their opposition by cancelling the legislation. I have not heard such powers ever being used, but I guess there's a first time for everything.

Needless-to-say, the dangers to the Constitution and to the freedom of Australians are threatened by the increased powers of the Centralized Government that lives in smugness in Canberra.

The aftermath therefore, is not one of settlement, but perhaps one of defeat. The fight on the hands of all freedom-loving peoples is that much harder. We should not, however, believe that the cause is lost.

Greater energy must be found within us to counter this evil that is sweeping our land. Governments must be responsive to the people and individual Ministers more so. Let us be reminded of Thomas Jefferson's comments (3rd President of the U.S.A.) "When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property." Let us awake from our long sleep, dash away the despair that now prevails and put on a mantle of victory!

(H)

THE RISE OF THE MOVEMENT AGAINST REGRESSIVE EDUCATION

By J.M. Wallis

Parent dissatisfaction with State Education can be traced back to the 1950's when there were faint ripples concerning deteriorating literacy and numeracy standards in primary schools. It was not long before employers were complaining that many school-leavers were lacking in the basic skills once mastered in the primary school.

By the late 1960's and into the 1970's parents were writing to the daily newspapers complaining that novels, previously banned, were now prescribed reading for Secondary English Studies. Among these objectionable books were the works of D.H. Lawrence, John Steinbeck, Virginia Woolf, Tennessee Williams, and Aldous Huxley who believed that "the ultimate in autonomous freedom is to be crazy" and prior to his death advocated "the use of drugs by healthy people in order to obtain psychological release". Other frequently named novels were:

"The Lord of the Flies" by Golding
"The Ginger Man" by Donleavy
"The Catcher in the Rye" by Salinger
"The Group" by McCarthy
"Soledad Brother" the prison letters of George Jackson, and
"Ulysses" by James Joyce (described by one Australian Judge as "the filthiest book he had ever read")

In 1971, Dr Rendle Short, a Queensland medical practitioner and mother of teenagers, responded to a letter in the daily press from a sub-senior student complaining about the unpleasant books which were a source of embarrassment to students. She pleaded, 'Could something please be done about it!'

Dr Rendle Short reviewed some 55 of the books prescribed for study and general reading. She found that a high proportion of these books were "strongly salacious". Concerning the authors, she stated, "all are unashamedly preachers of the so-called new morality".

As a consequence of her literary research Dr Rendle Short published several pamphlets to warn parents concerning the obscene, absurd, blasphemous books on SET LISTS. Not only did she

compile a list of these books — and extracts, she listed many books of acknowledge literary merit as suitable for senior and junior classes, covering a wide range of works from classical novels to Australian literature.

Parent deputations submitted complaints to senior officers of the Queensland Education Department, but they failed to have the controversial books removed from the set lists.

Dr Rendle Short appears to have been the first parent to investigate prescribed reading material, and to take positive action.

However, the teaching profession is skilled in making parents feel intellectually inferior; and their complaints are met with responses such as:

"Have you read the book?"

"You are taking this extract out of context!"

"English teachers have expertise in handling these novels".

or, as was stated by one Inspector of English, at a P.C.A. meeting in Victoria:

"The V.U.S.E.B. English Books Committee for H.S.C. in making their choice, do not look for novels of great literary worth; rather they choose those which will broaden the students' horizons, to acquaint them with the rich experiences of life, and to equip them to enter society."

Whilst such tactics do not placate all parents, few persist in their efforts to have the curriculum changed; and in due course many become the victims of T.V. and glossy magazines, and they come to accept the permissiveness, deviance and violence which formerly, they found offensive. Following Dr Rendle Short's investigation an organization was formed which has become known Australia-wide — STOP & CARE, i.e. **Society to Outlaw Pornography, and Committee Against Regressive Education.**

With Mrs Rona Joyner as its Director, a campaign was launched against pornography and regressive education. Since the inception of STOP & CARE, Mrs Joyner as editor of its official newsletter, has continued to warn members of

dangerous practices and trends in Australian education.

But more about STOP & CARE later!

In Cairns Qld., Mrs Rita Svendsen joined the campaign against regressive education; and through her newsletter, she exposed Secular Humanism the Evolution House, and much of the terminology of modern education. Additionally she re-printed education newsletters from USA and the U.K.

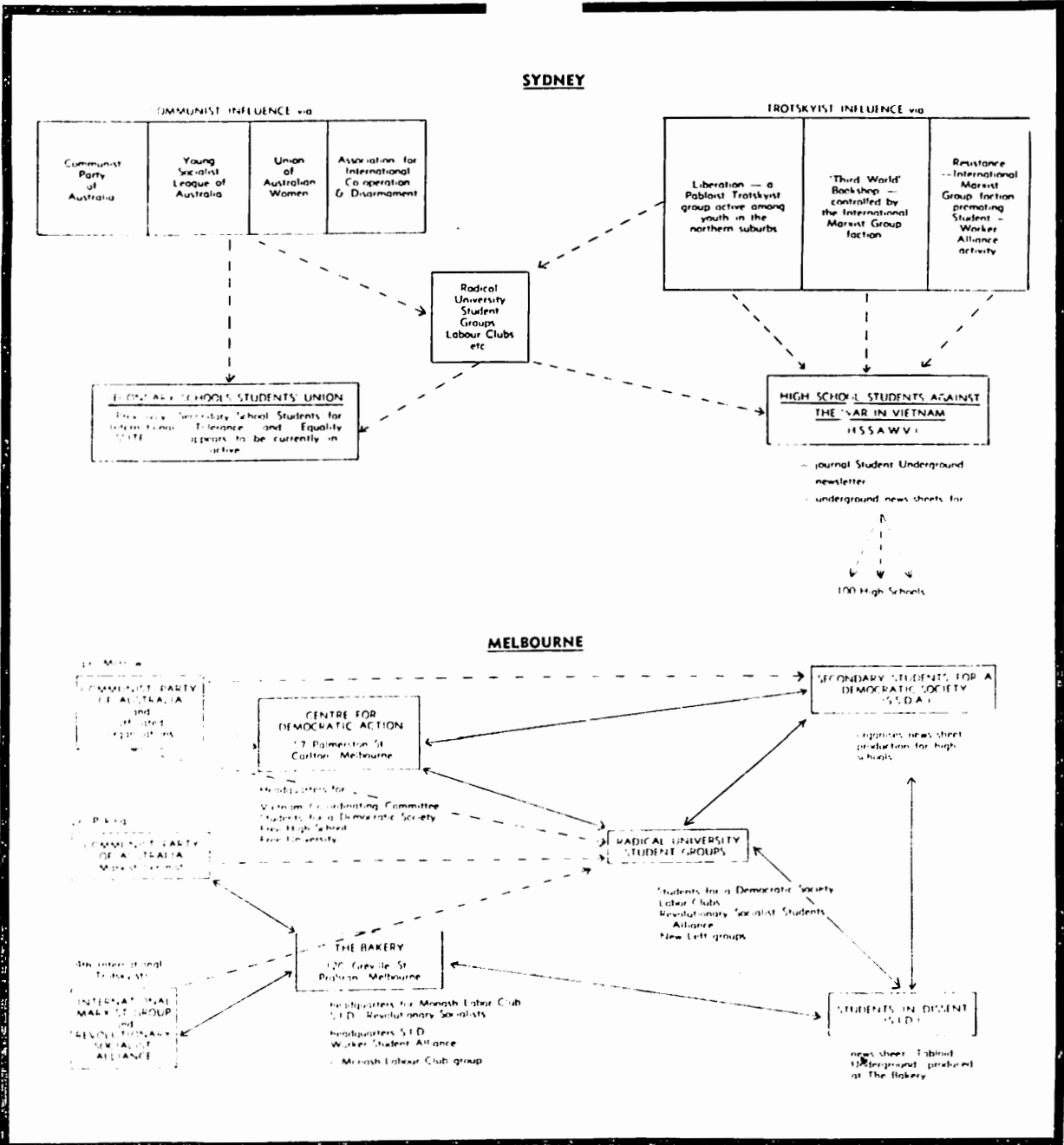
At the same time, Mrs Constance Thomas campaigned on the issue of basic skills and examinations. In recent years her influence as Chairman of the Reading Reform Foundation has

