HERITAGE

VOLUME 30 No. 115 2006

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT – FOR THE FUTURE

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Happy Birthday Your Majesty

... during all these years she has shown remarkable steadfastness and fortitude, always remaining a figure of reassuring calm and dependability. *Prince Charles*

Our Christian Monarchy
Monarchy and government

Politics of Water
Backflip on Snowy sale

E.D. Butler
Lifetime of service

Terrorists & Democracy
Ballot-box democracy

HERITAGE

No. 115 2006

PUBLISHED BY THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

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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HERITAGE
EDITORIAL

A Personal tribute to Her Majesty

From HRH The Prince of Wales to Her Majesty the Queen on her 80th Birthday, 21st April 2006

ON APRIL 21st 2006, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II celebrated her 80th Birthday.

Through the resources of Television, Radio and the media, the world was able to share with the Royal Family and the people of Britain, this wonderful celebration of a much loved Monarch the world over.

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales paid a personal and moving tribute to Her Majesty The Queen on the occasion of her 80th Birthday, which was televised and broadcast throughout the world and watched by millions.

The Australian Heritage Society has pleasure in publishing this moving tribute, for our members and supporters to reflect upon, remember and enjoy. God Bless Her Majesty.

AN EIGHTIETH birthday is a very special occasion for every family – an occasion for celebration, for giving thanks and for looking back. As a child, I can just remember my Great Grandmother, Queen Mary, at eighty; then I recall so well the eightieth birthday of my Grandmother in 1980. Now I find it hard to believe my own mother, The Queen, is today celebrating her eightieth birthday, and it gives me enormous pride to be able to congratulate her publicly in this way, and to thank her on behalf of us all for the many wonderful qualities which she has brought to almost an entire lifetime of service and dedication to her country, to her family, to the Realms and to the countries of the Commonwealth.

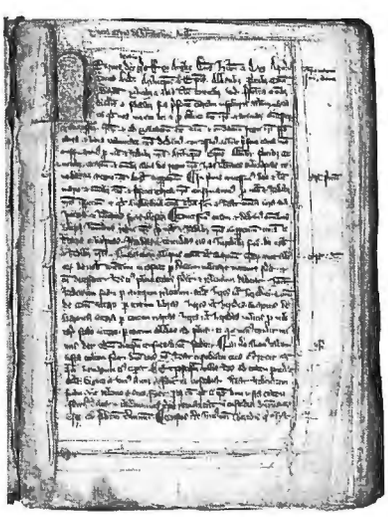
It is hard to believe that my Grandfather, King George V1, was the same age as I am now when he died and that my mother succeeded him when so young – the same age, in fact, as my sons are now. And then I have vivid memories of the Coronation; of my mother coming to say goodnight

to my sister and me while wearing the Crown so that she could get used to its weight on her head before the Coronation ceremony; of thousands of people gathered in The Mall outside Buckingham Palace chanting "We want the Queen" and keeping me awake at night; of my parents being away for long overseas tours during the 1950's and of determined attempts to speak to them on the telephone in far-distant lands when all you could hear was the faintest of voices in a veritable storm of crackling and static interference.

I remember so well too, the excitement of being reunited with our parents when my sister and I sailed out in the, then, brand new Royal Yacht Britannia to meet them off Tobruk at the end of their Commonwealth Coronation Tour in 1954 – a tour that lasted over six months and taken in 13 countries. And, of course, there was the thrill – as a small boy – of witnessing the entire Mediterranean Fleet of the Royal Navy steam past the Royal Yacht at high speed, with my mother and father waving to all the Ship's Companies from the afterdeck.

There is no doubt that the world in which my mother grew up and, indeed, the world in which she first became Queen, has changed beyond all recognition. But during all those years she has shown the most remarkable steadfastness and fortitude, always remaining a figure of reassuring calm and dependability – an example to so many of service, duty and devotion in a world of sometimes bewildering change and disorientation.

For very nearly 60 of those 80 years she has been my darling Mama and my sentiments today are those of a proud and loving son who hopes that you will join with me in wishing The Queen the happiest of happy birthdays, together with the fervent prayer that there will be countless memorable returns of the day .



Day For Magna Carta Charts Best In Poll Date With Past

BRITAIN, envious of Australia Day, wants its own national day and the June 15 anniversary of the signing of the Magna Carta, a medieval charter that had the most significant early influence on modern constitutional law, in 1215 has been suggested as appropriate.

In a survey by BBC History magazine, the Magna Carta, which curbed the power of the monarch, safeguarded the church and gave ordinary people rights under common law, beat other significant events such as Victory in Europe (VE) Day, marking the end of World War 11 on May 8, 1945.

That anniversary came a close second among the 5000 people polled, followed by D-Day, a decisive World War 11 battle on June 6, 1944, which was third.

Source: West Australian May 31 2006.

Our Christian Monarchy!

Government is best which needs to govern least

WHAT does this mean to a people who have been increasingly taught that any concept of Government which runs contrary to the counting of heads – the "majority vote" – is anti-democratic?

The process of voting is, of course, important in a free society. But in order to avert tyranny under the guise of "the majority will" it must be related to a constitutional idea, or ideal, in which is enshrined values that are rooted in reality. The primary ideal of British constitutionalism is a Christian Monarchial order based upon the sanctity of each individual person and in the personal ideal of freedom.

At the Queen's Coronation Service she was asked, "Will you do your utmost of your power to maintain the laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel?" The Coronation Service reflects the Christian concept of Monarchy.

In the following extract from an address given in Vancouver, British Columbia, Mr L.D. Byrne brilliantly outlines the historical background of Christian Monarchy:

The Christian revelation and the emergence of Christendom resulted in far-reaching changes in the concepts of nationhood, kingship and the place of the Church in society – stemming directly from Christian teaching. In Medieval Europe the constitutional ideal probably reached its highest form of expression in the British Isles, having the roots of its growth deep in the soil of a rich history.

This ideal was a development of the traditional conception of the nation as a family. In the same sense that a person is a member of his or her family, so the extension of the relationships of persons and families to the wider family of the nation was conceived as an organism which was an integral part of the greater organism of humanity – the larger family of nations.

In more specific form the Christian ideal conceived society – Christian society – as belonging to the Mystical Body of Christ, all being "members one of another", one with the past, existing in eternity and one with all Creation. The purpose of life – and, therefore, of Society – was to worship God and to be obedient of His Will as revealed through the Church.

It was accepted as a matter of course that God had ordained that there should be races and nations, and that to the latter he had given in trust the countries which were their homes, to be used to their benefit and his Glory – substantially the view voiced by St. Joan in Shaw's play. The King was the head of the national family – dedicated from birth to the service of God, to whom he was personally responsible for the welfare of his people and the integrity of the nation. As trustee of Divine Authority in the temporal affairs of his people he was responsible for its disposition. This disposition of temporal authority was divided between an aristocracy, who, from the rich experience of centuries, were found best fitted to the responsibilities involved if conditioned to them from birth – and, therefore, was hereditary; and a judiciary chosen for their integrity to administer justice in the King's name.

Although Queen Elizabeth II acceded to the throne on February 6, 1952 the actual coronation of Queen Elizabeth II was 2 June 1953,more than 12 months after the accession

The hierarchy of the Church, as successors of the authority vested in His Apostles by Christ, exercised authority not only in the spiritual life of the nation, but they had a responsibility to God in those temporal affairs which bore directly on the spiritual life of their flock. They were in a very real sense the check of spiritual authority to ensure that the King and the Lords Temporal were true to the trust they held from God.

(Out of this indeed, in course of time, evolved Parliamentary Government by the King acting "by and with the consent of" an elected House of Commons and a hereditary House of Lords – government by the King in Parliament, advised by an Executive of Ministers.)

Throughout the structure of the nation, authority involved corresponding responsibilities, and power was tempered by checks and counter checks.

The relationship of the individual to the nation was determined by the organic concept of society and by his relationship within the Mystical Body of Christ. Every person is a "child of God" belonging to Christ was a sacred personality. The social objective was essentially spiritual with "the common good" and personal freedom within that "state of life to which it shall please God to call" the individual, as means to that end. Integrity ranked higher than merely "this life", considered as but an aspect of life eternal.

This traditional Christian ideal accepted all knowledge as Divine revelation emanating from God and to be used to His Glory. The Church was naturally its custodian and, therefore, responsible for education. The purpose of life being to glorify God and to live in obedience to His Will, consequently, in ordering their temporal affairs men must seek to find His Will as manifested in the Universal Canon governing Creation, and to bind back their lives to it.

To the extent they succeeded they would realise the more abundant life and "find the truth and the truth would make them free" – free from the restrictions of physical environment and human limitations; and to the extent they adhered to Divine Law – "that government is best which needs to govern least". In the political and economic spheres the test of the rightness of policy was the degree to which there was freedom from arbitrary controls and regulations in the life of the national family – the operation of government and the economy automatically yielding the desired results.

Such was the ideal which was at once the heart of the British Constitution and the inspiration of the British nation for centuries. Notwithstanding the extent to which human frailty fell short of its achievement, and despite the abuses of intrigues and violence to which it was subjected, it remained the ideal which called forth the highest aspirations of the nation – aspirations which were enshrined for posterity in such national heirlooms of the cultural heritage as the unique Parliamentary System and much of the British concept of justice.

The Politics of Water

Prime Minister backflips on sale

THE Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme was a long time coming. It was a tragic irony that it was only made possible by the devastation of war and the political convenience of then being able to call upon an instant workforce.

Lack of water is a problem that dates back to time immemorial for Australia, the world's driest land. If Australia's total annual run-off was spread evenly over the continent, the water depth would be a mere three centimetres.

Down the length of the eastern side of the continent, most of the water run-off from the Great Dividing Range flows eastwards into the Pacific Ocean and Tasman Sea, leaving the vast tracts of land on the western side of he ranges dry and prone to lasting drought. Evaporation in the hinterland is high and in dry seasons many tributaries to the main inland rivers, the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan and Darling become little more than chains of waterholes.

Time and again lack of water almost wreaked a cruel end to the early settlement of eastern Australia. In the years 1813-15 it was drought and the spectre of famine which added urgency to efforts to find a way over the Blue Mountains from the Sydney area.

Widespread drought struck again from 1824 to 1829, withering the newly discovered plains country. Crops burned, stock died and despite their familiarity with the land's natural resources, many Aboriginals were also reported to have perished through starvation. The familiar visitation of disaster struck again from 1837 to 1840 and even the snow-fed Murrumbidgee was dry in places, allowing settlers in some districts to run horse races on its bed. In 1843 good sheep were selling for three pence a head. The list of bankruptcies grew longer daily. The Bank of Australia failed. James Tyson, the king of the squatters, sold one run for a tot of rum and a second for twelve pounds which he never bothered to collect.

The infant industry resorted to the desperate expedient of boiling down sheep for tallow. The average sheep yielded twelve to fifteen pounds of tallow and tallow was worth five cents a pound -- at least for a while. By the end of 1844 more than two hundred thousand sheep had been boiled down and tallow prices began to fall.

Drought struck again in the late forties and for more than a decade from 1861 to 1870. Some graziers built dams on creeks and guarded them with armed men against reprisals from aggrieved landowners further downstream. In a dry season in 1858 parties of men destroyed or damaged more than twenty-five dams on the Yanko Creek, which runs between the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers.

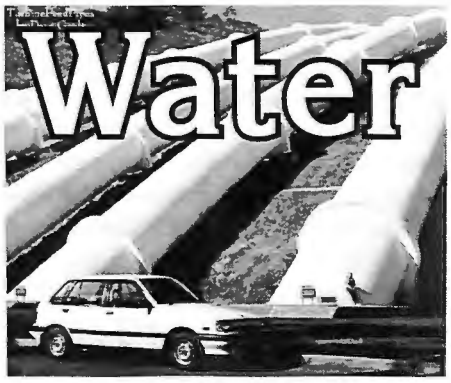
Ben Clifley

Still the droughts continued, bringing pain and despair. Rainless seasons continued to strike randomly through to 1878, almost wiping out whole pockets of the sheep and wool industry.

Meanwhile, great volumes of water from the Alps were running off into the sea. Men looked longingly at the potential offered but were a long way from putting their bold ideas into practice.

The first official proposal for an engineering scheme to harness the snow melt was made in 1884 by the New South Wales surveyor-general, Mr P.F. Adams, who proposed a dam about eight kilometres above the junction of the Snowy and Eucumbene Rivers (near today's Island Bend Dam), and construction of a massive canal across a gap in the Great Dividing Range to the westward-flowing Murrumbidgee River.

Adams was the first to hold aloft the key which a future generation, almost a century later, would use to unlock the dream.



The realisation of the need to make better use of water resources was one of the earliest driving forces behind the push to weld Australia's independent colonies into a single nation. But a further half century of argument and wrangling was to elapse before the main colonies and then states, with claim to water from the Alps, could agree to a mutually acceptable plan.

New South Wales wanted to divert the upper reaches of the Snowy River into the Murrumbidgee, solely for irrigation. Victoria wanted the water concentrated into the Murray River -- initially to allow reliable river transport and irrigation and later (as river transport was replaced by rail and roads) for hydro-electricity and irrigation.

One of the main sources of inter-colony and later, inter-state bickering was the fact that the Murray River forms the border between New South Wales and Victoria. South Australia, as the final recipient of the river, also had a vested interest in any moves to exploit the water resource.

The debate raged through a string of inquiries and royal commissions, perpetually divided on whether the water should be used for irrigation in a Snowy-Murrumbidgee scheme, or, as the twentieth century progressed, for hydro-electricity in a Snowy-Murray scheme. The balance began to tilt towards hydro-electricity during the Second World War, when the Commonwealth Government began to worry over the vulnerability of its coastal thermal power stations.

The Commonwealth's involvement soon added both urgency and a degree of objectivity to the long-running saga, resulting for the first time in 1944 in a proposal for a dual-purpose scheme. A Commonwealth and States Snowy River Committee was set up to investigate the proposal in detail. It was pushed vigorously by the Prime Minister of the day, Ben Chifley and his Minister for Works, Nelson Lemmon, a wheat farmer

representing the Western Australian electorate of Forrest.

Lemmon's inexhaustable enthusiasm for the scheme also reflected the increased sense of nationhood forged within Australia after its participation in two world wars. Lemmon came from a State and locality that would gain no direct benefit from the scheme.

Nelson Lemmon

New South Wales though, continued to argue for irrigation to be the main object of the scheme. A key factor in its argument, which echoes through to the present with Australia's refusal to bind itself to global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, was that the Snowy Scheme would be a threat to the investment already made, and long-term plans for, the state-owned coal-fired power stations. Similarly, New South Wales irrigation interests are standing firm on their rights to the alpine melt at a time when the Snowy Authority wants to release more water back to the south-eastward-flowing Snowy River because of the river's environmental needs.

But in the late 1940s the Commonwealth Government was equally determined, and insisted that hydro-electric power should be the basis of any scheme to utilise the Snowy waters. Irrigation would be a by-product for broadening agriculture away from its traditional concentration on livestock. It argued the economics of the scheme should therefore be based solely on it being a power-producing project, with water discharged from the power stations supplied free for irrigation. (In hindsight this proved to be a mistake. Excessive and wasteful use of water in many areas has led to a catastrophic soil salinity problem and only now is a true cost being placed on the water used, although this is levied by the states, not the Snowy Authority.)

As a final measure, the Commonwealth decided its trump card against the New South Wales demand for 'irrigation-only' would be national defence -- the need for power generation in areas secure from enemy attack.

Another argument put by the Commonwealth was that the scheme would geographically lie midway between Sydney and Melbourne and thus be able to serve both cities, which had rapidly increasing demands for electricity, equally.

The final plan, presented in November 1948 consisted of two physically separate projects.

Broadly the northern project would divert water from the Eucumbene, upper Murrumbidgee and upper Tooma rivers into the Tumut River. These waters would be used for electricity generation in the Tumut Valley during their swift fall to the plains. They would then flow via the Tumut River into the Murrumbidgee for irrigation. The main storage for this system would be a reservoir formed by damming the Eucumbene River near Adaminaby.

In the southern project, water would be drawn from the valley of the Snowy River, diverted into the Murray and used to generate power in the course of its fall. The storage for this would be a reservoir created by damming the Snowy River at the bottom end of the Jindabyne Valley.

Yet New South Wales still held out for its own scheme, forcing the Commonwealth to invoke its defence

Robert Menzies

powers and put through legislation giving it total control of the alpine headwaters and the development of the Scheme. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Power Act, operative from 7 July 1949, also encompassed the establishment of a Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority to construct and operate the scheme.

