

HERITAGE

VOLUME 30 No. 114 2006

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT – FOR THE FUTURE

HAARP

Exploring and exploiting
Nature's secrets for
control - not peace.



Freedom Under Common Law
Sir Reginald Sholl



Fat Burning for Cars
Converting and saving



The Party
An Exposure of the Party System



The Little Digger
William Morris Hughes



Queen's Christmas Mesage
Overcoming humanitarian disasters



Duchy Home Farm
Prince Charles's Pioneering
venture a success

HERITAGE

No. 114 2005

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The Australian Heritage Society

The Australian Heritage Society was launched in Melbourne on 18th September, 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, pursuit of goodness and beauty, and unselfish concern for other people - to maintain a love and loyalty for those values.

Young Australians have a real challenge before them. The Australian Heritage Society, with your support, can give the required 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 your actions today."

SIR RAPHAEL CILENTO

First Patron of the Australian Heritage Society

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THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS STILL ETERNAL VIGILANCE

AS the face of Australia changes rapidly, and we witness the continuing decline in moral standards. The media informs us daily of an ever-increasing

crime rate, murder, rape, burglary, assaults, fraud, corruption, corporate crime and cover-ups, race riots, as demonstrated at Cronulla early this year, the breakdown of marriages, and of thousands of Australian babies being voluntarily aborted each year (genocide). Where does the list end? *Heritage* thought it time to journey back into the past, and look for some clues as to why these disturbing happenings are occurring.

On Saturday September 18th 1971, Sir Reginald Sholl, former justice of the Victorian Supreme Court and former Australian Consul-General in New York, official-

ly opened the National League Seminar at the launch of The Australian Heritage Society, his words were words of warning, of what could happen to a nation that willingly and irresponsibly hands over its freedom and identity, because of its lack of knowledge and understanding. 'Heritage' has reprinted Sir Reginald Sholl's speech as a timely reminder of what we Australians are in danger of losing; being our national identity and sovereignty. We must personally take responsibility for the state of the nation, and the first step begins when we take that compulsory journey to the polling booth to vote. The future and the fate of the nation is in our hands.

One of the least understood of our inherited blessings is the standard of personal freedom under the Common Law

Sir Reginald Sholl (1971)

An address given by Sir Reginald Sholl at the launching of the Australian Heritage Society, 18th September 1971. How little the situation has changed considering it was written 35 years ago! (Editor)



IN these days of constant attacks on the standards and organization of society as we know it in Australia – very largely by mere iconoclasts who have no constructive ideas about what to put in their place – it is refreshing to find a group of people interested in studying the heritage Australia has, and what will be lost to this country if we throw it away. Hence I have been pleased and interested to accept the invitation to open the present seminar, and I hope it will lead to greater public appreciation and discussion of issues which otherwise the ordinary, rather apathetic, Australian is apt to let go by default.

The price of liberty is still eternal vigilance, and much of the liberty which many Australians so carelessly and artlessly enjoy is founded on laws and institutions inherited from the Christian culture of the Western world, and British legal political and social theory, and experiment.

There are many Australians of course – I believe the vast majority – who are consciously or subconsciously aware of their heritage and what it means in terms of their present peaceful and ordered existence, and who still resent the attempts of extremists, anarchists, communists (globalists. Ed.), student revolutionaries, woolly-minded reformers, and the so-called liberal intellectuals, to up-end the whole shooting box in the name of political social reform. But these people are largely inarticulate. In addition, they are disinclined to buy trouble and argument, and of late (which is a sinister development) some of them have become fearful of being known and identified as opponents of the pressure groups of the so-called "left".

I have never been a member of the League of Rights, and I disagree vigorously with some of its economic theories. But I have known the organization, and its

Director Mr Eric Butler, for many years as persons who have kept themselves well informed about the theory and practice of world communism, (world globalism. Ed.), and who have had the courage to ascertain and attack subversive activities in industry, politics, literature, broadcasting and other fields in this country. Hence I should take recent attacks on the League in some news media and in Parliament with several grains of salt, for those who attack subversion are often attacked in return. And I well remember that Mr. Butler moved and carried in the Melbourne Anglican Diocesan Synod in 1959 – against the misguided idealism, fluffy thinking, and sheer ignorance of a surprising number of clergy and some laymen – the well-known resolution "that the philosophy of communism is diametrically opposed to the teaching and the basic principles of 'Christianity'".

In an address last year under a medical foundation, I ventured to say -

"Standards are the guidelines which regulate human effort and shape human progress. Many of the standards of the Western nations come from Christian teaching of the golden rule, though the golden rule itself is found also in most other great religions of the world. High standards are the mark alike of great men and of great nations.

WHO SETS STANDARDS?

The setting of standards, and their progressive improvement, is what distinguishes man from the brute creation. In every community there are, however, two questions: Who sets the standards? and How are they changed? In a democracy, these controversies are ever present, and as the popular levels of education and intelligence increase, they tend to become more intense, until they may threaten to destroy the democratic process itself".

Speaking then of the position of extremist groups in the U.S.A., and its lessons for Australia, I added –

"All these, motivated by hatred for the present organization of society, are using the individual freedom which the U.S. Constitution provides in a determined attempt to break down from within the operation of the organs of the constitution, especially the courts, the police forces, and the electoral system, which, in their philosophy, so far as they have any, are the repressive instruments of a capitalist society, a phrase we all recognise as taken from the language of Leninist revolutionary doctrine.

So violent have the revolutionaries become (and I include the anarchists as well) that, although their numbers are actually quite small, no one can for the present save the sincere liberals from their unpleasant and disreputable friends. My own reading of what I saw and heard in my three years there is that the great majority of Americans are determined that their democracy shall not be destroyed by the calculated misuse of the very liberties and freedoms it is designed to secure. They are learning, slowly and painfully, that guarantees of individual freedom, unless skilfully counter-balanced and limited by guarantees of communal security, can be deliberately used to erode law and order and to undermine government.

The mood of Congress has changed rapidly in the past four years, and an increasing majority of parliamentary representatives are preparing for sterner measures to preserve or secure what they are beginning to see as essential permanent standards: personal security from crime and violence, speedy apprehension and punishment of criminal offenders, and the dignified and efficient operation of parliaments and courts. Few peoples in the worlds' tur-

bulent history have had such an opportunity to live in peace and security as the peoples of the U.S.A. That is the basic standard in which the majority of them still believe. It has been sinking in a welter of strife and disorder, and they are rousing themselves, in anger and dismay, to try and save it.

Among the so-called intellectual liberals, who still refuse to accept the need for an increased measure of state force and the greater use of governmental power as a prerequisite of personal security and civic order, are many of the public news media, many of the university staffs, and a large section of the legal profession".

MEDIA CARELESSNESS

Unfortunately in this immature and imitative country, there has been a change in the past 10 or 15 years in the position of some of our important public news media, which has encouraged the development of anti-establishment hostility, and a carelessness about established freedoms and their basis, similar to that which exists in the groups I speak of in the U.S.A. We enjoy in Australia a standard of personal freedom, both from government oppression, and hitherto from crime, which has made this one of the most peaceful and comfortable spots on earth to live in, and there is a noticeable absence of permanent departures to other countries by the local critics of our present way of life. One of the least understood of our inherited blessings is the standard of personal freedom under the Common Law, which at the same time counter-balances and limits this freedom in the cause of communal security. These doctrines developed by an independent judiciary after a great struggle with the Stuart kings, and supplemented by local Australian parliamentary legislation, have served this country well, and Australia would be foolish to opt for the rigidity of such written Bills of Rights as have bedevilled the American and other systems of government.

Of course there must in a democracy be open and free debate on social and ethical questions. As Carnot wrote: "In a free country there is much clamour, with little suffering: in a despotic state there is little complaint, but much suffering".

But if this Seminar helps the great articulate majority to feel that someone is prepared to answer publicly the wave of uncritical attacks on hard-won standards, by reminding Australians how those standards have been won for them in the past by the struggle and sufferings of their ancestors, as part of the development of Western civilization, we shall have in this country a real opportunity of improving our standards by sensible discussion and reform, instead of tearing them down in a passion for destruction and an exhibitionist desire to return to the jungle:

Intelligence Survey : October 1971.

THE FAT BURNER

By Andrew Graham (W.A)



This is the first car I converted to run on used fryer fat. (Fish and Chip shops are an excellent source of used fat, and they are always pleased to have a handy means of disposal). It is a 1980, five cylinder, three litre diesel Mercedes Benz. The conversion was done in late 2000 and has been driving an average of 1000km per week ever since.

The car actually runs more quietly on fat and has the same power and economy as standard fossil fuel diesel. The extra lubrication offers lower engine wear and longer life. Exhaust emissions have no sulphur content, less than half the NOx content, much reduced soot, and smells much better (like a BBQ). The fuel itself is non toxic (it is after-all, a food), far less flammable than fossil fuels and fully renewable.

The vehicle runs on all sorts of cooking oils from new highest-grade canola oil to well used beef fat.

The Conversion

The basic principle is very simple. Just replace standard diesel fuel with vegetable and/or animal fat. Rudolf Diesel actually designed his engine to run on peanut oil long before crude-oil based diesel fuel was made. The biggest problem is that modern diesel engines are designed to run on fuel with a relatively low viscosity and low flash point. Vegetable oil is quite thick and animal fats are solid at room temperature. The easy way to overcome this is to heat it up, around 50 degrees celsius seems to work well depending on the fat make-up.

Since the fat will cool and be useless as a fuel we need to start the engine on normal diesel and use the engine's waste heat to warm the fat. Once the fat has become liquid we can switch the fuel supply over to fat, switching back again before turning the engine off. In practice the fat stays

liquid for about four hours after turning the engine off so there is no need to switch back to diesel if the vehicle is to be used within that time.

So the idea is to install a second, heated fuel tank for the fat and have a dash-mounted switch for selecting the fuel source.

Total cost if you used all new materials is about \$500 excluding labour. The most difficult job is fabricating a fat tank and fitting it. The reason I chose the Mercedes was because of the extra space available in the engine compartment.

I have made up a 20 litre tank fitted with a heat exchanger and plumbed this directly into the vehicle's cooling system. A solenoid valve selects which fuel source is fed to the injector pump. A digital thermometer gives the driver a read-out of the fat temperature.

In practice I start the car in the morning and let it idle for about 10 minutes. This heats the fat to over 30 degrees and from then on I drive on fat. If I plan to leave the vehicle during the day for more than a couple of hours I will switch back to diesel for a couple of minutes before turning the engine off.

Since converting the car in December 2000 I have driven it 1000km per week without too many problems. As the weather has cooled down I have made a few alterations to the heat exchanger setup but so far nothing major.

In March 2001 I converted another Mercedes for my wife. The conversion on this one is much tidier and the improved heat exchanger design means that the fat heats up more quickly. This car has barely done a quarter of a million kilometers and runs much better than the other vehicle. This vehicle drives about 800km per week.

For further information, see www.shortcircuit.com.au



Averaging 1000km per week on used fryer fat

CHEAP-AS-CHIPS MOTORING

High fuel costs are a thing of the past for two Perth men

ADOLLAR in fuel costs to travel to Albany in a diesel-powered vehicle - sounds impossible doesn't it?

Not according to Richard Teale, who assured me he could prove it.

Teale has converted his vehicle to run on waste cooking oil from his local fish-and-chip shop.

Teale, an expatriate New Zealander, moved to WA two years ago, bringing with him, his old but much-loved Datsun 240C, into which he transplanted a turbocharged and intercooled LD28 diesel engine.

Twelve months ago, a friend lent Teale a book called *From the Fryer to the Fuel Tank*, by Joshua Tickell, which explained how to modify a diesel vehicle to run on waste cooking oil.

Within weeks, Teale had made the alterations and additions necessary to his Datsun to have it running on the waste deep-fryer oil.

The biggest hurdle to overcome when using straight cooking oil was its tendency to solidify or thicken at ambient temperatures.

To overcome the problem, Teale built a system of heater hoses that run from the engine's cooling system and through the fuel tank. The hoses warmed the oil to about 90C and gave it a similar viscosity to normal diesel fuel.

To get the engine and cooling system to operating temperature, the vehicle had to be started using normal diesel fuel. The warm-up took about half an hour in the winter and 20 minutes in warmer months.

Similarly, the engine's fuel system needed to be purged of cooking oil before shut-down. Purging required about the same time as the warm-up period at idle or about 3-5km or driving before shut down.

"Whether I go around the block or to Albany, it costs me \$1 for every trip I make," Teale said.

Another person who runs his vehicle on waste cooking oil is Tony Clark, who describes himself as having a "green tinge". (He has a bank of solar panels on the roof of his house big enough to power his home plus a bit more.)

Clark became involved with renewable fuels in 2000 after he saw a television program about Paul Martin running a Ford Econovan on biodiesel.



He became the president of the WA Renewable Fuels Association (WARFA).

"The association was formed in early 2001 with the aim of promoting and supporting the renewable fuels industry in Australia," he said.

Clark runs his modified 1984 Mercedes Benz 300D on vegetable oil that he gets from a restaurant in Armadale, saving hundreds of dollars on fuel costs.

However, he acknowledged that most interest in renewable fuel revolves around biodiesel.

He said biodiesel was made by reacting animal fat or vegetable oils with alcohol and caustic. It could be used in any diesel engine, either as 100 per cent biodiesel or blended with petroleum diesel fuel. Unlike using straight waste cooking or vegetable oil, no modifications to the vehicle were required.

Biodiesel, when produced commercially, reduced exhaust emissions - black smoke, odour, greenhouse gases, toxic chemicals and sulphur dioxide.

Another quality was increased lubricity compared with low-sulphur diesel, which may result in longer engine and fuel pump life and perhaps even longer service intervals.

Fuel economy and engine performance depended on the heating value of the biodiesel or the blend but, in general terms, there was a 7 per cent reduction in fuel economy and a 2 per cent reduction in power.

Although biodiesel was relatively easy to make in the backyard, it was time-consuming and the chemical reac-

tion of the methanol and caustic could be dangerous.

Clark said the Australian Tax Office required producers of biodiesel to be licensed and pay excise of 38.143 cents a litre.

If the biodiesel was made to Australian Standards, the manufacturer became eligible for the Clean Fuels Grant Scheme, which provided a matching grant of 38.143 cents a litre until 2011, after which it would be reduced until the excise reached 19.1 cents a litre in 2015.

Commercial production of biodiesel was going ahead fast.

Australian Renewable Fuels Ltd is building a biodiesel plant at Picton, near Bunbury. It hopes to get most of its vegetable oil from WA's canola farmers. It will be one of three biodiesel plants in Australia producing 45 million litres of fuel a year.

The cost of brewing your own biodiesel was about 40 cents a litre; the cost at the pump would be about the same as its petroleum equivalent.

However, it was unlikely much of the 45 million litres from the new refineries would be sold in Australia.

Most would be exported.

To set up a vehicle as Teale and Clark have done would cost about \$700.

For more information about biodiesel fuel, visit www.biodieselcommunity.org

**Story by Rob Robson, The West Australian
5th November 2005**



‘Well, Then . . . Your Hands Are Cold!’

Joe Wright’s Film of ‘Pride and Prejudice’

THE new *Pride and Prejudice*, directed with exquisite artistry by Joe Wright, is a brilliant success, much better than some critics, such as Wendy Knowlton (*The Melbourne Anglican*, November) allow. Rather than attempt an inevitably summarized ‘museum piece’ replica of Austen’s great novel, the director has from first to last set out to present his vision – a new world of its own. Hence, realistic imagery of dirty roads, messy rooms and crowded streets in a country town is woven with entirely new variations, of which the Darcy proposal in pouring rain is the most obvious super-romantic example.

It works. ‘Behold, I make all things new!’ The torrential storm, Elizabeth’s drenched and wind-swept face and Darcy’s undignified attempt to seize an impossible moment convey perfectly the clash of two intensely passionate natures in an embrace of mutual misunderstanding.

It is Keira Knightley’s film, just as the novel is Elizabeth Bennet’s domain; and what a magnificent heroine the young British actress presents. The great variety of precise expressions and attitudes conveyed by her control and deployment of her face is truly amazing. Her performance needs to be compared with that she offered in the mini series of *Doctor Zhivago* as Lara. Two different women have been brought stunningly to life by the same young woman within a couple of years. And this latest film correctly takes every opportunity of keeping our attention on Elizabeth, even to the point of a selection of long shots culminating in her eagle stance (echoing *Wuthering Heights*) on an outcrop of rock. Cinematic art needs these innovations to maintain the freshness of the original in a very different metier.

To claim that Matthew MacFadyen (Mr Darcy) is ‘given little to do but look miserable for much of the film’ is an exaggeration prompted, no doubt by his first gloomy appearance at the Meryton assembly. It is not long, however, before an entirely different man has become visible as he punches his pertinent observations at Elizabeth with a pair of strong and shrewd eyes, wide-awake and alert, fastened upon her – and astonishes her by his unexpected courtesy in handing

her into the carriage as the family leaves Netherfield Park.

And we owe such thanks to this director for refraining from showing their lips meeting at the film’s conclusion – the final decision of masterly taste throughout. Joe Wright has made a happy film, which starts with dawn birdsong as Elizabeth returns from a walk, book in hand, and ends with dawn birdsong and Elizabeth and Darcy meeting in the fields for a proposal and an acceptance.



Wendy Knowlton’s phrase for Donald Sutherland’s Mr Bennet (‘acting underwater’) is brilliantly perceptive, as is her ‘amusing geekiness’ for Bingley; but the former is ‘a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humour, reserve and caprice’, as well as being (unexpectedly, refreshingly and credibly) an amateur naturalist and compassionate father to Mary and husband (near the end) to his wife. And the latter has the simple good nature and winning smile that every reader expects Jane’s wooer to possess.

TACTLESS MR COLINS

There is nothing ‘muted’ about the film’s Mr Collins, played splendidly by Tom Hollander, who most certainly is ‘pompously ridiculous’ as well as ‘awkward’. Moreover, the film captures superbly the pathos of this unfortunate man’s principal failing, which is tactlessness: he does not feel what others feel, and does not know this. The Shakespeare who made Shylock would like the portrait.

Casting throughout is excellent. The honest and amiable good nature of Colonel Fitzwilliam, the lively wit and regrettable lack of looks of Charlotte Lucas, the vacuous loveliness of Jane Bennet and

the insidious seductiveness of Wickham are all speedily conveyed through perfectly chosen players.

It is true that the part of Wickham is pared to the bone and that Brenda Blethyn wonderfully breathes life into Mrs Bennet without reducing her to cardboard parody. Her cleverly conceived comment to Elizabeth, as she descends the stairs, about the heavy responsibility of trying to find husbands for five daughters, gives her behaviour an endorsement that we suddenly

have to acknowledge, even while owning her tactlessness and vulgarity on other occasions. Moreover, we can believe that these five daughters had these parents, so that the seven Bennets’ look entirely natural at their family meals.

The director has focused from time to time not only on the homely setting of the back quarters of the Bennet home (cows chivvied along to pasture, huge boar led by with testicles like grenades, chooks fed among the mud), but also on the servants, particularly the young maid who hums as she goes about her tasks and also must have hopes of sooner or later making a match.

Pride and Prejudice (the novel) is a great celebration of successful courtship by two superior persons (in the ancient Chinese sense of the term) and of the findings of a true life path by a spirited woman who maintains her integrity and confronts her errors honestly. This new film enacts an analogous celebration and its overall artistry is finally conveyed by the deeply moving satisfying piano sequences threaded throughout and performed by Jean-Yves Thibaudet. Some of these are set by Dario Marianelli to delicious sweeps of strings performed by the English Chamber Orchestra.

‘Filmed entirely on location in England’ one of the final credits tell us, and the beauty of the English countryside is gracefully woven in through various set shots, such as that of Mr Bennet meditating by the pond after having wittily supported Elizabeth’s refusal to marry Mr Collins. England and the English are not dead yet is an implicit and reassuring subtext to a great work of cinematic art which can make such a well-loved novel and much filmed text utterly fresh again from start to finish.



MAKING WAR ON THE WORLD: HAARP

Dangerous Use of Tesla Technology

By Denis Ross

HAS military research gone too far? Nuclear weapons and thermonuclear bombs are mere firecrackers compared to what the American military can do today by manipulating the magnetic lines of flux and the electricity in the ionosphere surrounding the Earth. The results are earthquakes and volcanoes on command, hurricanes and droughts at will, melting of the polar ice and floods, generation of tsunamis on demand, and manipulation of the thought patterns of entire sections of the population by entraining the electronic impulses in their brains to go insane, according to the book "Angels Don't Play This HAARP" by journalist Jeane Manning and researcher Dr Nick Begich (Earthpulse Press, Anchorage, Alaska. 2004) and articles posted on the world wide web (earthpulse, com)..