extended into N.S.W., Victoria and South Australia, where phonics workshops have been conducted for parents, students and teachers who are interested.

POLITICAL ACTIVISM

The Vietnam War brought to the surface yet another disturbing aspect of state education – political activism which was fostered by **“organizations outside the school either from the community or the university”**.

Peter Coleman in his booklet **“SCHOOL POWER IN AUSTRALIA”** (circa 1970) exposed a vast underground network existing in every Australian State.



Radicalism did not end with the Vietnam War. Many radical students became radical teachers, tutors and lecturers.

On 21st December, 1976, Channel Nine presented a "Current Affairs" programme in which Sir Colin Hines, President of the N.S.W. Branch of the R.S.L. challenged the head of the Teachers' Federation on the fact that some forty self-avowed "revolutionaries" within the Federation had declared themselves as working within the educational structure to bring about a socialist revolution. The response of the Federation spokesman was, "What's wrong with that!"

Professor Manning Clark, professor of Australian History at the Australian National University was quoted in "The Age", 29th November, 1976, as having said:

"Class struggle had played a major role in Australian history. At the moment the capitalist class and the working class are like two bulls locked together in combat in which neither will allow the other to take a step forward... More and more Australian history would be written by authors with Marxist values because class conflicts were central in our stage of life."

SYMPTOMS OF A DETERIORATING SYSTEM

Falling literacy and numeracy standards, prescriptive literature promoting the "New Morality", and political activism in the schools and tertiary institutions were the early outward signs of a deteriorating education system.

How had these changes within the education establishment come about?

This was of great concern to Dr Allen Roberts, B.A., B. Litt., M.Ed., D.C.E., M.A.C.E., and at that time on the staff of the Nepean College of Advanced Education N.S.W. He undertook the arduous task of researching official documents of Australia Educational Institutions from the 1950's through to the 1970's. From these documents he learned that there had been a shift in values. In the 1950's, ABSOLUTE (God-Derived) Morality was endorsed. In the 1960's this changed to COMMON (Society-Derived) Morality. But by the 1970's the official stamp of approval was given to RADICAL (Self-Determined) Morality. (Ref. Dangerous Trends in Australian Education) - A Seminar with Dr. Allen Roberts.

Radical Morality is aggressive. It tolerates no other values than its own. It is an essential ingredient of anarchy which in turn leads to TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

EDUCATORS TAKE A STAND AGAINST THE "NEW EDUCATION"

In May-June 1972, the late Dr F.P. Just, Senior Lecturer in French, University of Melbourne, wrote two articles for the Melbourne Herald: "**Education is dead - unless we bring back traditional learning**" and "**It's time for action on our schools**". In the first article he stated that:

The essence of the New Education is that the core of the curriculum should be the "relevant" subjects, excluding history as much as possible and concentrating on the social issues of the day.

Whatever glib ideas and elaborate systems may be brought to bear on the elaboration of these "relevant"

subjects, where "Relevant" frequently means "relevant to the teacher's sociological aims", in practice they resolve into projects, assignments and discussions... on such things as television, apartheid, aboriginal rights, social injustice, abortion sex, pollution, conservation, etc.

All of these topics to be treated by uneducated children under a teacher who is virtually responsible to no one, for we must not forget that another of the new catch-cries of the New Education is that the teacher must be free of all the constraints of inspectors, prescribed curricula and examinations.

The evil of the New Education... lies in the fact that these current topics deprive the child of all possibility of becoming properly educated, of becoming proficient in a number of separate disciplines and basic fields of knowledge, from spelling and arithmetic to history and literature and languages.

He emphasised that **THE NEW EDUCATION WILL ESSENTIALLY LEAD TO NON-EDUCATION**. He argues for a return to traditional learning.

The second article was written in answer to his critics. Again he stressed that "the New Education, with its rejection of the basic disciplines in favour of sociologically "relevant" topics on one hand, and individual juvenile "creativity" on the other hand would deal the death-blow to education."

He declared that "some of the worst pressures on our families are coming from the schools... The generation gap is being widened by education". Why?

Dr Just states:

The ideology behind the New Education is that the imparting of knowledge, the cultivation of scholarship, of the intellect, must take second place to the transforming of society... Everyone behind the New Education, the "Relevant-Creative-Do-It-Yourself Education", talks of creating a new society through the children...

Some are quite frank. They are training for revolution. Others are training for quickened evolution. All have some Utopia in mind, some a Marxist millennium, some a Garden of Eden, some an anarchist paradise, where all are equal, all are deprived of nothing, and all are free to do as they please....

He directed attention to the Curriculum Advisory Board (Vic.); and the Psychology and Guidance Branch, 63 members of which had expressed publicly "their admiration of that little Marxist-Anarchist manual, **The Little Red Schoolbook** for combatting bourgeois values and authority, and doing, before you are in your teens if you like, anything you damn well please. Some psychologists! Some guides!"

Dr Just concluded, "...the present way of our education leads to darkness; only by reversing our direction can we begin slowly to move towards the light....if the Government will not grant an inquiry, we parents and citizens, and every decent teacher, must act individually to protect our children, and at the same time form an organization to combat what has been called "the new Barbarism".

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Sponsored by a group of highly regarded Australian educators, ACES was formed, with

Professor Leonie Kramer as President, and Dr F.P. Just as National Secretary. *The Melbourne Herald articles of May, 1972 were published in booklet form: and the first monograph, *****The Case for Examinations****, by F.P. Just was published in October, 1973. **ACES Review Anniversary Issue, 1973-1983 Vol. 10 No. 5** was published for October/November, 1983. Current officer bearers include:

President: J.L.C. Chipman, Professor of Philosophy, University of Woolongong.