In a broadcast 'Report to the Nation' in May 1949, the Prime Minister, Mr Chifley, declared:

"The Snowy Mountains plan is the greatest single project in our history. It is a plan for the whole nation, belonging to no one State nor to any group or section ... . This is a plan for the nation and it needs the nation to back it."

But there was strong resistance from the Federal Opposition -- a Liberal Party/ National Party coalition led by Robert Gordon (later Sir Robert) Menzies.

Menzies attacked the Chifley Government for brushing aside the states and for assuming a power which he claimed it did not possess; and for enacting legislation therefore tainted with serious constitutional illegalities. That aside, he admitted the proposed scheme was "bold, comprehensive and well designed".

This question of constitutional validity was to trouble the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority for almost a decade until the New South Wales, Victorian and South Australian Governments finally agreed to validate the scheme in their own State Parliaments. Until then the legal floorboards of the Scheme "creaked ominously".

The construction of the Snowy Mountains Scheme required an engineering feat unparalleled in the world and a workforce that Australian could not possibly provide. Also the Commonwealth Government had promised the states it would not draw off labour they needed themselves for post-War redevelopment.

It thus precipitated one of the greatest experiments in mass migration ever attempted. It reshaped a young Anglo-Saxon-Celtic country into a new nation of diverse nationalities. It sowed the seeds of a free, multi-cultural society in which a rarely seen facet of human nature, ethnic tolerance, slowly became ingrained in a nation's roots ... though not without some early resistance.

Australians were not completely comfortable with the increasing number of non-English speaking newcomers.

Most Australians still regarded themselves as 'British Subjects' rather than 'Australian Citizens' and the dilution of British stock in the population was cause for disquiet.

Migrants took the blame for the first pangs of inflation being felt in the economy and for a perceived increase in crime in Sydney and Melbourne.

Yet without the migrant intake Australia's spectacular industrial development between 1947 and 1955

would simply not have happened. It was migrants who took on the heavy and unpleasant work and work in distant locations which Australians had shunned in a full-employment economy.

Government and business continued vigorously to pursue the immigration program and through press, radio and newsreels did their best to explain, cajole and shock the community into accepting the need for migrants.

It drew on the spread of Communism in Asia to launch the catchcry "populate or perish" and warned that Australia's population needed to increase from its existing 8.6 million to at least twenty million by 1979 if it hoped to be able to defend itself.

The War and its atrocities were certainly still sharply etched into the minds of the young men who flocked to join the Snowy workforce. But in the primitive workcamps high in the Australian Alps, Englishmen, Germans, Italians, Austrians, Poles, Greeks, Dutchmen, Portuguese, Spaniards, Hungarians, Swiss, Swedes, Finns, Czechs, Lebanese, Latvians, Russians, Danes, Cypriots, Ukranians, Americans, Turks, Frenchmen and Norwegians -- more than thirty-three nationalities in all -- shared hard work and laughter, ate from the same cooking pots, drank at the same bars and vowed to keep ethnic hatreds out of this young country which promised them all a new life.

The workers remembered and were often reminded of, the words of the Scheme's first commissioner,

William Hudson

William (later Sir William) Hudson, who toured Europe's displaced persons' camps offering work twenty-four thousand kilometres away: "You won't be Balts or Slavs ... you will be men of the Snowy," he told them.

The commissioner, Hudson, was a hard taskmaster to whom budgets and timetables, once set, were inviolate. He pushed administrators, engineers and workers alike with punishing vigour –driven by a burning to silence the political critics who said the scheme was too fantastic and beyond Australia's financial and technical capabilities. Under the contractors being pushed by Hudson's ceaseless urging, tunnelling crews repeatedly broke world records for weekly progress.

Hudson was intolerant towards anyone he didn't consider was pulling their weight. Sackings for less than total commitment to the project were commonplace and written into standing orders to all supervising officers:

However, although regarded by many as tyrannical, Hudson, expected no more of others than he did of himself. He abhorred red tape and any pomp and ceremony accorded to him because of his position.

Hudson was dubbed a Knight of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II in June 1955, the year that the first project, the Guthega dam, tunnel and power station, was completed.

At a function marking an advanced stage of construction at the Tumut Pond dam in 1958 the then Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, who by now had revised his opinion of the project, spoke of the triumph of the scheme, to which he added:

"In a period in which we in Australia are still, I think, handicapped by parochialism, by a slight distrust of big ideas and of big people or of big enterprises ... this Scheme is teaching us and everybody in Australia to think in a big way, to be thankful for big things, to be proud of big enterprises and ... to be thankful for big men."

UPDATE

HOWARD'S SNOWY BACKFLIP HAS DARK UNDERTONES

On June 2nd Prime Minister Howard abandoned the Snowy Hydro sale at the last minute due to public pressure. However, a week earlier he told parliament that his government was committed to the sale even in the face of "majority public opinion" against the sale. Mr Howard claims to have bowed to public sentiment, stating that he had been "surprised by the level of public disquiet". His formal announcement said: "For whatever combination of reasons, there is overwhelming feeling in the community that the Snowy is an icon. It's part of the great saga of post-World War II development in Australia."

Just another case of Australia's real wealth and assets being used for political purposes. Don't be surprised if the subject is raised again under another guise or even under another government. *Editor*

IT IS to Lord Disraeli, Queen Victoria's Prime Minister, to whom is attributed the statement that the issue of race is the key to history. On the evidence of history, right up to our present day, his assertion appears to be valid. Consider the following and the fact it was written 35 years ago.

Australia's Racial Heritage

by Sir Raphael Cilento

First Patron of The Australian Heritage Society

MEMBERS, friends and well-wishers of The Australian League Of Rights.

I am intensely sorry that I am unable to be present with you all today as I had hoped, and I apologise for my absence. I assure you it is not by choice; It is a matter of medical orders. After I agreed very willingly, to speak to you on the subject of "Immigration" and its significance to Australia, now and, even more importantly in the future, I suffered a severe attack of thrombophlebitis, which has immobilised me and put travel right out of the question as a matter of fact. My specialist, like the voice of Fate, could not anticipate 100 per cent cure, but he said that "if I carried on as I was going, I should get no worse, but that I must be constantly vigilant and most carefully and repeatedly sample the purity and the dilution of my blood to avoid any clotting which might end in disaster." That was that!

It was only after I had reluctantly cancelled my published programme, that I realised what a remarkable similarity there was between my precarious state and the subject of immigration in Australia. You don't see it? Well consider it for a moment?

We in this country are in a precarious condition of social health. We cannot reverse it, but if we go on as we are going we may get no worse, but we must be constantly vigilant, and we must carefully and repeatedly examine the purity and dilution of our RACIAL blood to avoid any incompatible racial clots that might end in disaster.

Let me give you a quotation from something said by Mr Snedden when he was Minister for Immigration on March 7th, 1967. He said:

"The policy of the Government over the years has been and will be in the future, that our intake should at all times, be consistent with the preservation of the homogeneity of our people, the maintenance of our institutions and the capacity of the economy at a particular time to absorb people on arrival. In the past 20 years, the massive migration programme has contained within it, risks of tension and dissatisfaction and of enclaves and minorities. Largely, these risks have been averted. We have remained homogeneous and our institutions have been undented. We may say that massive planned immigration will be an Australian policy for so far into the future as can be seen. The last two decades have shown us that immigration is the most important determinant of all development activity." That is the end of the quotation.

Well, recall that reference he made

In all the literature on immigration that I have read (and I have read a lot lately) I have seen only one universally accepted motive – constant addition to the workforce with little emphasis on anything but numbers – quantity not quality.

to "tensions, dissatisfactions, enclaves and minorities." Those are the clots that are capable of growing to threatening proportions. Many of us think they have. Mr Snedden says that these risks have been averted – a comforting and suave dictum, smooth as train oil and equally as slippery. The story of immigration, you know goes back to colonial days, but the external policy of each of our six constituent colonies was then dictated by England and at a time when cheap labour was so much the ideal of the money-hungry that Indians, Chinese and Kanakas undercut white men for employment in their native land. Let us take a couple of examples from those early days from Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.

I quote J.W. Gregory in his book "The Menace of Colour". He said:

"Chinese entered the Victorian goldfields and increased there in spite of the protests of the Governor, Sir Charles Hotham, from 2000 in 1852 to 42.000 in 1859 (a mere seven years and more than 2000 percent)." He went on to say " Their immigration into N.S.W. first became serious in 1879 when a stream began which grew until in 1887" – (that's a mere eight years) – " the Chinese numbered 60,000 or 15% of the population." End of Quote.

In Queensland, when the Palmer goldfields boomed from 1873 until the turn of the century, the first Chinese pioneers and fossickers totalled 20, but their numbers grew until of the 30,000 people who were finally based on Cooktown, 18,000 were Chinese. As Palmer passed its peak they came to dominate the economic life of the area, and when the Great Depression of the late 'eighties' and early 'nineties' of the last century blighted the country, this fact among other things, gave birth to the Labor party and also to that "White Australia" Policy which dominated its programme. It was (and is) one of the foundation props of Mr Snedden's expressed ideal of a homogeneous race.

DISEASE AND IMMIGRATION

Immigrants of that time were also sources of epidemic diseases – and the first health laws were the product of the public panic that was aroused. Smallpox and Plague invaded the country with the immigrants. The Chinese brought Leprosy, a virulent form of Hookworm and were a distribution menace for Venereal diseases and Tuberculosis, especially among our indigenous Australian Aborigine. Then there were the Kanakas, who were sources of Malaria, Filaria and several worm diseases and were ready victims, poor things, to every new infection. In the so-called "Dreadful Eighties" their death rates were massively high. In the plague outbreaks between 1900 and 1908, 26 percent (one in four) of the Europeans affected died, but of the coloured victims

affected, 100 percent died!

Quarantine barriers were erected against smallpox, plague, yellow fever, typhus, cholera and leprosy, and they still exist, but these ceased to be immediate risks – they are so no longer. The immigrants nowadays are examined effectively for nothing else but those as listed; nevertheless many of them from Africa and Asia can, and do, carry unsuspected blood and tissue diseases. When the late Soekarno was sabre rattling in Indonesia, it was obvious to many of us that there was more danger from Indonesian germs than from Indonesian arms.

By contrast with human immigrants, the closest examination is made for cattle and livestock diseases on entering Australia, Indeed, I think it is not too much to say that Australia would do well if the same care was employed to cull the human herd as we use with cattle, and also improve the human stock as we seek to improve our animal stocks. You know, there is a lot of sentimental drivel constantly excreted from the United States – the forcing ground of fads – which has brainwashed the world in the last 25 years, and no doubt will continue to do so in the years to come, into acceptance of the "gospel of the unfit" and of the so-called "Welfare State". I think this massive propaganda is a more dangerously destructive instrument (with its ever growing population explosion) than any nuclear bomb?

ROT FROM WITHIN

You know, ladies and Gentlemen, affluent societies rot from within just as pineapples, when over-mature, blacken at the core, So-called "social trends", beloved words of some academics, clerics and immature personalties – express themselves in mob hysteria, aided nowadays by a factor that was negligible in earlier days. That factor is the political infiltrators and local traitors apparently entrenched in many key posts in the mass media. How amazing it is to hear the howls of protest at any suggestion of Government censorship, but to realise that it is the mass means of communication that are the only real instruments of censorship we have! They constantly determine what we shall see, hear and read! They have the capacity to be brainwashers as such by what they radiate as by what they suppress and

Sir Raphael Cilento

the man in the street, so far as I can see it, looks no further than the headlines or the spectacular sensationalism of catastrophe, crime, horror, sex and (ed. gladiator type sports) all very lavishly provided for him.

POLICIES LIMIT BIRTH RATE – PROMOTE IMMIGRATION

The lip-service which is paid to the higher issues, so far as immigration is concerned, is not applied in practice at all. We know that the best immigrant is the baby, but contraceptives, easy abortion and propaganda combine to limit the birth rate in our country which truly enough claims it desperately needs population. Now this is tapering off the intellectuals under the propaganda urge to have no more than two children, while the unintelligent know no restraints and while primitive races, saved by antibiotics from epidemic and endemic diseases, and more and more producing population explosions that demand land, housing and employment, or, parasitism.

In all the literature on immigration that I have read (and I have read a lot lately) I have seen only one universally accepted motive – constant addition to the workforce with little emphasis on anything but numbers – quantity not quality. From 1947 to 1967, Mr Snedden stated the workforce in Australia grew by nearly 1.75 million, but of that 1.75 million, 61 percent were foreign immigrants! Australia contributed 39 per cent or two out of five. There is also the question of quality, as I said. In the early post war years, there was a ready availability of good type Europeans, of whom slightly more than half were from United Kingdom and Ireland, while about one-fifth were from Italy, Malta and Greece; Germany, Austria and Holland provided appreciable numbers also, but these supplies have dwindled, while odd corners of the world have been scraped to bring in many people who have no affinity with us in race, language or ideology. Does that support the optimistic view that we have remained homogenous and our institutions are undented? I cannot accept that, but there is another more insidious dilution of our blood. It is by the admission of more coloured people, despite the recent experience of the United Kingdom that has lead to frantic efforts to control the flood in that homeland, or the U.S.A. where it has passed beyond control and virtually will lead to civil war. There always has been an acceptable means of admission of coloured people here. This is not generally known, but the test is whether they can contribute something that we ourselves lack, or reinforce something that we produce, to our and their advantage. Bona fide students – thousands have trained here, too, as a goodwill gesture where facilities are lacking in their homelands, but this is far from justification for the hysterical demand that we should fix a quota for all and sundry.

ASIAN VIEW OF IMMIGRATION

What do the peoples of Asia really think of that policy? We are told that they bitterly resent it. It is true that it is bitterly assailed from time to time by journalists – some of whom are half-castes who owe their jobs to the fact that they are bi-lingual, but have a personal animus against White Australia. However, let me share with you a personal experience: at a meeting with six representatives of Asian nations which I was privileged to attend in Hong Kong, the consensus of their intelligent opinion was forcibly expressed by one of them and heartily applauded by all the others. He said:

"There are only two classes of our people who would willingly go to Australia - one is our would-be professional men, who go there for training and often take any steps possible to stay because of the higher rewards there. Now, you for example are a doctor – Australia has one doctor for, say, 700 people – we have one to 16,000. Nearby in India, they have one to 60,000. Our

need here is relatively so much greater than yours that if you permit those who come to you to stay in Australia, you do us a gross disservice and we would remember it; indeed, we would do all we could to prevent any more of our people going to you for professional training." "What about your secondary category," I said, "Which are they?" He answered, "Well, they are the teeming masses of our unemployed. They do not know where Australia is, but they would go anywhere a handful of rice was available, but our pride of race, and this is a very real thing, wouldn't permit them to be representing us to be the image of our country and race in your land. We would prevent them from going. And apart from anything else, can you imagine how easily they could be a source of trouble with the Labor Unions, with political groups and so on in your country. You would be made to accept them." That was his answer.

The answer to the problem of the under-privileged masses put forward by the tear-jerkers and bleeding hearts is the magic word, the "Quota". However appropriate it may be in countries that are desperately trying to correct the coloured hordes that are tilting them off balance, it is quite foreign to our needs. Let us, by all means, admit those who have a vital contribution to make to our economy, our arts, our science, but let us recognise the absurdity of any wild suggestion that a quota would do anything to solve the population problems of the Asian and African surplus of "fringe dwellers". In any case, it would be like attempting to empty the Pacific Ocean with a soup spoon!

Summed up in a sentence: by the time we landed one million here, irrespective of housing and employment et cetera, the population of Asia, increasing three percent per year would not have decreased by that million, it would have increased by 1,700,000!

FIJI EXPERIENCE

Now, consider the situation which would actually arise if they were admitted, year by year, and bred at their rate as against our own rate of increase, we might have obtained some laundrymen or houseboys et cetera, but our grandchildren might be condemned to a struggle for existence against the constantly increasing pressure of their numbers. Think of the Fijians and their Indian competitors who now outnumber them in Fiji. Consider the 46 percent of Malays left in the Malaysian Peninsula, against the 44 percent of Chinese, or of the 75 percent of Chinese in what was once Malayan Singapore. They are, they say, finding a common level. Well, remember, you can only level down not up.