They can do this by beaming radio waves into the ionosphere from a large field of antennae in the manner of a radio telescope acting in reverse, say the authors. Such an array of antennae is called an "ionospheric heater" and the science employed is based on the work of Croatian-born Nikola Tesla (1856-1943) who emigrated to the USA in 1884 where he did much pioneering work in electrical generation and circuitry. Before he died, he boasted he could split the planet in two using the concept of electrical resonance if he so wished. Tesla's theories on resonance involved pumping a small amount of electrical energy into a system to produce an output magnified many times over.

The basis of Tesla's resonance theory can be found in the Faraday coil used to provide the ignition spark in petrol engines. A small amount of direct current (DC) electricity as from a battery flows through a primary winding of a few turns of wire around an iron core causing it to magnetise. This induces a steady flow of electrical current at low voltage in a secondary outer winding comprising many turns of wire. When the contact between the two windings is broken or interrupted, a discharge of electricity of short duration but very high voltage results.

Tesla devised his own form of coil, the Tesla coil, which is widely used to test gases and vacuums by colour of the discharge in the gas or vacuum. Like other famous inventors in the field of electricity—Faraday, Volta, Coulomb, Ohm, Hertz—his name has been given to a unit of measurement in the discipline of electrical engineering, the tesla, which measures the strength of a magnetic flux.

After Tesla's death the US government confiscated all his research notes and notebooks and stamped them Top Secret. American scientists have been using them ever since to develop devices to harness the Earth's electrical energy for peace and war. One result is the HAARP (High-Frequency Active Auroral Research Project) ionospheric heater based in Alaska close to where the Earth's magnetic lines of flux converge at the magnetic North Pole. HAARP has nothing to do with musical instruments and only a little to do with the natural auroras, the Aurora Australis at the South Pole and the Aurora Borealis at the North Pole. It has everything to do with Earth's climate and weather patterns around the world and the electrical pulses that produce life and govern all living things on the planet.

HAARP is controlled by the US military. Though it is being conducted by mainly civilian scientific researchers and contravenes the 1979 Environmental Modification Convention signed by the United States it is intended for war. Australia has at least one government research station in northern New South Wales near Tenterfield supporting the HAARP despite the possible ill effects on Australia's weather and climate caused by the research. Two or more major lines of magnetic flux flow across Australia's Eastern and Western sides respectively from the South Pole to the North Magnetic Pole. Energy beamed skywards from the HAARP ionospheric heater sweeps across these magnetic flow lines causing a tear or incision in the electromagnetic envelope surrounding Earth and interrupting the flow of magnetic forces travelling from South to North. The result may be melting of the polar ice caps, floods in some areas, droughts in others, violent hail storms, disruption to the regular pattern of tropical monsoons, creation of hurricanes and tsunamis, and other effects on command of the HAARP operators.

Droughts, floods and hailstorms can result when the electrically charged particles in the upper atmosphere are disturbed as by HAARP's energy beams. These particles are the nuclei for formation of minute ice crystals that cool water vapour in the upper

atmosphere so the vapour condenses to form clouds and rain or ice, or conversely the crystals don't form so no condensation occurs and no rain.

When the US Presidential Commission of Enquiry Into Global Warming reported back to Congress in 2004 that Earth's climate was warming as a result of human activities, the public automatically assumed industrial pollution, the Greenhouse Gas effect, was the cause. They did not then, and most still don't, know about HAARP. The HAARP operation only came to public attention 10 years ago when Australian scientists exposed it in the internationally circulated Australian magazine "Nexus", a journal by scientists for scientists.

DISASTERS ON DEMAND

The HAARP antennae beam focussed radio waves into the ionosphere. In accord with Tesla's theories on resonance a small input produces a much larger output of electrically charged particles which can flare into space or bounce back to Earth. These electrical impulses are of the same frequency as those associated with earthquakes and volcanoes in nature when the Earth's mantle is disturbed. The Earth effectively operates as a dynamo with a soft inner core, the magma, turning at a different speed from the outer mantle, the earth, and generating electrical currents. Precursor signals emanate from disturbed areas of the mantle when an earthquake or volcano is about to occur, according to literature quoted in Angels Don't Play This HAARP, and these cause animals and birds often to flee the scene before the earthly event. It is believed HAARP can do the reverse and cause these natural disasters to occur on demand by sending signals into the earth, according to Dr Rosalie Bertell in "Planet Earth: the latest weapon of war" (Women's Press, London. 2000.)

All the electricity we use in our homes and industries comes from the air. It is captured from the air by moving a magnet within a coil of wire, or by moving a coil of wire around a magnet. The wire and magnet do not contain electricity. The electricity is in the air and is captured by "induction"; the wire is induced to cause an electrical current to flow in the wire. Any device which will cause movement in the magnet or the wire to induce the electricity to flow is an engine. Nuclear power plants are only sophisticated steam engines. They do not themselves produce electricity, just heat used to create steam to turn turbines which turn magnets within coils of wire and induce electricity to flow.

The same thing can be achieved without the cost and pollution of nuclear or coal-fired plants by collecting solar heat energy via flat-plate water heating and storage systems and using hot water to vaporise a low boiling point liquid refrigerant in a split system air-conditioner. The vapour in its expansion or compression within the system not only cools or warms the surroundings, but in the expansion phase can turn a turbine, a compressor and an electric motor-generator all on the one axle-shaft to produce electricity to power a household and maintain a continuous flow of refrigerant expanding and condensing in the system. It does the same thing as a major power plant but on a smaller scale. The sun distributes its energy free and does not need power transmission lines or centralised power plants that inflict bills on people. We have allowed governments and corporations to monopolise electricity generation and distribution, and concomitant political power over us, instead of households harnessing what the sun and earth distribute free. The Russian communist leader V.I. Lenin reportedly said: "A centralised electrical power system is essential to the maintenance of the communist state." One might apply that dictum to any police state and it might be borne in mind by those advocating creation of a centrally planned national electricity generation and distribution network.

The Earth's electrical energy is also distributed free and can be captured even without an engine by using Tesla technology. Tesla himself proved this in the 1920s in Colorado, USA, where he lit up a street of houses from a distance of 20 miles (32 kilometres) without using wires, employing electricity derived from the earth and air. No one was electrocuted or shocked in the course of his demonstration. What he demonstrated was that electrical power transmission lines are unnecessary—a matter of some interest to firms like Anaconda Copper whose fortunes are based on the supply of copper wires, or General Electric-Westinghouse makers of nuclear power stations and large electrical generation equipment, or David Rockefeller (the "Man Who Misrules the World.") and Exxon, Chase-Manhattan and Citicorp, some of his business interests involved in providing or funding energy projects, and other large corporations. Tesla demonstrated that electricity is provided generously by the Earth and can be captured by means other than an engine turning a turbine-motor. These are some of the secrets the HAARP researchers are exploring and exploiting.

The theoretical capability to cause all the destructive effects possible with HAARP was known as long ago as 1958 when the chief White House adviser on weather modification, Capt Howard Orville, said the US Department of Defense was studying ways to manipulate the charges of the earth and sky and so affect the weather by using an electronic beam to ionise or deionise the atmosphere over a given area, according to



Tesla's theories on resonance involved pumping a small amount of electrical energy into a system to produce an output magnified many times over.

Given that weather warfare is outlawed by international treaty, and the entire world may be held hostage by HAARP, can the world make the Americans stop and dismantle their skybusting apparatus?

Manning and Begich. In 1966, Prof Gordon MacDonald of the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics at the University of California published papers on the use of environmental control technologies for military purposes where he said: "The key to geophysical warfare is the identification of environmental instabilities to which the addition of a small amount of energy would release vastly greater amounts of energy." He wrote a chapter entitled "How To Wreck the Environment" as a contributor to a 1968 book called "Unless Peace Comes" in which he described the use of weather manipulation, climate modification, polar ice cap melting, ozone depletion techniques, earthquake engineering, ocean wave control, and human brain wave manipulation, all utilising the planet's energy fields.

MacDonald said these types of weather weapons would be developed and when used would be virtually undetectable by their victims. He was a highly respected scientist not some hare-brained military fanatic. Everything he predicted is possible today with HAARP, according to scientists interviewed by Manning and Begich.

Apart from weather warfare, HAARP electronic impulses can be used to manipulate the brain. Such manipulation of the electrical pulses in the brain is called "entrainment" and can result in the most amazing feats of concentration, memory, learning and cognition. But entrainment is a two-edged sword with possible negative effects as well as beneficial ones. A disturbing feature of HAARP is possible entrainment of human brains to go insane by manipulating the electronic impulses in the brain. There has

been an observed steady increase in mental disorders especially among people in the developed world where central electricity supply systems operate. These electricity systems are alternating current (AC) power systems devised by Nikola Tesla. When an AC current flows through a wire the wire constitutes an aerial. Tesla discovered the principles of AC current and aerials long before Marconi discovered the principles of wireless signals.

AC electricity flows at 50 to 60 Hertz (cycles per second) in an urban "aerial", the electricity network, and the radiated signals of the "aerial" can disrupt the natural earth and body biorhythmic pulse of 7.83 Herz. Private suppliers in America produce and sell a Tesla Watch which can be worn on the wrist and generates an electronic pulse of 7.83 Herz transmitted through the body to restore natural electrical flows. The effect of the electricity supply system on public health might be seen by contrasting the generally healthy billions of people in China and India with the increasingly unhealthy populations of developed countries like Australia. Recent research reported in newspapers (Gold Coast Bulletin, 27 Sep 05) shows the two sides of the human brain regularly swap functions in phased cycles lasting about 120 minutes for each side. This alternating rhythm of the brain has enormous implications for learning, cognition, and medicine such as neurosurgery. It implies there are not just single areas of the brain responsible for each function like speech, smell, or motor functions, etc or for abilities such as spatial concepts and all can be disrupted by electrical impulses.

ENTRAINMENT

The brain and nervous systems operate on small electrical impulses of long wave radiation up to 10 Herz frequency but extremely low voltage. The energy involved is about one-fiftieth that of the magnetic lines of flux around the Earth which are barely enough to move a compass needle. Manipulation of these electronic brain impulses is called "entrainment". External stimulation of the brain by electromagnetic means can cause the brain to be entrained or locked into phase with an external signal generator. Brain waves can be pushed into new signal patterns by external stimulation, overriding normal brain signals governing thoughts, emotions, senses, and physical conditions.

Brain manipulation can be beneficial, or it can be detrimental even insidious producing anger, rage, lust, mood swings, personality changes, forgetfulness and memory loss, and mental disorders ranging from schizophrenia to depression to religious mania. Thoughts can be manipulated. So can physical actions such as urination, bowel movements, gait, balance, dexterity of the hands and fingers and other bodily functions depending on signals travelling along the pathways of the nervous system. As the Rosicrucians used to ask in their advertisements in magazines:

"Do thoughts have wings?" It would seem so.

In 1958 a 14-year old American named Patrick Flanagan invented a device called the "Neurophone" which, as its name implies, transmits sounds via the nervous system so they are "heard" in the brain without using the normal channels of hearing. The device converts sound into electrical impulses which can be transmitted through any part of the body to be heard in the brain. He was allowed to patent his device only after he demonstrated he could make a deaf man hear. He went on to become Dr Flanagan and suggested electronics would change the whole nature of medical practice. His Neurophone technology has been improved on in both the USA and Europe. Neurophones can be bought from private suppliers in the USA for prices ranging from US\$200 to US\$500 depending on the model. (See neurophone.com on the world wide web.) HAARP can also be used, like the Neurophone, as a brain entrainment device in peace or war, for social engineering or for mentally incapacitating an enemy force.

HUMAN TESTS

In the early 1960s, Dr Robert Becker experimented with extremely low frequency (ELF) electrical waves by using a DC electrical current to carry the signal. The signal rode like a bus passenger on the current to its intended destination. Using signals of 1 to 10 Herz (cycles per second) he directed them at test humans causing increased loss of consciousness among the test subjects. Such signals can be carried on the common AC current radiating through the "aerial" represented by the urban electricity supply network.

Research shows in combination with specific wave forms, various frequencies trigger precise chemical responses in the brain. The release of neurochemicals in the brain triggers specific reactions resulting in feelings of fear, lust, depression, pain, love, etc. The full range of emotional and intellectual responses can be produced by brain chemicals released by frequency specific electrical impulses. Physical responses similarly can be affected. Radio

frequency radiation, acting as a carrier for extremely low frequency impulses, can be used to entrain brains without use of wires. The signals can ride on the waves emanating from radio, television, or the electricity network "aerial". This is what HAARP can do in certain of its applications, according to research quoted by Manning and Begich.

Research shows all living things, plants and animals, depend on the electromagnetic envelope for their survival. Migrating birds and homing pigeons may navigate by following magnetic lines of flux, salmon return to their spawning grounds by the same processes and whales migrate or beach themselves in response to the lines of magnetism. Plants grow because of electrical impulses. The biosphere is alive with electrical activity, the spark of life.

Asian medical practice is based on the balance of life forces in the body and it heavily influenced early Western medicine. Homeopathy using minute amounts of minerals to alter electrolytic processes and trace elements in the body is complemented by acupuncture and herbal medicine with a similar if different approach to healing. All operate from the starting point that there exists a healthy state of being and illness is a result of imbalance of chemicals and energy forces in the body. Restoring the balance restores health. Western psychiatric drug therapy operates on those principles, and vaccination is based on the homeopathic principle that a small amount of a harmful substance will prevent illness caused by a larger amount of the same. Only since the 1850s have illnesses been defined in Western medicine by symptoms and treatment directed at the symptoms not the underlying cause, the imbalances in the body's energy system. Asian countries might ponder this as they consider adopting Western technologies.

Are the US military insane or is HAARP part of some teleological American plan? Australian scientists who first blew the whistle on HAARP and its association with Australian research facilities cynically dismiss the project as a matter of "the Americans got there first; if they did not do it some other nation would". Given that weather warfare is outlawed by international treaty, and the

entire world may be held hostage by HAARP, can the world make the Americans stop and dismantle their skybusting apparatus? Dr Patrick Flanagan reportedly believes HAARP should be subjected to intense scrutiny by an independent panel of international scientists. Survival of the biosphere, the planet, the human race may be at stake. (END)

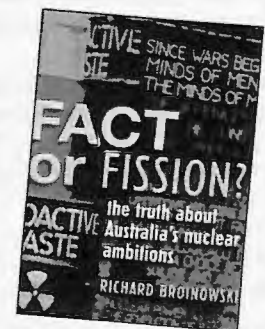
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Died on January 7, 1943 in New York City, New York (USA)

Inventions: a telephone repeater, rotating magnetic field principle, polyphase alternating-current system, induction motor, alternating-current power transmission, Tesla coil transformer, wireless communication, radio, fluorescent lights, and more than 700 other patents.

"When great minds err, the world must pay dearly, for their mistakes".

Nikola Tesla: - From the writings of Nikola Tesla



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WILLIAM (Billy) MORRIS HUGHES "The Little Digger"

Compiled from: Fifty Australian Pioneers - artist Rocco Fazzari

IT was the first City of Sydney Eisteddfod and a nervous young man mounted the platform to compete in the Impromptu Speech Section.

He drew a slip of paper from a hat and found that his subject was "Myself."

He had been prepared to handle almost any subject but this, and for a moment was nonplussed.

His power of quick thinking came to his aid, however, and while he gathered his thoughts together he started speaking, taking the audience into his confidence and telling them exactly what he felt. If only he had been asked to speak about the lady next door, he protested he knew enough gossip about her to have kept him going for one hour. The five minutes were up, his listeners were laughing, and then when the other competitors had had their turns, the judge, Sir Henry Parkes, presented the young man with the prize, one guinea and a blue ribbon.

"Here we have a man who has a great future as an orator," said Sir Henry.

He prophesied truly, for the prize-winner was William Morris Hughes now affectionately known all over Australia as "Billy" or "The Little Digger."

Hughes who was born in Wales on September 25th, 1862, had been a school teacher there before he emigrated to Brisbane at the age of twenty. Small and delicate in appearance, he had arrived in the new land full of hope, but with little money in his pockets. He soon gave up all idea of school teaching when he found how poor the pay was, and set himself to the task of finding another profession. At the end of his third week he was sleeping in the Botanic Gardens of Brisbane.

He was desperate now, and gladly accepted a job picking pineapples for the German manager of a plantation in exchange for his keep and the sum of ten shillings (\$1.00c) a week. The meals supplied were so meagre that he was forced to supplement them by eating pineapples growing so abundantly around him, and thus acquired, not unnaturally, an undying dislike for the fruit.

From pineapple picking he drifted into Western Queensland and became a tally clerk in the railway freight shed at Mitchell, a grape picker at Roma, a sleeper cutter, a shearer, an odd-job man on a cattle station. Then came the Russia scare, and Hughes joined the Queensland Defence Corps and was sent to Thursday Island, to return to civilian life when the expected southwards advance of the Russians did not eventuate.

Back in Queensland he became a drover taking cattle hundreds of miles to the



railhead from their grazing grounds.

It was while so engaged that he caught a severe chill, which impaired his hearing and decided him to make for the coast. There he became a seaman, cook and steward on an island steamer, and on one of his trips south landed in Sydney. He was now, if possible, poorer than when he had landed in Australia six years earlier, but he was rich in the knowledge of the country.

In Sydney Billy turned his mind to the theatre and joined the cast of Henry V, making his entry with other extras at the famous cue: "Once more unto the breach, Dear Friends." For this he was paid twelve-and-sixpence (\$1.25c) per week, but with lodgings at only five shillings (50c), he was better off than he had been for a long while. After 150 appearances he tired of the job and decided to marry and settle down.

ODD JOB MAN

He rented a ramshackle shop in Balmain, an industrial suburb of Sydney, and went into business as a knife grinder, second-hand bookseller and general odd-job man. For amusement he drifted into the Domain to listen to political orators who held forth there on Sunday afternoons. It was here that Billy met Holman, a young man who had ambitions towards politics. Together with another by the name of Beeby they became enthusiastic over the oratory of Henry George and his Single Tax theories. From then on the Hughes shop became the forum of the politically-minded young intellectuals of the district, who assembled there twice a week to discuss and debate current problems.

Billy himself would often sit busily engaged on some repair job he had on hand while the discussion bounced backwards and forward between his friends. Suddenly

he would begin to fidget nervously, and the others would recognise the signs that he was about to say something. Then, throwing his work to one side, he would leap to his feet and give his views. But he felt his inadequacy of forceful expression at such times and determined to improve. To this end he would orate loudly and expressively when he was alone in the shop, so that neighbours and passers-by came to believe him mad.

This then was the young man who entered the Impromptu Speech Section of the first City of Sydney Eisteddfod, and won the praise of no less a person than the great orator, Sir Henry Parkes.

The General Strike at the end of the "eighties" badly hit Balmain, and made a great impression on the debating group at the little shop. Billy saw how futile were the efforts of the strikers against the strength of the employers. The strike resulted in the formation of Labor Electoral Leagues, the first of which was formed in April, 1891, and included Hughes amongst its fourteen members. This new, but frail, political ship was launched by its principal speaker, Holman.

The Labor movement grew, and Hughes became confident of its success in spite of his own continued poverty and the jibes of the Press. Then, in 1894, Sir Henry Parkes called for a snap General Election and Billy's spirits fell; it did not seem possible that the new party would have a chance. But the results proved his pessimism unwarranted, as thirty-six members were elected, including Holman and Hughes himself.

Realising the need Labor had of legal brains that at least matched those of its opponents, Billy, in 1900, although thirty-six years old, began a course in law, His time was already fully occupied with political activities, and during the following years of study he showed almost superhuman capacity for work. It was during this period that the States of Australia federated and the first Commonwealth Parliament was elected, among the members of which was Billy. He was in 1952 the only original member still left in the Federal Parliament.

With the fall of the Deakin Government in 1904, Hughes was invited to join the Cabinet as Minister for External Affairs, and so became the Hon. W.M. Hughes. During Labor's office, he became Attorney-General, and in 1908 introduced the Defence Bill for compulsory military training, a scheme for which he had put up a seven-year fight.

Billy's first marriage had been a failure, dogged as it was by poverty and his immersion in politics, but his second,

in 1911, was an ideal match. His bride, a squatter's daughter named Mary Campbell, wrought an unexpected change in the Attorney-General. Even close friends were amazed at the difference in him, for his wife's charm and constant solicitude for his welfare not only did more than anything else to prevent a complete breakdown from overwork but helped this particular ogre of the Labor Party to blossom as an outstanding example of social virtues. He became henceforth famed for his wit, and easy grace, qualities which won him many feminine followers, who proved a great support in his later battles.