Vice-Presidents: Leonie J. Kramer, Prof. of Australian History, University of Sydney; Alan Barcan, Associate Professor in Education, University of Newcastle (Editor of ACES Review).

In **Ten Years of ACES Review** Dr Barcan states:

Australia is short of serious yet readable magazines devoted to educational issues. Academic journals have become too narrow, too specialized, too cautious. Over the last ten years **ACES Review** has been one of the few educational magazines for the intelligent, educated but non-specialist reader.

It is acknowledged that **ACES Review** has given confidence to those parents who oppose neo-progressive education to know that **THERE ARE EDUCATORS WHO DO NOT CONDONE THE DESTRUCTIVE ASPECTS OF SUCH EDUCATION.**

Footnote * **The New Education**, a 19 page booklet reprinting the articles by F.P. Just, May-June 1972, price \$1.00 per copy (including postage).

The Case for Examinations an 11pg. monograph by F.P. Just, price \$1.00 per copy (Incl. postage). are available from Neil Dewan, Assistant Editor, ACES Review, P.O. Box 118, BENTLEIGH Vic. 3204.

WARNINGS ON MAN: A COURSE OF STUDY (MACOS)

The first warning about MACOS seems to have come from Denis C. Shelton who initially trained as a High School Teacher in Science and Maths through Sydney University and Teachers' College. After teaching for some years he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church of Australia. Upon completion of training he was ordained as a minister of that church, but later resigned on a number of issues, including that of officially approved but unbiblical Sunday School literature. He became a minister of the Presbyterian Reformed Church in Brisbane.

In an address delivered to the Conservative Club in Brisbane on 12 June, 1974 he informed his listeners that MACOS, developed in the United States under grants from the National Science Foundation, had been introduced to select primary schools in the Brisbane area as a pilot scheme. Information concerning the content of MACOS seems to have been passed on to him by one of the members of his parish who happened to have a child attending a school involved in the pilot scheme.

C.A.R.E. IN ACTION

It was not until 1977, when Education Research Analyst, Mrs Norma Gabler visited Australia that parents and members of the public were given the

opportunity to take a hard look at MACOS, and to see the entire course in perspective.

In a campaign led by Mr Joyner, and lasting many months, letters from parents and teachers opposed to MACOS poured into daily newspapers condemning this course produced by behavioural psychologists to condition children to accept infanticide and senicide, and other barbaric practices of the almost extinct Netsilik Eskimos.

Dr Rupert Goodman, Reader in Education at Queensland University, added his weight to the campaign by researching the entire massive package. He raised the question:

Has education become re-education to fit children for some BRAVE NEW WORLD envisaged by the creators of MACOS?

then added,

One gains the impression that the creators of MACOS aim to have teachers and children question and reject the values of Western society and accept the values of a **new international world order.**

This campaign involving parents, concerned teachers and politicians was successful in having MACOS removed from Queensland State Schools.

In N.S.W. the efforts of **Parents in Education** and others received an unsympathetic hearing from the State Government, and MACOS has been allowed to flourish.

In Victoria, the **Committee to Raise Educational Standards** was hastily formed when Mrs Joyner advised that Mrs Gabler could include a two day visit to that state in her tour. Several parents convened a meeting in Melbourne, but at short notice, they were unable to arouse much interest. Attendance was about 15.

Horsham was chosen as the venue for a public meeting on the second night. Prior to the meeting, Mrs Gabler was given time on the 3 WV radio programme "Afternoon Extra". This attracted many people who otherwise would not have attended the evening meeting, as it served to counteract the "extreme-right-wing" smear tactics of radical teachers. This introduction to MACOS was a shocker to parents; but among the

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?

few teachers who attended some were acquainted with the course, and approved of it.

A letter-writing campaign and approaches to members of parliament and the Minister of Education to have MACOS removed from Victorian State Schools proved unsuccessful. It was unfortunate that so few people had the opportunity to hear Mrs Gabler, and to see the materials first hand.

But the work of C.T.R.E.S. had only just begun! When the proprietor of a small country newspaper was threatened with the loss of job printing if he published any further letters from C.T.R.E.S., the Committee decided to publish its own newsletter **PROBE**. PROBE has served to inform subscribers on ISSUES & TRENDS in education from **state through to international level**.

THE QUEENSLAND FRONT AGAIN!

Up in Queensland, Mrs Joyner and her supporters turned their attention to the first major project undertaken by the Curriculum Development Centre (CDC), Canberra, at the cost of some \$3 million. Social Education Materials Project (SEMP) is not a course per se, but a series of eight kits to be used like filters across the curriculum.

Mr Dan O'Donnell, former Lecturer in Education at North Brisbane College of Advanced Education, revealed the philosophy behind SEMP, with its use of Kohlbergian principles that over ride the TEN COMMANDMENTS and the Christian ethic, the use of sensitivity training, role playing et al.

This project too, was banned from Queensland's State Schools.

In an article in the S.A. Teachers' Journal (19th July, 1978) Dan O'Donnell stated:

SEMP was not banned "virtually sight unseen by the Queensland Government "It was banned when the whole Cabinet became aware of pornography and unsavoury elements that most people would not want their children exposed to

and, as he stated in **SEMP: One page an issue?** "There is, as is increasingly recognised, more than "a little bit of bad" in the SEMP egg.

He expressed amazement that other States had not reacted to the sickness so manifest in the whole SEMP package. (Obviously, Southern politicians, never favourably disposed toward the Queensland Premier, were influenced by the vicious attack of SEMP supporters, in labelling those responsible for the axing of the Project as "crazy reactionaries", "fundamentalists", "Birchites", and "extreme-right-wingers".

HEALTH & HUMAN RELATIONS EDUCATION DEBATE.

In Victoria, a major row flared over the sex education component of H.& H.R. ed. following complaints of classroom practices at a High school in the Geelong area. In a campaign lead by Paul MacLeod, at the time a journalist on the staff of the Geelong Advertiser ex teacher Rev. John Cromarty and Pastor Dennis Bails, the entire state of Victoria learned of the disgusting resource materials which were used in the classroom.

There were calls for the closing of the Social Biology Resources Centre, founded by the Federal Government and "concerned with the promotion of health through the provision of continuing education in health sexuality and human relations to persons engaged in education, health and welfare services"...and for the removal of the Assistant Minister of Education from office. Many petitions went to Parliament requesting that H.& H.R. ed. be removed from the schools. But H.& H.R. ed. was in the curriculum to stay!

As a consequence of the State-wide campaign, the **Concerned Parents' Association** was formed, with associated groups throughout the State.

In April 1982, WAR WAS DECLARED on those opposing H.& H.R. education. The Age reported that **The Right to Know Coalition** had been established to support better human-relations education. "Member group include the Women's Electoral Lobby, the Gay Teachers' Group, the Australian Union of Students, and the Health and Human Relations Association." (News Diary, The Age 6.4.82) ..."battle lines are finally being draw up."

Their opponents? The concerned Parents' Association, and all who dared to raise a voice to expose and oppose the pornographic rubbish used in the classrooms to foster permissiveness and deviance.