The urge to self-expression and individuality among people is greater than any impulse towards integration, which means the loss of those vital attributes. The meretricious slogan of the "multi-racial society" has never succeeded in welding together diverse races, but, on the other hand, to mention only one of twenty examples, look at what it has done. The atrocious result in Nigeria with its four coloured but diverse elements, the Ibos, the Fulani, the Yorubas and the Hauzas, or if you like, take East and West Pakistan, the blood of those vast sacrifices to an academic and invalid ideological placebo cries from the ground.

Every breeder of fine bloodstock, Ladies and Gentlemen, of merino sheep and other studs, knows by the experience of centuries, how excellence is obtained and how easily it may be lost. Are our children less important than our horses, our dogs, or cattle, or our sheep? Shouldn't there physical culture be as much our main concern as their education, the promoting of a healthy mind in a healthy body? Is not this the greatest essential to progress and for that matter, the world progress that from time to time, is based on some vital race that leads it forward. The outstanding and positive example of persistence through centuries of stresses is the Jewish race, which has made every endeavour to keep its blood undefiled by admixture. The laws of the Knesset (Parliament) of Israel still absolutely prohibit mixed marriage. How strange, therefore it is to find, as I think I do, that the most vocal exponents of the "multi-racial society" are among the Jews! Consider the names of its leading propagandists, or is this, perhaps an example of the kind of the late Mahatma Gandhi when he reproached Chou-En-lai for condemning population restriction measures in India.

"But I do not" said the Chinese, "You do not?" asked the Indian in surprise, "Or have you introduced population restriction in China?" And Chou En-lai answered suavely, "We were speaking of India." The Jews, who advocate it for the Gentile world, shrink in horror from it themselves – the defiling of the blood of the "chosen people".

Ladies and Gentlemen, I must have reached the limit of your patience with these rambling remarks. It is time for me to wish you all, with all my heart, the best possible progress and inspiration for this Seminar, and in your vital work for your country and mine. I feel though, that I should end as I began with reference to that thrombosis in my leg! Remember our Commonwealth is in a precarious state, but if it continues as it does at present, it will get no worse, but that the essential for safety is eternal vigilance and a regular examination to see that its blood is not too much diluted nor polluted by enclaves, minorities or other things that make for clotting – those clottings that end in disaster!

The text of this article is the original script, with later comments added by Sir Raphael Cilento, of a talk prepared for the launching of the Australian Heritage Society 1971 in Melbourne. In the absence of Sir Raphael, due to illness, the talk was taped by him and played to the audience of some 400 people.

Sir Raphael Cilento was the first Patron of The Australian Heritage Society.

Sir Raphael Cilento, K.T., M.D., Barrister-at-Law. Past Director-General of Health and Medical services for Queensland. Obtained a diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene at the University of London. Director of Public Health and Quarantine in Mandated Territory of New Guinea for four years. Senior Administrative Health Officer, Department of Health, Canberra. Served with the Australian Armed Forces in two world wars as a Medical Officer. Member of the Army Medical Directorate in 1940.

After the Second World War, Sir Raphael was appointed UNRRA Zone Director of British Occupied Zone in Germany. He saw the formation of the United Nations Organisation and served as Director for the Division of Refugees in 1946 and for the Division of Social Activities from 1947-50. After leaving the UN Sir Raphael travelled widely, lecturing and writing on international affairs, and was a commentator for some years for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

UK FARMS STILL BLIGHTED BY DEADLY LEGACY OF CHERNOBYL

BEFORE Emlyn Roberts, a North Wales sheep farmer, can take any of his lambs to market, he has to call in Government inspectors with their Geiger counters.

They scan the animals for signs of radiation because the land they graze is still contaminated from the Chernobyl. nuclear disaster April 1986, 20 years ago. If radiation levels of the lambs are too high they cannot be sold for meat until they have spent time on other land.

Mr Roberts is one of 375 British farmers with more than 200,000 sheep whose land is still considered "dirty" and subject to restrictions brought in after radioactive rain brought contamination to Britain.

When the restrictions were established the farmers were told they would apply for only a few weeks, months at the most. Twenty years later many farmers have had to accept that their land could be affected for years to come.

Immediately after the world's worst nuclear reactor meltdown in theUkraine, nearly 9000 British farms were placed under restrictions. Now 95 per cent of the land has been cleared but 355 farms in Wales, 11 in Scotland and 9 in Cumbria are still affected. The land is monitored by the Food Standards Agency.

The farmers need to obtain a licence every time they want to move their sheep and call in Government inspectors to scan each animal before it can be sold. They are paid one pound. 30 pence ($3.20c) for each sheep scanned – the same as in 1986.

Mr Roberts, 39, is the fourth generation of his family to run Esgairgawr farm, in Dolgellau, North Wales, where he keeps 1000 sheep. He usually calls in inspectors every week between July and December, when his lambs are sold. "At peak times, we have to give the inspectors seven days notice, so we can never take advantage of sudden improvements in trade and always have to plan well in advance," he said. "It's worrying that something that happened thousands of miles away can still have such an effect upon us."

Rhodri Jones, 28, the fifth generation of his family to run his 260ha farm in Llanuwchllyn, near Bala, keeps up to 700 sheep. More than half of the farm is on a mountain within the contaminated area.

"IN 1986 we got one pound and 30 pence a head compensation, and it has not gone up in twenty years," he said.

Glyn Roberts, 50, who has a farm in Padog, said: "When the restrictions first started they said it would only last six months, but 20 years later it is still here. It makes one wonder how safe is nuclear power?"

Daily Telegraph London April 2 2006

Danger zone: Radiation levels are checked inside the Chernobyl exclusion area 20 years after the explosion. Picture: Reuters

THE FALLACY OF A BALANCED BUDGET

By Major C.H. DOUGLAS

A COMMON cause of confusion to those unfamiliar with the technique of finance can be found in the excusable assumption that a statement which is true and obvious in regard to individual experience of money matters is equally true in regard to the money matters of a nation.

There are at least two assumptions made by those who argue in this way.

The first is that the process by which a community obtains money is fundamentally similar to the process by which an individual obtains money.

The second is the idea, alternatively, that money is limited in quantity by the laws of nature, or that it is always exactly equal in amount to the price values of the goods it is supposed to represent.

Now, as a matter of fact, no one of these common assumptions is justified, as can easily be seen by anyone who will take the trouble to give the matter a little thought. All individuals obtain money by getting it from somebody else, i.e., so far as individuals are concerned, money is quite correctly defined as a medium of exchange (although not an invariable medium of exchange). But in the case of a sovereign community this never is, and never has been, the case. Whether the power be delegated, as in the case of Great Britain, to the Bank of England or not, a sovereign community has the power of actually creating money – it is self-financing, a situation which in fact places the community and the individual always being on opposite sides of the ledger.

RECOVERING EXPENDITURE

The first alternative of the second assumption is quite obviously not true if it be granted that a sovereign community has the power of creating money, and the second alternative assumption can, I think, be disproved with very little additional difficulty. Before attempting this disproof, however, it may be desirable to point out that the statement that the first essential of sound finance is that a country's budget must be balanced – that is to say that all expenditures made by the Government departments must be recovered from the public in the same period of time, i.e., at the same rate that they are disbursed – depends absolutely for its soundness on the failure to disprove this contention.

Major C.H. Douglas

...since it seems unlikely that our financial rulers can be made to appreciate that they are themselves the greatest, if not the only, danger to the social system they control.

A balanced national budget means, and can mean nothing else than, that all national expenditure is financed with what we may call "old money." A portion of this expenditure is distributed in Government wages and salaries, much of what goes to the production of what we may call "intangibles", such as defence, organisation, education and so forth, and a further portion in payment of the interest on outstanding loans. In regard to that portion which goes to the production of public works, the position would hardly seem to require argument.

Now in regard to the first portion of this, if the whole of it is recovered at the same rate at which it is distributed, it must be quite obvious that the assumption is made that there is an absolute equilibrium between production and consumption, and such an assumption is never justified. Leaving out of account the physical assets, many of them having many years of life, which are produced by a portion of Government expenditure, it is undeniable that there is a constant increase in the real value of intangibles, such as better organisation, better education, increased scope of intercommunication, utilisation of the possibilities of modern science, and many other bases of real credit, which means that every year's working carries forward into the succeeding year a considerable body of real values which would be quite correctly represented in a business by an increase of goodwill. In regard to the portion of the national budget commonly called the "consolidated fund," and the service of various loans any examination of the destination of the greater part of this must make it obvious that it is reinvested, and not spent upon the purchase of consumable goods. Any portion of it paid by industry, as such, must appear in the prices of consumable goods, since the producer-tax-payer must charge his taxation into the cost of his product if he is to remain in business. The portion of the taxation paid directly by the consumer means a correspondingly less body of effective demand against the goods for sale, or it means an increasing body of sales below cost, resulting inevitably in the bankruptcy of the producer. That all these causes operate to produce a lack of effective demand is obvious to anyone who will observe the "To Let" and "For Sale" notices which are our chief national exhibits.

PURCHASING POWER

To put the matter another way, a balanced national budget and a balanced budget of all the businesses in the country is an arithmetical impossibility, even if every business disposed of its product at cost, but as the current theory of business is that it should be carried on at a profit the proposition can only be made to function by each balance business budget being paralleled by a corresponding loss in some other business. This loss is approximately the difference between price values produced and purchasing power available to meet these values. This purchasing power includes not merely that relating to goods for sale, but also payment for exports and other moneys not distributed in respect of goods for sale in the home market; and these payments go some way to reduce the apparent loss.

The position disclosed by this examination of the price values which are produced in a manufacturing business in comparison with the amount of money available at any moment as a demand against these price values. There is always a body of price values against which there is no existing effective demand, but upon which those institutions which are in a position actually to create money are generally willing to do so upon terms sufficiently satisfactory to themselves. As, however, this money is always loaned, and a price is charged for the loan, it is clear that the unbalancing process is cumulative. In periods of excessive capital production, financed by large creations of new money, this situation is not so noticeable, and is precisely similar to that produced by a budget balanced by loans instead of taxation.

The issue involved in this question of the balanced budget is precisely the same as that involved in the maintenance of the present price system, and can be clearly enough stated. It is that all improvements of process, together with the potential benefits of machine production, shall go to form a reserve of security against loans created by the financial system, and the public at large shall pay an increasing tribute to the financial system for their use. It is not even a highly ethical situation, even it could be made to work. This is perhaps, unfortunate, since it seems unlikely that our financial rulers can be made to appreciate that they are themselves the greatest, if not the only, danger to the social system they control. Being, as apparently they are, determined upon suicide, we shall probably have to endure a reorganisation of a production system which is quite satisfactory, in order to demonstrate that it is not the same thing as an immoral distribution system which its controllers do not even understand.

Treasurer Peter Costello: Controls an immoral distribution system he does not understand.

THE BUDGET GLUT.
Little Peter Costello
Sat in a hollow
Eating his Budget Pie,
He put in his thumb
And pulled out a plum,
And said Oh! What a good boy
Am I.

De'witt:

C.H DOUGLAS
Heralded as the Einstein of economics, Douglas gave a glimpse of reality to the world. He warned that debt, heavy taxation and inflation was inevitable under centralised financial policies which are in need of correction.

See obituary on page 16

"As power becomes progressively centralised, so do those without any scruples concerning the use of power come to the top. Fear, not love, becomes the major energising factor. And fear is destructive, preventing the creativeness of the individual to flower."

ERIC D. BUTLER

'Guantanamo Bay' comes to remote Aussie island

RYAN EMERY & MARK DODD

WELCOME to Australia's very own Guantanamo Bay-style detention centre facility - $210 million, 800-bed "Immigration Reception and processing Centre" in the middle of paradise.

Still under construction and not due to be operational until late 2006, the controversial development on Christmas Island 1400km off Australia's northwest coast, has residents concerned about the prospect of having imprisoned detainees and possible terror suspects as neighbours.

Outspoken Shire president Gordon Thompson says residents are also worried about the effects the detention centre will have on the island's tourism industry.

"We're not building tourism based on a prison tour," he said, also voicing fears that residents would be barred from areas on the northwest point of the island.

Another resident complained that access to popular fishing and snorkelling spots on the island, including Hugh's Waterfall, would be limited.

A Department of Immigration spokesman told The Australian that when construction of the Christmas Island facility was finished, a review was likely to be taken on whether to close some mainland detention centres such as Baxter in South Australia.

"Its (Christmas Island) only use is as an immigration reception and processing centre," he said.

Mr Thompson, who is opposed to the imprisonment of refugees, said the centre was being built on the island in an effort to avoid public scrutiny.

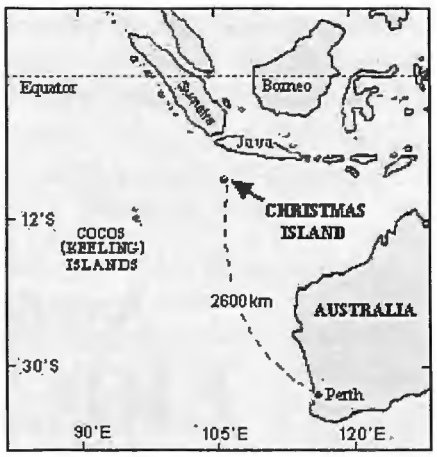
"It's a long way from the mainland where the lawyers and trouble-makers are," he said. "We'll be kept away from it (the processing centre),"

Azmi Yon, president of the island's Malay association, has lived for 37 years on the island and wants the federal Government to leave it alone.

He said locals were confused and did not know if the centre would just be used for refugees or as a Guantanamo-style prison. "We need something from them in (the federal Government) black and white to say what it is," he said.

"Tell us something, don't keep us in the dark."

Extract: The Australian Wednesday April 19 2006



ISLAND 'TOLD NOTHING ABOUT REFUGEE PLANS'

Human rights advocate Kaye Bernard said she could not understand the need for an 800-bed facility on Christmas Island, particularly given the emphasis on detention centres on Nauru and Manus Island.


Island 'told nothing about refugee plans'

Trouble feared in paradise as riot gear berths

Ms Bernard said Christmas Island residents had sent her photographs of riot shields being unpacked last week from an army container near a popular beach.

"For the locals, watching that equipment get packed and repacked in a public place is leading to all sorts of conspiracy theories over this detention facility," Ms Bernard said. "Is it a . . . white elephant or is there some ulterior motive they are not disclosing to the Australian public?" Ms Bernard said the Government's policy shift would amount to the offshore "warehousing" of refugees.

"I'm very disturbed as to why the military would be storing riot gear on Christmas Island, " Mr Thomson said.

Newly appointed island administrator Neil Lucas declined to comment yesterday while Immigration Minister Amanda Vanstone was unavailable for personal reasons.

A spokeswoman for Territories Minister Jim Lloyd said the matter did not fall under his responsibilities but said he was scheduled to make his annual visit to the island next month.

The Australian Monday November 28 2005

BEWARE

Clive Blazey explains that the garlic we eat is drenched with the most deadly chemical.

NINETY percent of the garlic we eat in Australia is imported and every single bulb is fumigated with one of the world's most dangerous chemicals, Methyl Bromide. Because our locally grown garlic is rarely labelled, none of us are able to avoid imported garlic, so growing your own has a special attraction.

Methyl Bromide is highly toxic to humans and all living things. Acute exposure burns the skin and causes severe kidney damage. It has devastating effects on the central nervous system which could be fatal.

In 1991 Methyl Bromide was found to be one of the chemicals that was destroying the earth's ozone layer and was to be phased out by January 2005 – but it is still used as a fumigant by our Quarantine Department.

The Department of Agriculture states that "*Garlic from all countries is subject to mandatory fumigation with Methyl Bromide*".

Most people have heard of the destructive effects on our ozone layer of chlorofluorocarbons, CFC's, because of the threat they posed to life on earth. Bromine compounds are 45 times as effective at destroying the ozone layer as Chlorine.

"Had humans found Bromine cheaper or more convenient than Chlorine, it is quite likely we would have been enduring unprecedented rates of cancer, blindness and a thousand other ailments .... " ***Tim Flannery, The Weather Makers.***

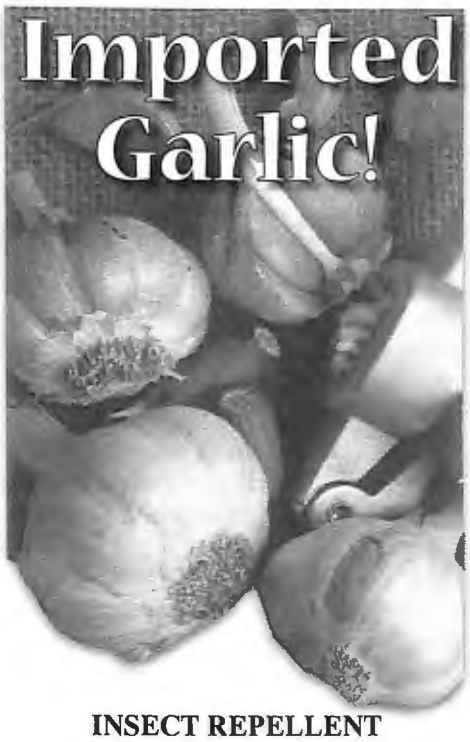
WHY IS 90% OF OUR GARLIC IMPORTED?