It was in 1915 that Hughes first became Prime Minister of Australia, on Fisher's retirement from the office to become Commonwealth High Commissioner. During the latter part of his ministry he had relied more and more on his Attorney-General, so that when nominations were called for to fill the position of Prime Minister, Hughes was the only name put forward. It was a difficult time to take the wheel of the ship of state, when the Commonwealth with the rest of the British Empire was engaged in war.

Billy, by now was fifty-one, and his years of unceasing toil and political troubles had told on his never robust physique, so that he looked older than his years. His hair was thinning, his moustache greying, and his deafness an ever-increasing handicap. There were some who asked publicly whether the apparently frail Hughes could be expected to stand up to the rigors of a Prime Minister's life; to which Billy replied that if he had ever possessed a constitution he would have been dead.

DODDERING TORY

Apart from natural difficulties associated with a war-time ministry, Hughes' task was further complicated by sections of the Labor Party, both inside and outside Parliament, which openly questioned the wisdom and even the sincerity of his leadership. This attitude had arisen as a result of his frequent and vehement public statements that all sectional, party or other questions had to be subordinated to the job of fighting a successful war, a policy entirely at variance with those who placed the implementation of the party platform above everything, including the war. Another, although smaller group, felt Hughes was committing Australia to a part in a conflict beyond her manpower resources. He was accused on all sides of abandoning his party, of being a "doddering Tory," of turning his back on Labor "with the bluish impudence of an Iscariot."

But, Billy, in spite of criticism, stuck to his principles, and reiterated his belief that the only thing which really mattered was to win the war. His "call to arms" roused a storm of protest, but not so great a one as the subsequent acceptance of the invitation by the British Government to visit Britain early in 1916.

Hughes, accompanied by his wife and six-months-old daughter Helen, sailed for London in January, where his arrival occasioned no more than the normal attention due to a war-time Dominion Prime Minister. But after his first speech, as Guest Speaker at a courtesy luncheon at the House of Commons, he was a celebrity. His speech produced an astonishing effect, not only on his listeners but on the British Press and the nation as a whole. He called for abandonment of "business as usual," he called for total war, military, naval and economic. It was the first of many speeches which he delivered as he ranged the country from north to south during the next few months, attracting thousands of listeners.

"Live everyday as though your destiny depended upon your actions during that day. Never shirk a fight, and don't be afraid to take risks."

In England, honours were showered on him; he had special audience with the King and was invited to spend a weekend as His Majesty's guest at Windsor Castle. He was given the freedom of ten cities, including London; he became a Privy Councillor, and received honorary Doctorates of law from universities all over the country. In France he was welcomed with equal enthusiasm.

Billy was invited to attend meetings of the War Cabinet, but even here he was not prepared to sit back and learn from those more experienced than himself. He argued and fought with the same lusty enthusiasm that characterised his participation in the meetings of the debating club at Balmain. Stories of him circulated in thousands, and many more were the cartoons which caricatured him. A famous one by Low portrayed most of the braves of the War Cabinet flown before Billy's tempestuous pounding of a blotter while at the other end of the table a crushed Asquith beseeches Lloyd George, "David, speak to him in Welsh, and pacify him."

While he was in England, Hughes was offered a Cabinet post, one ranking third in seniority. It was a tempting offer, but he refused it. He was Prime Minister of Australia and his two major tasks were to advance the Australian cause and to get the war over as soon as possible.

Before returning home, Hughes was sent as the accredited British representative to the Economic Conference in Paris, where, as everywhere else, he was a dominating figure. He returned to England in triumph and bought fourteen cargo steamers to take the Australian wheat he had sold to its

various destinations. Although afterwards they were to lie rusty hulks in Sydney Harbour, these ships helped tremendously in the task of feeding Britain during that trying year, of 1917.

Billy received a royal welcome when he returned to Australia, and every capital feted and cheered him. But the one question which was uppermost in everyone's mind was whether there was to be conscription or voluntary enlistment. For a while the Prime Minister turned a deaf ear to the question, but at last, it could be avoided no longer, and he called for a referendum, going into the fight for conscription with his typical ferocity.

His cry was, "If the Allies are defeated Australia will become a German possession. Will our opponents say that our country must perish when she can be saved if she resorts to conscription?"

The Labor movement was split from top to bottom. In the heat of the battle he had been allowed no time to think of the fate of the Party, nor of his own political future. At nine-thirty on the eve of the vote he stepped down from the last platform he had mounted in the campaign, utterly exhausted. He had fought a terrific fight, he had incurred enmity in the Party he led, he had broken friendships of years, and he knew he had failed.

The people's answer to the Referendum was "No." As Billy entered the Caucus room after the vote had been made known, a Queensland member rose to his feet and suggested that the meeting considered that the Prime Minister no longer possessed the confidence of the Party as leader. Hughes made no reply. The scene which followed is thus described by Frank C. Browne, in his biography, "They Called Him Billy."

"The Prime Minister took a last look round the smoke-filled room. With a quick movement he gathered up his papers. He was on his feet. For the last time the voice which had dominated all discussions in the last two years, reached out to still the clamour. 'Let all who support me, follow me.' In a moment he was at the door. Twenty-three of the sixty-five followed him out.

"The slam of the door severed William Morris Hughes from the Party which he had done more than anybody else to create. It shut the Party out of office for thirteen years."

In 1918 the war ended, and Hughes opposed by many but supported by the mighty Lord Milner, made Dominion representation at the Peace Conference. His main objectives were annexation of the German Pacific possessions already occupied by Australia, the preservation of the White Australia policy in the face of demands for racial equality, and reparation in full from Germany. Wilson was his prime opponent, especially on the subject of mandates, but he was out-voted in the Third Assembly, and so had to agree. Actually,

Hughes's idea had been outright possession of the Pacific Islands, but he had to bow to the inevitable, and in the White Australia policy the fight was with Baron Makino of Japan, who wished to obtain free entry for Japanese into the mandated territories. Hughes won this fight only at the eleventh hour, but it was a victory which was to mean much to Australia later. Her position in the Second World War would have been grave indeed with Japanese already in New Guinea.

Billy was again received enthusiastically on his return to his homeland, but public opinion is so fickle that soon he was in disfavour again. The trouble began just after the first peace time election, when early in 1921, an anonymous list of subscribers presented him with twenty-five thousand pounds as a token of appreciation for his services to Australia and the Empire. His critics played up his acceptance of the gift, even in spite of the fact that he did not know a single name on the list, so that a feeling against him grew more and more as the time approached for the General Elections of 1922.

In June, 1921, Hughes went once more to England for another Imperial Conference. This time he triumphed in the field of inter-Empire wireless communication, which was afterwards to mean so much to Australia as Amalgamated Wireless in peace and war. During his absence, the position of the Nationalist Government deteriorated, so that on his return he made a tour of the States to answer the criticisms levelled against it.

The election of 1922 resulted in a Nationalist-Country Party coalition, and just six weeks later Hughes announced his resignation in favour of Mr. S.M. Bruce. He was a tired man, and felt that now he wanted to devote himself for a while to those things for which he had had not time for or opportunity during his long life in politics. He spent much of his time with his wife and daughter. The trio were inseparable and did all the things they had wanted to do for years. But Hughes could not remain in idleness for long, and decided on a lecture tour of the United States by way of a change. In America, he was, as everywhere, a great success, and he returned to Australia fully refreshed and prepared for the fight, which was still ahead.

He was nearly sixty-one when he fought and won his next election, but although he had gained an impressive majority, he slipped more or less into the political background. Many thought that when the General Election of 1928 came round he would not contest his seat, but they were mistaken, and the result was as it had always been. By this time Parliament had become used to his taking a back seat.

But, there was fight in the Little Digger yet. He declared war suddenly in a bitter denunciation of the Country Party and its leader, and of the policy concerning Commonwealth Arbitration. Accompanied

by E.A. Mann, member for Perth, he walked across the floor to the Opposition benches when time came to vote. Others followed him. The Speaker refused to vote, which made the number even. Then, dramatically, another member, Marks, crossed the floor, and the Government was defeated. Hughes had come back to life. He embarked on another country tour, and once again he was the public idol.

The defeat of the Government was inevitable in the next General Election, and Hughes won his seat with an overwhelming majority. He created a new party and called it the Australian Party. Almost overnight the Nationalists, and the faction led by Lyons, who had crossed the floor, became the United Australia Party. An entire U.A.P. Cabinet was formed for a few weeks after the General Election, and after thirteen years as a private member, Hughes once again took his seat on the front Treasury Bench.

PERSONAL SETBACK

And then tragedy struck. In 1937 Hughes's daughter Helen, died. Beautiful, talented, his whole world had centred round her. From every corner of the world, even from the King and Queen, messages of sympathy poured in. For days he sat alone in his study, politics and everything forgotten. He even toyed with the idea of throwing up everything, so hard was he hit. But the common sense of his wife Dame Mary, overpowered his morbidity, and he returned to his office, outwardly an unchanged man.

Then came Germany's occupation of Austria, and Australians generally began to take an interest in the Little Digger's call for adequate defence. Prime Minister Lyons made him Minister for External Affairs, and when the Munich crisis occurred he was the only man who could be found to enlist a force of 70,000 militia in the nation-wide recruiting drive.

As he toured the country calling on the youth of the nation to be prepared to defend their land, Hughes recaptured the fire and enthusiasm of his own youth. In March 1939, the drive was completed, and proved another brilliant success for the man people had begun to think was too old.

A month later Lyons died of a heart

attack, and Robert Menzies took over the Prime Ministership. In 1940, after Australia had been to the polls again and returned the Government, Hughes became Minister for the Navy and Attorney-General in the new Cabinet. But Menzies was forced to resign as Prime Minister, and Fadden, leader of the Country Party, formed a Government which lasted for a few weeks only. Then John Curtin, leader of the Labor Party, became Prime Minister, and Hughes became leader of the Opposition, while at the same time offering the new Government every co-operation in the wartime task. He soon decided, however, that a younger man was needed to wage Party battles, and stepped down in favour of Menzies, becoming instead the new Deputy Leader.

When the Imperial Conference to plan the victory was mooted, Curtin asked the veteran of the Paris Economic Conference of 1918 to go to England for Australia. "I'll think it over," Billy replied. "It means a complete break with the Party, and I will be eighty in a few months, you know. Will you give me some time?"

It did mean a break with the Party of course, for with his refusal to resign from the War Advisory Council came Hughes' expulsion from the U.A.P.

With the end of the war and the termination of the War Advisory Council, there remained no bar to Hughes joining the Liberal Party, which he did at the invitation of Robert Menzies. Four days before his eighty-first birthday, Mr William Morris Hughes became Liberal M.P. for North Sydney. That was in 1945, and the Government elected was a Labor one. Four years later now eighty-five, he once more contested and won the same seat when the Liberal party, still under the leadership of Menzies, took office.

Despite his great age and his acute deafness, Billy Hughes remains the wittiest and most caustic of parliamentarians, still living up to the advice he gave younger politicians some time ago, advice which seems to have been the driving force behind his long career: "Live everyday as though your destiny depended upon your actions during that day. Never shirk a fight, and don't be afraid to take risks."

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Colonel Blood & the Plot to Steal the Crown Jewels

Extract from: THE TOWER OF LONDON by A.L. Rowse.

COLONEL Blood was a Cromwellian Irish adventurer, who already had several exploits to his discredit. In 1671 he put in practice a bold plan to capture the Crown Jewels, at first introducing himself to the Keeper of the Tower of London, Talbot Edwards, 'in the habit of a parson, with a long cloak, cassock and canonical girdle, and brought a woman with him whom he called his 'wife'. The 'wife' desired to see the crown, and having seen it, feigned a faint. This gained them admission to the Keeper's private rooms for the lady to rest on a bed. For this civility Blood returned a few days later with a present of a pair of gloves for Mrs Edwards, and rapidly improved the acquaintance with the offer of a 'nephew', who hath two or three hundred a year in land, and is at my disposal', for a daughter the Edwardses were eager to dispose of.

The early morning 'marriage' a few days later provided the opportunity to bring in a number of confederates, who, under their finery, were armed. On pretence of waiting for his wife. Blood prevailed on Edwards to show them the Crown Jewels, to pass the time. When the gullible Keeper entered the room where they were kept, carefully closing the door, he was overwhelmed and gagged. When he tried to call out, he was knocked down with a mallet. One gallant fellow pocketed the sacred orb in his loose breeches; Blood crushed the crown under his parson's cloak; a third was filing the sceptre in two to bag it, when the young Edwards returned,

and the alarm was given. The improbable cry went up, "Treason the crown is stolen!" The desperados were captured while making off, the loot on them.

Colonel Blood's summing up of the affair was cool: 'It was a bold attempt, but it was for a crown.' Not the least extraordinary part of it was that he was never punished, and an indulgent monarch restored to him, his confiscated estate in Ireland. A sense of humour always paid off with Charles 11, and Blood's next move was to refuse to confess anything except to the King himself. The 'merry monarch', who considered attending debates in the House of Lords as 'good as a stage-play', was agog to hear Blood's own account. In the course of it Charles learned that only the sacredness of his person had saved him from being assassinated whilst bathing at Battersea. The King was charmed, and Blood was often seen about the palace, where he had found a protector in the scandalous Buckingham, who shared the King's sense of humour.

Not so, John Evelyn, (diarist and commissioner of the Mint). He met Blood one day, dining at the Treasurer's, and was heard to remark 'the man had not only a daring but a villainous unmerciful look; a false countenance, but was very well spoken and dangerously insinuating.' Evelyn could not understand why he had been pardoned, but gathered that the real reason was that Blood did the King service as a spy among the sectaries. And this apparently was the secret of it:

Dorothea MacKellar was born in Sydney in 1883 and died in 1968. This cherished timeless poem speaks to the core of the 'true' Australian heart with the wonderful line "I love a sunburnt country"

MY COUNTRY

Dorothea MacKellar

*The love of field and coppice
Of green and shaded lanes,
Of ordered woods and gardens
Is running in your veins.
Strong love of grey-blue distance,
Brown streams and soft, dim skies
I know, but cannot share it,
My love is otherwise.*

*I love a sunburnt country,
A land of sweeping plains
Of ragged mountain ranges,
Of droughts and flooding rains.
I love her far horizons,
I love her jewel-sea,
Her beauty and her terror
The wide brown land for me!*

*The stark white ring-barked forests,
All tragic to the moon,
The sapphire-misted mountains,
The hot gold hush of noon,
Green tangle of the brushes
Where lithe lianas coil,
And orchids deck the tree-tops,
And ferns the warm dark soil.*

*Core of my heart, my country!
Her pitiless blue sky,
When, sick at heart, around us
We see the cattle die
But then the grey clouds gather,
And we can bless again
The drumming of an army,
The steady soaking rain.*

*Core, of my heart, my country!
Land of the rainbow gold,
For flood and fire and famine
She pays us back threefold.
Over the thirsty paddocks,
Watch, after many days,
The filmy veil of greenness
That thickens as we gaze ...*

*An opal-hearted country,
A wilful, lavish land
All you who have not loved her,
You will not understand
Though Earth holds many splendours,
Wherever I may die,
I know to what brown country
My homing thoughts will fly.*

This is the age of...

KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT WISDOM

"ANSWERS FOR A CONFUSED WORLD"

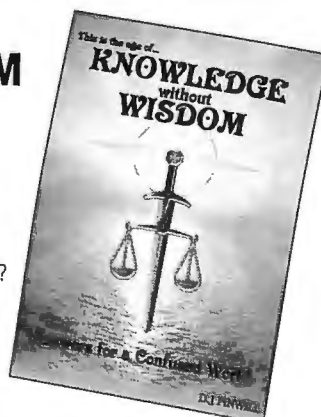
By D.J. Pinwill Author of the bestseller "FABRIC OF FREEDOM" 'The Story of the Australian Flag.'

Why has wisdom become lost in this age of knowledge? How come boundaries that define "right" from "wrong" are increasingly blurred? Are there powerful forces at work, both "good" and "evil," that manipulate our lives and the destiny of nations? Is there really a God? Many of us are searching for something...anything. This book tackles the tough questions, topic by topic, which we all instinctively ponder.

It will ignite your thought, It will give you hope, It will empower your mind!

Essential Reading! Price: \$27 posted - Softcover- 211 pages.

See order form in this issue for ordering details.



Letters to the Editor...

WHERE'S THE ANZAC SPIRIT?

Would you kindly publish the following letter 29/1/06 in full, complete with my name and address.

We all have to grow old, fair enough, but what I cannot understand, are people especially well-informed and well-read Conservatives, who decide they are "too old" for any further political activities, and so "retire". This of course leaves the minority of "willing" workers in any organization to attempt to keep up the increased workload.

This shrinking minority generally will not stop until they either "burn out" or "pass on".

To retire through plain ill-health or physical inability to carry on is excusable, but I see no good reason why anyone in fairly good health and physically able, cannot keep going through their 70's and even 80's.

There are a few, a very few, dedicated Conservatives who do so, the 'willing workers', but, they will not last forever.

In the meantime the early, but still fit, "retirees" look on, apparently without conscience, responsibility or even the ANZAC Spirit.

They are letting the few who carry on down. Shame! I am sorry to say, that I cannot understand my fellow Australians anymore.

Mr Ron Barnett
46 Dennis Street
Lakemba, Sydney NSW.

WORLD POWER & AUSTRALIA

The Dec. '05, volume 30, edition of Heritage Magazine, is must reading for everyone disturbed by the course of eradication of Australian Nationalism our nation is being forced to take ...and those who are not disturbed, for they might then be awakened to the plight in store for them. Two articles of particular interest to me are, "The Western Free Press: The Politics of Information" by Denis Ross and "Joseph of Arimathea - Who was He?" by David Murray.

"The Politics of Information" really should be bulk printed and distributed Australia wide, in a way that would bypass the all-powerful censoring media manipulators. As Denis Ross explains,

and I interpret, that the media aids and abets self-appointed World Power's every move to destroy Australia's once well balanced and unique society - - - this is happening universally of course - - - but I am only concerned with what is happening to Australia!

Media subterfuge plus the art of garbling "news" to keep the people "dumbed down", and endless reports on sport, accidents, beauty contests, ugly contests, this competition, that competition, murders, rapes, this scare, that scare, serve as a screen behind which World Government get on with their plan to take over the World. While a large percentage of Australians realise what is really going on, just as large a percentage do not - - - or will not!

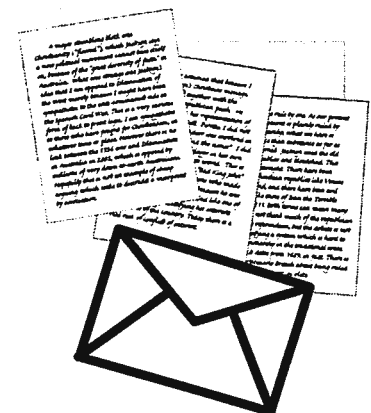
"Joseph of Arimathea - Who was He?" is riveting! Having all my life felt my way, more or less by instinct, regarding religion, I found this account most satisfying, because it provides a background to that with which I am familiar; David Murray's explanations are workmanlike and believable.

I believe God's still in His Heaven, though all is not right with the world.

If only we would make the effort to REALISE this! Without a solid Christian foundation to build upon, Man will go messing-up God's earth and his people, by continually flexing his little muscles to prove that he is "King of Might", with the right, to rearrange the universe; and believe you me, does he play havoc trying to do so, during his short allotted span on Earth, leaving no good for those following.

How much longer do we have to suffer?, before Australians rise up and issue an ultimatum to those in power, as happened in the days of a despotic King John, who was forced to sign Magna Charta, so that people could once again have a "fair go".

T.M. Greene McCosker,
Montville Qld.



READER'S SUGGESTED READING

In the past year I have found some interesting books and wonder if it would be possible to include them as suggested reading obtainable from the Library Service in each state:

Nicol, John & Tony Rennell:
THE LAST ESCAPE:
Untold story of Allied Prisoners of War in Germany 1944-45
Viking 2002.

Adie, Kate:
THE KINDNESS OF STRANGERS:
Autobiography of BBC's Chief News Correspondent.
Headline Book Publishing 2002.

Simpson, John:
THE QUIET OPERATOR:
the story of Major L. R. D. Wilmott, Special Forces Signaller Extraordinary.

Mackay, James:
THE ALLIED JAPANESE CONSPIRACY:
Pentland Press
BETRAYAL IN HIGH PLACES: Tasman Archives, NZ.

Winchester, Simon:
THE SURGEON OF CROWTHORNE:
Tale of Murder, Madness and the Oxford Dictionary.
Penguin Books.

I am now enjoying "THE DRAMA OF THE LOST DISCIPLES" By David Murray. Thanks to the excellent article in Heritage Issue 113.

Anne Russell
Wangaratta, Vic.