These parent organizations were not destroyed in the battle, although some casualties were suffered. Today, they are mostly ignored by the media, and smeared and ridiculed in the Teachers' Journals.

Mrs Dianne Teasedale who has been outspoken against **DEATH EDUCATION** is now the Editor of **ALERT**, the newsletter of the **Concerned Parents' Association** - This Association is alive and well!

Many parents have withdrawn from the battle.

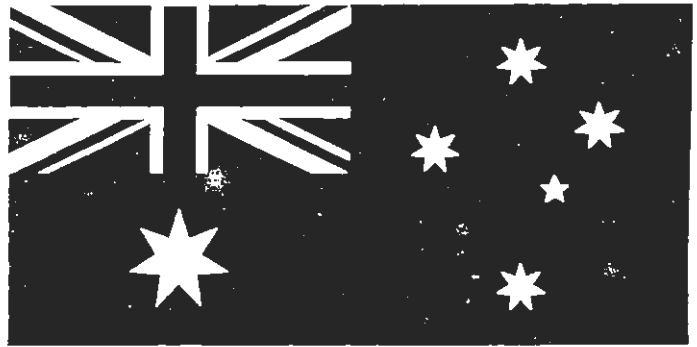
Others, aware that "the whole egg is rotten" have removed their children from State Schools to small "parent controlled" and Christian Schools. These schools, of course are coming under attack from State Education authorities, despite their superior results in scholarship and discipline. But education authorities are not concerned with such trivia. Their aim is CONTROL, TOTAL CONTROL, for is only by such control that children can be socially engineered to meet the specifications of the "new man-year 2000".

(H)



The following article is part of a broadcast given by the Reverend Dr Gordon Powell on 2CBA-FM on 23rd January 1983 and is reprinted with permission.

THE FOUR CROSSES IN THE AUSTRALIAN FLAG



Tonight I want to speak about "the Four Crosses in the Australian Flag". I have been thinking about the flag a lot lately. We saw it being waved madly on many occasions during the recent Test Cricket matches. We saw it wonderfully presented by children at the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane. In between we have had a movement by certain people to change the flag and get rid of the Union Jack in the corner of it. Personally I am very happy that opinion polls show that a majority of Australians prefer to keep our flag as it is. That doesn't mean that we can sit back and relax, assuming we will always have our flag as it is. A similar movement in Canada got rid of the Union Jack and now they have the Maple Leaf flag.

Now let us think about the four Crosses in our Australian flag and the text I would give you is from Paul's letter to the Galatians, Chapter 6 and verse 14. The Galatians had been putting great importance on circumcision and other signs of their religion but Paul declares. 'God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world.'

CROSS OF ST. GEORGE



(Red on white background)
— flag of England
— for Service

The first cross in the Union Jack is the cross of St. George, patron saint of England. It is said that he was adopted as England's patron saint in the days of Edward III, that is over 600 years ago. The reasons for his adoption are obscure, but it is almost certain it had something to do with the Crusades in Palestine. It seems that George who was born in Cappadocia in the east of what is now Turkey, became an officer in the Roman army. He also became a Christian. Unfortunately he lived in the days of the Emperor Diocletian who developed a fanatical hatred of Christians. George was one of many thousands who paid for their faith with their lives. At Lydda in Palestine his remains were interred and his grave was venerated by Christians for centuries. For some reason he became known as the protector of women and there was a legend that he had saved the life of a beautiful damsel by

fighting and killing a dragon. It is a coincidence that Lydda is only 20 kilometres from the sea at Jaffa, the ancient Joppa. Lydda is virtually an outer suburb of Tel Aviv which also incorporates the ancient Joppa. It was at Joppa according to ancient legend that the beautiful maiden Adromeda was chained to a rack where she would be eaten by a fierce sea monster. Perseus arrived and slew the monster, releasing the maiden. That is only an ancient legend, but some people in that area believe it to this day and will show you the rock. Be that as it may St. George was the courageous Christian who gave his life for his faith and who had a reputation for respecting and protecting women, became the hero of the Crusaders and so the patron saint of England. It is a great pity our young people today don't have more heroes of that quality. Too often their heroes are Hollywood stars or tennis players who abuse the umpires.

CROSS OF ST. ANDREW



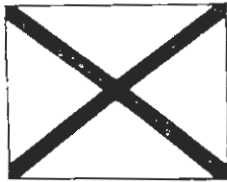
(White cross on blue background)
— flag of Scotland
— for Honesty

The second cross in the Union Jack is the cross of St. Andrew and it, of course, represent Scotland. Scotland was first linked with England by the Romans as far back at 79 AD. But most of recorded history tells of the wars between Scotland and England. As recently as 1745 there was the rebellion led by Bonny Prince Charlie. But gradually a spirit of tolerance and liberalism prevailed. As one wit said recently there are so many Scots in positions of power in London that it is not a case of Home Rule for Scotland as a need for Home Rule for England. Even in the Queen herself, the blood in her veins is half Scottish. Be that as it may the flag of Britain and the flag of Australia contains the cross of St. Andrew.

As you will remember Andrew, the brother of Peter became the first disciple of Jesus. It has been said he was the first Christian, the first Home Missionary and the first Foreign Missionary. He brought his own brother Peter to the Lord and he also brought the Greeks to Jesus. He is the patron saint of Russia and also of Greece having

ministered in both countries in his later life. He was crucified on a diagonal cross in Greece. If you travel through that part of the world today, you will find in various places the preserved relics of various saints. In the famous Topkapi museum in Istanbul I remember feeling somewhat squeamish when suddenly confronted by an elaborate silver box which contained the forearm of Saint John, and through an opening you could actually see part of the decomposed arm. In the same way relics of St. Andrew's became the ecclesiastical centre of Scotland. Today it is better known round the world as the place where the Royal and Ancient Golf Club is situated — the Club which makes the rules for the game of golf where-ever it is played in every nation. But meanwhile Scotland has a great respect and love for St. Andrew. His white cross on a blue ground forms the flag of Scotland, and the same white cross is part of the Union Jack. How many of us think of that lovable and brotherly soul, Andrew the fisherman of the Sea of Galilee when we look at our flag today?

CROSS OF ST. PATRICK



(Red on white background)
— flag of Ireland

The third cross in the Union Jack is St. Patrick's Cross representing Ireland. I guess there are many Irish people who would like to see it removed, but then there are thousands in Northern Ireland who would give their last drop of blood to see it retained. I am sure we all deplore the violence and heartbreak in Ireland. One day I hope that both sides will remember that St. Patrick set a great example in his own life of how a Christian should love his enemies and do good to them that despitefully use you. Many Scottish people believe that Patrick was born in their country at Dumbarton near Glasgow. Other assert that he grew up in the west of England. Most agree that his father and grandfather who were Roman officials round about the year 384 A.D. were also office-bearers in the Christian Church. When Patrick was 16 he was captured by pirates and taken off to a life of slavery in Ireland. He fed cattle and swine. During his lonely watches on the farm he had a spiritual experience and became a born again Christian. According to him God led him to walk some 300 kilometres to board a ship on which he escaped back to his own people in Britain. But he heard a call to train for the priesthood and go back to Ireland to take the gospel of God's love in Christ to the very people who had treated him so cruelly. For 30 years he laboured so effectively that by the time he died the whole of Ireland had been won to the Christian faith. St. Patrick was a very great Christian. St. George and St. Andrew laid down their lives for their faith, St. Patrick devoted the whole of his adult life to spreading it. Can we get a nobler inspiration in any flag anywhere?