Our British tradition, as exemplified by famous English cook Mrs Beeton, was that garlic was a flavour alien to the English palate. So it took the arrival of European immigrants for Australians to finally appreciate its culinary attributes, but by then we had relied for so long on cheap imports of the bulbs that production never really got started. Because the bulb is so labour intensive to grow, China has become our largest supplier and by forcing down its price, has almost destroyed any chance that Australians will replace the heavily fumigated imports.

HEATH PROPERTIES

Garlic has been valued for both its culinary and medicinal properties for thousands of years. It is known to have antibacterial and antiviral properties and boosts the immune system.

Chewing a raw clove (washed down with water), relieves the symptoms of cold and flu, and possibly will reduce the likelihood of cross-infection! Garlic will moderate cholesterol, blood pressure and fight cancer. High in antioxidants, garlic is possibly the ultimate health food.



INSECT REPELLENT

Garlic juice is used as a repellent against aphids, particularly when sprayed on roses. It actually kills mosquitoes, and when mixed with Pyrethrum gives control of a wide range of pests.

Avoid imported garlic by buying our locally grown bulbs free of Methyl Bromide or non-sprouting chemicals. If you eat a clove a day for its health benefits you will need about 2 bulbs each month.

Extract from The Diggers Club Journal, Dromana, Vic. www.diggers.com.au

Editors Note: To obtain information on locally grown garlic, contact your State Organic Association. Plant garlic bulbs amongst your roses, they are sweethearts together and love each other's company.

Letters to the Editor...

ELITE RULES OUR "DEMOCRACY"

Your article " The Party: An expose of the political system" in the recent issue of *Heritage*, No.114, persists in promulgating the mistaken notion that electors can vote and make desired changes in society through the electoral process if only political parties were reformed or abolished.

This notion is mistaken because the people who wield real control over society are not elected, they do not stand for public office, they operate "behind the scenes".

Parliamentary rule, which Americans love to call "democracy", involves sleight-of-hand by the ruling elite. They allow a committee elected by popular suffrage to run the affairs of state, within narrow limits of permission, on their behalf rather than making themselves directly responsible like monarchs do for the fortunes or misfortunes of the ruled. This may be why politicians refer to politics as "the art of the possible" because of the ruling elite's constraints on their power.

Thus we have in Abraham Lincoln's rolling rhetoric, "government of the people (that is us) by the people (that is them) for the people (that is them too)".

Democracy everywhere in the "Christian" West is a sham and it never can be improved or corrected through the ballot box, parties or no parties.

Denis Ross – Qld.

RECOMMENDED READING

THE WEAPONS DETECTIVE

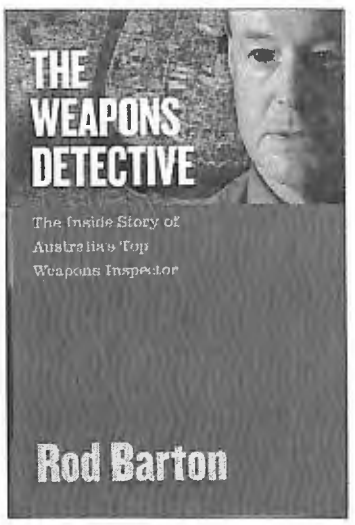
The Inside Story of Australia's Top Weapons Inspector

In this gripping work, Rod Barton tells of a professional life replete with adventure, urgency and achievement. From the chaos of Somalia to the inner sanctums of the UN, Barton has more than once been at the eye of the historical storm.

He describes interviewing Iraq's Dr. Germ and painstakingly uncovering a biological weapons programme. He also tells of resisting political pressure from the CIA and M16 in the aftermath of the 2003 war, when WMD failed to appear.

The Weapons Detective describes the fascinating chess-game of weapons inspections, with its mixture of detective work, scientific analysis and mind-games.

It offers a fresh look at figures including Richard Butler, Hans Blix, Scott Ritter and David Kelly. Written with humour and authority, it reveals an unsung Australian hero and sheds new light on a vital chapter of contemporary history.



SINCE THE FIRST GULF WAR IN 1991, Rod Barton's unique expertise has been sought by the CIA, Canberra and the UN. A principal investigator with UNSCOM, he was invited by Hans Blix to be his special adviser in the lead-up to the 2003 Iraq war. In December 2003, Barton returned to Iraq to become for a time the de facto leader of the Iraq Survey Group

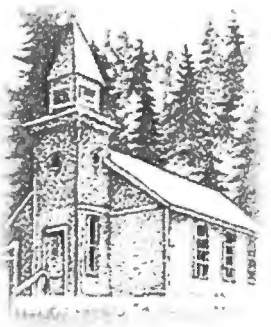
In 2005, ABC TV's Four Corners devoted a program to Barton's story and his public stance against prisoner abuse in Iraq, which led to an Australian parliamentary enquiry.

Softcover: 265 pages **$34.95 Posted.**

Available from Austalian Heritage Society. See order form in this issue.

OUR LITTLE UNION CHURCH

B.E. Cranwell (1925)



Only a small gray chapel
On its tiny plot of ground
Where pines with long rough arms outflung
Are keeping guard around.

Only that to a stranger
Who enters with careless feet
But to those who know it and love it
'Tis crowded with memories sweet.

Memories of vows that were spoken
And kindly words that were said
While the snowy orange blossom
Enriched a girlish head.

Loving memories of dear ones
Who one time worshipped there
At God's own altar offering
Sweet incense of praise and prayer.

They travelled that age worn pathway
Which saints of old have trod
That led through pleasant pastures
To the mansions of their God.

Visions of old time meetings
That little church recalls
When fern fronds framed its windows
And flower wreaths decked the walls.

And the air was filled with perfume
Where scent of pine held sway
While tables groaned 'neath dainties piled
In the dear old-fashioned way.

Then came those sad sad meetings
When the earth seemed full of woe
And the preacher prayed for the safe return
Of the men who faced the foe.

But always a kindly spirit
A saving Christian grace
Spread like a guardian angel
It's wing o'er that little place.

For its loyal hearted people
Would let naught its name besmirch
May that spirit ever linger
Round our little union church.

SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS

FLO HART – NT TYSON.

SO MANY folk are homeless,
It's something we must face;
Thankfully, not me or mine
Out searching for a place.

I know I've housed the homeless
Throughout much of my life;
I've found it comes naturally
To every Mum and wife.

It began some years ago
When I was just a child,
And lived out in the country
With nature, tame and wild.

I'd take home an injured bird
Cupped in my childish hand;
"I must make it better, Mum!
I hope you understand."

I would feed and nurture it.
Though, I must confess,
Sometimes I lost the battle,
Occasionally success!

On the ground, a windblown nest
Held tiny speckled eggs;
I'd wrap them in my hanky,
Run home on trembling legs.

Butterfly with tattered wings,
A frightened baby hare,
Lizard that had lost its tail
Went home for loving care.

A helpless baby kitten
Facing a watery end,
In Father's barn I hid it,
Much time out there I'd spend.

Silkworms in an old shoebox,
Tortoise in bowl or tub,
Injured baby wallaby
We found out in the scrub.
Porcupine hit by a car,
A new born ailing calf,
A tiny kookaburra
Too young to raise a laugh;

They've all come to live with us,
Finding food and shelter;
I'm not sure poor Mum approved –
Constant helter skelter!

Later, in my teenage years,
Life went on much the same –
Anyone who was in strife,
To visit us they came.

A cuppa served by Mother,
Stern lecture served by Dad,
After tears, a joke or two,
They didn't feel so bad.

Melbourne soldier out on leave
No one in town he knew;
Weekends he would spend with us -
The least that we could do.

When my children came along,
Still every homeless thing,
Human, bird or animal,
To our safe home they'd bring.

Little boy who'd run away –
Didn't like his sister;
A black bedraggled puppy –
"Mum who could resist her?"

Mother duck with shattered wing,
Lamb with a broken leg;
Magpie injured in a storm –
"Mum help it please," they'd beg.

"Billy's mother's awful sick –
Could he please stay with us?"
"Can we mind Pete's Guinea pig?
It will not cause a fuss."
We've housed Hubby's cricket mates
Who've had too many beers;
Travellers stranded by the flood –
Their car had stripped its gears.

"Mrs Brown's in hospital,
Having a new baby;
Said you'd mind her other five,
Pets and pot plants, maybe?"

Gladly I have housed them all,
Will always do the same,
But some come uninvited –
A few of these I'll name.

Cockroaches in the laundry,
Those termites in the floor;
Big green frog that leers at me
Behind the pantry door.

Wood borers in my pine trees,
Aphids on my roses.
Stick-fast fleas annoy my hens,
Nip poor puppies's noses.

Ants are everywhere I look,
Fat rats and sneaky mice,
Mossies, snails and pesky flies –
They're not useful or nice.

Those swarms of flying insects
Attracted by the light,
Crawl in noses, ears and eyes,
They either smell or bite.

My home is always open
To people passing though,
Orphaned roo or nanny goat
Still warmed and bottled, too.

We'll never have much money
But we have lots of love;
For our health and happiness,
"Thanks be to God above!"

I do feel for the homeless,
And give whene're I can;
Offer with sincerity
Prayers for my fellow man!

Food for thought... MALE OR FEMALE?

ZIPLOC BAGS are male, because they hold everything in, but you can see right through them.

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.

A TYRE is male, because it goes bald and it's often over-inflated.

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.

SPONGES are female, because they're soft, squeezable and retain water.

A WEB PAGE is female, because it's always getting hit on.

A SUBWAY is male, because it's been using the same old lines to pick people up for decades.

AN HOURGLASS is female, because over time, the weight shifts to the bottom.

A HAMMER is male, because it hasn't changed much over the last 5,000 years, but it's handy to have around.

A REMOTE CONTROL is female. (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!

Controversial Orator and Patriot

POLITICAL leader. Born Benalla, Victoria, May 7, 1916. Died Whittlesea, June 7, aged 90.

Eric Butler, for forty-five years the national director of the Australian League of Rights, was one of Australia's most controversial political activists. Regarded by his supporters as an outstanding defender of political and intellectual freedom, as well as a devoted defender of British interests here and elsewhere, he was by contrast intensely disliked and even hated by many of his opponents, who saw him as Australia's most prominent racist and anti-Semite.

For six decades his conservative views on Jewish, African, Asian and Aboriginal issues made him the nation's most powerful voice on the 'far right' of the political spectrum.

In the mid-Thirties, when he began his political career as a devotee of would-be monetary reformer Major Clifford Douglas (founder of Social Credit), it was fashionable to cleave to God, Monarch and Empire; and Eric Butler's lifework remained true to those ideals.

A tireless participant, he addressed between 1939 and 1941 over 250 public meetings in all the eastern states, his essential theme being the dangers posed to freedom by financial monopoly and state centralisation. 800 people packed one meeting in Nhill.

Eric Butler married Elma Joyce Turner in July 1942 and they later had two sons, Dick and Phillip. He served in the 2nd A.I.F. as a gun sergeant for twenty months in the Torres Straits Islands, instructed troops in the Canungra Jungle Training School and lectured at the Officers' Training School in Seymour, Victoria.

In 1944 he helped defeat the Powers referendum promoted by the then Attorney-General, Dr H. V. Evatt. In the same year he appeared before the Reed Enquiry into subversion and was entirely exonerated of any charges of disloyalty. No supporter of Hitler's Nazism, Butler had published articles in the Thirties opposing war with Germany as being contrary to the interests of the British Empire.

In 1946 he founded the first state League of Rights in South Australia. It grew out of the struggle against the 1946 referendum, Dr Evatt's second attempt in two years to gain more power for the federal government. Other state bodies were soon established in Victoria and Queensland and later in other states.

Eric Butler opposed both the Chifley ALP government's attempt to nationalise the banks and the Menzies government's plan to outlaw communism. He became for a short time a feature writer on national and international affairs for the Melbourne newspaper The Argus until June 1949.

Eric Dudley Butler

A former Methodist who became an Anglican, Eric Butler was a member of the Melbourne Anglican Synod in 1958 and 1959, moving motions supportive of Christian education and hostile to communism. He was a member of the Eltham Shire Council for several years (Butler farmed almost all his adult life at Panton Hill, forty kilometres north-east of Melbourne).

In 1960 the national body, the Australian League of Rights was established. In 1962 Eric Butler travelled to Britain with Queensland Liberal MP James Killen to lobby against British entry into the Common Market.

In the 1960s and 1970s he undertook annual visits to many of the leading nations of the English-speaking world, including South Africa and the USA. Butler built up a network of high-level contacts which enabled League publication of a wide range of informed conservative opinion in its journals. He served as Far Eastern correspondent for American Opinion, the magazine of the John Birch Society. By 1970 the League had established fraternal bodies in Britain, Canada and New Zealand, leading to the creation of the Crown Commonwealth League of Rights.

Eric Butler was a strong supporter of the Nationalist governments in South Africa from 1948 and the Rhodesian government of Ian Smith until their falls in 1993 and 1978 respectively. He believed that these white minority governments could best protect at the time the interests of both blacks and whites in those nations.

Among his admirers were UN health chief Sir Raphael Cilento and the Hon. Sir Reginald Sholl, former justice of the Victorian Supreme Court and Australian Consul-General in New York. On July 14, 1971 Anne Neill, former undercover agent for ASIO, said of the League that it was 'the one organization the leaders of which had any real understanding of communism and its ultimate objectives.' Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, Archbishop Mannix, subscribed to League publications.

In 1984 Eric Butler shared a public platform in Warrnambool with Victorian RSL chief, Bruce Ruxton, to defend the rights of local farmers from what they felt was unjust manipulation of the Aboriginal land rights movement.

In the late Eighties he campaigned against the Australia Card referendum proposals and opposed the amendment of the War Crimes Act to enable pursuit of alleged 'Nazi war criminals'.

The most controversial aspect of Eric Butler's political activities was his support for David Irving and other historical revisionists. It was a press associated with the League that first published Volume One of Irving's *Churchill's War in* 1987. For Eric Butler intellectual and political freedom demanded such an approach.

An ardent monarchist, Eric Butler and his organization played a major role in the defeat of the republican cause in the 1999 constitutional referendum. After retiring from his post of national director he lived quietly at 'Runnymede', his farm, and later in nursing homes. Elma died in 1999 and Eric is survived by his sons Dick and Phillip.

Nigel Jackson

SIR JOHN MONASH
The Man Who Hated War

"FROM the far off days of 1914, when the first call came, until the last shot was fired, every day was filled with loathing, horror and distress. I deplored all the time the loss of precious life, and the waste of human effort. Nothing could have been more repugnant to me than the realisation of the dreadful inefficiency of, and the misspent energy of, war."
Wrote Sir John Monash later in his life.

SIR JOHN MONASH (1865-1931)

Considered one of Australia's most brilliant soldiers, he commanded the 4th Infantry Brigade at Gallipoli. In charge of the Australian Army Corps in France May 1918, he helped plan the August offensive which led to victory. As chairman of the Victorian State Electricity Commission, he was responsible for the development of the Yallourn brown coal deposits, and was the founder and part owner of the Monier Brickworks.

The Melbourne of 1879 shared the inheritance of gloomy architecture and the cult of respectability for its own sake that the age of Victoria had brought.

Nevertheless, the growing pains of a new country, the recurring history of boom and slump, of gradually increasing population and civic conscience, did not fit entirely with the comfortable theories of the time. And increasingly, Australia was nurturing its own future leaders.

Some of these leaders sprang from obscure or poverty-stricken surrounding, some were the sons of the professional classes, and others had their boyhood among mining camps or among the peaceful surroundings of farm and station. The legislature had introduced free compulsory education and the youngsters who trod the Melbourne streets in the 'eighties' included many who were to make their mark.