Contributions

Heritage welcomes readers' humorous stories, anecdotes, riddles, poems or jokes. Better still if accompanied by an illustration!



Christmas Message 2005

In her Christmas Message to the Commonwealth in 2005, The Queen reflects on the humanitarian disasters of the year, and the achievements of communities in overcoming them.

THE day after my last Christmas message was broadcast, the world experienced one of the worst natural disasters ever recorded.

The devastating tsunami struck countries around the Indian Ocean causing death and destruction on an unprecedented scale. This was followed by a number of vicious hurricanes across the Caribbean and the inundation of the city of New Orleans. Then in the autumn came the massive earthquake in Pakistan and India.

This series of dreadful events has brought loss and suffering to so many people - and their families and friends - not only in the countries directly affected, but here in Britain and throughout the Commonwealth.

As if these disasters were not bad enough, I have sometimes thought that humanity seemed to have turned on itself - with wars, civil disturbances and acts of brutal terrorism. In this country many people's lives were totally changed by the London bombings in July.

This Christmas my thoughts are especially with those everywhere who are grieving the loss of loved ones during what for so many has been such a terrible year.

These natural and human tragedies provided the headline news; they also provoked a quite remarkable humanitarian response. People of compassion all over the world responded with immediate practical and financial help.

There may be an instinct in all of us to help those in distress, but in many cases I believe this has been inspired by religious faith. Christianity is not the only religion to teach its followers to help others and to treat your neighbour as you would want to be treated yourself.

It has been clear that in the course of this year relief workers and financial support have come from members of every faith and from every corner of the world.

There is no doubt that the process of



rebuilding these communities is far from over and there will be fresh calls on our commitment to help in the future.

Certainly the need for selflessness and generosity in the face of hardship is nothing new. The veterans of the Second World War whom we honoured last summer can tell us how so often, in moments of greatest trial, those around them seemed able to draw on some inner strength to find courage and compassion. We see this today in the way that young men and women are calmly serving our country around the world often in great danger.

This last year has reminded us that this world is not always an easy or a safe place to live in, but it is the only place we have. I believe also that it has shown us all how our faith - whatever our religion - can inspire us to work together in friendship and peace for the sake of our own and future generations.

For Christians this festival of Christmas is the time to remember the birth of the one we call "the Prince of Peace" and our source of "light and life" in both good times and bad. It is not always easy to accept his teaching, but I have no doubt that the New Year will be all the better if we do but try.

I hope you will all have a very happy Christmas this year and that you go into the New Year with renewed hope and confidence.

SHELL REAPS \$30B PROFIT AS PETROL PRICES SOAR

By Sarah Roberts

OIL giant Shell added insult to injury for motorists yesterday by revealing it pocketed staggering profits of \$3.5 million every hour last year thanks to runaway oil prices.

The Anglo-Dutch group, which operates refineries and petrol stations around Australia, unveiled a 12.93 billion pounds (\$30.4 billion) profit for 2005 - the biggest in British corporate history. It follows rival ExxonMobil's whopping \$US36.1 billion (\$47.9 billion) annual profit, the biggest ever recorded in America.

Along with Chevron, BP and Total, the world's top five oil companies are tipped to have pocketed profits of more than \$US100 billion between them for 2005 as oil prices soared from \$US42 a barrel to record highs of more than \$US70.

RAC vehicle manager Mike Upton said the oil companies' whopping profits would upset motorists, who had been stung at the bowser in the past six months.

"Members do understand that petrol prices are both volatile and, at the moment high, and this leads to high profits for oil companies," he said. "However, we ask the oil companies to take a longer-term view, do the right thing, return some of their good fortune to the consumer level and keep fuel prices reasonable."

Australian Consumers Association deputy chief executive Norm Crothers said oil companies should slash some of their excessive profits to ease the burden on consumers.

CommSec chief equities economist Craig James said oil demand remained "super strong" and motorists should expect to pay between \$1.15 and \$1.20 a litre for some time. The profits being achieved by the oil companies need to be ploughed back into operations to expand refining capacity and therefore to bring oil prices to levels which are more sustainable for consumers, " he said.

Motor Trade Association chief Peter Fitzpatrick said oil firms could be accused of profiteering by quickly passing rises to retailers, but dropping prices slowly when the market eased.

Source: West Australian Friday February 3, 2006.

ROYAL BLUE TURNS TO GREEN



Cherry Ripe finds Prince Charles's once pioneering farming venture is maturing.



On his organic Duchy Home Farm at Highgrove in Gloucestershire, the Prince of Wales has put his traditional farming ideas into practice in a way that's now paying for itself.

Prince Charles adopted organic farming two decades ago, gradually converting about 500ha of stony Cotswold land after he had settled at Highgrove with his then wife Princess Diana and their sons. He hired a novice in these old ways of agriculture, David Wilson, to run the place. Organic techniques – the raising of crops and animals without the use of fertilisers or pesticides and other chemicals, and mostly without antibiotics – were once seen as health-related and expensive but have become viewed as a survival path for smaller farms, and a way of keeping farming families on the land.

I joined a tour of the farm during the northern autumn, co-hosted by Wilson and Patrick Holden, director of the Soil Association, of which the heir to the throne is patron. The association is Britain's main organic certification body.

Wilson, son of an Anglican minister, comes from a conventional agricultural college background. "I vividly remember coming for an interview [for this job] – many interviews – and I was asked if I would be 'prepared to try some biologically sustainable farming'. I hadn't got a clue what it meant, so I said, 'Yes, of course,' as you do in those situations. That was my introduction to organics," Wilson says.

In 1990, unable to find a market that gave appropriate value to his organic produce, Charles set up his own brand of food products, Duchy Originals. The first was an oaten biscuit, created from oats and wheat grown at Home Farm.

In the 16 years since, the Duchy Originals range has grown to nearly 200 products, including drinks and cured meat, and turns over more than \$11 million a year, with profits going to charity.

The Prince and Wilson went back to old-fashioned crop rotation to avoid fertilisers, including ploughing in crops such as mustard as green manure. "We have a seven-year rotation. Three years of clover and grass where we are building nitrogen and increasing the fertility, followed by

'In the UK in overall terms, we throw out, we don't consume, over half of what is grown'

*David Wilson, manager
Duchy Home Farm*

four arable crops – wheat, followed by oats, then beans and either rye or barley," says Wilson, adding that savings had been made because commercial fertiliser wasn't needed. As patron of the Rare Breeds Survival Trust, Charles insisted his dairy herd not be yet another black-and-white continental breed but a native English breed – the speckled and brindled, roan and white Ayrshires, these days a minority breed.

Wilson and Holden challenge the need for petrochemical fertilisers and pesticides and say the rise in oil prices is making organic farming more economically viable. While costs of production are rising, supermarkets are paying farmers less. A survey in Britain last year found a basket of 30 items cost 75c less than seven years earlier.

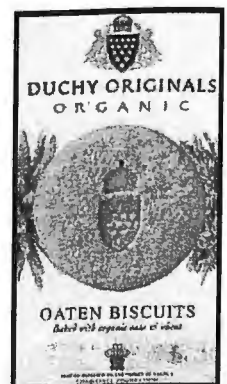
"You can see the whole of agriculture hitting the buffers in the next few years" Wilson says. "Farms are on their knees, people are going out of business at an unprecedented rate. If you look at the price of fertiliser – because [oil] prices are going up – and the whole fossil fuel issue, it's really going to become something that everybody is going to have to look at. My neighbours are one or two-man farms, and they've got to get bigger just

to maintain a small loss. They're buying bigger and bigger machinery, and just trying to shave the labour down.

Three hapless supermarket buyers were on the tour – one from Sainsbury's and two from Marks & Spencer. "We do get infuriated with supermarkets," says Wilson. "We were selling potatoes to supermarkets and became infuriated with this whole business of outgrades [rejected produce] For us with potatoes we could never get the perfect skin and it would mean 30-40 per cent outgrades. Same with carrots. There's an awful lot of work that goes into growing carrots organically, but because the thing isn't absolutely straight doesn't mean that it is inedible In the UK in overall terms, we throw out, we don't consume, over half of what is grown [on farms]"

Britain's trade unions are backing organic farming because it employs three times more people than conventional farming with its expensive machines and chemical inputs, and contributes more to rural economies. So is the Opposition Conservative Party. New Conservative Leader David Cameron told the Soil Association this month his party would "look at farming and the environment in the round rather than in separate boxes. People are increasingly interested in what they eat, how it's grown, the effect on our environment and whether it's sustainable."

Wilson agrees: "I think it's also re-empowering the farmer. The farmer has been hugely disempowered in the last 50 years because he is so dependent on the products [such as chemicals] of the multinational, so it's nice to be able not [to need] those."



Source: The Weekend Australian January 28-29 2006

TRIBUTE to an R.S.L. RAILWAYMAN

By Stephen C. Phillips - The British War Department 2-8-0's were affectionately known as the "Cinderellas" of the steam world". In this article, Stephen C. Phillips describes the experiences of his Godfather, Ralph Dickinson, with these and other British locomotives while overseas during the Second World War.



Ralph Dickinson (in front) with five colleagues in the company of a Stanier 2-8-0.

RALPH Dickinson was born in 1918 at Morley, in Yorkshire, and commenced his career at 16 years of age as an apprentice fitter and turner for Kitsons locomotive works in Leeds. In June 1940, Ralph joined the Royal Corps of Engineers, he became a member of the Number 155 Railway Workshops Company and trained at the Longmore Military Railway in Hampshire, and left England for service in Iran in November of the same year. Ralph spent 15 months in South Iranian engineering workshops where he performed maintenance and repairs on Iranian locomotives originally supplied by a German consortium, and which now carried war supplies from Bandar-e-Shahpur on the Persian Gulf to Jolfa on the Russian southern border.

At least ninety new Stanier Class 8F locomotives were shipped to Iran where four engineering companies (including Ralph's) checked and road-trialled them in preparation for service. Ten trains, each with a thousand tons of war materials departed from southern Iran towards Russia each day, which involved crossing desert and 450 miles of mountainous country. In view of the nature of the freight carried by these trains, it was not surprising that they were popular targets for German air raids, and the locomotives were the prime targets in such attacks.

With two cylinders of 18.5" x 28" dimensions exerting force through eight (8) driving wheels of 4' 8.5" diameter, the Stanier 8F generated a tractive effort of 32,440 pounds, making it well suited to its freighting duties. The Stanier 8F was first built in the year 1935 in Britain, and was most commonly identified on the London Midland and Scottish Railway, which operated 666 locomotives of this class numbered 48000 onwards.

Ralph's time in Iran ended with the arrival of American locomotives and their accompanying engineers and support crew who took over the Iranian Railways, and so 155 Company was re-located to railway workshops near Baghdad in Iraq where Ralph worked for about one year. This period of work ended with orders to return to England where 155 Railway Company became stationed at Wolverhampton to work on Great Western Railway engines, and later at Longmore where they prepared 400 locomotives for service.

In mid-1944, as part of D-day operations, 155 Railway Company



Five British Stanier 2-8-0 locomotives at the Bandar-e-Shahpur locomotive sheds in a typical Persian Landscape.

moved to Europe via Dieppe and Brussels and settled at Mechelen to prepare 400 British steam locomotives for operation. By 1945, the Company was based in Krupps, making as many good engines as possible out of war-damaged engines. Ralph spent one and a half years in Germany before returning to England. In 1955, he migrated to Australia and worked as a fitter and turner in companies not related to the railways until retirement in 1978. He then devoted 15 years to voluntary work on a narrow gauge steam railway known as 'Puffing Billy' in the Dandenong Ranges just east of Melbourne. He died in 1999.



A WD 2-10-0 Class 9F number 73700 at the Mechelen Railway Workshops in Belgium. The small sign resting on the steam pipe states "100th WD loco repaired by "155 RWC RE". The larger sign resting against the piston valve gear states "155 RWC RE". Followed by their motto "EX Nihil Venit Omnia" (From nothing came everything), and underneath the Railway Workshop Company's emblem appears a list of the places where the men of 155 Company were associated. (Teheran, Baghdad, Ahwaz, Swindon, Wolverhampton, Mechelen, Eastleigh, Ashford, Derby, Crewe, Bow, Doncaster, Darlington, Stratford, Rennes and Dieppe).

THE CROWN JEWELS

At the TOWER OF LONDON

By Martin Holmes FSA

THE CROWN JEWELS OF ENGLAND

The treasures of the Jewel House in the Tower of London are, for the most part, connected with the coronation of the kings and queens of England, and almost all are of seventeenth-century and later date. The execution of Charles 1 in 1649 had been followed by the systematic destruction of the royal ornaments, some of which would seem to have dated from the Middle Ages, and possibly from the time of Edward the Confessor himself, so that a new set had to be made for the coronation of Charles 11 in 1661. Since then, additional pieces have been provided from time to time, generally following the earlier forms. The hall-mark on each piece gives the year of its manufacture, but its introduction into the Regalia, or its association with some particular sovereign, may have come at a later date, so that the piece may be stamped with a date-letter somewhat earlier than the accession of the king or queen whose initials it bears.

PROCESSIONAL OBJECTS, MACES

Of the great silver-gilt maces, for instance, two bear the royal cipher of Charles 11, two of James 11, three of William and Mary and one of Queen Anne, subsequently altered to that of George 1. This last mace has no traceable date-marks, but seems by its style to have been made originally for Charles 11, whose other maces are likewise undated, most of the later examples bearing the stamp of the noted London silversmith, Francis Garthorne. Their shape illustrates how the functions of the fighting-mace were almost forgotten as it developed into the ceremonial staff carried by a king's officer as a sign of the crown and arms that once tipped the butt-end of the shaft, while the true fighting-head with its surrounding flanges has shrunk to a mere fluted knob or pommel. Pairs of these maces are still carried by the Sergeants-at-Arms on certain state occasions; two others, when Parliament is sitting, rest in the Houses of Lords and Commons, and yet another is held by the Lord Chancellor, the senior law officer of the Crown.

TRUMPETS

In the same way, the set of sixteen State Trumpets has been gradually accumulated over the years. They are all made of silver,

the earliest dated from 1780. The hall-marks show that the others came singly at irregular intervals from 1804 to 1813, except for a set of four made in 1813, presumably at the command of the Prince Regent. Ten of them still retain their banners embroidered with the Royal Arms, but unfortunately like the maces the trumpets are now no longer used.

SWORDS

The three Swords of Justice are borne before the sovereign at a coronation, a custom that can be traced as far back as 1189, when Richard 1 was crowned, though it is not until 1236, at the coronation of Eleanor, consort of Henry 111, that we find the name Curtana given to the principal sword of the three. The word is a latinisation of Courtain, the name of the short sword of Ogier the Dane, whom twelfth-century legend declared to have been one of the peers of Charlemagne and, for a period, King of England. Ogier was supposed to have drawn Courtain against the son of Charlemagne in revenge for the murder of his own son, but to have been warned by a voice from Heaven to show mercy instead of claiming vengeance. The fact that Matthew Paris, in the thirteenth century, refers to Curtana as the Sword of St. Edward, and that it was traditionally called the Sword of Mercy, suggests an early belief that the actual sword with which Ogier had spared his enemy had been preserved, among the relics of the saintly Confessor, to play its part in the hallowing of those who should come after him.

The sword seems always to have been short, broad and unpointed, and it would seem that in early coronations it took the part now assigned to the Sword of State. Richard 11 appears actually to have been girt with it; in the list of expenses for the coronation of Henry V11 we find the cost of purchasing two swords with points and two swords without points called Curtana, while in the document called 'Little Device' for this coronation (drawn up originally, it would seem, for the coronation of Richard 111 two years before) it is mentioned that Curtana and the sword girt about the king should be 'both flat w'oute sharpe poyntes', implying that both represent the same sword. The present Curtana has been made blunt and short by breaking off the point of an ordinary double-edged blade of the seventeenth century, which bears the 'running wolf' mark used chiefly by the bladesmiths of Passau and Solingen.

Of the other two Swords of Justice,



one bears a similar mark to Curtana's, the other the almost obliterated traces of the bladesmith's name, possibly that of Ferrara which appears on so many blades, generally Scottish, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The two are usually regarded as swords of justice to churchmen and laymen respectively and probably all three were made for the coronation of Charles 11, using old blades which may have well seen service for or against his father in the Civil War. It is worth remembering that before the Reformation the kings of England did not claim jurisdiction in the spiritual courts, and the words "sword of the church" used by medieval chroniclers such as Wavrin, refer only to the king's function as its champion and defender, bound by his coronation oath to 'protect the holy church of God'. The three swords stood, accordingly for mercy, justice and the championship of the Church, the three services to which the king's sword had been dedicated when it was first brought to him from the altar.

Larger than these three is the great Sword of State, which represents the sovereign's own personal sword. It is a two-handed sword of the seventeenth century, the quillions of the hilt ingeniously fashioned in the shape of the lion and unicorn that support the Royal Arms. On the grip and pommel are the badges of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and the portcullis particularly associated with Westminster. All these are repeated on the crimson velvet scabbard, with the additions of the Royal Arms as borne by William and Mary. The records of the Jewel House, however, show that in fact it was provided for Charles 11 in 1678, the arms of the joint sovereigns being added to it in 1689 to bring it up to date.

At the coronation the new king or queen enters Westminster Abbey in the robes of a Peer of Parliament, preceded by this Great Sword of State, and by the Swords of Justice

and Mercy. In due course, these robes are laid aside for the Anointing, after which their place is taken by the vestments of cloth of gold (as described later) and the imposition of St. Edward's Crown.

The use of this name has a significance of its own. One of the most important pledges given by William the Conqueror – a pledge still to be seen in the Guildhall Museum – is his undertaking to the bishop and officers of London to preserve, in all essentials, the constitution of the saint-king Edward the Confessor, whose legal heir William claimed to be. In the next two hundred years, kings were consecrated at Westminster without any special allusion to the Confessor, and their royal ornaments had no association with him by name or tradition: but in 1269 Henry 111, who held him in particular veneration, had his bones removed, and transferred to a new and splendid shrine, and it is after this that we first hear of the Confessor's relics being used at coronations. The fourteenth-century *Liber Regalis*, still preserved at Westminster, contains a coronation order in which the new king was required to give an undertaking that he would govern in accordance with the old laws of the Confessor, and it seems more than likely that by the end of the thirteenth century certain ancient robes and ornaments, taken from the saint's body at its translation to the present shrine, were actually put upon the king at his coronation. Such an act would serve to indicate his assumption of the crown, the duties and, in some degree, the nature and personality of the monarch whom Englishmen were now regarding as a legendary ideal of kingly goodness.

Even when the actual Saxon diadem "of gold wyerworke sett with slight stones and two little bells" had been broken under the hammers of the Parliamentary Commissioners, the name and tradition survived till the Restoration, and the name of St. Edward's Crown is still given to the coronation crown of the kings of England, whatever crown is used for the purpose.

Owing to its great weight – nearly five poundsavoirdupois (2.268 Kgs.) – St. Edward's Crown is used for the ceremony of coronation only. It is exchanged for the lighter Crown of State at the part of the service known as the Recess, when the newly-crowned monarch retires to the chapel of the Confessor, behind the high altar, and exchanges the golden robes and ornaments of the successor of St. Edward for the purple and diamonds of a sovereign prince. These are worn for the departure from the Abbey and used to be retained for the coronation banquet in Westminster Hall, an elaborate and expensive function last held in 1821 for George 1V, but discontinued by his successors.

SACRAMENTAL PLATE

Much of the fine silver-gilt plate now in the Jewel House was provided for use at the coronation banquet, but there are certain early pieces which would appear to have been used



**THE HEAD OF THE SCEPTRE
WITH THE CROSS**

at the ceremony itself, notably the chalices and patens of solid gold, engraved with the Royal Arms of William and Mary but obviously of mid-seventeenth century date. These have sometimes been used for the administration of the Sacraments in the coronation service, and the altar of the Abbey has long been adorned, on such occasions, with the silver-gilt altar-dish and flagon made for William and Mary in 1691 and still used for the same purpose in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower on certain festivals of the Church. The altar-dish is decorated with a scriptural scene, apparently the Supper at Emmaus, but the Maundy Dish, displayed nearby, is severely plain, except for the Royal Arms added in the reign of William and Mary, the dish itself being a Restoration piece. Its function is to hold the gifts of money distributed by the sovereign on Holy Thursday at the ceremony of the Royal Maundy. The Maundy money, properly speaking, consists of sets of small silver coins of the value of a penny, twopence, threepence and fourpence, and is still awarded, on certain occasions, as prizes at Westminster School, but the Maundy distributed on Holy Thursday is supplemented by an allowance in modern-day currency.