THE SOUTHERN CROSS



the nation's
geographic
position


its place in
Aboriginal
legends

The fourth cross in the Australian flag is formed by the stars of the Southern Cross which we can see above us every night when the clouds permit. Only in the Southern Hemisphere can we see this sight.

The Emperor Constantine, as he marched to overcome his enemies and take control of the whole Roman Empire in 312 A.D. declared that he was given courage by seeing a vision of the cross in the sky accompanied by Greek words meaning, IN THIS SIGN CONQUER. He became a Christian and when finally triumphant declared Christianity, the State Religion. Before that time Christians had been cruelly persecuted.

May the sign of the Cross in the sky above us in Australia today challenge us to conquer the forces of evil in our own personal lives and in the community round about us. In the cross God has reconciled man to Himself and He reconciles men to their fellow men the world over. In the sufferings of His own Son He has revealed his self-sacrificing love for us all. We are not alone in our battle against evil and we can say. "If God be for us, what does it matter who is against us?" No other nation has more than four crosses in its flag. I hope you will agree with me that it is a flag which should be preserved. In any case let us say with St. Paul, God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world.

An now may the peace of God which passeth all understanding keep us and all whom we love, through Jesus Christ of Lord, Amen.



Help me, O God, when death is near
To mock the haggard face of fear,
That when I fall — if fall I must —
My soul may triumph in the dust.

**UNKNOWN MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH
ARMY, POEMS FROM THE DESERT: A SOLDIER'S
PRAYER FOUND, ACCORDING TO GENERAL SIR
BERNARD MONTGOMERY, ON A SCRAP OF PAPER
IN A SLIT TRENCH IN TUNISIA DURING BATTLE
OF EL AGHEILA**

AUSTRALIA AT WAR

CORAL SEA BATTLE, 4 — 8 MAY 1942



To gauge the extent and the effect of the Coral Sea battle it is necessary to turn back to February 1942. In that month the United States naval-air forces in the Pacific first learned of the likelihood of a Japanese offensive drive through the Solomon Islands to New Caledonia and perhaps as far as Fiji. The warning was heeded and the planning of a counter-offensive began. By mid-April there was news of the concentration of enemy forces at Palau and Truk. Then the capture of Tulagi put the emphasis on the probability of a thrust through the Solomons, but it meant too that the Japanese had an additional vantage point for air operations against New Guinea and the east coast of Australia.

To meet the expected thrust an American task force, the key units of which were the carriers "Yorktown" and "Lexington", accompanied by five cruisers and 11 destroyers, was in position 375 miles to the south of San Cristobal Island on 1 May. Late on the 3rd, Rear-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, commander of the combined force, learned of the Japanese occupation of Florida Island and of the presence of enemy transports in Tulagi Harbour. He decided to strike. On 4 May, after a pre-dawn briefing, the pilots of "Yorktown's" squadrons took off for the assault on Tulagi. In dive-bombing and torpedo attacks they sank a destroyer and several smaller craft and damaged several other ships, notably a minelayer.

After the Tulagi attack Fletcher's force withdrew southward to keep a rendezvous

with his support group which, operating under Rear-Admiral J. G. Grace, commanding the Australian Squadron, included the two Australian cruisers "Australia" (flagship) and "Hobart". Early on the morning of the 7th a strong formation of Japanese carrier-borne aircraft found the American tanker "Neosho" and her escorting destroyer, "Sims". The aircraft sank the "Sims" and severely damaged the "Neosho", which had to be sunk several days later. At 7 a.m. that morning the combined Allied force had reached a position about 120 miles south of the eastern extremity of the Louisiade Archipelago, where Crace's force, now including the American cruiser "Chicago", was detached and sent north-west to the southern end of the Jomard Passage. Fletcher had learned of the movement of the enemy force towards Port Moresby and intended that Crace should block their way south from Misima Island.

Meanwhile "Yorktown's" reconnaissance pilots reported sighting six enemy warships about 225 miles to the north-west. In the belief that the main enemy force of two carriers had been found Fletcher sent off his entire air attack force from "Yorktown" and "Lexington". The aircraft found the enemy carrier "Shoho" north-east of Misima Island. The dive bombers crippled her steering gear and then the torpedo-carrying aircraft scored several hits. The "Shoho" sank, taking with her about 600 of her complement and all her aircraft.

Fletcher then took his force south and by quick movement again turned time to his advantage. Crace's force had no such advantage; his task took him well within range of aircraft based on Rabaul and, just before 2 p.m. on the 7th, when about 40 miles from the southern entrance to Jomard Passage, a wave of Japanese torpedo-carrying aircraft swept in. The attack was determined but faulty. The Japanese released their torpedoes at long range; 1,000 to 1,500 yards. By skilful handling the ships evaded them and shot down five aircraft. Fortune again favoured Crace's force when soon afterwards, 19 heavy bombers attacked from 18,000 feet. Though several ships were straddled by bomb explosions, there was no damage. That these aircraft were almost certainly American bombers from Townsville was indicated later.

Fletcher's force was now well to the east, alert for any sign of the main Japanese carrier force which he suspected was within range. Early on 8 May the opposing forces found each other through the eyes of their air reconnaissance crews. Fletcher's ships were about 180 miles south-west of the Japanese ships. There followed a fierce battle in which the American aircraft found and hit and severely damaged the carrier "Shokaku".

For their own part the American carriers paid an equal if not a heavier price. Thirty-three Japanese dive bombers and 18 torpedo bombers attacked. "Lexington" received direct hits from two bombs and two

torpedoes. "Yorktown" fared better. She received one direct bomb hit and there were a number of near misses. In "Lexington" the ship's company behaved with great coolness. The vessel's trim was corrected and all fires extinguished. An hour and a half later she was steaming on course at 25 knots. Then, without warning, an internal explosion occurred and fires broke out between decks. Further explosions followed. Even so all the returning aircraft were taken safely on board. But the carrier