Those who encountered a well set-up, quietly assured young student named John Monash, who had called attention to himself at Scotch College by matriculating at the very young age of fourteen, realised that here was a boy who allied an outstanding breadth of intelligence with a great deal of charm and common sense. His future was the subject of some speculation; many a brilliant schoolboy slipped away to the continued obscurity of a minor office or professional job. Young Monash seemed destined to a professional career of note, but few, very few, of his friends or teachers could have imagined that the youth was destined for a career that has seldom been equalled.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCHOLAR

John Monash was born on June 27th, 1865, in a house in Dudley Street, West Melbourne. His father was F. Louis Monash, a Jew both by race and religion.

When the boy was old enough he was sent to Scotch College where he soon revealed extraordinary brilliance in scholarship. He was not just above average in one subject, but excelled in all. It was not altogether surprising, therefore, that he drew attention to himself by matriculating at the age of fourteen. Two years later he was dux of the college.

Going on from school to university he showed the wide range of his interests by undertaking various degree courses, He started by doing Arts, and then went onto civil engineering, in which course he gained his Bachelor's degree in 1891 with second class honors, and won the Argus Scholarship. Two years later he became a Master of Civil Engineering. He next turned to law, and completed the course in 1895, when he received both the LL.B and B.A. degrees.

But Monash did not content himself alone with the courses of study he had set himself to complete. At the same time he read widely on a variety of subjects, including medicine, of which his knowledge was very great. He was deeply interested in music, and was himself a good musician. He read and spoke German fluently, an accomplishment which was of great advantage to him in his engineering studies, as it enabled him to read in the original language, accounts of pioneer work done in particular branches of the science. The one that was to interest him most was that of the use of reinforced concrete in building.

For relaxation Monash joined the University militia in 1884, and the Victorian military forces three years later as a lieutenant. Whatever he did he performed with his whole heart and made it his business to know all that it was possible to know about the subject, so that he soon proved himself to be a capable and reliable officer in the forces, whose knowledge of detail could not be faulted.

With his many and varied talents it must have been hard for Monash to come to a decision concerning the profession to which he was to give his life. Engineering was his final choice, with reinforced concrete as his speciality. His work in this particular branch was largely responsible for the early adoption in Australia of the material in the construction of bridges and buildings.

One of the large undertakings for which Monash was the engineer was the Anderson Street Bridge over the Yarra, opened in 1899. He was a foundation member of the Victorian Institution of Engineers, of which organisation he later became president.

In 1891 he married Victoria Ross, who was to bear him one daughter.

Pressure of work in his chosen profession in no way impeded Monash from devoting much of his time and interest to the military forces, in which by his outstanding merit he was rapidly rising in rank. In 1895 he was promoted Captain, in 1897 Major, and in 1906 Lieutenant-Colonel.

OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR 1 - GALLIPOLLI

The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 found Monash a colonel in command of the 13th brigade, to which position he had been promoted two years previously. The value of such an outstanding man was not overlooked by the Australian government of the day, and he was appointed to the responsible post of Chief Censor. It was clear to those in power that here was not a man who had just taken up soldiering as a

hobby to keep himself in good condition; Monash was more than that, for with his habit of doing nothing by halves, he had thrown himself into a study of military history and tactics.

He was given command of the 4th Infantry Brigade of the A.I.F. in October, 1914, and sailed in December in charge of the 2nd Convoy. He was not among the first to land at Gallipoli, but went ashore soon afterwards. The letters he wrote home at this time to his wife and daughter were full of praise for the gallantry of the Anzac forces. That was one of the secrets of Monash's success as a leader; he expected a high standard from those under him, but he also appreciated to the full the efforts which they made, and was never stinting in his praise. He demanded loyalty from his men, and he received this at all times. As he wrote himself, " I always tell my staff, I don't care a damn for your loyalty when you think I am right. The time I want it is, when you think I am wrong!"

GALLIPOLI

In December, 1915, the order came to evacuate Gallipoli. The tragic campaign was at an end. The skill with which this evacuation was carried out has become one of the greatest stories of triumph in war history, and it was men like John Monash who made it possible. He schooled himself in all matters

Major-General Monash with King George V, during an inspection of his command - the Third Australian Division - on Salisbury Plain, 1916

pertaining to his own command, down to the smallest detail. Methodically he went to work in preparation, mapping out the whole course of the evacuation in so far as it concerned him. The world knows now how successfully that huge company of men were removed from under the nose of the enemy.

A rest period for Monash and his men followed in Egypt, and then they were moved to France where they were stationed in the line in the north-west during June of 1916.

The following month Monash was promoted to Major-General in command of the 3rd Australian Division, which necessitated his going to England to train his new command.

In September of that year King George V honoured the division of 20,000 men together with 7000 other Australians and New Zealand troops, by coming personally to review them.

Never had boots shone more brightly nor men paraded so smartly on that red-letter day.

At the conclusion of the parade he turned to Monash and said, "Well General, I heartily congratulate you. It's a very fine division. I do not know that I have ever seen a finer one. The men look just splendid, and so soldierly and steady."

But one thing that seemed to worry King George was that Monash and his men would soon be going to France and the winter was approaching, and he was sure they had not sufficient warm clothes. He went to great pains to tell the general how cold it would be. In fact a few weeks later he sent Lieutenant-General Sir John Cowan to him to make sure they were fully supplied, and from him Monash received the promise of 20,000 leather vests.

Monash's stay in England was an eventful one for him. Just a month after the Parade, on October 21st, he received the order of Companion of the Bath from the King's hands. It was at a small morning investiture attended by much less pomp, according to Monash himself, than similar ceremonies in Australia. On this particular occasion the King apologised for not being able to invite the general to lunch as his uncle was visiting him and it was to be a private family meal.

A fortnight later Monash was requested by the War Office to let part of his division give a special demonstration in an advanced training exercise. Over one hundred British generals and senior officers attended as spectators of the performance which included the blowing up of a mine and the occupying and fortifying of the crater. Details for the whole operation were worked out by Monash and his staff.

The end of November saw the Third Division in France, stationed on a quiet section of the line near Armentieres. It was here that the division was inspected on parade by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. Haig was greatly impressed with what he saw. Usually cold and unexpressive in his manner, he became enthusiastic over the division. As they left the parade together, he put his arm round Monash's shoulder, and said, "I wish you all sorts of good luck, old man".

By the middle of 1917 Monash and his men were well in the battlefront. In June they took part in the successful Battle of Messines, and also in the Battle of Broodseinde, which the latter engagement has been called the greatest victory since the Marne. They were at Passchendaele too, but there nothing could be done to avert the tragic outcome.

It was at this time that Monash, who was ever alert to the welfare of his men, felt they had had more than their fair share of hard fighting, and deserved a respite. He petitioned the authorities, with the result that the men of the Third Division were granted a rest period in November of 1917 and retired from the

Major-General John Monash at his headquarters in Glisy, France, 25 May 1918.

line.

The year 1918 opened with fresh honors for the great Australian general when he was awarded the K.C.B., thereby becoming Sir John Monash. Three months later he took a well-deserved leave in the south of France, where it was still possible to get away from the horrors and responsibilities of the war. But his holiday was to be short lived.

THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE

On March 21st, 1918, the great German offensive began. As soon as Monash heard what was happening, he made plans for his return to the scene of the conflict. A few days later he arrived at Amiens, where he found all in great confusion, as the town had been heavily bombed. From there he pushed on to Doullens. Here the whole town

was in a state of tension as the enemy was expected hourly. Some Australian infantry had just come in by train, and these were detailed to cover Doullens against anticipated attack, while Monash motored on to Mondicourt to learn more of the condition of the offensive.

In Mondicourt he met Brigadier-General McNicholl and a battalion of Australians, and from him received details of the English forces in retreat. From there he continued to Basseux where Major-General Maclagan and his men had just taken up their positions. The division had already been on the move for three days without rest. The two generals arranged jointly to set up outposts and to await developments.

A short time elapsed before orders came from General Congreve that they were to deploy troops across the path of the advancing Germans, whose object would be to take the heights overlooking Amiens.

By dawn of March 27th, the main body of the Australian troops had not arrived but there was abundant evidence that the enemy was not far off. It was an anxious time of waiting for sufficient men to make possible the proposed plan of defence, but at the eleventh hour they arrived. Into the town poured a convoy of buses, laden with the men who had come from the other side of the world, to defend the mother country. The arrival of the Australians marked the end of the German advance on Amiens.

But just holding the enemy was not sufficient for Monash. He believed in the direct action of attack, so he set himself the task of planning a move which would advance his own line. This was put into action on March 29th with the result that the Australians moved the Allied line forward by more than a mile (1km). The following day they were heavily counter-attacked, but the Germans were beaten off with great loss in casualties and prisoners.

During the next month the Australian division was successful in several small battles, among which was the capturing of the town of Villers-Bretonneux.

In May of 1918 Monash was promoted to Lieutenant-General in command of the Australian Corps, which comprised about 165,000 men. In making this appointment the Allied Command was greatly influenced by Haig, who had admired the Australian general ever since he had seen the parade of the Third Division.

Monash never one to be contented with a single victory, now commenced planning the next move. He felt if he could reduce his front line from eleven miles (approx 7km) to about four miles (approx 2.5km), by the moving in of the Canadians to fill the gap, an important blow could be struck against the Germans.

By August he was ready for action, and five Australian divisions fighting together for the first time, started an attack on the eighth of the month. The engagement was entirely successful, and resulted in a hole twelve miles (approx 7.5km) wide being driven into the enemy line for a depth of ten miles (approx 6.2km). The Australians and Canadians between them took 8000 prisoners, with only light losses to the Allies.

A fortnight later the Australians fought a battle on a smaller scale at Chuignes, which nevertheless gave them another victory and a further 3000 prisoners. One of the great trophies of this action was the capture of the 'great gun' which had been bombarding Amiens.

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME AND THE HINDENBURG LINE

So the Allied advance continued with the Germans all the time retreating before it, but they were retreating in order, and although they had to abandon much equipment they nevertheless kept their lines. It seemed impossible to disorganise the enemy and thereby cause an entire rout. It had been hoped to stop the retreating forces before they crossed the Somme, but it soon became evident that this could not be done, and the Germans succeeded in making the crossing.

With the enemy divisions on the other side of the river, the greatest obstacle which confronted the Allies in their pursuit was Mont St. Quentin, which was held by the Germans. It was to this problem that Monash next turned his knowledge of military strategy. He worked out a plan, daring in the extreme, to capture the mount, and presented it to General Rawlinson for his permission to go ahead with its execution. The senior general agreed, and there followed one of the most heroic battles of the war. Lasting four days it resulted in the position being taken. The success was due both to the speed with which Monash's plan was put into action and the magnificent gallantry of the men who carried it out.

But, though the Somme could now be crossed the Germans still retreated in order, and were fast approaching the Hindenburg line, believed to be impregnable. Early in September, Monash mapped out the course of action to be followed in an attempt for his forces to break through, with the result that on the 18th he captured an outpost of the famous line.

TROOPS ARRIVE FROM THE UNITED STATES

The Australians by this time were feeling the strain of prolonged fighting, and arrangements were made for them to be relieved in batches by the fresh troops from the United States. Under Monash's command were placed 50,000 Americans, and he realised early the need of careful organisation so that the men of the two countries should work together in the best interests of the united offensive. To achieve this end he suggested to the United States commander, Major-General Read, that an Australian mission should be attached to the American forces. The result was that the men were soon working as a co-ordinated whole.

Monash now had 200,000 men for his assault on the Hindenburg Line, and the attack was set for September 27th. By October 5th they had broken through the line on a wide front to a depth of ten miles (approx 6.2km). Shortly afterwards the Australian forces were taken out of the attack, but the end of the war was in sight, and they retired from the field of action covered in glory for the magnificent fighting and gallantry which had been theirs.

At the cessation of hostilities Monash was put in charge of a special department to carry out the repatriation of Australian troops. In this capacity he gave proof once more of his remarkable understanding of men, and his tact in handling what was indeed a difficult job. In every case he scrupulously respected the principle that the first who had been in the field should be the first to return home to Australia.

On December 26th, 1919, Monash arrived back home himself, and in October of the following year, the year in which his wife died, he was appointed general manager of the new State Electricity Commission in Victoria, which was engaged in opening up the brown coal deposit project at Yallourn. In 1921 he became Chairman of the Commission.

With his usual enthusiasm he threw himself into this new engineering undertaking, which involved the building of the power house and cutting a track more than 120 miles (approx 74.5km) long for the transmission line from Yallourn to Melbourne.

It was one of many great moments in the life of General Sir John Monash, when the first current from Yallourn was received in the capital in 1924.

As a by-product industry of Yallourn, Monash developed the making of briquettes, which had become so popular in Victoria that the supply was never sufficient to meet the demand.

During these years with the Commission, Monash seldom allowed himself a holiday. Nevertheless he kept alive his interest in the University, where the degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred on him in 1921. For many years he was a member of the Council and in 1923 became Vice-Chancellor. He also found time to write a book about the war, which appeared under the title of "The Australian Victories in France in 1918," and told in great pride of the exploits of the men who had fought under him. It aroused a certain amount of criticism overseas from those who accused him of giving too much credit to the Australians for victories which had been won.

In 1930 Monash was made a full General, and appointed to represent Australia in India, at the opening ceremonies of the capital of Delhi. The following year 1931, on October 8th, he died in Melbourne.

A REMARKABLE MAN, A FOUNDING FATHER

This remarkable man, who was only slightly over medium height, quiet and courteous in manner, and noted for his clear thinking, had managed to collect during his lifetime an almost unrivalled number of distinctions. He was an honorary D.C.L. (Oxon) and L.L.D. (Cantab.), besides the holder of the degrees he had won at the Melbourne University; a C.C.M.G., K.C.B., Officer of the Order of the Crown (Belgium).

In 1931 the Lord Mayor of Melbourne launched an appeal for public subscription for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue of Monash to be placed near the Shrine of Remembrance. Monash himself had been Vice-Chairman of the committee which planned the Shrine's construction, and had personally composed the inscription for the Shrine.

"THE WAR LETTERS"

Two years after his death "The War Letters" of General Monash were published in book form. The book was compiled mainly from letters which Monash had written to his wife and daughter. They were dedicated to:-

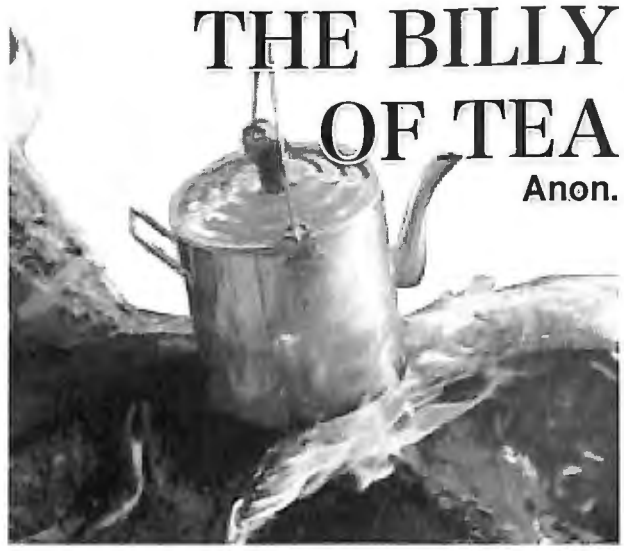
"The women of war-time Australia, who, like those to whom these letters were written, worked and waited through four years of war."

The letters themselves speak of the man who wrote them; give sidelights on his character, and revealed his understanding of his fellow men, and the difficulties and hardships of war.

They are a record which will help to make live forever the name of Australia's greatest soldier.

Contributions

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



THE BILLY OF TEA

Anon.

YOU may talk of your whisky or talk of your beer,
I've something far better awaiting me here;
It stands on that fire beneath the gum-tree,
And you cannot much lick it – a billy of tea.
So fill up your tumbler as high as you can,
You'll never persuade me it's not the best plan,
To let all the beer and the spirits go free
And stick to my darling old Billy of Tea.

I wake in the morning as soon as 'tis light,
And go to the nosebag to see it's all right,
That the ants on the sugar no mortgage have got,
And immediately sling my old black billy-pot,
And while it is boiling the horses I seek,
And follow them down perhaps as far as the creek;
I take off the hobbles and let them go free,
And haste to tuck into my Billy of Tea.

And at night when I camp, if the day has been warm,
I give each of the horses their tucker of corn,
From the two in the pole to the one in the lead,
And the billy for each holds a comfortable feed;
Then the fire I start and the water I get,
And the corned beef and damper in order I set,
But I don't touch the grub, though so hungry I be,
I will wait till it's ready – the Billy of Tea.