FONT

The tall covered font and its accompanying dish were made in 1660 by a goldsmith who used the initials R.F. as a signature. From its measurements, the dish would seem to have been originally the wide base on which the font stood, and its elaborate front or lining, apparently of Continental make, used to be detachable, but this is now permanently fixed, and the piece is used as an altar-dish. The first sovereign to be christened in this font was George 1V, since Charles 11 left no legitimate heir, the son of James 11 never attained the throne, William 111 and the first two Georges

were born and christened abroad, and though George 111 was born in England, his father was in disgrace at the time and was not tolerated at Court. A silver-gilt ewer and basin still preserved, were used accordingly at the infant prince's christening, though the Royal font was brought into use again for most of his own sons and daughters. A smaller font, of lily form and suitable for standing on a table, was made in 1840 for the christening of Queen Victoria's children. Two tankards, crudely decorated with bacchanalian scenes, have been associated with the earlier font since the eighteenth century, but have no place in the ceremony.

BANQUETING PLATE

The oldest piece of banqueting plate is so-called Queen Elizabeth's Salt, made in 1572, but there is no record of any personal connection with the queen whose name it bears. Of the other pieces, the two largest were accession-presents to Charles 11 from two West Country cities, the State Salt being the gift of the city of Exeter, the Fountain that of Plymouth.

The State Salt has been described as a model of the White Tower, but bears little resemblance to it, having more in common with some of the elaborate table clocks of the sixteenth century. The square structure like a Norman castle-keep is surmounted by a circular tower reminiscent of a 'drum' clock; above this are open arcaded gallery equipped with cannon, a dome like the bell of the clock, another arcade, empty this time, and an open work finial like a crown. The whole piece, including the rocky, lizard-haunted mound on which it stands, is adorned with precious and semi-precious stones.

The gift from the city of Plymouth is nowadays generally known as the Wine Fountain, but this name was given to it only in the last century, and is almost certainly incorrect. The piece appears more likely to have been intended as a source of warm, possibly scented, water in which diners could periodically rinse their cutlery and, if occasion rose, their fingers. The shell-like basins at the feet of the figures round the central column, and the corresponding depressions in the wide, circular platform below, would all be well suited to such a purpose, but it would be impossible to fill wine glasses from them. It may be assumed, then, that the vessel was used for the same purpose as the rose-water dishes that are still handed round at the dinners of certain Livery Companies in the City of London.

The twelve 'St. George's', Salts, as they are called, were made at the Restoration and were last used at the coronation banquet of George 1V, and the twelve silver-gilt spoons were made for that occasion. Flat dishes were made at the same time to rest the napkin brackets of the four pieces that were not intended to have canopies, and the missing canopy of one of the others was replaced by one made in Restoration style, to match

its fellows, and surmounted, like them, by an armed and mounted figure, from which the set presumably took its traditional name. An interesting item of banqueting plate, still preserved in the Royal collections, is the Cadinett, a case to hold knife, fork and spoon for the King and Queen, placed on the Sovereign's table at the coronation banquet of William and Mary.

THE OLD CROWNS

Some of the coronation ornaments themselves have become obsolete, like the Banqueting Plate, and are preserved for display, but are no longer used in the ceremony. One such piece is the jewelled circlet worn by Mary of Modena, the second wife of James 11, when going to her coronation in 1685. It consists of a broad gold band rising slightly in the front and overlaid with jewelled ornaments in settings of thin silver. The velvet cap within it is a modern reconstruction following the proportions of the original. The circlet was apparently worn by successive queens consort in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when its small size was well proportioned to the high hairdressing of the time. However, its use has not been revived in the present century, and its last wearer was Queen Adelaide in 1831. The present setting of the jewels appears to date from the early eighteenth century, and may be part of the work done by Francis Grose, father of the antiquary, for Caroline of Anspach, consort of George 11.

Another small crown, no larger than the circlet but surmounted with the usual arches and finial, was Mary of Modena's crown of state, later used as the coronation crown of Queen Anne, and may well have been used – as the jeweller's bills seem to imply – as a crown of state in 1714, to surmount the full-bottomed periwig of George 1.

The Prince of Wales's Crown now on display was made in 1729 for Frederick Louis, son of George 11. Charles 11 had sanctioned the heraldic use of the single-arched form to distinguish the coronet of a Prince of Wales from those of the other children of the sovereign, though it was over half a century before the design was actually put into practice.

Queen Victoria had a small diamond crown made, of the heraldic Tudor form, and is shown wearing it in her statue at Windsor and in various late portraits. This crown was for a long time preserved at Windsor, but is now exhibited at the Tower among the other Crown Jewels.

THE CORONATION REGALIA

Turning to the objects that still play a part in the coronation ceremony, we may remember that the rite, in this country, England, has long consisted of three main sections. First comes the mutual acceptance of sovereign and people, in which the new king is presented to the congregation for their formal recognition and in his turn takes the

Coronation Oath to show that he recognizes and accepts the duties and responsibilities of kingship. Then comes the actual anointing ceremony, in which the sovereign is solemnly consecrated to his high office, followed by his investiture in the various royal ornaments, which includes the delivery of the sword, belt and spurs of knighthood and culminates with the imposition of St. Edward's Crown.

AMPULLA AND SPOON

The Ampulla and Spoon, the oldest objects among the Regalia, are not themselves royal ornaments, or immediately recognizable as being connected with the ceremony, and to that fact, in all probability, they owe their preservation when the more obvious attributes of royalty were destroyed. None the less, they are intimately connected with the most solemn moment of the whole ceremony, when the holy oil, poured from the beak of the golden eagle into the coronation spoon, is applied by the officiating bishop or archbishop to the new sovereign's head, breast and palms. The decoration of the spoon suggests an early date for it, as the handle shows a pattern of strap-work and filigree scrolls characteristic of the twelfth century. The Ampulla itself is more difficult to date, and its antiquity is less obvious at first sight, since it has been subjected to frequent redecoration, and its feathering is characteristic seventeenth century work. When its head is removed, however, the comparatively crude threading of the screw at the neck shows that the vessel is far older than its engraved surface suggests, and may well be the golden eagle used for the first time at the coronation of Henry 1V in 1399. Probably, in accordance with the fashion of that period, jewels were set in an ornamental cresting round the foot, as may be seen round the Royal Gold Cup in the British Museum.

SWORD AND SPURS

After the anointing, the monarch is invested with the supertunic, or close pall, of gold brocade, and the individual attributes of knighthood, namely the Sword and Spurs. The golden spurs are no longer actually buckled on, but are applied for a moment to the king's heels and then placed upon the altar. Though made, like so many of the other ornaments, for the coronation of Charles 11, they conform to the old pre-Norman type with a single point at the heel instead of a rowel.

The sword is then delivered, to the accompaniment of an impressive exhortation, 'With this sword', says the archbishop, 'do justice, stop the growth of antiquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order'. The new king then ungirds the sword and

offers it himself upon the altar, after which it is 'redeemed' for a fee and carried naked before him for the rest of the ceremony. The jewelled sword used for this purpose was made for the coronation of George 1V. Its quillons, formed like lions' heads, are thickly encrusted with diamonds, and in its grip, pommel and scabbard are of gold, set with jewels in a design incorporating the national emblems of England, Scotland and Ireland.

ARMILLS

The Armills, or 'Bracelets of sincerity and wisdom', which are next put on, are accompanied by an embroidered stole of cloth of gold, which is made anew for each sovereign. It is possible though not certain, that at early coronations the bracelets were attached to the stole, which thus kept them from sliding down the wearer's arms, and it is probably on this account that the rubrics indicate that the stole should be tied in place with silken laces. The golden bracelets made for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth 11 in 1953, are lighter, less ornate and easier to wear than those made for Charles 11 and carried, though not always worn, at the crowning off some, at least, of his successors.



The Sovereign's Orb and Queen Mary II's Orb

THE ORB

The symbolism of the Orb – the globe of the world dominated by the emblem of Christianity – emphasised by the archbishop when he puts it into the king's hand after investiture with the Royal Mantle, but it is then handed back, so as to leave both hands free for the Ring and the two Sceptres.

The Ring

The 'ring of kingly dignity' is placed on the third finger of the right hand – the finger on which a wedding ring used to be worn – and is now a sapphire with the Cross of St. George set on it in rubies. The ring made for William 1V was not used for Queen Victoria, who had a smaller one made for her, but her successors were all invested, when their time came, with King William's ring.

SCEPTRES

The forms of the two royal Sceptres are well known. The Sceptre with the Cross is described, at its delivery, as the 'Ensign of Kingly Power and Justice'. As the sword has been the token of knighthood, so the Sceptre symbolizes the king's power as the ruler of

his people, and the Rod with the Dove his paternal function as their guardian and their guide, since from the earliest times the delivery of the 'Rod of Equity and Mercy' has been accompanied with the exhortation to the king to guide his people in the way they should go. The Dove, it may be assumed, was symbolic of Divine inspiration, and Montfaucon in 1729 assigned a similar significance to the 'Hand of Justice' of the French kings. In each instance we find two sceptres, one typifying kingly rule and the other bearing a sign of the Divine favour inspiring the 'Lords Anointed'. This rod shows little trace of recent alteration, but the Sceptre with the Cross has been enriched in the present century with the diamond, weighing 530 carats, which was the largest of the four 'Stars of Africa' presented by the Government of the Transvaal Colony to King Edward VII. The second of these stones is to be seen in the State Crown, below the cross in the front, and the other two are in the crown of the Queen Consort.

St. Edward's Crown

The last ornament to be delivered is St. Edward's Crown. This, as has been said, is the name traditionally applied to the coronation crown of England, but most properly belongs to the great gold crown made for Charles I and still used for the coronation ceremony. Its shape is characteristic of the period when it was made; the earlier crowns, as can be seen from the portraits of Charles I by Mytens and Van Dyck, were not depressed at the top, and the depression and lateral spread of the present crown are in keeping with the general style of mid-seventeenth century ornament and the fact that it was made to surmount the long flowing black curls – not, at that time, a periwig, but the king's own hair – so familiarly associated with Charles I. Recent investigation among the public records has established that the coronation expenses of the time show no charge for the eighty-odd ounces of gold required for its making, and that although the broken gold of the Saxon crown destroyed by the Puritans had been delivered to the Mint to be coined, to the amount of seventy-nine ounces and a half, the surviving records of the Mint show that in each recorded issue of gold coins between the destruction of the Regalia and King Charles's restoration, the metal came in the form of ingots and bullion. Some plate is recorded as having been melted down and sent to the Mint in ingot form, but there is no such entry about St. Edward's Crown, which appears to have been delivered there as scrap metal. It was widely believed, at the time, that the gold crown had really been St. Edward's, and it seems that it may have been fashioned from the broken metal of the ancient Saxon diadem.

St. Edward's Staff

Another relic of the saint is commemorated in the name of St. Edward's Staff, a long sceptre traditionally carried in the procession though not used in the actual ceremony. This is considerably longer than its fellows, and its golden shaft ends in a steel ferrule, since the original Staff was probably intended as a

walking-stick. As early as the reign of Henry VI, however, we hear of it being merely carried as a relic of the Confessor, and the present Staff has been similarly carried to the coronation of Charles I and his successors, though it has no personal association with St. Edward. An interesting point, however, is that it was apparently kept in the Abbey and handed over by the abbot to the sovereign on his entrance, being handed back as the royal procession left the building. Westminster Abbey was and remains a 'Royal Peculiar'; its pre-Reformation abbots owed allegiance to no bishop or archbishop, and it looks very much as if this relic were used as a sign of authority, which the abbot surrendered, as the Lord Mayor of London still formally surrenders the City Sword at Temple Bar, to the one person in England who had the right to take it from him. The custom appears to have survived the Reformation, since we hear of Elizabeth I receiving 'a sceptre of gould, having the image of a dove in the toppe', on arriving at the Abbey, and surrendering it on her departure. To this day St. Edward's Staff is laid aside upon the altar of the Abbey after the ceremony, and has no place in the return journey.

Crown of State

The Crown of State, worn for the return from the Abbey and on certain State occasions, is perhaps the best-known crown of all. It was remade with a new frame for King George VI in 1937, still keeping the shape of the coronation crown of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII, the jewels of which were duly transferred to it. Most conspicuous among these are the great irregular spinel called the Black Prince Ruby, which was traditionally given to that prince in the fourteenth century, and later adorned the helmet-crown of Henry V at Agincourt, and the Stuart Sapphire, almost its equal in size, which was taken away by James II in his flight and remained in the possession of the exiled house of Stuart until the death of Cardinal Henry Benedict Stuart, the last direct heir. The four long pearl drops below the finial of the State Crown are popularly known as 'Queen Elizabeth's earrings', but there is no documentary records of their history, so that the attribution rests on tradition alone.

CONSORT'S REGALIA

When a king's consort is crowned with him, she is given a simpler version of the Sceptre with the Cross, but instead of the Sceptre with the Dove she carries the Ivory rod. These were both made for the coronation of Mary of Modena, and have been used regularly since then, except in 1889, when Mary II was invested with the Orb and Sceptre with the Dove instead of the Ivory Rod. Mary, as daughter of the deposed James II, was heiress to the throne in her own right, but both she and her husband had insisted, as a condition of his coming to England at all, that he should be considered no mere consort, but should be crowned on terms of absolute equality with her as King William III. At this coronation, therefore, and this alone, two orbs and sceptres were used, and a replica of the

Coronation Chair was made for the Queen's investiture. The Queen's Orb and Sceptre are a little smaller than those already described, but resemble them in general appearance. The Consort's Ring now used is that made for Queen Adelaide in 1831, and is set with a single ruby surrounded by diamonds with a band of small rubies round the hoop.

At the beginning of the present century, a slightly different type of arch, of ogival form, was introduced for the Crown of Queen Alexandra, and is here exemplified in the coronation crown of Queen Mary and the crown made for the Delhi Durbar of King George V. For many centuries the normal crowns of England have been restricted by statute to the shores of Great Britain, and accordingly a special crown had to be made for the ceremony overseas.

Queen Mary presented her coronation crown, in 1914, to King George V for the use of future queens consort, but at the next coronation she was still present, wearing the diadem without the arches, and a new crown was made for Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and set with diamonds from a circlet that had been worn by Queen Victoria. Conspicuous in this last crown is the famous Indian diamond known as the Koh-i-Noor, or Mountain of Light, the history of which can be traced back to the end of the thirteenth century. It is traditionally supposed to bring good luck to a woman who wears it, but ill-luck to a man, and may be easily recognised in the cross that occupies the front of the crown.



Coronation Ring

RECOMMENDED READING



Sovereignty in Australia

by Arthur Tuck

The Coronation Service and its Relevance to Australia Today

See order form in this issue.



IN PRAISE OF ENGLISHRY

A NOSTALGIC JOURNEY

By A.K. Chesterton (1958)

I AM told that in this Border country, over whose moorlands I have been roaming during the last few weeks, there are some people to whom a Scottish ancestor, however remote, means more than all their Englishry. My friends here, shaking their heads at such foolishness, explain it in terms of "glamour". They say that the foolish ones believe there to be more "glamour" in Scottishness than in Englishness, for which reason their family trees are examined with much care for a pretext to wear the kilt.

PROUD AND SPLENDID THING

Let nobody deny that to be a Scot is a proud and splendid thing. But the true pride and the true splendour have nothing to do with kilts or with the skirling of pipes through the glen at sunset or with anything not directly related to the spirit of the nation. Thus the renegade English reject their proper heritage for superficial reasons and in the process do themselves spiritual injury, in that the most they can achieve is a tintured Scottishness and they have to pay as the price of it, so to speak, their own national legitimacy. By aspiring to be known as Scotsmen they cannot but become debased Englishmen.

As it is a proud and splendid thing to be Scottish, so it is a proud and splendid thing to be English. This is not the less true because Englishness is expressed by a greater economy of means. On crossing the Border northwards one notices the large board by the roadside which exhorts the Scot to hasten him back to Scotland: and the honest Scottish heart beats the quicker because of that exhortation. Returning, one sees that another board announces the one word – England. It is for Englishmen, enough. The best of the Scots, like the best of the English, understand that the second board is as rich in emotional content as the first. And nobody understands it better than the many Northumbrians who scorn the silliness of those who seek a synthetic Scottishness. These staunch Englishmen and Englishwomen have a special reason for such understanding because theirs is the country which, in creating the consciousness of England, created the English nation. Wessex, it is true, gathered the historical honours, but Northumbria has valiantly led the van.

REASSESSMENT NEEDED

It seems to me important that the English should reassess the values of their distinctive nationhood, because beyond doubt, unique though the great British partnership has been and remains, the English have sacrificed to it more than it was necessary and desirable of their own sense of corporate entity.

There is nothing to their discredit in the thoroughness with which they through themselves into the task of building that partnership and upholding the ideal of the integrity of the British Isles. What the Southern Irish have never understood is that at the times of "the troubles" the English were fighting to retain not a conquest but a partner. The British sentiment has been the English sentiment. Englishmen have applauded Scottish feats, Welsh feats, Irish feats as much as – indeed, sometimes more than – they have applauded English feats. They have been as proud as any Scot of the prowess of the great Highland and Lowland divisions. It has never occurred to them to place English valour above Scottish, Welsh or Irish valour.

In the same way the Englishman's sense of a larger patriotism has been extended to embrace pride in the achievements of Australians, Canadian and, New Zealanders, South Africans, Rhodesians (Zimbabwe ed.) and – albeit – with a somewhat different kind of emotion – of Gurkhas, Sikhs and the great warrior nations of what is now called Pakistan. His pride in his partners within the United Kingdom is entirely disinterested. His pride in the prowess of his kinsmen overseas is the pride of one – but only one – of the creators of the British Empire. When foreigners, indignant with Great Britain, speak in scornful terms of England, the Englishman does not disdain to take the rap for the entire partnership. But when foreigners, anxious to praise Great Britain, singles out the word "England" for that purpose, the Englishman is often embarrassed. I remember my own distress, after the break-through on the Western Front in the First World War, at hearing the perpetual shout of "Vive l'Angleterre" as the British armies surged forward to liberate the French and Belgian towns and villages. Of course the salute was intended to include England's ever valiant partners but would our Scottish, our Welsh, our Irish, our Empire comrades-in-arms understand that fact?

NO ACCIDENT

Let us, however, be realists. Although Scottish, Welsh and Irish blood have been spent as freely as has English blood in the pursuit and defence of our common purposes, although Scots, Welsh and Irish have commanded British armies and occupied the highest offices of State at home and overseas, although the British world achievement has been essentially the achievement of the greatest partnership in history, nevertheless it is no accident that foreigners, when they mean to indicate Great Britain, almost invariably speak of England. Despite the self-effacing nature of English patriotism, which during very many years has been content to express itself as British patriotism, the cardinal truth is that England has supplied the inspiration, the drive, the standards, the cohesive power without which the great historical role of the British peoples could not have been undertaken. It is not merely, or even chiefly, a matter of numbers, of mass. Absurd though it may appear to state what should be obvious, there is a distinctive English quality, and English genius.

This is not to deny quality and genius to the Scots, the Welsh, the Irish. Of course not. But it is to insist upon the English genius. The percipient Scot, the level-headed Welshman, the fair-minded Irishman – these have always been keenly aware of that reality and it has never seemed to them shameful to seek to wed it to their own native qualities. It is not they who require to be reminded of the essential strength and virtue of Englishry. It is the English who need this reminder. And I do not here refer to the half-baked Border specimen who for reasons of "glamour" yearns to be a Scot, no matter how diluted in blood his Scottishness. The sad truth is that every quality has its own defect, and that it is in these times of decadence, or at any rate of vast weariness, the defect tends to mock and undermine the quality. Thus as it was the Englishman's strength which enabled him, to weave his own patriotism into the larger British patriotism, so it is his weakness at the present time to be able to expand it into the nothingness of an empty formula. Had he placed more emphasis on the hard core of his Englishry he would not now be the dupe of a word like "Commonwealth" and watch with admiration the pulling down of the British achievement in every part

of the world. He certainly would not be numbered among zealous fools who work for their ultimate enslavement by World Government.

ONLY HOPE

It is true that there are Scotsmen and there are Welshmen – there are even Irishmen – who chant with equal fervour the same fashionable internationalist imbecilities, but these nations, having kept a tighter grip on their own sense of nationhood, would be more resistant to the follies and confusions and perilous policies of the age but for the unhappy fact that in England the rot has spread so far and cut so deep, they cannot by themselves stop the rot, even in their own less contaminated countries. It is in the nature of the British situation that the pervasive ideas shall be English ideas, or at any rate ideas foisted upon the English people by the International policy-makers of New York. The only hope for the British complex of nations, and I am convinced that it is indeed the only hope, is that the English will re-discover while there is still some time the strength and virtue of their Englishry.

WHAT PROSPECTS?