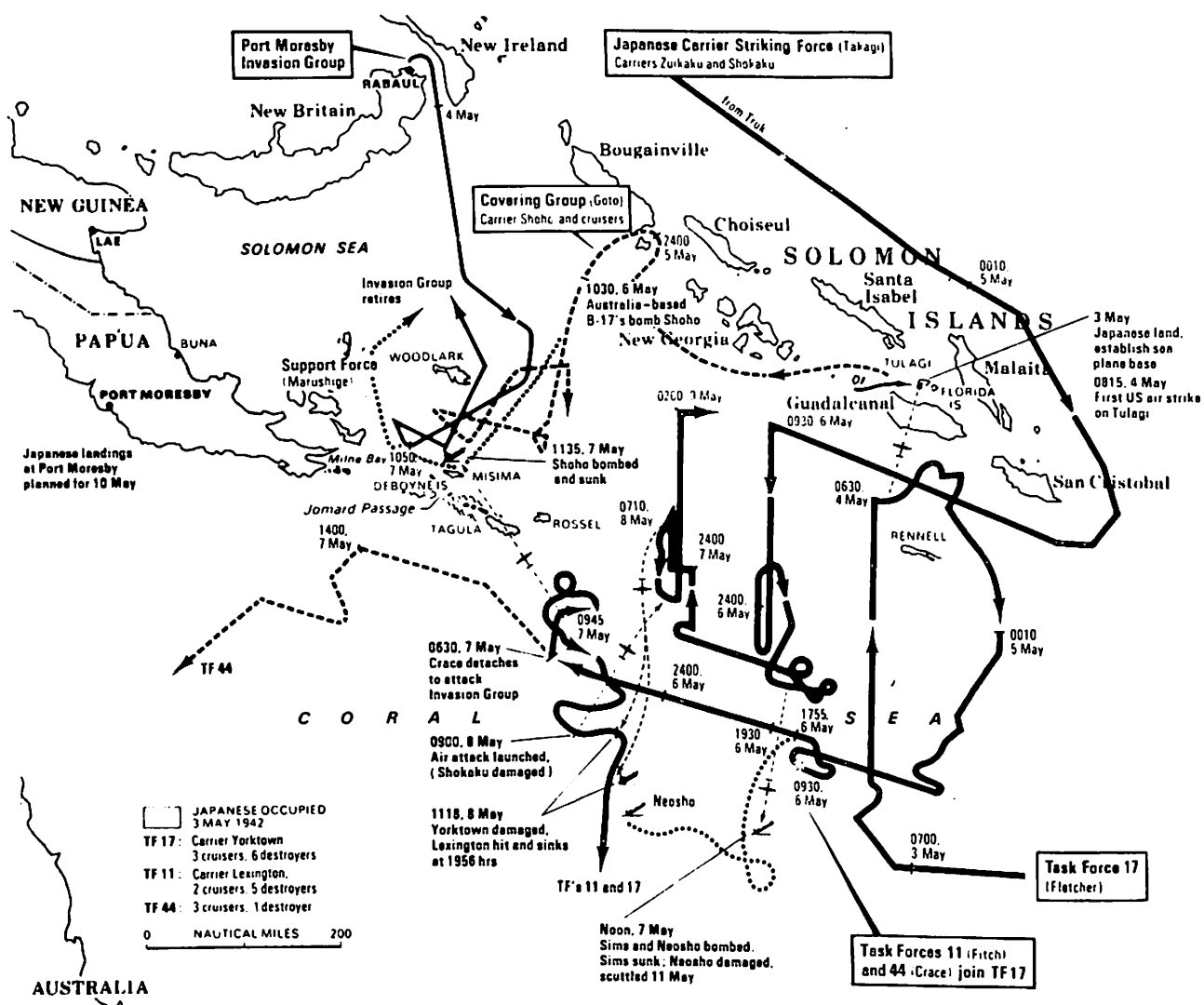
had been mortally wounded and in the evening Rear-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, commander of the "Lexington" group, realising that she was doomed, gave the order to abandon ship. Most of the ship's company were saved. Once abandoned, one of the escorting destroyers sank the helpless carrier with torpedoes.

Though in actual loss and damage the honours in this battle were fairly even, the Allied forces had in fact achieved their most important success since the war in the Pacific began. The first

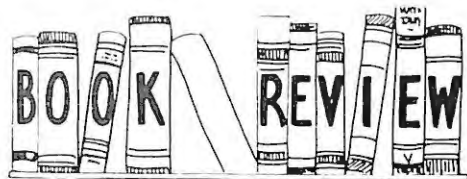
great carrier-versus-carrier battle had been fought. It was unique as the first naval-air battle in which there was no aircraft-to-aircraft or ship-to-ship combat. The opposing ships neither sighted each other nor fired a single shot at each other. Yet the result was that the Japanese were forced to postpone their frontal attack on Port Moresby and delay their drive down through the Solomons.

Australian War Memorial
Canberra.

CORAL SEA BATTLE



THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA, which halted the Japanese drive to Port Moresby, was a key American strategic victory



Readers' book reviews are welcomed for this page. Please send black and white photograph of book.

THE WISHED-FOR-LAND

The Migration and Settlement
of the Menhoffs of Western Victoria



THE WISHED-FOR-LAND

By W.G. Manifold
(Neptune Press, 1984)

Mr Bill Manifold's family records, consisting of many informative letters, photographs, paintings, sketches and two detailed family trees, as well as business letters and accounts, have been blended in this book with his own commentary into a fascinating history of the family from the early eighteenth century. References after each chapter carefully document the source material, showing a great width of research.

The story moves from Cheshire, where we get, in an appendix, a vivid glimpse of what it was like to be a farmer in that area in those days, thence to hustling Van Dieman's Land and on to the Western District of Victoria, leading almost up to present times.

It begins with an elderly man, Mr William Manifold, seeking land and opportunity for his young sons, and the book's title reflects their satisfaction on finding it in the Colac-Camperdown area in 1838. Here we follow the lives of the three sons, Thomas, John and Peter and their families.

Interwoven with letters, which with their immediacy and little human comments and digressions bring dry facts to life, the story tells how they decided to leave the old country, of the move from Van Dieman's Land, and of the discovery, as old William's wife Mary puts it, of "the wished-for land".

This leads on to the settling on the properties, the ups and downs of markets and seasons, the upheaval caused by the gold strikes in the colony. There are tales of other settlers, details of the building of the gracious family home, and even — sounding very familiar — caustic comments on the Government's handling of affairs of the day!

The diary of Mr Peter Manifold on a trip "home" to England, taking months under sail, is most illuminating and evokative of those times, particularly of the arduous voyage. He so enjoyed the cultural life of the old country, and describes his pleasure in the theatres, museums, galleries and travel. At a later time, Mrs John Manifold took all her children home to further their education.

Along the way, in hearing the family history, we gain an understanding of the class structure of the day, with lists of workmen showing their various jobs, pay, and something of the conditions, along with little comments on these aspects. As well, we are given an historically real view of the Aborigines, their lifestyle, and how they were regarded in those days.

Mr Manifold's book is attractively produced by Neptune Press, and although a few small misprints have crept in, the general presentation is most commendable, with end-pieces representing facsimiles of old hand written records and accounts, good clear print with the letters and other records differentiated from the text, and helpful chapter sub-headings. The illustrations are very well reproduced, several of the pictures being in colour. The dust-jacket depicting the stockmen beside the cattle yards is an excellent beginning to this book. It is as real, alive and detailed as the account within.