Industrial Relations Laws – Where now Australia? IR laws a test of States' rights

The Federal Government knows perfectly well that this is not just about industrial relations. They know that they won the constitutional lottery.

CURTIN University constitutional law expert Greg Craven paints a doomsday scenario for the Australian Federation, under the Industrial Relations legislation.

It is not so much the IR legislation but the use of the Constitution's corporation powers to implement the new workplace regime which Professor Craven believes will spell the end of the Australian Commonwealth, as we know it.

The corporation law has been with us for a century but, according to Professor Craven, until now no one has been ruthless enough to use it the way the Howard Government intends in relation to industrial relations and might in respect to just about anything down the track.

"The Commonwealth legal advisers have been waiting for an opportunity to unleash the corporation power for 20 years, literally just waiting. And what they were waiting for was a Commonwealth Government ruthless enough and centralist enough to do it," Professor Craven said.

The irony of course, is that Government turns out to be the Liberal-National coalition of John Howard and not Labor. The Federal Government knows perfectly well that this is not just about industrial relations. They know that they won the constitutional lottery. In Professor Craven's doomsday scenario, the Commonwealth will not hesitate to use corporation law to regulate any State function which involves corporations, and that is pretty close to everything.

If for instance the Commonwealth decides WA Corporations or indeed Eastern States corporations are at a disadvantage because of the State's refusal to join in daylight saving. The Feds can simply overrule us.

Professor Craven points out that our universities, private schools and many hospitals are all trading corporations and in the future could be told to tailor their research, teaching and curriculum to Canberra's model.

Professor Greg Craven

The list in fact is endless. The regulation of pokie machines, shopping hours, water, power, uranium mining or indeed any form of mining anywhere could all, according to Professor Craven, be taken over by Canberra rendering the States and their duly elected governments little better than ghost administrations. The Commonwealth government has secured a blank cheque!

While there are elements of the classic conservative in John Howard, he has long been a centralist. In a radio interview last year, he said: "I have no doubt that if we were starting the country all over again, we wouldn't have quite the same structure of government that we now have. We'd have a national government, obviously, and we'd probably have a large number of regional governments and not have the existing state boundaries....I do not think the system we have in Australia works very efficiently." That reflects precisely the views that Whitlam was espousing as Opposition Leader about 40 years ago, when he argued for the abolition of the states and the creation of a larger number of regional governments.

Source: West Australian April 5th 2006. The Australian February 10th 2005.

New twist in Endeavour mystery

Captain James Cook's Endeavour may be one of four ships from a British fleet used during the US Revolutionary War found off Rhode Island.

Researchers with the Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project said they believed the four ships, and two others previously discovered, were part of a 13-vessel transport fleet intentionally sunk by the British in Newport Harbour in 1778 to keep French ships from landing to aid the Americans' drive for independence.

Using historical materials and sonar, the archaeologists discovered the ships in Narragansett Bay

They say one of the ships in the sunken fleet was the Lord Sandwich. Records show this was once the Endeavour, the vessel Captain Cook used to sail the pacific and survey the eastern coast of Australia in 1768-1771.

Contributions

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

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL HERITAGE

By the Hon. G.O. Reid, Q.C., M.P.,

The following article is the text of a paper which was delivered at an Australian Heritage Society Seminar, held in Melbourne, 21st September 1971.

I THANK you for extending to me an invitation to present a paper on the subject of our Constitutional heritage. It is regrettable that in Australia too little attention is given to the importance of Constitutional principles. In this respect we appear to be less advanced than our American kinsfolk. Anyone, visiting the capital of the United States is impressed by the fact that a main thoroughfare is called Constitution Avenue – which means that someone in the distant past saw fit in this practical way to remind future generations of the importance of the American Constitution. I am, therefore, glad to note your interest in the history of our nation's constitutional principles.

HOW IS OUR CONSTITUTION DEFINED?

A constitution has been defined as the body of fundamental principles according to which a state is governed. It is the adherence to these principles, which preserves the capacity of every citizen to live in a free and well-ordered society.

Your invitation to present this paper no doubt arises from the fact that recently I have been playing an active part in the convening of a conference of representatives of all state parliaments to discuss possible amendments to the Commonwealth Constitution. However on this occasion, the terms of your invitation suggest that I address myself to a much broader question, namely those fundamental constitutional principles which are common to both Commonwealth and State, their basic British origin, their acceptance and development in Australia and the necessity for us to preserve these traditions and to hand them on to future generations.

THE THREE GREAT ORGANS OF GOVERNMENTAL POWER

It is necessary for me to preface what I am going to say by referring to the three great organs of governmental power on English speaking communities, the Legislature which makes laws, the Executive which administers them and the Judiciary which passes judgement on them. It is self evident that one bulwark of freedom is parliament which is dependent for its existence on periodical elections when the people have an opportunity of choosing their representatives. The functions of parliament are broadly speaking twofold, first to make laws and secondly to supervise the working of the executive, particularly in the raising of revenues and the control of expenditure.

The executive under the British Commonwealth countries is headed by the cabinet comprised of Ministers responsible to Parliament and who are themselves members of parliament dependent for their continuance in office on the will of Parliament. The detailed administration of government is carried out by the public service, who in Britain and Australia have a tenure which is independent of political changes and whose conditions of employment are determined by a board or commission free from political influence.

In Britain and Australia the judges of the higher courts are granted a security of tenure, whereby they are removable only in the event of proved misconduct or with the approval of a vote of both Houses of Parliament. Thus they are free from interference by the executive government of the day. This independence of the judiciary was only gained after bitter struggles, especially in the reign of the Stuarts. As long as judges were removable at the will of the executive, they were liable to give scant justice to a citizen who was being proceeded against by the government. Thus the independence of the judiciary safeguards the freedom of the citizen.

I repeat that the two outstanding constitutional principles which we have inherited from British sources are first of all the Parliamentary system of government and secondly the independence of the judiciary from executive control. These two principles are the ultimate guarantees of personal freedom and the bulwarks that rule of law, which ensures an ordered society and at the same time checks the exercise of arbitrary power. These principles are only partly contained in Acts of Parliament. In Britain there is no one document to which we may point and say "This is the Constitution". The British Constitution is contained in miscellaneous Acts of Parliament, in decisions of the Courts and in conventions and customs which are nowhere set out in categorical terms. To a modified extent this is true also in Australia. We have indeed in contrast to the British system specific documents such as, the Constitution of the Commonwealth and the various State Constitutions which, like the Victorian Constitution, are each contained in one or two Acts of Parliament.

...the two outstanding constitutional principles which we have inherited from British sources are first of all the Parliamentary system of government and secondly the independence of the judiciary from executive control.

But over and above all, there is a body of unwritten law from which our Constitutional framework derives much of its strength. For example, the very important principle that a Government must resign office if on a vital matter it is defeated by a vote of the Lower house of Parliament, is not to be found in any written statutory prescription. It is a doctrine developed by custom and adopted as a major constitutional tenet.

HOW WERE THESE PRINCIPLES ADOPTED IN AUSTRALIA?

Let us see now, how these principles came to be adopted in Australia. As we all know the foundation of Australia as a nation dated from the settlement of the colony of New South Wales in 1788. The inauspicious circumstances under which the colony was founded as a penal settlement compelled the first form of authority in Australia to be in the nature of a military government. But it was not long before the colonists were striving for a form of government modelled on the British constitutional system. Let us look at how that system was working in Britain at the time of the establishment of the colony of New South Wales. First of all the supremacy of Parliament in the control of administration had been established. This had come about only after a long and painful history which had included a bloody Civil War, the execution of a monarch and the forced abdication of one of his sons.

George the Third, the reigning Monarch at the end of the Eighteenth Century had indeed at the beginning of his reign tried to resuscitate the power of the executive as against the power of Parliament, but in the long run he had failed. Other factors at that time were that the House of Commons was fast becoming the dominant House of Parliament as against the House of Lords. The system of Cabinet government had been developed in a very informal way, peculiarly characteristic of the British genius for government. As far as the judiciary was concerned, the Act of Supremacy passed at the beginning of the eighteenth century had

ensured that the Judges were henceforth to be removable only for proved misconduct or an address from both Houses of Parliament and were no longer to be sub-servient to the executive government of the day.

It was not long after the establishment of New South Wales that its settlers began striving after a more democratic form of government than that which had been conferred on the colony at its foundation.

They naturally aimed at forms of self Government on the British pattern. Their striving for this objective was in keeping with the great political ferment which was taking place at that time, both in the Old and New Worlds. In Great Britain itself the move to reform Parliament was at its height. I have spoken earlier of the establishment of the supremacy of Parliament by the end of the eighteenth century, but the methods of electing members and the narrowness of the franchise had been matters of public scandal. The agitation for electoral form produced as its first instalment the Reform Act of 1832 and continued with progressive extensions of the franchise till the end of the nineteenth century.

ATTAINING RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Let us see now, how, British constitutional principles came to be adopted into Australia. In the nineteenth century the development in Australia of our Constitutional heritage may be said to fall into three phases, firstly, the struggle to attain responsible government, which in most of the colonies came about in the middle of the century. Secondly, the development of self government by the six colonies themselves, and thirdly, in the last two decades of the century, the movement towards federating in an Australian Commonwealth. The movement towards responsible government was progressing by stages in New South Wales during the time when Victoria formed part of its parent colony. Victoria was separated from New South Wales by legislation passed in the British Parliament in 1850. The Act which effected the separation came into effect on the 13th January, 1851, and provided for Victoria a constitution, the most important feature of which was the establishment of a Single House Legislature (the Legislative Council) consisting of 20 elected and 10 nominated members. The next stage in Victoria's Constitutional progress was reached when on the 16th July, 1855, Royal Assent was given to the Constitution Act, giving to the State of Victoria a system of responsible Government with a bi-cameral Legislature. Separate legislation passed in 1852 had already established the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Thus by 1855 Victoria had inherited in full measure the British Constitutional system of Government. The latter half of the nineteenth century saw the successful working out of this system, and this success is due in no small measure to the intellectual stature of the men who in and out of Parliament had to grapple with these problems.

I, think, for example, of George Higinbotham (later to become Chief Justice), who as Attorney-General had to sift out many of the problems which arose in the relations between the British Government and the Government of Victoria. I think also of a more rugged character – Peter Lalor, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who had come to Victoria as a miner, was the hero of the Eureka insurrection, and later became noteworthy as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria. The colony was fortunate also in that it had attracted many men of distinction who had qualified as barristers in England or Ireland, some of whom in due course had found their way to the Supreme Court bench in the early stages of its history. I recall the names of Sir William Stawell, Sir Redmond Barry and Sir Robert Molesworth. I have referred particularly to the progress of responsible government in my own state of Victoria, because I am naturally more familiar with its history than with that of other States. But what I have said of Victoria is true of the other states in as much as they produced great men who carried on, and applied to their own States the traditions of the British Constitution. I believe that it was the States or colonies as they were called, that the foundations of democratic government were laid. I emphasise this because too often it is assumed that our political life did not begin until the advent of the Commonwealth in 1901.

Broadly speaking, in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the movement towards a federal union was consummated by the States and culminated in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. I shall not go into the details of the movement towards Federation, beyond commenting on two features.

Firstly, many of the leaders in the movement towards Federation had gained their experience in the Parliaments of the six colonies. Secondly, the movement to Federation only succeeded when steps had been taken to explain the proposal to as many people and organisations as possible.

A REFERENDUM FOR THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia has its legal basis in an act of the British Parliament, apart from the fact that it received the approval of a referendum of the Australian people. It was in some respects largely influenced by the American Constitution insofar, as there is an allotment of powers over various departments of government as between the Commonwealth and the States. It follows the American pattern in that specific powers are allotted to the Commonwealth and the residue of powers are reserved for the States.

There is an important feature of the Commonwealth Constitution, which is often overlooked. It not only allots powers as between Commonwealth and States, but it classifies and defines the powers of the Parliament, the Executive and the Judiciary. The Constitution of the Commonwealth has now been operating for 70 years. In that time there have been many changes in our way of life, which necessitate revision of the Commonwealth constitution. There have been attempts to amend it, most of which have failed largely because they have been too closely associated with contemporary political controversies or because they have been insufficiently explained to the people. There have also particularly in recent times been decisions of the High Court of Australia which have resulted in great uncertainty in some fields of public administration, so that the time is therefore ripe for consideration of the desirability of amendments to the constitution. The Victorian Parliament by unanimous resolution of both Houses has affirmed the desirability of approaching this problem by convening an initial conference of representatives of State Parliaments. I shall not embark upon a discussion of this proposal, as the subject of this paper rather concerns the past than the future of our constitutional development. But, may I express this hope that whatever constitutional changes may come about in the future, that they will always take account of those principles which I have sought to outline in this paper, which we have derived from Great Britain and the benefit of which we continue to enjoy in Australia.

APPLES made in China!

THERE'S lots happening in the apple world at present: China, Chile and Brazil are emerging as the world's leading apple exporters mainly because of their very cheap labour costs. It's estimated that a Chinese rural worker earns in one week what an Australian apple worker earns in one hour.

Most of the apple juice that you buy in the supermarket comes from Chinese apple juice concentrate. China is now producing about 40% of the world's apples and much ends up in the form of concentrate. Look at the small print on the label of your juice or cider. It's usually written "made from local ingredients (when available) and imported concentrate", which leaves it absolutely wide open. Because of this globalisation of cheap fruit, New Zealand, a very efficient fruit producer, is desperate to break into the Australian market as they lose European and Asian markets to cheaper producers. NZ has apple fireblight disease as has almost the rest of the world (except us). It's the "foot and mouth" disease of the pome fruits. Scary stuff and can destroy whole orchards in a very short time.

There's lots happening in varieties too. New selections like "Cameo" (USA) and "Jazz", a New Zealand cross between "Braeburn" and "Gala" are being presented onto the world market much as "Pink Lady" has been. This has much more to do with worldwide marketing and plant variety rights than to do with fresh fruit quality. In short, it has to do with big business. There is a financial imperative for growers to embrace these new varieties - $600 or so per bin for their 'Red Delicious'. Or $150-200 for old varieties like 'Granny Smith' – and with the costs of production the same for all varieties, what one does to stay in business?

So what about the proud history of apples? The 'Court Pendu Plat' and 'Pomme Api' that we still grow, that were grown in Roman times 2000 years ago. The 'Yellow Transparents' or 'Antonovkas' so well adapted to the short summers and bitter winter of Russia and Poland? And what about 'Macintosh', the pride of the Canadians and Americans? And what about the amazingly rich apple cultures of England and France and the cider of the North of Spain, so closely connected to Basque Culture? How many of us have been privileged to try these and how many of us are interested in keeping this rich culture alive?

And what about the future of apples? It appears that more and more will be grown by less and less growers. Orchardists will be contracted to produce a certain quantity, which will regulate supply and keep prices at good levels.

Extract from The Diggers Club Journal.
Endangered apple grower – Bob Magnus.

TAKE TIME TO LAUGH!

BEING MARRIED

At a cocktail party, one woman said to another, "Aren't you wearing your wedding ring on the wrong finger?"
"Yes, I am. I married the wrong man."

A lady inserted an ad in the classifieds: "Husband Wanted". Next day she received a hundred letters. They all said the same thing:
"You can have mine."

When a woman steals your husband, there is no better revenge than to let her keep him.

A woman is incomplete until she is married. Then she is finished.

A little boy asked his father, "Daddy, how much does it cost to get married?"
Father replied, "I don't know son, I'm still paying."

Marriage is the triumph of imagination over intelligence.

If you want your spouse to listen and pay strict attention to every word you say -- talk in your sleep.

Just think, if it weren't for marriage, men would go through life thinking they had no faults at all.

DENTAL DECAY

WHY THE BRITS ARE DOWN IN THE MOUTH

By Phil from the Burbs

MY YOUNG bloke's tooth fell out the other day, but with great sadness I had to inform him that the Tooth Fairy had black-banned the UK.

The Old Dart was a no-fly zone for dentures – no pick up or drop off. Sorry son, no pound coin to be found by the bedside.

The kids had already seen The Simpsons episode where the dentist scares his patients into brushing their teeth by showing them The Big Book of British Smiles. But none of us was prepared for the mouthfuls of horror that awaited us – the stained and gappy smiles; row upon row of teeth as straight as an AFL player's lurch on a Saturday night.

And this oral nightmare is tinged with an overall yellow brown hue – tobacco being regarded as a stand-alone food group in the UK.