What are the prospects of such an English resurgence? Speaking to staunch Northumbrians or to clear-sighted descendents of the men of Wessex who overthrew the Dane, or to Englishmen of unspoiled instincts anywhere, the problem seems by no means insoluble, although one is baulked at the thought of how few remain in whom clear-sightedness combines with staunchness to produce the will to survive. The compensating and activating thought must spring from the knowledge that recovery is always the result of a decision taken by the few.

Writing of England from the far North of England has the advantage of giving the writer a certain perspective; he sees more clearly, looking southwards, the inroads into the heart of the country made by hordes of dark invaders, arriving by innumerable ships and planes, and he knows the more assuredly that their arrival heralds the crisis of the English malady. Either they will poison and kill us, or they will be the irritant that rallies to our defence all the anti-toxins which now lie dormant in our bloodstream.

If the contrast in their eyes does not prove to us the value of our Englishry, nothing can. It were then better by far that the rotted corpse of our national life be consigned to the decent of the isolation of the grave.

My own faith lies in the recuperative powers of Englishry.



KEEP THE FLAG

**Our Flag has the stars that shine at night
In our Southern sky of blue
And that little old flag in the corner
Is part of our heritage too.**

**It's for the English, the Scots, the Irish
and the Welsh
Who came from the ends of the earth
The doers, the dreamers, the rogues and
the schemers
Who gave modern Australia its birth.**

**You who are trying to change it
You don't seem to quite understand
It's the flag of our land and language
Not the flag of a far away land.**

**Though many a person will tell you
When Europe was plunged into night
That little old flag in the corner
Was a symbol of freedom and light.**

**It isn't just a memory
Of a forgotten imperial dream
We've the stars to show where we are
going
And the old flag to show where we have
been.**

ANONYMOUS

*This poem was found in North Queensland about
ten years ago by Gillian Ellis,
Glebe, NSW, Australia.*

Contributions

Heritage welcomes readers' humorous stories, anecdotes, riddles, poems or jokes. Better still if accompanied by an illustration!

NOSTALGIA FOR OVER 50'S

I REMEMBER the cheese of my childhood,
And the bread that we cut with a knife.
When the children helped with the housework,
And the man went to work - not the wife.

The cheese never needed an ice chest,
And the bread was so crusty and hot.
The children were seldom unhappy,
And the wife was content with her lot.

I remember the milk from the Billy,
With the yummy rich cream on the top.
Our dinner came hot from the oven
And not from the fridge in a shop.

The kids were a lot more contented,
They didn't need money for 'kicks'
Just a game with their mates in the paddock,
And sometimes the Saturday 'flicks'.

I remember the shop on the corner,
Where a pen'orth of lollies was sold.
Do you think I am a bit too nostalgic?
Or is itI'm just getting old.



I remember when the loo was a dunny,
And the pan man came in the night.
It wasn't the least bit funny,
Going out the back with no light.

The interesting items we perused,
From the newspapers cut into squares,
And hung from a peg in the outhouse-
It took little then to keep us amused.

The clothes were boiled in the copper,
With plenty of rich foamy suds,
But the ironing seemed never ending,
As Mum pressed everyone's 'duds'.

I remember the slap on the backside,
And the taste of soap if I swore.
Anorexia and diets weren't heard of,
And we hadn't much choice what we wore.

Do you think that bruised our ego?
Or our initiative was quite destroyed?
We ate what was put on the table,
And I think our life was better enjoyed.

*Submitted By Shirley Howard,
Gisborne, Vic.*



HOW ROOT CANALS GENERATE TOXINS

"A new truth," warned Dr. Weston Price, "is like a new sense. You are now able to see things that you could not see before."

By Hal. A. Huggins, DDS MS

DR. Weston Price, former Director of Research for the American Dental Association for 14 years, spent 35 years of his professional career researching the systemic diseases of the heart, kidney, uterus, nervous system and endocrine system, that resulted from toxins seeping out of root canal filled teeth. A certain percentage of people are sensitive to toxins that are manufactured within these dead teeth.

Dr. Price saw many truths that even today we have a hard time seeing, for we are bogged down in, "but-we've-always-done-it-that-way" thinking. We are too habitual to adopt his sense of "new truth". His observations led him far beyond the accepted remedies of that day. Incidentally, those remedies are basically the same treatments that are the foundation of today's root canal fundamentals. He researched 24 of these fundamentals and found each to be lacking.

Some of the "lacking" fundamentals included X-rays revealing the presence of infection; infections expressing themselves as bone absorption; a given dental infection will express itself approximately the same in all people; if pus is flowing from a tooth it is a dangerous sign; and local comfort of a treated tooth is evidence of the success of a root-filled tooth procedure.

He made quite a stir in the dental community. Even with his vast experience, educational background, and thousands of controlled experiments, dentists were resistant to changing their thinking about the root canal procedures that they had already been performing for decades.

What did Price find that convinced him that people could not tolerate root canals?

First he observed that if he removed root filled teeth from people suffering from kidney and heart disease, that in most cases, they would improve. In an effort to establish a relationship between the tooth and the disease, he inserted the root filled tooth under the skin of rabbits. Rabbits have a similar immune system to that of humans. In fact, a normal non-infected human tooth (as removed for orthodontic reasons) can be inserted under the skin of a rabbit for a year with practically no reaction. A thin film will form over it, but microscopically there are no rejection cells present.

When a root- filled tooth was implanted under the skin of a rabbit, the rabbit died within less than two days, sometimes within 12 hours. If a small fragment (as an extract of the tooth) were used, within two weeks the rabbit would lose over 20% of its body weight, and die of heart disease, if that is what the human donor had, or kidney disease if that is what the human donor had. To further challenge this observation he removed the fragment and transferred it to another rabbit. In two weeks he observed a duplicate performance. In one case, he reimplanted the same tooth fragment in 100 rabbits, each in succession dying from the same disease that the human had had. In most experimental cases he transferred the fragment 30 times.

As obvious as the consequences were, dentists persisted in placing root canal fillings. This, of course, caused a hot argument among dentists, and soon Dr. Percy R. Howe published a paper in the Journal of the National Dental Association rejecting Price's finding. Howe injected large amounts of the bacteria (streptococcus) into rabbits, and found no adverse reaction. This 1920 publication is still used as proof that root filled teeth, are not harmful to humans.

In what way did Price show that Howe's paper was wrong?

In looking for a reason for the difference between Howe's findings and his own, Price investigated the methods of sterilization of root canals (similar to today's technology) and found that teeth retained their sterility for only about two days. Most lost sterility within less than 24 hours. WHY? Where were these bacteria hiding? A tooth contains enamel, dentin, and a central pulp chamber. The central pulp chamber can be sterilized to a reasonable degree by removing its contents of nerves, arteries, and veins and flushing it with chemicals.

The Dentin however is composed of thousands of tiny "dentin tubules" unreachable by this flushing procedure. Although microscopic in size, these tubules are quite adequate to house billions of bacteria. If one were to take a front tooth and arrange the dentin tubules end to end, they would reach for 3 miles (approx.4.8km) the tubules are wide enough to accommodate eight (8) streptococci abreast.

Where do these bacteria originally come from?

They are of the streptococcus viridians family and are normal inhabitants of the mouth. When a tooth becomes decay prone, they invade the tooth and start killing tooth tissues. When they reach the pulp chamber, they invade not only the pulp tissue, but also the dentin tubules. When a dentist cleans out the pulp chamber, he removes all the bacteria in the chamber, but those bacteria that went into the tubules are still there. Then the dentist seals the tooth, and that is when a new truth begins that points out Howe's misinterpretation.

In an "anaerobic" condition, or one that contains no oxygen, these streptococci (specifically diploic and short chain strains) mutate undergoing a slight change in body form and metabolism to adapt to this new environment. Now, instead of producing

slightly offensive waste products, these transformed bacteria produce a potent poison called a toxin. Our immune system does not like the toxin, but the cells of our immune system cannot get in through the tiny holes in the outside of the root to destroy the bacteria. The toxins can seep out. Fluids containing nutrients can seep into the tooth, so the bacteria continue to thrive in confinement.

Howe's research addressed only the aerobic variety of bacteria; so completely missed the toxin-forming bacteria.

Quarantining the toxins from the tooth

If the body launches a big fight against the toxins, then pus forms around the tooth. Conventional wisdom says that the pus is bad for the patient, and we must give antibiotics until it is gone. Price found that pus is nearly sterile, and though socially disagreeable, it's presence was a sign of successfully quarantining the toxins from the tooth. That was certainly a new idea, and not readily accepted as a "new truth".

X-rays frequently miss problems

Another upsetting situation pointed out by Price was that x-rays frequently miss abscesses that are on the front or back of a tooth. About 30% of the teeth have extra canals which may exit anywhere from half way down the tooth, to all the way down at the tip like they are supposed to. They can exit on the front, back or side of the tooth. Those "other" canals that abscess are the ones that are apt to be missed on x-ray.

What about root-filled teeth that do not give pain?

If the body's immune system is compromised, then very little action is initiated around the root filled tooth. Certain enzymes may escape which stimulate the bone to form what is termed "condensing osteitis" around the tooth. This is heavier than usual bone. It may actually fuse the surrounding bone to the tooth. On x-ray films, this will appear as a white line and is considered to reflect excellent healing. This tooth gives no trouble locally as far as pain and pus are concerned; but the toxins that seep out get into the circulation and with little immune system interference, seek a specific organ to attack. This Price called "tissue localization". Price had demonstrated this by transferring sections of root filled teeth from animal to animal generating the same disease



with each transfer.

What is the factor that determines who is most susceptible to having problems from root canals?

Price recorded 140,000 determinations in 1200 patients to come up with his answer to this question. Bottom line, it is heredity. If your biological inheritance for two generations back, including brothers and sisters of your grandparents, were resistant to degenerative diseases, then you are of good stock. You are not apt to launch an immune response against a root canal. On the other hand, if there was a high frequency of heart, kidney, diabetes, reproductive disorders, et cetera, then you are more apt to be susceptible.

Sometimes a person of healthy genetic stock can develop diseases as a result of reactions to root-filled teeth. How does this happen?

Most of us are aware that abuse of alcohol, drugs and caffeine stresses our systems. Price found that there were other stressors that were just as great. Exposure to these types of stressors tended to push people over their threshold and allow the root canal tooth to become a problem. The challenge could exceed the person's resistance.

He found that the two greatest stressors were pregnancy and influenza (the flu). Under the influence of either of these conditions, the toxins from root filled teeth were much more apt to produce disease at the person's specific susceptible site. Other stressors that upset root-filled teeth were grief, anxiety, chilling, severe hunger, and acute and chronic infection.

What if you have a root canal and want it removed? Do you just pull the tooth?

No, this might give more problems. When these teeth are removed, the attachment from the tooth to the bone called the periodontal ligament must be removed with a dental bur at the same time. This irritates the old bone, and stimulates it to form new bone. Recently in my studies at the University of Colorado where I was finishing a masters program in science, we were looking at biopsies of the bone under the root filled teeth that we had removed. The lymphocytes of autoimmune disease were embedded at least a millimetre into the bone, and sometimes more. All this must be removed if good bone healing is to be achieved.

Commercial expediency

Price's research published in many peer reviewed journals (such as J.A.M.A., J.A.D.A.) et cetera has never been refuted. Commercial expediency has, no doubt, influenced the profession in its apparent decision to ignore this research (that of one of the most brilliant scientific minds) to the detriment of an ever-increasing proportion of the population.

The new truth

Dr. Price, you certainly gave us a new insight with your "new truth", and have given many of us dentists cause for alarm. We must heed your advice and voluminous research and set our personal prejudices aside to consider your investigations. After all, it is the quality of total life that is our concern, not just the tooth, the whole tooth, and nothing but the tooth.

THE PARTY

an exposure of the political party system

ONCE UPON A TIME the Great Lord created a wonderful playground for all the creatures he had in mind. The simple creatures, being behaviour programmed, could not appreciate the wonder of it but to one, called mankind, He gave some of His own intelligence so that wonders could be known.

Mankind being innocent was also blind to the wonder of it all, but then the Great Lord created two spirit imps called Good and Evil (Isaiah 45/7) to teach mankind values. And he said to them, I will give you each one choice out of all the possibilities available to mankind and that choice will be your guide to teach mankind humanity.

Now who will choose first? "Let me be first", said Good (afraid that Evil would choose the best thing and leave him second best). Evil, being devious and knowing there were many choices, agreed (he preferred to know the choice of Good so he could choose the best foil).

Good chose 'Free will' because he wanted each man to be able to get the very best from life in accord with his ambitions and abilities. Evil smiled " Let THE PARTY begin" he said.

It may not be obvious that there is any similarity between 'party' as in birthday party and 'party' as in political party but clearly both are self-serving and not devoted to human welfare.

Given "Free-will" Evil saw the opportunity to tempt man to selfish pursuits.

IS TRUE DEMOCRACY POSSIBLE?

Our first democratic parliament was formed in 1295 by King Edward 1. It became known as the "Model Parliament" because it became the model for succeeding parliaments in England.

Subversion began with the first modern political 'party' in the reign of Charles 11, 1630-85; (New Book of Knowledge)

In republican USA 'democracy' began in 1787 and those framing the Constitution were clearly aware of the threat from factions in government. Nevertheless, subversion began with the introduction of parties in 1797; (Webster's New Reference Library). It is interesting that one of the factions called itself Democratic - Republicans. Was this to be the be-

ginning of the 'party system' where two parties work together to manipulate the public rather than operate as genuinely separate factions?

In Australia our democratic Federation began in 1901 with proclamation of The Constitution. At that time parties were already operating in State Parliaments although most States had a period of about thirty years of party free government up to 1890.

Our Constitution made no mention of party politics but the democratic ideal was subverted by parties within twenty years.

Political parties have brought corruption, massive debt and social breakdown to monarchy and republic alike.

People submit to political parties because parties relieve us of responsibility for governing ourselves. Just choose a party and leave it to them. An unthinking decision! How many people trust their wealth and possessions to another? Yet, we happily trust our wealth and our lives to unknown politicians.

Is true democracy possible? Will parliament become an uncontrollable rabble without party direction?

We have lived so long with parties that people cannot imagine parliament without parties, "It would dissolve into shambles", they cry. "In any event the system is too well entrenched, it could never be overturned".

These objections, as we shall see, are imaginary. They show just how effective and pervasive propaganda can be.

Political Party Government is by nature devious and anti-democratic; no other area of administration uses this system.

We must be real dummies to believe we can substitute politicians for our mummies for the rest of our lives. Our Constitution provides for democracy but to attain it we have to take responsibility.

To understand party politics we must first face that there are NOT two or three

significant alternatives in a 'party system'. There may be two or three small 'parties' OUTSIDE the 'system' but the power is in a PAIRING of parties. The party system works as a 'Punch & Judy' with a behind-scenes power orchestrating the action. This secret has good disguise, only a few leading leaders knowingly take part.

Obviously many of the ideas and plans that have changed the nature of Australian life over recent years have not been borne within parliament and have not been subject to party contest. Where for example, did the multiracial (multicultural idea) come from? What parliamentarian thought of it, what was his motivation and when did he first try to explain it to the public or the parliament? What was the media response? What was the public response?

Extremely important cultural changes have been made in recent years without party dispute or media disclosure. How did they develop?

Have you ever thought it strange that no other administrative area of society uses the 'party' or 'adversary' system?

Factions may form in any group but they do not consolidate into oppositions to permanently frustrate the work of administration. Factions normally are part of a fluid power struggle.

Another example is the United Nations. Most members of this political organisation represent political parties, nevertheless there are no party divisions in the UN. Again we see evidence of behind-scenes power. Parties might be great to fool the people but they must not be allowed to cause divisions within the main administrative body of the party system.

THE UN IS FREE OF PARTY OBSTRUCTIONS.

There is an obvious flaw in factional administration. Parties divide the available talent into two or more opposing forces whose efforts are directed to mutual frustration.

To expose the nature of The Party System we have to accept that it is a form of government in its own right. In this it has equality with theocracy, democracy, autocracy et cetera. No other form of government can co-exist with the party system.

A suitable name for 'The Party System' is Factionocracy meaning "Faction Power" worshipping many Gods". Because this system of government has not previously been named it has been able to infiltrate and subvert other forms and use the defeated system as a disguise. The real puzzle is not how government could work without parties but how an inefficient rabble of factions has been able to hood-wink the public and survive for so long in the top administrative arena. Only public sloth and vested interest deceit could keep it in place without self-disintegration or popular revolt.

We need to keep in mind that the party system is, by nature, so atrociously inefficient and communally destructive that it could only survive as long as it is organised, disciplined and supported by outside forces. These behind-scenes forces will desperately try to prevent any nation regaining true democracy because the benefits of good administration will quickly expose a world betrayed and enslaved through the 'party system'.

The final argument for true democracy is that it worked quite well until undermined by parties. Had Constitutional Democracy been given the chance to develop, factional politics would be thought a joke.

DO WE NEED TRUE DEMOCRACY?

We hear (or know of) increasingly horrific social abuses: massacres, child abuse, financial fraud et cetera on a grand scale. What is the cause? The cause is CORRUPT GOVERNMENT!

My own extensive study has shown a more advanced knowledge of social order to exist in our literature than is taught in our schools.

The fact that the government can direct education and the mass media to the extent of building up false beliefs in the community mind (i.e. government cannot be effective without parties) or deleting information (i.e. how our Constitutional democracy is designed to work) should be enough to alert anyone to the danger of party politics.

There are other lies. In fact we live in a system where almost every public attitude is influenced by lies. Only by taking the trouble to check with literature produced fifty more years ago can we begin to appreciate the enormity of what we are losing. Anyone, or group, doing this will find they may be the subject of smear by the very people and media we have looked to for information and the exposure of inequity.

What is the answer? You and I – the people of Australia – we are the answer. We have to face the fact that we are re-

sponsible for government. We have to give up the idea that we can leave it to others to take care of us. There is no altruistic "Big Brother" only a tyrant big brother. We have to 'grow up' and work together for our mutual benefit.

If Australians are afraid to face simple home truths then the Australia we love will disappear and soon belong to others.

Those who say, " What is the use of us little people trying to change anything, the system is too powerful!" should be reminded of the USSR. Even though events in the USSR were well orchestrated, the fact remains that PEOPLE ARE THE POWER in human society. No professional power group would dare to try to seize power unless it had first manipulated the support of the people.

People may be gullible but true students of human society know that there are basically two influences at work: one may be called the humanist sect (this sect, whether of capitalist, communist or globalist ideology, believes mankind weak and selfish and will always choose pleasure before responsibility). This sect thinks mankind must be forced and tricked to a controlled social order designed to serve an ideological or academic elite.

What they do not explain, or appear to understand, is that they, being part of mankind, are subject to the same weaknesses. Practice of their beliefs creates a self-fulfilling consequence. The humanist sect is as dangerous as a lunatic throwing hand-grenades on cracker night.

The Christian or human ideal on the other hand, is based on the belief that, if given the truth, people will make rational decisions in their own best interests which, by definition, means the best interests of the community.

Whatever is possible for human culture we, the people can achieve. To say otherwise is a betrayal of intelligence.

REPUBLIC, MONARCH or DEMOCRACY

Will change of name improve the system?

Political parties have brought corruption, massive debt and social breakdown to monarchy and republic alike.

The Constitutions of democratic government (Britain, the USA and Australia) make no provision for parties. This for good reason: factional government is anti-democratic. Factions cannot operate democratically because they cannot tolerate public control. Today factions seek long-term security by signing hundreds of agreements transferring national sovereignty to a world system. Factionocracy is a devious system.

The political faction will call itself by

any name – Labor, Democrat, Liberal, National et cetera, this is its voter lure. In philosophy it is self-serving – it will make a deal with anyone. "Situation Ethics" (the teaching that there is no truth and that right depends upon on your point of view or situation) truly reflects the philosophy of those who rule 'faction' politics.

The real question facing Australia is not monarchy vs republic but democracy vs despotism.

Every attempt at true democracy has been crushed by factions in service to behind-scenes vested interests. As factions gain power they progressively destroy national wealth, morals and freedoms. Crime and corruption flourish and the public right to truth and personal dignity is subject to increasing contempt.

Although the above is clearly evident in day to day events, distractions, (e.g. sport), ensure that few see the effect on their lives and prosperity.

WHAT IS CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY?

First: What is The Constitution?

The Constitution is the book of rules agreed to by the Australian people to limit the powers of Federal Parliament. It is important to know it is an agreement of the people because this means that where there is a question of meaning the people have the final interpretation.

Second: What is democratic Government?

Democratic government occurs when the majority of people of each electorate obey our Constitution and 'directly choose' the person to represent them in parliament. No external group or organisation is entitled to make this choice for the people; no person or organisation is entitled to bribe, threaten, or otherwise corrupt the elected person from keeping to his or her obligation to represent the wishes of those who elect them.