This may be a story of a certain family in particular places, but the way it is told gives it a wide appeal as an adventure story, a travelogue, and living picture of real people transplanting and adapting a civilization from the old world to a new and very different one.

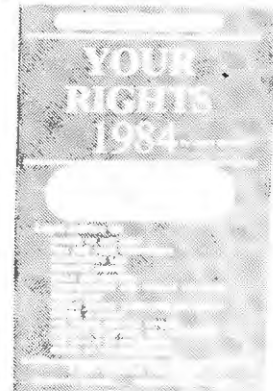
REVIEWED BY DAWN THOMPSON

The "Wished-For-Land" available from: Neptune Press Pty., Ltd., 30 Rutland St, Newtown, Victoria 3220.

Prices posted: Vic Residents — \$22.50; Tas., N.S.W., S.A. — \$23.50; W.A., Qld., N.T. — \$24.50

"Your Rights 1984"

By
John Bennett



We recommend this cheap, concise and very handy book to our readers. The reviews below speak for themselves.

REVIEWS OF "YOUR RIGHTS 1984"

Your Rights 1984 is a very interesting book. It is invaluable. Every Australian citizen should have a copy. All the things I want to know about my rights and procedures are there, told in simple unequivocal language. The last chapter headed "1984 — Was Orwell Right?" alerts Australians to realise what is already happening to their country through very skilful brainwashing and propaganda.

Lady Phyllis D. Cilento — Author of 14 books including "Medical Mother".

While not always in agreement with the views expressed in "Your Rights 1984" I consider the publication a valuable, even a necessary watchdog of citizens' rights which, without vigilance, may easily be eroded.

Sir James Darling, Former Chairman of the ABC.
\$3.00 posted from: VERITAS PUBLISHING,
P.O. BOX 20,
BULLSBROOK, W.A. 6084

The Dark Shadow of Dictatorship

By Jean M. Wallis

"Religious Freedom 'not inalienable'." This is the title of an education report which appeared in *The Advertiser* S.A. (7/7/84) relating to the school run by the Grace Bible Church. According to the report:

'Grace was prosecuted in the Adelaide Magistrates Court in October last year. It appealed to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the magistrate was wrong in law in holding that there was no inalienable right to freedom of religious worship, and wrong in law in holding that the Education Act did not interfere with the exercise of freedom of religious worship and expression.'

The Full Bench unanimously found that the State Parliament was supreme and dismissed the appeal. This finding is a dangerous precedent which ultimately could lead to the suppression of religious freedom throughout Australia.

According to Mr Justice White, a member of the Full Bench, 'the common law in S.A. which the State inherited from England, did not provide an inalienable right to religious freedom...(It) had never purported to prevent Parliament from asserting and exercising an absolute right to interfere with the expression of religious beliefs at any time it liked.' Furthermore, according to the *Advertiser* report, he stated that, 'while the Commonwealth Parliament was prevented from restricting religious freedom under the Australian Constitution, this did not fetter the Parliament of the State of S.A.'

Government Intervention: By What Standards?

Christian schools which are part of the ministry of Bible-believing churches are being harassed in one way or another, Australian-wide.

The stated reason for Government intervention is invariably "to ensure a satisfactory curriculum is provided..." This is a shaky ground when poor literacy, lack of moral tone and discipline in Government schools have become a major problem, and the very reason why parents have turned to alternative systems of education for their children.

In Australia, as in U.S.A., there are strong indications that academically and socially, the Christian school is far superior to the Government school where literacy and numeracy are not given high priority; where dubious social education courses (e.g. MACOS), and psychologically harmful activities such as the game '**Dungeons & Dragons**' flourish; where contemporary literature prescribed for English studies is utter rubbish and not infrequently pornographic. The fallacy that this humanistic literature fosters true awareness of 'real life', or introduces students 'to the rich experiences of life' has, for too long, been the claim of English faculties.

If education is not to become **miseducation**, both the spoken and the written work should communicate **truth**. Dr Allen Roberts, Lecturer in Education and Principal of the Australian College of Christian Education rightly states, "Language and literature as taught from a humanistic position are no basis for Christian teaching. Future teachers who have been brought up on a diet of D.H. Lawrence, Patrick White and George Bernard Shaw (etc., etc.) cannot help but be influenced by the man-exalting Christ-denigrating philosophy to which the writers hold."

We are entitled to ask, and to receive answers to the questions, "By what standards are Christian schools judged? What is a satisfactory curriculum?"

Government Authority

Mr Justice White, presumably speaking for the Full Bench, seems to ignore the source of Government authority, and the purpose of Government.

The Scriptures declare the powers invested in government by God, as an agency for good. Writing to the Church at Rome, Paul says: "For rulers (government) are not a cause for fear for good behaviour, but for evil...It (government authority) is a minister of God, an avenger who brings wrath upon one who practises evil." (Romans 13: 3a 4b).

Contrary to what Mr Justice White states concerning common law inherited from England, Mr William Bentley Ball who is actively involved in Christian school trials in U.S.A. — providing expert legal counsel — quotes 14th century English writer on law, Bracton who said:

"The king himself ought not to be under man but under God and under the law, because the law makes the king (note: not vice versa). Therefore, let the king render back to the law what the law gives him, namely dominion and power, for there is no king where will and not law wields dominion."

"In other words, Bracton was saying at the heart of the Anglo-Saxon tradition governments must be subject to law...but **law is in an ultimate sense derived from God**. No law is valid that is not in accordance with God's will."

Concerning the origins of law, Mr Ball cites the writer William Hallowell who said:

"...Men owe allegiance to civil society, but because they have an ultimate destiny that transcends life on earth, they have a greater obligation and a greater allegiance, namely an allegiance to God. For there is an authority higher than the authority of any particular state. **And if that is so, no state can demand our absolute abedience or attempt to control every aspect of our lives.** That recognition has its roots when it is recognised in the teachings of the Christian religion."

Mr Ball comments that there has been a 'very marked shift away from the Christian concept of the law to the idea that the state may control everything, and the state — not God — is the ultimate source of law.'

However, the Australian Constitution not only spells out the responsibilities of government, and how government is to be organized, it contains the corner-stone of our religious freedom. Written

into the second clause of the Preamble to the Constitution is the conviction that the Government is subject to the law of God. These are the words: "Humbly relying on the blessing of almighty God."

These words were inserted at the suggestion of the Colonial Legislative Chambers in response to numbers of signed petitions from the people. It is stated that:

The principle expressed in this second clause is one which hereafter may become of supreme interest and importance in guiding the country aiding in the interpretation of words and phrases which, although they may now appear comparatively clear, in time may be obscured by the raising of unexpected issues, and by the conflict of newly evolved opinions.

In recent times, legislators and their advisers have sought to nullify the Constitution by the creation of Statutory Authorities, and entering into agreement with external powers through the signing of **United Nations Conventions & Covenants**. These actions have been taken without consulting the people through **Referenda**.