The British national dental service is in crisis. Anyone who saw Tony and Cherie Blair smiling and yawning at the Commonwealth Games will vouch for that. From the top of English society down – there is something rotten in the mouth of Britain.

In 1999, Mr Blair announced that in two years everyone would have access to a National Health Service dentist. Today nothing could be further from the truth.

In Sweden, there is one dentist for every 800 citizens. In the UK, it is one for every 2300.

Four out of 10 UK children are not registered with a dentist. Our's aren't. I bought a DIY filling kit from the local pharmacy (they really do sell them), I keep the kids away from kicking horses and I keep my fingers crossed.

If something major arose requiring

serious dental work, I would consider flying them back to Perth. A lot of British these days go on what's called "dental holidays" abroad for cheap, affordable and accessible dental work. Apparently Poland is the mecca of molars.

It's a national embarrassment to see the queues outside public and private dental surgeries when it is announced that spaces have become available for new patients to register.

The scenes are truly Third World, with literally hundreds of people competing for the few new slots. In Wales, someone has to literally die before you can get an appointment.

The Blair Government has just announced a new system of payment for dentists whereby they are paid on a points system rather than individual work done. As a result, thousands of dentists say they are planning to quit the NHS and go into private practice. Estimates are that more than 500,000 children will be denied free dental treatment from this month. Newspapers cried "Dentists to ditch millions of NHS patients."

It is an absolute disaster. In the 1970's, when fluoride was introduced into toothpaste, decay fell by 80%, so the Government closed down many dental schools. Bright sparks.

Two former dental nurses I spoke to described the situation as "dire". The shortfall of dentists is expected to double in the next five years.

Every now and then the kids ask me what it was like when I was growing up. Of late, I've been telling them about the day my dad tied a piece of string to my sore tooth and then attached the twine to the back of the door handle.

It might be 2006 in Australia, a world of teeth whitening, crowns and capping, but in Britain from a dental perspective, we're still living in the Dark Ages. Now where's that ball of string?

Source:Sunday Times April 9th 2006

Costly Root Canals

Letters to the Editor...

FIRSTLY, I would like to congratulate the Australian Heritage Society for publishing another very enjoyable and well-balanced *Heritage* Journal. Issue No.114.

I particularly enjoy the more technical articles, I suppose being a retired engineer, I find these of extra interest.

There were two particular articles which I enjoyed. The first being the article dealing with HAARP by Denis Ross, this is the first time I have come across this information written in such a readable and informative manner, Denis Ross certainly knows his subject. I myself have no doubt in my mind that weather control is being used at this very moment, for the most diabolical of reasons.

The second article being "How Root Canals Generate Toxins". As a sufferer for many years with neuralgia, it wasn't until a friend told me about the problems that Root Canals could cause, and as I had a number of root canal fillings, which cost me dearly financially, I decided that it would be in my best interest healthwise to have all the root filled teeth removed. I have not suffered any pain since, only the pain of outlaying so much money needlessly.

What prompted me to write this letter, is due to an article that was published in the *Sunday Times, April 9, 2006.* I found it quite humorous, if it wasn't so serious, I thought that perhaps other readers of *Heritage* may enjoy the read as I have done.

Keep up the good work.

J.J. Somerville,
Glendalough Western Australia.

UNION JACK FLIES AT FULL MAST 400 YEARS ON

On April 12 , 1606, James I created the Union flag, which has since become the global badge of modern Britain and a link with the glory days of the Empire

ON APRIL 12, 1606, James 1 created the Union flag, which has since become the global badge of modern Britain and a link with the glory days of the Empire: "Rule Britannia"

The Union Jack, symbol of everything British, from Swinging London and Cool Britannia to football hooliganism, and which still adorns the flags of many nations of the old empire, including Australia, turned 400 years old on April 12. 2006.

Once a naval flag of convenience, it has become the global badge of the modern Brit, highjacked by modern culture since the Swinging 60's.

Carnaby Street loved it and Pete Townshend of the Who wore a Union flag jacket on the cover of the band's first album, My Generation. The Sex Pistols defined their image by bastardising the flag, while Geri Halliwell of the Spice Girls wore it to the 1997 Brit awards as a dress.

King James I

Nowadays it decorates everything from dog tags, to Rimmel beauty products advertised by Kate Moss.

It all began four centuries ago, when James V1 of Scotland became James1 of England.

There was confusion over what flag the navy should fly. On land, the red cross of St. George and the white cross of St. Andrew were still, respectively, the flags of England and Scotland. But at sea there was a need for a single flag.

On April 12, 1606, a proclamation was issued to the navy that stated that all ships "shall bear in their maintop the red cross commonly called St George's Cross and the white cross commonly called St Andrew's Cross, joined together according to a form made by our heralds".

A white border around the red cross was added to this Union flag because the rules of heraldry demanded that the two colours must not be placed on top of each other. It was called "The British Flag" and it was not universally popular. The Scots were upset that the red cross was laid over the white cross and the Welsh were not allowed to contribute because their principality had already been annexed by the English.

By the end of the 17th century, it was known colloquially as the Union Jack.

The origin of the word "Jack" in the title is uncertain, but probably stems from another royal proclamation, this one by Charles 11, that the flag should be flown only by ships of the royal navy as a jack, a small flag at the bowsprit.

Four years after the Act of Union with Ireland in January 1801, when the red diagonal cross of St Patrick was added, Lord Nelson ordered the Union Jack to be flown by the British fleet at Trafalgar as a battle flag. It has been flown on all British ships of war and naval bases ever since.

Queen Victoria used the Royal Standard rather than the Union flag as her official flag. The result of that decision was that the standard became the personal banner of the sovereign, while the red, white and blue colours emerged, by the time of her death, as "the people's flag." By 1926, the flag had been commercialised.

After VE-Day and the coronation of Elizabeth 11, it became ubiquitous for every national celebration, while the lowering of it in India, Aden and Hong Kong, among other places, came to symbolise Britain's colonial decline.

The results of a recent Reader's Digest Survey from a wide range of age groups found that the favourite symbol of Britain was the Union flag (16per cent) followed by the monarchy (15 per cent) and fish and chips (13 per cent).

THE MAKING OF THE UNION JACK APRIL 12, 1606

Proclamation by King James 1 settles the issue of what flag should be flown by the Royal Navy.

England's red Cross of St George and Scotland's white Cross of St Andrew joined to form the Navy.

UNION FLAG

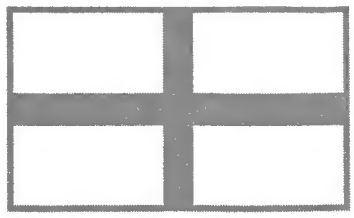
White border added around the red cross because the rules of heraldry demanded that the two colours must not be placed on top of each other.

January 1801: Act of Union with Ireland, Red diagonal cross of St Patrick added.

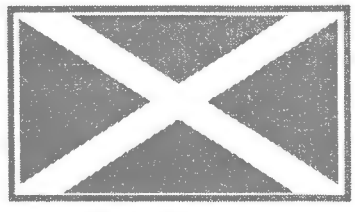
1837 – 1901 REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA:

Queen Victoria used the Royal Standard rather than the Union flag as her official flag, Resulting in the standard becoming the sovereign's personal banner, while the red, white and blue colours emerged, by the time of her death, as The People's Flag.

Source, West Australian. April 13th 2006.



Cross of St George



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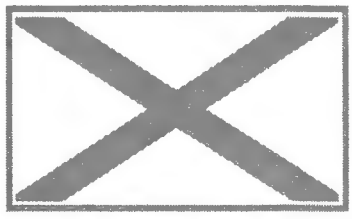


Cross of St Patrick

UNDERSTANDING THE ORIGINS OF THE AUSTRALIAN FLAG

REGARDLESS of the arguments for and against keeping the flag I believe that it goes without saying that one needs to understand what the flag stands for before you can decide your position. This page sets out the history of the Union Jack which seems to be the focal point of dispute as far as the Australian National Flag is concerned and then it shows how a British Blue Ensign was defaced to provide our flag.

THE HISTORY AND MEANING OF THE UNION JACK

THE UNION Jack is a trans-national flag full of historical significance.

It represents the union of different countries and the growth of a family of nations whose influence extends far beyond the British Isles. This far-reaching influence is still seen today in the incorporation of the Union Jack in other national flags such as that of Australia. The British flag is called the "Union Jack", an expression that needs to be explained.

The Union Jack is a fine expression of unity as well as diversity. The British flag incorporates the national symbols of three distinct countries, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In fact its name "Union Jack" emphasises the very nature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a union of nations. The flag is also known by another name, this too, emphasising the idea of union: the "Union flag", perhaps a less common term but a little more precise. The countries comprising the British Isles are not inward-looking or isolated states with an insular mentality; together they constitute a powerful union that has spanned centuries. Recent devolution that gave Scotland its own Parliament and Wales its own Assembly has also emphasised the importance of individual national identities within the union without affecting the essential unity of Great Britain. On the contrary, it has strengthened it. Recognition of, and respect for national identities are an essential ingredients for effective union. The Union Jack symbolises all this: respect for individuality within a closely knit community.

The "Union Jack" or "Union Flag" is a composite design made up of three different national symbols:

The cross represented in each flag

St George *St Andrew* *St Patrick*

is named after the patron saint of each country: St. George, Patron Saint of England, St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland and St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.

England - vertical red cross on a white field - dates from the time of Crusades and the decoration of the tunics covering the chain mail of the crusaders.

Scotland - Also known as the Saltire. Diagonal white cross on a dark blue field (this colour was adopted for the general background of the Union Flag) - origin obscure, and probably nothing to do with the apostle Andrew.

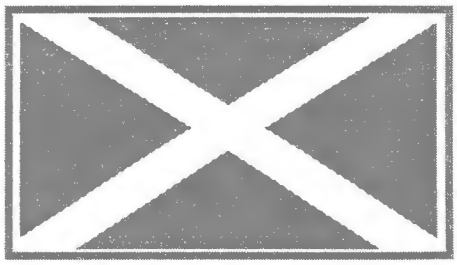
The reason for the white surround for the red Cross of St George is that it an heraldic taboo to place red directly on blue.

Ireland - diagonal red cross on a white background - nothing to do with St Patrick as he was not a martyr and has thus never been associated with a cross - added to the Union Flag in 1801 in such a way that neither the red or white diagonals are seen to be superior (on the hoist side the white is superior, on the fly side the red is superior.

This is an important feature and is why the red diagonal stripes appear not to line up. Making them line up is the most common mistake made while drawing the flag.

The following image provides the idea of the union of the three flags forming one unified, trans-national Flag.

No mention has been made of the



Welsh flag.

The Welsh dragon was not incorporated into the Union Flag because Wales had already been united to England when the first version of the Union Flag was designed in 1606. It is, however, in common use today.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNION JACK

The first step taken in the creation of the flag of Great Britain was on 12th April 1606. When King James V of Scotland became king of England (King James I) it was decided that the union of the two realms under one king should be represented symbolically by a new flag. Originally It consisted in the red cross of England superimposed on the white cross of Scotland on the blue background of the Scottish flag as in this illustration:

Thus we have the first flag of the Union called, in fact, the "Union Flag".

The flag raised by Governor Philip on the first Australian Day, 26 January 1788, was this version of the Union Jack.

Note that the blue was lighter then than now and that the flag was closer to square. Over the years flags have got longer and the story is that the Admiralty made the dye darker so the flags would last longer before having to be replaced because of fading.

What was meant to be a symbol of unity actually became a symbol of international controversy. The English resented the fact that the white background of their cross had disappeared and that the new flag had the blue Scottish background. On the other hand the Scottish resented the fact that the English red cross was superimposed on the Scottish white cross!! The old adage says you cannot please everyone

but this first version of the Union Flag seemed to please no-one!

However, the flag was usually restricted to use at sea until the two kingdoms of Scotland and England were united in 1707. It was most probably from this use at sea that it got the name "Jack" ("Union Jack"). It was usually flown at the bow end of the ship, from the jack staff.

An attempt was made to modify the flag under Oliver Cromwell. A harp was placed in the centre, representing Ireland. However, the original design was restored along with the restoration of the monarchy in 1660.

The flag continued to be used in its original form until Jan. 1, 1801. At that time, with the union of Ireland and Great Britain, it became necessary to represent Ireland in the Union Flag and so the cross of St. Patrick was include thus creating the flag as we now have it. When the southern part of Ireland gained its independence in 1921 and became the Irish Free State no alteration was made to the Union Jack.

The name "Union Jack" became official when it was approved in the British Parliament in 1908. It was stated that "the Union Jack should be regarded as the National flag".

As I had been told that the Union Jack was not an official flag and had never been approved by Parliament I made enquiries. This is the answer I got:

Dear Mr Harris

There is no such legislation in the United Kingdom. The reference was to the then Home Secretary's announcement in the House of Commons, to the effect that the flag should be so regarded.

There is no flag legislation in the United Kingdom, other than the several Merchant Shipping Acts. These latter only cover flags used by commercial and other privately-owned vessels afloat.

The Union Flag has always been a royal flag, representing the union of the three countries of the kingdom. It was seldom seen on land until the Great Exhibition of 1851. Then people started to use it on land more freely. This was given further popularity by the Golden Jubilee of 1887 and the Diamond Jubilee ten years later. Soon after that came the Anglo-Boer War and the flag was used as an expression of patriotism again.

By then the custom had arisen of hoisting it on land over private buildings. The debate (a very short one) of 1908 was to question this practice. The Home Secretary (one presumes with the knowledge and consent of the then King Edward VII) stated that the flag could be so used. This was repeated by King George V on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee in 1935.

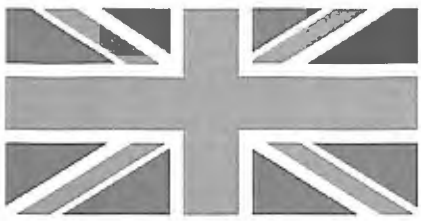
The flag remains a royal flag, used by the citizens with permission of the sovereign. Technically that permission could be withdrawn, although it is hard to imagine the circumstances when this would be done. On the bicentenary of the flag in 2001, the Flag Institute lobbied Parliament to have the flag at last adopted officially as the flag of the United Kingdom on land. Our efforts were completely ignored.

I hope that this information assists you, although I recognise that a specific Act of Parliament would have helped more. Alas no such Act exists.

Yours sincerely

Michael Faul
The Flag Institute York, England.

Take all of that and come up with the British Blue Ensign that looks like this...



add 5 stars to represent the Southern Cross and a 7 pointed star to represent the States and Territories of the Federation (1 per State and 1 for the Territories as a group) and "Hey Presto" you have the Australian Blue Ensign which later became the Australian National Flag.

Source: Digger History
http://www.diggerhistory.info/pages-flags/start_here.htm

TERRORISTS & DEMOCRACY

We know that the ballot-box democracy is not Democracy, but is a convenient way to mislead people into believing they have control over their affairs.

IN RECENT times we have witnessed the ever-increasing attention given to what is referred to as terrorism or terrorists. At the same time we have witnessed the continual call particularly by the leaders of the "Coalition of the Willing", The Unites States of America, Britain and Australia for elections in certain countries in order to bring about Democracy in those countries. Afghanistan and Iraq being two examples.

There are two aspects with regard to "Terrorists" and elections to bring about Democracy which from a Social Credit philosophical point of view should be noted.

The very word "Terrorist" needs to be defined to ascertain its exact meaning to whom it should apply and why such a thing as "Terrorism" exists, and for what purpose does it exist.

If we can accept the Oxford English Dictionary it means:

"One who favours or uses terror-inspiring methods of governing or of coercing government or community, especially (1 Jacobin under the Reign of Terror (2) Russian revolutionary".

This definition gives us two clues. One is that which carried out by a ruling government or which is carried out by people against a ruling government or community.

We can dismiss the first, as history is full of governments that have used terrorist methods against its people. This is not the type of "Terrorist" that is currently occupying the minds of the "Coalition".

We know this to be true because all references are made to those Terrorists who are attacking governments who occupy a country and either control through their occupation or via a government instituted by the occupying force.

Those who attack their "elected" government instituted by a continuing occupying force are now referred to as insurgents not terrorists.

Therefore it may be assumed that terrorist activities only refer to attacks on countries and governments where those countries are in control of the so-called terrorist's countries or exercise control indirectly.