Third: Do we have Democracy today?

Political parties choose people to serve party interests rather than electors' interests – parties force THEIR choice on to the electorate. In addition, political parties cannot operate without using force or threat to keep representatives in line with party dictates.

Ultimately, the responsibility of good government begins with us the people, when we go to the polls to vote.

Extract from "THE PARTY" by Alan Gourley

*Pleasant it is for the little tin gods,
When great Jove nods;
But little tin gods make their little
mistakes in missing the hour when
great Jove wakes.*

Rudyard Kipling

...and that's the truth

The next time you are washing your hands and complain because the water temperature isn't just how you like it, think about how things used to be in ancient days.



Some facts about life in the 1500's:

MOST people were married in June because they took their yearly bath in May and still smelled pretty good by June. However, they were starting to smell, so brides' carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the body odour. Hence the custom today of carrying a bouquet of flowers when getting married.

There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. That posed a real problem in the bedroom where bugs and other droppings could really mess up your nice clean bed. Hence, a bed with big posts and a sheet hung over the top afforded some protection. "That's how canopy beds came into existence."

The floor was dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt. Hence the saying "dirt poor." The wealthy had slate floors that would get slippery in the winter when wet, so they spread thresh (straw) on the floor to keep their footing. As the winter wore on, they kept adding more thresh until when one opened the door it would all start slipping outside, so a piece of wood was placed on the floor in the entranceway. Hence the invention of the "thresh hold."

In those old days, they cooked in the kitchen with a big kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day they lit the fire and added things to the pot. They ate mostly vegetables and did not have very much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner, leaving leftovers in the pot to go cold overnight, and then start over again the next day. Sometimes the stew had food in it that had been there for quite awhile. Hence the nursery rhyme, "Peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot nine days old."

Sometimes they could obtain pork, which made them feel quite special. When visitors came over, they would hang up their bacon to show-off. It was a sign of wealth that a man "could bring home the bacon." They would cut of a little to share with guests and would all sit around and "chew the fat."

They would often use a reed full of bacon fat and burn this light at night, but when guests came over they would light both ends for more light, thus "burning the candle at both ends."

Those with money had plates made of pewter. Food with high acid content caused

some of the lead to leach into the food, causing lead poisoning and death. This happened most often with tomatoes, so for the next 400 hundred years or so, tomatoes were considered poisonous.

Bread was divided according to status. Workers received the burnt bottom of the loaf, the family received the middle, and guests received the top, or "upper crust."

Lead cups were used to drink ale or whisky. The combination would sometimes knock them out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take them for dead, and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table for a few days and the family would gather around and eat and drink, and wait and see if they would wake up. Hence the custom of holding a "wake."

England is old and small and the local folks started running out of places to bury the dead. So they would dig up coffins and would take the bones to a "bone-house" and reuse the grave. When reopening these coffins one out of twenty five coffins were found to have scratch marks on the inside and they realised they had been burying people alive. So they thought they would tie a string on the wrist of the corpse, lead it through the coffin and up through the ground and tie it to a bell. Someone would have to sit out in the graveyard all night the ("graveyard shift.") to listen for the bell; thus, someone could be "Saved by the bell" or was considered a "dead ringer."

Houses had thatched roofs – thick straw – piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the dogs, cats and other small animals (mice, bugs,) lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Hence the saying "It's raining cats and dogs."



Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot (if you were lucky) water. The man of the house bathed first, and had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men followed, then the women and finally the children – and last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying, "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water."

Now! Whoever said History was boring?



ADVANCE AUSTRALIA FAIR

O God, who made this ancient land,
And set it round with sea,
Sustain us all who dwell herein,
One people strong and free.
Grant we may guard its generous gifts,
Its beauty rich and rare.
In your great name, may we proclaim
"Advance, Australia Fair!"
With thankful hearts then let us sing,
"Advance, Australia Fair!"
Your star-bright Cross aslant our skies
Gives promise sure and true
That we may know this land of ours
A nation blessed by You.
May all who come within its bounds
Its peace and plenty share,
And grant that we may prayerfully
"Advance, Australia Fair!"
With thankful hearts then let us sing,
"Advance, Australia Fair!"

(This version, adapted from the original words of P.D. McCormick, is by Dr. Robin Lorimer Sharwood, fourth Warden of Trinity College. It is now the official version for use within St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne.)

ERRATUM:

"Heritage" Vol.30. No.113 Dec. 2005
Page 21. Joseph of Arimathea, Who Was He? By David Murray
Photograph Caption should read:
Glastonbury Thorn (in home of Lady Ferrall, Launceston) Australia.

There is no substitute for a good book. It is just that its present form may not matter all that much to future generations.

BACKGROUND

Project Gutenberg (PG) began in 1971 when Michael Stern Hart (Note1) was given one hundred million dollars worth of computer time by the operators of the Xerox Sigma V mainframe at the Materials Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois. Mr Hart suggests that he happened to be in the right place at the right time as there was more computer time than people knew what to do with and the operators were encouraged to do whatever they wanted with that fortune in "spare time" in the hope that they would become more proficient at their jobs. After due reflection, Mr Hart decided that one of the most effective uses of computers would be the storage, retrieval, searching and reading of material stored in computer libraries. He then proceeded to key in the American Declaration of Independence and produced the first electronic text (ebook) in the PG library. The rest, as they say, is history.

Creation of an ebook of the Declaration of Independence was followed by the American Bill of Rights, the US Constitution, the Bible, Shakespeare (a play at a time), and then by general work in the areas of literature and reference. From December 1971 to December 1993 one hundred ebooks were produced. This was no mean feat when one considers that the list includes Shakespeare, the Bible and other considerable works. All had to be keyed in and then checked by proof reading and comparison with the printed work. Appropriately, and not coincidentally, ebook one hundred was The Complete Works of William Shakespeare.

Now, with the advent of computer scanners (which enable one to "read in" printed pages and convert them to editable electronic text) and the increase in popularity of the internet, there are nearly twenty thousand ebooks available in the Project Gutenberg library. A prodigious effort by the many volunteers involved in converting printed works into ebook.

One might think that the pool of printed works will run dry, however this can never happen because every year new works become available as the copyright on them runs out. Furthermore, volunteers have begun the work of converting to ebooks the literary gems of other languages, thus opening further rich veins of literary ore for plundering.

ELECTRONIC DATA

The premise on which Michael Hart based the Project Gutenberg concept was that electronic data stored in a computer can be reproduced indefinitely by passing it from computer to computer. Once a book or any other item (including pictures and sounds) has been stored in a computer then any

number of copies can be made. Everyone in the world, or even not in this world (given satellite transmission) can have a copy of a book that has been entered into a computer. When people holiday on Mars, later this century, they might have a copy of Homer's Iliad beamed up to them. The book that they always meant to read. They would only need to specify the required language.

It was decided to store ebooks in the simplest, easiest to use form available: the "plain vanilla" or ACSII (Note2) format, the basic characters one reads on a normal printed page. Italics, underlines, and bolds would be capitalized as they are not supported by many basic text readers. This decision was made because 99% of the hardware and software in use all over the world can read and search these files. Any other system of ebook storage will fall short of an audience of 99%. Furthermore, ebooks stored in this format are easily converted to many other formats, such as that used in word processing and that used to represent text on internet web pages (i.e. HTML). (Note 3)

Michael Hart has said that he wants people to be able to use PG ebooks to look up quotations that they have heard in conversation or in movies, or which they have read in other books. He envisages a compact disc(CD) containing all PG titles, which will constitute a library containing all these quotations within the individual ebooks. One could easily search the entire library without any program more sophisticated than a plain search program found on every personal computer.

The text of an average book will fit on a standard 3.5inch floppy disk, available on most personal computers. However, pictures such as those in the book Alice in Wonderland present special problems for electronic reproduction because of the computer disc space which they take up. Nevertheless, Project Gutenberg is very interested in including pictures and other graphics and will continue to take advantage of developments in computer technology to add to the richness of its library of free, readily available literary and reference works.

SCOPE OF THE LIBRARY

The cataloguing and indexing of the library is still under review and is, in itself, a major undertaking. However, works may be broadly classified as follows:

* Light literature such as Alice in Wonderland, Through the Looking-Glass, Peter Pan and Aesop's Fables.

* Heavy Literature such as the Bible and other religious documents, Shakespeare, Moby Dick, and Paradise Lost.

* References such as Roget's Thesaurus, almanacs, a set of encyclopedia and dictionaries, philosophy and natural history texts.

Many people point out that there is no substitute for the look, feel and smell of a book and that it is easy to browse through it, mark relevant passages and look at the illustrations. This is perfectly true, and one might say that the use of ebooks has until now been largely restricted to using them to find specific references, since one needs to sit at a computer to view them. Until now, that is.

Sometimes we must wait for technology to catch up before we can make use of an existing situation. The internet existed in only a crude form when Mr Hart started keying in the Declaration of Independence. We had to wait for computers to become cheap and ubiquitous for the production of PG ebooks to explode. In the same way, technology is only now making available portable electronic readers with which we will be able to read ebooks, or have them read aloud to us via text recognition software, wherever we can now read a book. As one sits on Mars and uses a voice command to open The Iliad to a bookmarked position one might issue the command "mouldy old paper" to have the electronic reader exude the smell one most associates with old books.

It is part of Michael Hart's genius that he saw the potential of Project Gutenberg and persisted with the concept for over twenty years before technology turned the project into something beyond, dare I say, even his wildest dreams. There is no substitute for a good book. It is just that its present form may not matter all that much to future generations.

VOLUNTEERS

The continuing success of Project Gutenberg depends on volunteers. As Michael Hart has frequently pointed out, PG is made up entirely of volunteers who produce ebooks, proof read them, post them to the PG internet site, post copies on "mirror" sites around the world, maintain the computer hardware and software involved in the project, correct errors in the text as noted by end-users, do copyright checks and attend to the many administrative tasks involved with any major co-operative project.

Volunteers choose which texts they wish to work on and hence which ebooks are posted to the PG site. Since any book out of copyright (Note4) may be used, there is a bewildering choice of titles. Any title chosen is subject to a copyright "clearance" after which it will usually be accepted for posting. Some volunteers prefer to proof-read work prepared by others. Or, one may become involved in "helping" Mr Hart put the finishing touches to texts before posting, such as adding headers and footers or making minor formatting changes.

Many books which might otherwise slip into oblivion are rescued by PG volunteers

for future generations. For example "A New and Comprehensive Vocabulary of the Flash Language", a dictionary of Australian slang and the earliest dictionary of any sort produced in Australia, was written by James Hardy Vaux in 1812. A PG volunteer recently submitted an ebook of this book to Project Gutenberg of Australia thus making it now readily available to all.

When you are reading your ebook of The Iliad whilst holidaying on Mars, spare a thought for the prodigious amount of work which has been undertaken by Michael S Hart and the PG team to bring it to you just when and where you want it. It is priceless, yet it doesn't cost a cent.

CONCLUSION

When Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press he unleashed an unstoppable process which facilitated communication between members of the human race and the passing of knowledge and ideas in ways



Johann Gutenberg facilitated communication between members of the human race.

previously undreamed of. The invention of the computer and the expansion of the internet have extended the capacity to pass on such knowledge and ideas. Project Gutenberg, as the repository of the condensed knowledge and ideas of some of the greatest minds in human history, contributes in no small way to this process.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Much of the background information in this article was drawn from The Project Gutenberg internet site

Notes:

1. Michael S. Hart, Professor of Electronic Text at Benedictine University (Illinois, U.S.A.) and Visiting Scientist at Carnegie Mellon University (Pennsylvania, U.S.A.), founded Project Gutenberg in 1971 and is currently its Executive Director. In a November 1998 article in Wired Magazine, Hart was chosen among "The Wired 25: A Salute to Dreamers, Inventors, Mavericks, and Leaders." (See <http://www.honco.net/9904/contributors.html#TOPICS4>)
2. ASCII is an acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interchange, a standard for storing characters and numbers in computers.
3. HTML is an acronym for Hyper Text Markup Language.
4. In the USA, books are generally out of copyright seventy-five years after publication. As a rule of thumb, books published before 1923 are eligible. Full details are provided on the PG site. Under Australian copyright law, literary works published and offered for sale in Australia during an author's lifetime are protected for the life of the author plus fifty years from the end of the year of the author's death.

NEWS FROM LONDON



HENRY VIII'S WEDDING CHAPEL REDISCOVERED

REMAINS of the chapel below the room where Britain's Henry VIII married two of his six wives have been uncovered for the first time in 300 years.

Work on the drains at the Old Royal Naval College in Greenwich, south-east London, unexpectedly revealed the Royal Chapel of his father Henry VII's riverside Palace of Placentia.

Henry VIII, who rated the palace on the Thames as his favourite, was born there and married Catherine of Aragon and Anne of Cleves in the closet above the newly rediscovered chapel. The king's second wife, Anne Boleyn, also gave birth to Elizabeth I in the palace, which was built by Henry VII between 1500 and 1504 on the site of an earlier royal manor.

The chapel's original Tudor brickwork, altar platform and floor, with glazed tiles arranged in a geometric pattern, were revealed during work to re-lay pavements and drains. Excavation further east has uncovered a vestry linked to the chapel by an anteroom and a stone doorway.

Historian and broadcaster David Starkey said: "This discovery brings home the reality of the weddings of Henry VIII more directly than any other surviving buildings and gives us a real sense of the absolute heart of the palace.

When Henry was married to Catherine of Aragon and Anne of Cleves in the first floor closet, what he saw through the window was the tiled floor and altar that have now been revealed."

Archaeologists will clean the chapel, record full details of their findings and then cover it with a protective layer before resealing it.

Source: West Australian January 25th 2006.

Right Now! Britain's most outspoken magazine: Now available in Australia

Since 1993 Right Now! has been thinking the unthinkable and saying the unsayable with panache and style. Our combination of famous interviewees and contributors, uncensored but thoughtful articles, international news and arts coverage has earned us friends and enemies across the world.

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Send your address and \$1.00 stamp to **P.O Box 220 Brompton S.A. 5007** for a free sample copy.

Be warned: We are not politically correct!

THE ULTIMATE WAR CRIME

Robert Anderson

By using hundreds of tons of depleted uranium (DU) weaponry against Iraq, the US and Britain have gravely endangered not only the Iraqi people, but also the whole world. The devastating damage DU will do to the health and fertility of the people of Iraq now and for generations to come is horrendous.

It is a crime against humanity which historians may rank with the worst atrocities of all time. Military veterans and civilian populations in war zones are on DU death row. British radiation expert, Dr. Chris Busby, said:

"I'm horrified. The people out there – the Iraqis, the media and the troops – risk the most appalling ill health. And the radiation from DU can travel literally anywhere. It's going to destroy the lives of thousands of children all over the world. We all know how far radiation can travel. Radiation from Chernobyl reached Wales and in Britain you sometimes get red dust from the Sahara on your car."

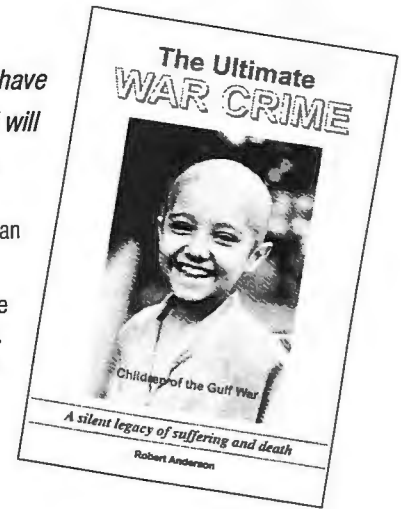
Journalist Robert Fisk, says the story in Iraq that most correspondents chose not to report was the "bomb now, die later" policy through use of depleted uranium. Since the Gulf war of 1991, the number of cancer patients has risen, and "strange vegetables" have begun to appear on the market. The distortions were most likely to have been caused by the use of DU.

The U.S.A. are in the process of an escalating build-up of nuclear war weaponry: Australia as an ally of the U.S.A. is part and parcel of this nuclear programme:

Read this book; evaluate the information that it contains. Are you concerned? Write to your local member of parliament, or send them a copy. Remember, no-one is exempt from nuclear fallout:

\$26.00 posted. Soft cover.

Other Books by Robert Anderson: The final Pollution: Genetic Apocalypse (2005); the "Exploding the Myth Series" Genetic Engineering, Irradiated Foods and Electro Magnetic Radiation, and, with Dr. Mike Godfrey, environmental health specialist, Vaccination and Poisons in your Mouth, Fluoridation and Amalgam; and with George Watson, At What Cost? (2005) About the Banking System.



FOOD FOR THOUGHT..... Male or female?

1. Ziploc Bags are male, because they hold everything in, but you can see right through them.
2. Photocopiers are female, because once turned off, it takes a while to warm them up again. It's an effective reproductive device if the right buttons are pushed, but can wreak havoc if the wrong buttons are pushed.
3. A tyre is male, because it goes bald and it's often over-inflated.
4. A hot air balloon is male, because, to get it to go anywhere, you have to light a fire under it, and of course, there's the hot air part.
5. Sponges are female, because they're soft, squeezable and retain water.
6. A web page is female, because it's always getting hit on.
7. A subway is male, because it's been using the same old lines to pick people up for decades.
8. An hourglass is female, because over time, the weight shifts to the bottom.
9. A hammer is male, because it hasn't changed much over the last 5,000 years, but it's handy to have around.
10. A remote control is female. Ha! You thought it'd be male, didn't you? But consider this - it gives a man pleasure, he'd be lost without it, and while he doesn't always know the right buttons to push, he keeps trying!



**TAKE TIME
TO LAUGH!**

NEW PUBLICATION

The Ninth Booklet to be published in the series "FREEDOM Not Slavery CREDIT Not Debt".

SOCIAL CREDIT ECONOMICS

By Anthony Cooney

Why should money come into existence only and always as a debt?

Most Social Crediters must have been asked the question from time to time: 'What is Social Credit?' There is no short answer. Social Credit is a way of looking at things, a point of view that seems to bring every branch of knowledge into a new and clearer perspective. Equally all knowledge is relevant to Social Credit.'

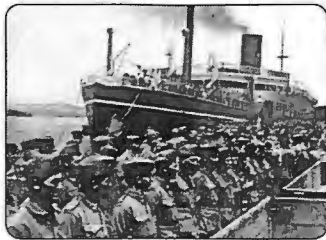
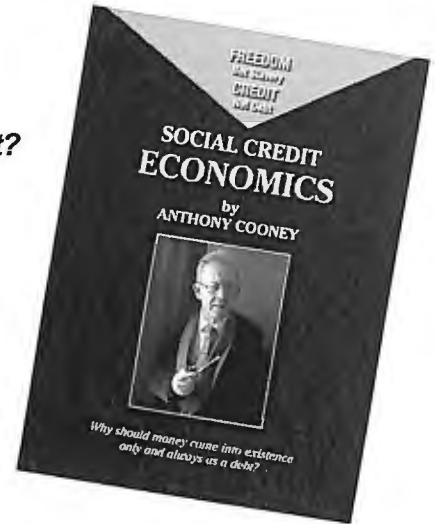
"An Introduction to Social Credit." Bryan W. Monahan,

FOREWORD The twelve lectures in this pamphlet originated, in 1956, as notes for a study course, Money, Society and the Debt System, conducted by The Anti-Debt League, a Social Credit association based on Merseyside. In 1959 the lecture notes were edited and published A First Course in Social Credit, to complement the study course. In 1960 they were established as a correspondence course under the direction of the late Ray Gradwell. In 1985, after some further editing they were published in pamphlet form by The Guild of St. George and distributed to subscribers to "Liverpool Newsletter."

In this new edition my thanks are due to Michael Lane, editor of Triumph of the Past for taking on the task of contributing the chapter on the "A+B Theorem." He is far, far, more competent than myself to expound the technical aspects of Social Credit and his contribution has greatly enhanced the content of the booklet.

It is hoped that this re-publication in booklet form by the Australian Heritage Society will serve as an introduction to Social Credit for a new generation becoming increasingly aware of the dichotomy between debt-money and the progress of the industrial arts. Anthony Cooney, Liverpool, U.K. 2006

Soft cover: 63 pages - Price \$12.50 posted.