Successive governments have placed our religious freedom in jeopardy.

Religious Liberty

Mr Ball emphasises that "a legitimate definition of religious liberty goes far beyond freedom of worship. One of its most vital aspects is the freedom to carry out **Ministries**, such as the educating of the young." He states:

"Historically, it has been recognised that the educating of the young is decisively related to the king of society which we are to have... In modern times the idea has taken hold in totalitarian societies that the State should deliberately control the education of children in order to mould them according to preconceived patterns of social attitude and performance. Inherent in that view is the notion that the State is the superior if not the sole educator. No wonder then that Otto von Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor of Germany, suppressed the religious schools of Germany in his **Kulturkampf**, or 'culture war', in the 1880's. In our own day Mussolini, the Soviets, Hitler and all Communist societies have pursued State control of child education for their own ends."

In Australia, Marxists and their fellow-travellers the Humanists are not great in numbers. But they wield enormous power as policymakers in Government and its bureaucracies. They have a totalitarian perspective: and they have declared war on Christianity. Note the following extract from an article in *The Humanist* Jan/Feb 1983:

"...the battle for humankind's future must be waged and won in the public school classroom by teachers who correctly perceive their role as the proselytisers of a new faith... These teachers must embody the same selfless dedication as the most rabid fundamentalist preachers, for they will be ministers of another sort, utilising the classroom instead of the pulpit to convey humanist values in whatever subject they teach, regardless of educational level — pre-school, day care or large state university.

The classroom must and will become an arena of conflict between the old and the new — the rotting corpse of Christianity, together with all its adjacent evils and misery, and the new faith of humanism, resplendent in its promise of a world in which the never-realised Christian ideal of 'love thy neighbour' will finally be achieved..."

This is the Humanistic philosophy as old as mankind (Genesis 5:5) which influences education

on a national — indeed global scale. This is the philosophy which has resulted in an educational system which turns out baffled, rootless, religiously neutered neo-barbarians who have been taught that there are no moral absolutes: and who have been instructed by their high priests and priestesses in their pitiful religion of "Do your own thing".

This is the philosophy which has been rejected by parents who have turned to Christian schools for the education of their children. These are the schools now under attack by Governments.

The Silence of the churches

The silence of the mainline churches in defence of these small Christian schools is alarming, as is the stance of those church leaders who join forces with the Government in their criticism of such schools.

The issue is not that of **Doctrine**, but **Religious Freedom** as opposed to the unlimited power of government in dictating Humanistic school programmes and curricula.

If the now-silent churches do not stand to defend fellow-Christians, they too will join the ranks of the persecuted, or become spiritually degraded to no more than political tools of the State.

(H)

HUGHES BIBLE

Madam DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs Child)—

The Speaker has required me to make the following announcement about the *Hughes Bible*. I wish to inform the House that recently the Parliamentary Library acquired a most interesting historical item on auction from the library of the late Reverend Dr Sir Irving Benson of Melbourne. The item is a *Bible* given to the then honourable member for West Sydney, William Morris Hughes, at the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament on 9 May 1901. It is signed on the title page by Hughes himself and on the pre-title page by the Duke of York. On the end papers are the signatures of the Speaker and 58 of the Members of the First Parliament, including the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet. It is fortunate that this item has come into the possession of the Parliamentary Library rather than of a private collector. The President and Mr Speaker have arranged for the *Bible* to be on display in the reading room of the Library until the end of the Autumn sittings, and any interested member is welcome to view it there. The pages will be rotated daily and a typed list of the relevant names will be provided.

"HANDSARD". HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
8.5.84

Taxation without representation is tyranny.
JAMES OTIS

The Frugal Housewife

The following extracts are taken from a little book, dated 1832, named Mrs. Child's Frugal Housewife, printed in London's Cheapside and sold for 2/6. The copy I have is of the Ninth edition "to which are added, hints to persons of Moderate Fortune — some valuable Recipes etc." The title page states it is "dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy" and contains an interesting quote: "Economy is a poor man's revenue; extravagance a rich man's ruin". 1832 Australia would have been similar to the everyday conditions of the people of London and thus we can appreciate the tips of good housekeeping contained in this book.

—Alan Howe

GENERAL

An ox's gall will set any colour, silk, cotton, or woollen. I have seen the colours of calico, which faded at one washing, fixed by it. Where one lives near a slaughter-house, it is worth while to buy cheap fading goods, and set them in this way. The gall can be bought for a trifle. Get out all the liquid, and cork it up in a large phial. One large spoonful of this in a gallon of warm water is sufficient.

After being washed in this, they look about as well as new. It must be thoroughly stirred into the water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in this, cloth which you want to clean should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.

Tortoise shell and horn combs last much longer for having oil rubbed into them once in a while.

A warming-pan full of coals, or a shovel of coals, held over varnished furniture, will take out white spots. Care should be taken not to hold the coals near enough to scorch; and the place should be rubbed with flannel while warm.

MEDICAL

If you happen to cut yourself slightly while cooking, bind on some fine salt; molasses is likewise good.

Flour boiled thoroughly in milk, so as to make quite a thick porridge, is good in cases of dysentery. A tablespoonful of rum, a tablespoonful of sugar-baker's molasses, and the same quantity of sweet oil, well simmered together, is likewise good for this disorder; the oil softens the harshness of the other ingredients.

VEGETABLES

Cabbages need to be boiled an hour; beets an hour and a half. Parsnips should boil an hour, or an hour and a quarter, according to size. New potatoes should boil fifteen or twenty minutes; three quarters of an hour, or an hour, is not too much for large old potatoes. In the spring it is a good plan to cut off a slice from the seed end of potatoes before you cook them. The seed end is opposite to that which grew upon the vine; the place where the vine was broken off may be easily distinguished.

By a provision of nature, the seed end becomes watery in the spring; and, unless cut off, it is apt to injure the potato.

GENERAL MAXIMS FOR HEALTH

Clean teeth in pure water two or three times a day; but above all, be sure to have them clean before you go to bed.



Have your bed-chamber well aired; and have fresh bed linen every week. Never have the wind blowing directly upon you from open windows during the night. It is not healthy to sleep in heated rooms.

Let children have their bread and milk before they have been long up. Cold water and a run in the fresh air before breakfast.

RURAL ECONOMY

Substitute for Tea

A patent was granted in February 1831, to a tea-dealer, "for a new mode of preparing the leaf of a British plant for producing a healthy beverage by infusion." "According to the specification, the British plant in question is the Hawthorn, from which the leaves may be taken from the month of April to September inclusive; they are at first to be carefully picked and cleansed, then to be well rinsed in cold water and drained; and whilst in the dampstate they are to be put into a common culinary steamer, where they are to be subjected to the action of the vapour until they change from a green to an olive colour; the leaves are then to be taken out and dried upon a hot plate well heated, and are to be continually stirred up and turned over till they are thoroughly dry, in which state they may be preserved for use.

— Mrs. Child's Frugal Housewife — 1832

Wellington Bomber

By Harold R. Herbert