ANZACS

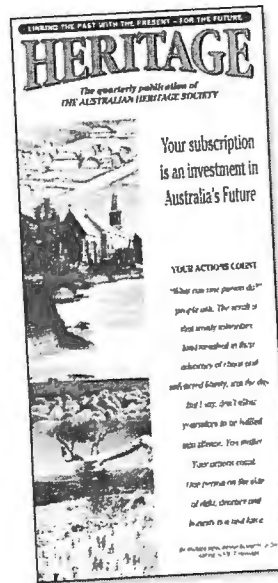
*Silent tears well in my saddened eyes
As the men and their memories march,
They are old and grey, but world-war wise
Their demeanour stiffened as starch.*

*The lump in my throat tries to comprehend
The perils they faced and fought,
The calls of justice and freedom to send
To injustices war has wrought.*

*On such men of courage our nation depended
When faced with liberty to save,
With honour they fought, our freedom defended
From the avarice and greed of a knave.*

*And the freedom they fought for
is one we must cherish
The freedom to do what is right.
Not freedom to do as we like - or we perish
In surrender to the power of might.*

Camilla Diann © 25/4/96



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The Australian Heritage Society recently invested in more of these high quality folders. Their circulation has resulted in a marked increase in *Heritage* subscriptions and book sales, as well as requests for information. We recommend that readers avail themselves of a supply of these brochures and distribute them to appropriate people as widely as possible.

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THE TORCH OF LIFE

By Sir Henry Newbolt

THERE'S a breathless hush in the
Close tonight –
Ten to make and the match to win –
A bumping pitch, and a blinding light,
An hour to play, and the last man in.
And it's not for the sake of a
ribboned coat,
Or the selfish hope of a
season's fame,
But his Captain's hand on his
shoulder smote:
Play up! Play up! and play the game!

The sand of the desert is sodden red,
Red with the wreck of a square
that broke –
The Gatling's jammed, and the
Colonel dead,
And the regiment blind with dust
and smoke.
The river of death has brimmed
his banks,
And England's far, and honour a name,
But the voice of a schoolboy rallies
the ranks:
Play up! Play up! and play the game!

This is the word that year by year,
While in her place the school is set,
Every one of her sons must hear,
And none that hears it dare forget.
This they all with a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch of flame,
And falling, fling to the host behind –
Play up! Play up! and play the game!

The proper title of this stirring poem in praise of the manly game of cricket is VITAI LAMPADA, which means in English, The Torch of Life. The idea of the poem is that if we keep shining in our life the spirit of honour we identify with "playing the game" we shall be making the best use of our powers.

Editor

Gotta Be Over 40 to Understand!

Mum used to cut chicken, slice eggs and spread mayo on the same cutting board with the same knife and no bleach, but we didn't get food poisoning.

My Mum used to defrost mince-meat on the kitchen sink AND I used to eat a bite raw sometimes, too. Our school sandwiches were wrapped in wax paper, in a brown paper bag, not in icepack coolers, but I can't remember anybody getting e.coli.

Almost all of us would have rather gone swimming in the lake instead of a pristine pool (talk about boring), no beach closures then.

The term cell phone would have conjured up a phone in a jail cell, and a pager was the school PA system.

We all played sport, and also did PE... and risked permanent injury with a pair of Dunlop runners (only worn in the gym or the sports ground) instead of having cross-training athletic shoes with air cushion soles and built-in light reflectors.. I can't recall any injuries but they must have happened, because they tell us how much safer we are now....

Flunking sport was not an option.... even for stupid kids! There were not many fat kids.

Speaking of school, we all said prayers and sang the National Anthem and got free school milk for strong bones and teeth, and staying in detention after school caught all sorts of negative attention. We must have had horribly damaged psyches.

What an archaic health system we had then. Remember school nurses? Ours wore a hat and everything, and she could even give you an aspirin for a headache or fever.

I thought that I was supposed to accomplish something before I was allowed to be proud of myself. I just can't recall how bored we were without computers, Play Station, Nintendo, X-box or 270 digital TV cable stations.

Oh yeah..and where was the Benadryl and sterilization kit when I got that bee sting? I could have been killed!

We played 'king of the castle' on piles of gravel left on vacant construction sites, and when we got hurt, Mum pulled out the 48-cent bottle of Mercurochrome (kids liked it better because it didn't sting like iodine did) and then we got our hair ruffled and got told to get back out there! Now it's a trip to the emergency room, followed by a 10-day dose of a \$49 bottle of antibiotics, and then Mum calls the Solicitor to sue the contractor for leaving a horribly vicious pile of gravel where it was such a threat.

We didn't misbehave at the mate's house either, because if we did, we got our bum smacked there, and then we got bum belted again when we got home. I recall Donny Reynolds from next door coming over and doing his tricks on the front veranda, just before he fell off. Little did his Mum know that she could have owned our house. Instead, she picked him up and swatted him for being such a jobbo.

It was a neighbourhood run amuck.

To top it off, not a single person I knew had ever been told that they were from a "dysfunctional family". How could we possibly have known that we needed to get into group therapy and anger management classes? We were obviously so duped by so many societal ills, that we didn't even notice that the entire country wasn't taking Prozac! How did we ever survive?

LOVE TO ALL OF US WHO SHARED THIS ERA, AND TO ALL WHO DIDN'T - SORRY FOR WHAT YOU MISSED. I WOULDN'T TRADE IT FOR ANYTHING

Pass this to someone (over age 40, of course), and brighten their day by helping them to remember that life's most simple pleasures are very often the best



TAKE TIME
TO LAUGH!

BE POSITIVE!

READ THIS. THINK ABOUT IT FOR A WHILE,
THEN CHOOSE . . .

JOHN is the kind of guy you love to hate. He is always in a good mood and always has something positive to say. When someone would ask him how he was doing, he would reply, "If I were any better, I would be twins!" He was a natural motivator.

If an employee was having a bad day, John was there telling the employee how to look on the positive side of the situation. Seeing this style really made me curious, so one day I went up and said to him, "I don't get it! You can't be a positive person all of the time. How do you do it?" He replied, "Each morning I wake up and say to myself, you have two choices today. You can choose to be in a good mood or you can choose to be in a bad mood. I choose to be in a good mood." Each time something bad happens, I can choose to be a victim or...I can choose to learn from it. I choose to learn from it. Every time someone comes to me complaining, I can choose to accept their complaining or... I can point out the positive side of life. I choose the positive side of life. "Yeah, right, it's not that easy," I protested. "Yes, it is," he said. "Life is all about choices. When you cut away all the junk, every situation is a choice. You choose how you react to situations. You choose how people affect your mood. You choose to be in a good mood or bad mood. The bottom line: It's your choice how you live your life." I reflected on what he said.

Soon hereafter, I left the Tower Industry to start my own business. We lost touch, but I often thought about him when I made a choice about life instead of reacting to it. Several years later, I heard that he was involved in a serious accident, falling some 60 feet from a communications tower. After 18 hours of surgery and weeks of intensive care, he was released from the hospital with rods placed in his back. I saw him about six months after the accident. When I asked him how he was, he replied, "If I were any better, I'd be twins Wanna see my scars?" I declined to see his wounds, but I did ask him what had gone through his mind as the accident

took place. "The first thing that went through my mind was the well-being of my soon-to-be born daughter," he replied. "Then, as I lay on the ground, I remembered that I had two choices: I could choose to live or...I could choose to die. I chose to live."

"Weren't you scared? Did you lose consciousness?" I asked. He continued, "The paramedics were great. They kept telling me I was going to be fine. But when they wheeled me into the ER and I saw the expressions on the faces of the doctors and nurses, I got really scared. In their eyes, I read 'he's a dead man'. I knew I needed to take action."

"What did you do?" I asked.

"Well, there was a big burly nurse shouting questions at me," said John. "She asked if I was allergic to anything. "Yes, I replied." The doctors and nurses stopped working as they waited for my reply. I took a deep breath and yelled.....

"Gravity!"

Over their laughter, I told them, "I am choosing to live. Operate on me as if I am alive, not dead."

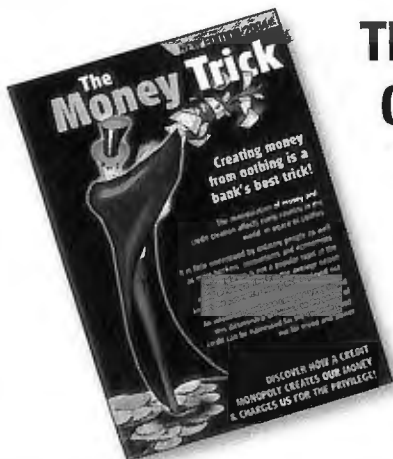
He lived, thanks to the skill of his doctors, but also because of his amazing attitude... I learned from him that every day we have the choice to live fully.

Attitude, after all, is everything. Therefore do not worry about tomorrow, for tomorrow will worry about itself. Each day has enough trouble of its own." Matthew 6:34. After all today is the tomorrow you worried about yesterday.

You have two choices now:

- 1. Forget this.**
 - 2. Forward it to the people you care about.**
- You know the choice I made.**

God Bless, and smile, it could be contagious.



THE MONEY TRICK

Creating money from nothing is the bank's best trick!

The manipulation of money and credit creation affects every country in the world, in peace or conflict.

It is little understood by ordinary people as well as most bankers, accountants and economists. Credit creation is not a popular topic in the world of finance. The less the average citizen knows, the easier the money trick is played out.

An informed population can take steps to end this dictatorship of finance so the power of credit can be harnessed for the common good, not for greed and power.

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ESSENTIAL READING!

WEB of DECEIT

Britain's Real role in the World

By Mark Curtis

With a foreword by John Pilger

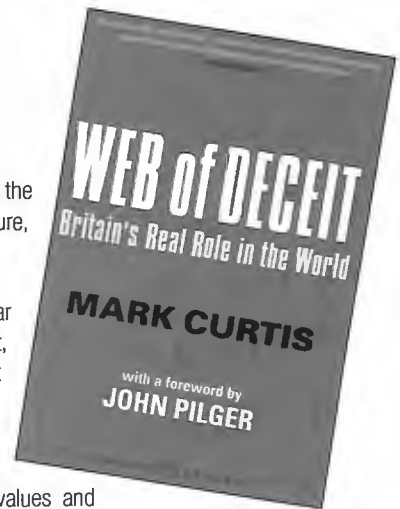
'The picture of British policies that Curtis reveals should serve as a call to action for those who hope to understand the world that has been shaped by western power, and to overcome the injustice and suffering that is, in no small measure, it's cruel legacy' Noam Chomsky

In his explosive new book, Mark Curtis reveals a new picture of Britain's role in the world since 1945 and in the 'war against terrorism' by offering a comprehensive critique of the Blair government's foreign policy. Curtis argues that, Britain is an 'outlaw state', often a violator of international law and ally of many repressive regimes. He reasons not only that Britain's foreign policies are generally unethical but that they are also making the world more dangerous and unequal.

Web of Deceit describes the staggering gulf that exists between New Labour's public claims to uphold ethical values and the reality of current policies. It outlines the new phase in British global intervention, the immorality of its policy in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo and Indonesia, and support for repressive governments in Israel, Russia, Turkey and Saudi Arabia. Curtis also reveals Britain's acquiescence in the Rwanda genocide and economic policies in the World Trade Organisation that are increasing poverty and inequality around the world.

Drawing on formerly secret government files, the book also shows British complicity in the slaughter of a million people in Indonesia in 1965; the depopulation of the island of Diego Garcia; the overthrow of governments in Iran and British Guiana; repressive colonial policies in Kenya, Malaya and Oman and much more:

Compelling Reading: Soft cover- 511 pages: Price: \$30.00 posted. *Special Price



NEW UPDATED EDITION 2006

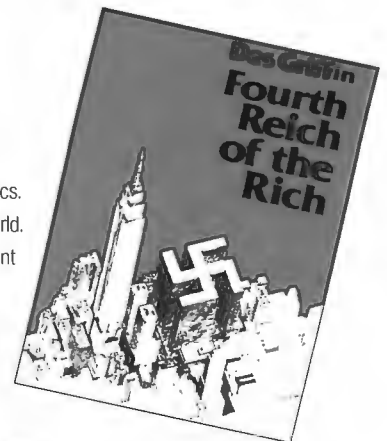
Fourth Reich of the Rich By Des Griffin

FOURTH REICH OF THE RICH is superb and should be used as a textbook in schools around the world. Count Sixtus von Plettenberg, Economist, Germany.

SHEER SHOCK! . . . FOURTH REICH OF THE RICH cuts through the façade . . . and grips you with the raw realities of Power Politics. FOURTH REICH OF THE RICH rivets the reader to the realization that the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers are out to rule the world. Here is conclusive proof that international communism is not a creation of the masses to overthrow the banking establishment - but rather a creation of the banking establishment to overthrow and enslave the masses.

For, anyone who doubts or is not aware that this Conspiracy does, in fact, exist, FOURTH REICH OF THE RICH provides factual proof, not only that the Conspiracy exists, but HOW, WHY AND TO WHAT EXTENT IT EXISTS. Bill Kinner, AMERICAN SUNBEAM.

NEW AND COMPELLING READING: Soft cover: 316 pages: Price: \$32.00 posted.



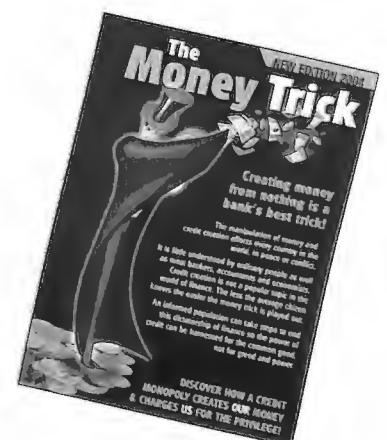
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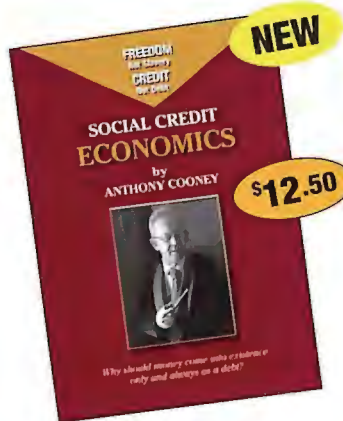
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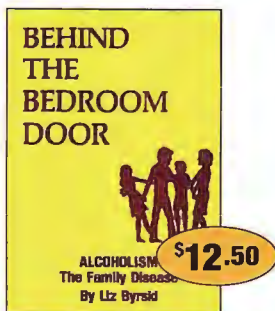
SOCIAL CREDIT ECONOMICS

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"An Introduction to Social Credit." Bryan W. Monahan



BEHIND THE BEDROOM DOOR

By Liz Byrski

A must read to help in the understanding of one of the most dangerous social problems facing Australians today. In particular our teenagers. Will help the general public to understand the nature of alcoholism, and to see alcoholics as they really are - sick people who are well worth saving, not a race apart or less, but who are desperately in need of help and guidance. Goes a long way in educating families on the dangers of the most easily obtained over the counter addictive drugs "Alcohol".



THE MONEY TRICK

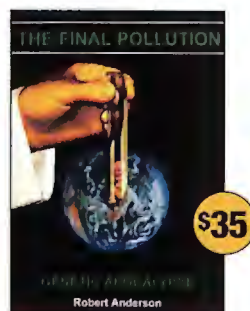
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HOUSE OF BUSH HOUSE OF SAUD

By Craig Unger

The Secret Relationship between the World's Two Most Powerful Dynasties. A disturbing account of the secret relationship between the House of Bush and the House of Saud. It is of course all about 'Oil'. Revealing how the fortunes and public policies of President George W. Bush, his father George H. Bush, and their associates are connected with members of the ruling family of Saudi Arabia. Tells the politically explosive story of a thirty-year period of courtship, and how it fanned the rise of fundamentalist terrorism.



THE FINAL POLLUTION GENETIC APOCALYPSE

By Robert Anderson

Many scientists, starting out on pure research, have found themselves entangled in the economic potential of their research. Good science, driven by honesty and concern for the common good, has been appropriated by corporate greed, media manipulation and the denigration of scientists whose views happen to be uncomfortable to the viewpoints of an industry or government.



THE ULTIMATE WAR CRIME

By Robert Anderson

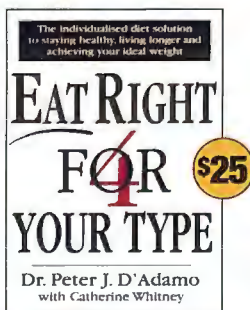
By using hundreds of tons of depleted uranium (DU) weaponry against Iraq, the US and Britain have gravely endangered not only the Iraqi people, but also the whole world. The devastating damage DU will do to the health and fertility of the people of Iraq now and for generations to come is horrendous.



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EAT RIGHT 4 YOUR TYPE

By Dr. Peter J. D'Adamo with Catherine Whitney

After decades of laboratory and clinical research it is now established that your blood type is the key to losing weight, avoiding disease, promoting fitness and happiness. Contains a separate diet plan for each blood type, complete with diagrams. A reading must if you are serious about reducing weight and reducing health problems.



THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT

By Carroll Quigley

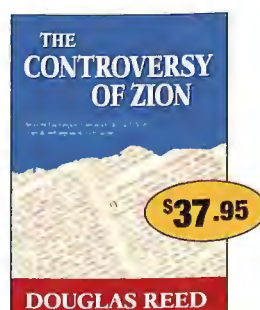
On rare occasions a book is published which must forever alter the way in which we view the world around us. Within a short while, it becomes difficult to understand how we could have functioned without the knowledge gained from it. The Anglo-American Establishment is such a book. In it Professor Carroll Quigley presents crucial "keys" without which 20th century political, economic, and military events can never be fully understood. The reader will see that this applies to events past-present - and future.



COKE ON MAGNA CARTA

By Sir Edward Coke

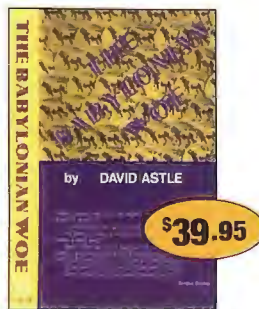
The second part of the Institutes of the Laws of England containing the exposition of many ancient and other statutes. Taken from the 1797 edition.



THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION

By Douglas Reed

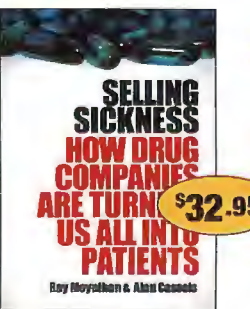
Explores in depth (drawing much of his material from authoritative Jewish sources) central moral issues over which the Jews themselves have frequently been divided, and which have always involved the possibility of dangerous alienation from the mainstream of mankind.



THE BABYLONIAN WOE

By David Astle

"What is money? How did it get started? Who trusts it? Who has the right to print it or mint it?" Is money here to stay and if not what will take its place? Has there ever been or will there ever be equality in the possession of money and other assets? David Astle has given a good part of his life in a study of these questions and now puts the benefit of years of reading and research into this book which is part of history, part criticism and part prophecy. To get back to the first question: What really IS money?

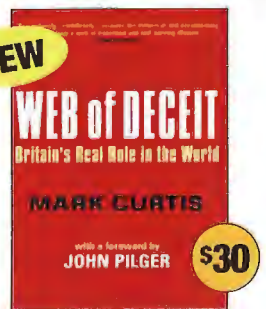


SELLING SICKNESS

how drug companies are turning us all into patients

By Ray Moynihan & Alan Cassels

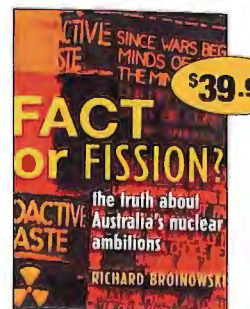
Three decades ago, the head of one of the world's leading drug companies made some remarkably candid comments. Wishing his company was more like the chewing gum maker Wrigley's, the chief executive of Merck said it had long been his dream to make drugs for healthy people, and 'sell to everyone'. That dream now drives the marketing machinery of one of the most profitable industries on the planet



WEB OF DECEIT

By Mark Curtis

In his explosive new book, Mark Curtis reveals a new picture of Britain's role in the world since 1945 and in the 'war against terrorism' by offering a comprehensive critique of the Blair government's foreign policy. Curtis argues that, Britain is an 'outlaw state', often a violator of international law and ally of many repressive regimes. He reasons not only that Britain's foreign policies are generally unethical but that they are also making the world more dangerous and unequal



FACT OR FISSION?

By Richard Broinowski

The truth about Australia's nuclear ambitions. In reality this book argues, Australia's reputation was not always well deserved. Based on previously classified files and interviews with Australian diplomats and politicians, Fact or Fission? Reveals for the first time that Australia's credentials in non-proliferation during and since the 1970's were little more than a ploy to disempower anti-nuclear groups in the community



HEALTH BETRAYAL

By Eve Hillary

Documents the inside story on the causes of chronic illness and emerging epidemics. From the factory farms that churn out sick and toxic animals to gene pollution in the food chain caused by genetically engineered plants and animals. Unmasks how corporations manipulate government regulators, and how the media manufactures consent and suppresses the facts. Reveals the truth about science for hire and how the sickness industry continues to create illness for profit.