Thus the French underground or "Freedom Fighters" against the Nazis in the second phase of the Great War should be referred to as terrorists. The Polish underground fighters fighting against both the Nazi and Russians should be referred to as terrorists. In both instances the French and the Polish underground were fighting against a country occupying and governing their own country.

By the same token, the Stern gang and the late Mr Begin who became Prime Minister of Israel should be classified as terrorists. Mr. Mandella who is now accepted as a respectable citizen should have been branded as a terrorist for the activities he was engaged in.

However, Palestinians are regarded as terrorists because they attack a country occupying part of their Territory irrespective of how this occurred.

French "Freedom Fighters" against the Nazi invaders or "Terrorists"?

The other aspect of electing "democratic governments" to ensure Democracy is thrown into doubt when one looks at the recent elections in Palestine. There is a conflict between the attachment of "Terrorists" to the group known as Hamas and the fact that Hamas won the election in a landslide victory.

It would appear that Democracy gained through the ballot box is only Democracy so long as the elected government is acceptable to the "Coalition of the Willing". These comments should not be construed in any way as soliciting support for Hamas but simply to highlight perceptions of what constitutes Democracy in some people's eyes.

We know that the ballot-box democracy is not Democracy, but is a convenient way to mislead people into believing they have control over their affairs.

Time magazine February 2006, had a brief article on how Hamas might govern and provided an insight into their approach to politics for the people.

Under the heading "The Mayor is no Terrorist" the article described the practical work done by Hamas with the emphasis on working for the people.

"To get a sense of how Hamas might govern, consider the stoplights in al-Bireh. Many of the busiest junctions in the West Bank town didn't even have traffic signals until a few weeks ago. But after Hamas won power in municipal elections in December, city officials bought new lights from an Israel contractor and dispatched teams of labourers who worked overtime to install them.

"This reputation for getting things done helped Hamas sweep to power in local elections across Gaza and the West Bank last year; in some areas it won every contested seat. And when voters saw the militant group follow up on election promises rather than line its pockets, they concluded it was a viable alternative to Fatah and delivered Hamas' an unexpected win last week."

"Hamas' can-do reputation has been decades in the making. Even before its strategic shift into mainstream Palestinian politics last year the party was operating its own services; medical clinics, schools, soup kitchens. Since the party's success in local elections, which took place over several months, Hamas officials have concentrated on 'cleaning the Palestinian house". "In the last few months the Hamas-dominated council has paid off the town's debt, balanced its budget, raised salaries and begun rebuilding roads".

There is no doubt that Hamas have acted on behalf of their people. Although elected in a landslide which is, according to standards set by Western nations should indicate the establishment of a "Democracy", they are still regarded by the Western nations as a terrorist group.

The problem exists because of their opposition to the State of Israel which deprived Palestinians of much of their homeland. The opposition to Hamas or any other Palestinian group who fight for

their people and their land is based on a requirement that Palestine "recognise" the State of Israel. Perhaps another way to say this is that they should accept the occupation of their land and the establishment of another State within their country. What would the Western nations say if this were to be projected into the European situation with occupation of those European countries by Germany during the 1940-1945 conflict?"

The Palestinians have little chance of success in the operation of their affairs when confronted with a Nuclear State which is NOT a signatory to the Nuclear Agreement, and is considered to be the third strongest military force in the world and assisted by the strongest – The United States of America.

So much for "Democracy" Western style or what is referred to as "Ballot-Box Democracy".

Source: The Australasian Social Credit Journal May/June 2006 Vol. 10. No.3 With the kind permission of the Editor:

Community Supported Agriculture

'Produce farmed by people who care for the earth and their community'.

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) began in the early 1960's in Germany, Switzerland, and Japan as a response to concerns about food safety and the urbanization of agricultural land. Mothers in Japan concerned about the rise of imported food and the loss of arable land started their first CSA projects, called teikei which means "seeing the farmer's face on their vegetables".

CSA farmers typically use organic or biodynamic farming methods.

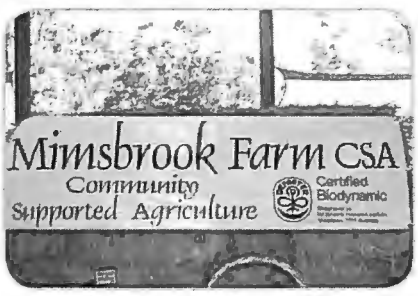
Community Supported Agriculture points to a different vision – slow food rather than fast food, grown in the local area, rather than transported from the other side of the country or the planet. It's a vision in which food forms an integral part in the fabric of a community, as a kind of 'social glue', connecting people to each other and to the earth.

Community Supported Agriculture means people know where their food comes from, what is in it, and who has grown it.

Community Supported Agriculture is a concept which encourages local, environmentally sustainable food production, and which supports both farmers and 'consumers' alike. It's a proactive way of saying NO to genetic engineering, environmental degradation and the corporate control of food.

CSAs' take many forms. The essence is that supporters subscribe to the harvest and volunteers assist with the labour and management skills required to run the project.

Most CSAs' offer a diversity of vegetables, fruits, and herbs in season and some provide a full array of farm produce, including eggs, meat, milk, baked and dried goods.



CSA at Mimsbrook Farm.

As stated by Robyn Van En, a leading CSA advocate, ". . . the main goal . . . of these community supported projects is to develop participating farms to their highest ecologic potential and to develop a network that will encourage and allow other farms to become involved."

By joining a CSA you are actively contributing to the health and well being of your immediate family, your community and your environment.

Source: www.mimsbrookfarmcsa.org.au

Australia's Shrine of Remembrance

THE Australian War Memorial sits at the foot of Mt Ainslie in Canberra. It is an uniquely Australian setting with eucalypts on Mt Ainslie, in the lawns surrounding the memorial and along Anzac Parade, a wide ceremonial avenue leading to Lake Burley Griffin. From the memorial there is an uninterrupted view along Anzac Parade and across the lake to Parliament House.

The Memorial's presence in Australia's national capital forms the core of the nation's tribute to the men and women who served their country in time of war. Charles Bean, Australia's official historian of World War I, was instrumental in persuading the Commonwealth Government to commit itself to an Australian War Museum which it did in October 1917. Bean spent several months after the war collecting artefacts for the collection. The concept of a war museum evolved into that of a war memorial and Bean wrote, 'the conception of that memorial is that it should impress the visitor with the feeling: here is their spirit, in the heart of the land they loved; and here we guard the record which they themselves made.' Pericles' speech over the dead warriors of Athens was used to epitomise the purpose of the War Memorial and for many years the text was printed on the Memorial's stationery. ' They gave their lives. For that public gift they receive a praise which never ages and a tomb most glorious - not so much the tomb in which they lie, but that in which their fame survives, to be remembered for ever when occasion comes for word and deed'.

In 1925 enabling legislation was passed to establish the Australian War Memorial. A design competition was held but none of the submissions met the requirements for a Hall of Memory large enough to record the names of the dead within a specified cost limit. Two of the competitors, John Crust and Emil Sodersteen, were asked to incorporate their ideas into a collaborative design which would see a classical building with names recorded on the walls of the cloisters. The Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven, unveiled a commemorative stone on the site on Anzac Day 1929. Construction began in 1933 and it was opened to the public on Remembrance Day, 11 November 1941. It was not officially dedicated until 31 March 1971.

The building performs a number of functions - it is a shrine of remembrance, a museum, a centre for research and a keeping-place of records and artefacts. The central court is open to the sky and holds the Pool of Reflection and, at its head, the Flame of Remembrance. In the alcoves on either side of the central area, 102,000 names of the fallen are recorded on bronze panels. The focus of the memorial, beyond the Pool, is the Hall of Memory with its distinctive copper-sheathed dome. Within the Hall of Memory is an official war grave and national shrine containing the remains of an unidentified soldier who died on the battlefields of the Western Front in World War I. The Unknown Australian Soldier was brought home and entombed in the Memorial on 11 November 1993.

The wings and rear section of the main building house some twenty galleries of exhibits depicting the Australian experience of war with an emphasis on individual and personal experiences of those involved. Collections of relics, machinery, weapons, personal and public records, dioramas, photographs and artworks are used to demonstrate the achievements and sacrifice of Australians serving at home and overseas from the time of the Sudan War to the present. In 1996 the galleries were restructured into five different periods: Colonial conflicts 1788 - 1901; World War I; World War II; Korean and South-East Asian wars 1950 - 1972; and United Nations and other peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations. Currently under construction at the rear of the building, Anzac Hall will house larger exhibits such as the Japanese submarine which attacked Sydney Harbour during World War II.

The Stone of Remembrance in the ceremonial area in front of the main building is the focus for wreath laying and remembrance ceremonies on ANZAC Day, Remembrance Day and other occasions.

The Memorial plays an important role in understanding what it is historically to be an Australian.

Memorial stone in Sculpture Garden, west side of main building
North face
AUSTRALIAN
WAR MEMORIAL INCEPTION
MAY 1917
East face
INAUGURATION
ANZAC DAY 1929

South face
DEDICATION
31 MARCH 1971
West face
OPENING
ARMISTICE DAY NOVEMBER 1941

Stone of Remembrance at front of building
Inscription on north face and on south face
THEIR NAME LIVETH
FOR EVERMORE

Place: Campbell, Australian Capital Territory, 2612 District: Southern Tableands (ACT) Orientation: Suburb of Canberra Location: Top of Anzac Parade Position: 35 15 35 S 149 08 89 E Ref: 00001

Information current to October 2000

Sources: Inglis, K. S., Sacred Places - War Memorials in the Australian Landscape, Melbourne University Press, Carlton South, 1999

ESSENTIAL READING!

Head Of State By David Smith

The Governor-General the Monarchy, the Republic and the Dismissal

On the thirtieth anniversary of the dismissal of the Whitlam government, the man who read the proclamation dissolving parliament, Sir David Smith, makes a powerful case about the Australian Constitution. Our founding fathers made the Governor-General, not the Queen, our head of state.

The Author also recounts his personal role, both in public and behind the scenes, in the events of November 11 1975. He argues that the actions of Governor-General Sir John Kerr put an end to any claims that Australia's sovereignty, independence and national identity were centred on London.

This book is a dramatic intervention into the debate about whether Australia should become a republic or keep our present Constitution intact.

It is essential reading for anyone interested in politics and will help all Australians understand their Constitution better.

Hardcover: 358 pages **$47.95 posted**

George Orwell

George Orwell was one of the most influential English writers of the second half of the 20th century, though this impact came mostly after his death in 1950. He was born Eric Arthur Blair in 1903, in India, where his father was a civil servant. Though he was educated at Eton and his first job was upholding British law and order in the Empire, Blair was never comfortable with a life of privilege or British imperialism. He preferred a more ascetic lifestyle, and taking the side of the underdogbecame a hallmark of his writings.

His early published works centred on his growing disillusionment as an officer in the Indian Imperial Police in Burma, and his spells as a vagabond and dishwasher, so he took the pseudonym Orwell (from a favourite river near the family home in Suffolk) to protect his family from embarrassment.

His early novels were not commercially successful but he began to enjoy growing respect as an essayist and political commentator for his clarity of expression and independence.

At various stages of his life – and afterwards – Orwell was claimed by the Left and Right.

A socialist in his early years, he fought for the republicans against the fascists in the Spanish Civil War.

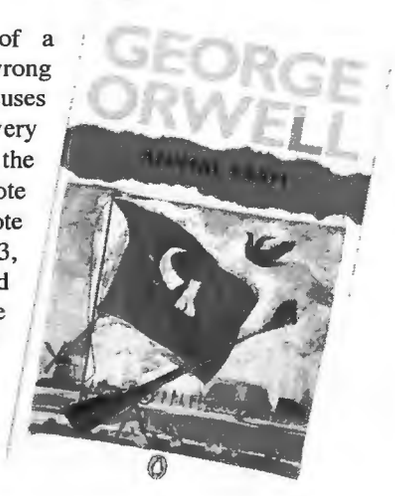
He would later describe himself as a Tory anarchist, and his last two novels were seen as damning indictments of authoritarian rule in general and the Soviet regime under Stalin in particular. Animal Farm (1945) and Nineteen Eight Four (1949) became outstanding commercial and critical successes, though too late to make him wealthy.

George Orwell, author of the 20th century classics Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty-Four.

His legacy also includes three additions to the English language, which have become synonymous with repressive governments: Orwellian, Big Brother and Doublethink.

He died after a long battle with tuberculosis.

Animal farm



'It is the history of a revolution that went wrong – and of the excellent excuses that were forthcoming at every step for the perversion of the original doctrine', wrote Orwell in 1945. Orwell wrote the novel at the end of 1943, but it almost remained unpublished. Its savage attack on Stalin, at that time Britain's ally, led to the book being refused by publisher after publisher. Orwell's simple, tragic fable, telling what happens when animals drive out Mr Jones and attempt to run the farm themselves, has since become a world classic. "It is the book for everyone and Everyman, its brightness undimmed after fifty years".
Ruth Rendell Daily Telegraph.

Softcover: 95 pages **$12.95 posted**

Nineteen Eighty Four

'His final masterpiece . . . enthralling and indispensable for understanding modern history' Hidden away in the Record Department of the sprawling Ministry of Truth, Winston Smith Skilfully rewrites the past to suit the needs of the Party. Yet he inwardly rebels against the totalitarian world he lives in, which demands absolute obedience and controls him through the all-seeing telescreens and the watchful eye of Big Brother, symbolic head of the party.

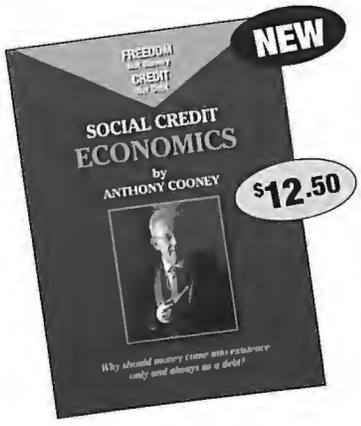
In his longing for truth and liberty, Smith begins a secret love affair with a fellow-worker, Julia, but soon discovers the true price of freedom is betrayal.

'The book of the twentieth century . . . haunts us with an ever –darker relevance'.

Softcover: 326 pages **$24.95 posted.**

Available for Australian Heritage Society. See order form in this issue.

SOCIAL CREDIT New, revised editions



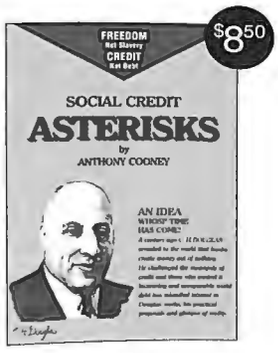
SOCIAL CREDIT ECONOMICS

By Anthony Cooney

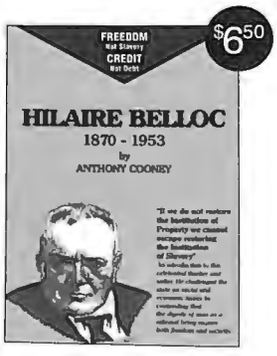
Why should money come into existence only and always as a debt?

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.'

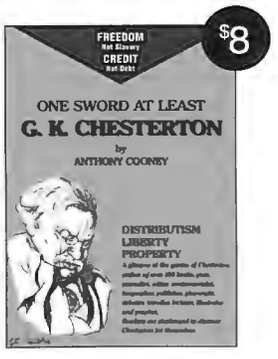
" An Introduction to Social Credit." Bryan W. Monahan



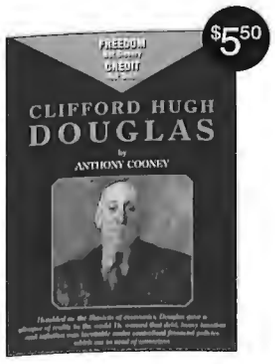
A century ago C. H. Douglas revealed to the world that banks create money out of nothing. He challenged the monopoly of credit and those who control it. Increasing and unrepayable world debt has rekindled interest in Douglas' works, his practical proposals and glimpse of reality.
(48 pages.)



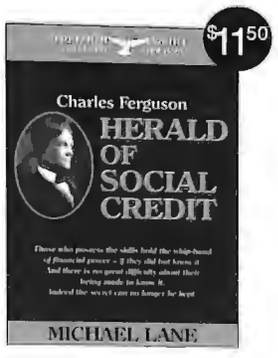
"If we do not restore the Institution of Property we cannot escape restoring the Institution of Slavery"
An introduction to this celebrated thinker and writer. He challenged the state on social and economic issues by contending that the dignity of man as a rational being require both freedom and security.
(28 pages.)



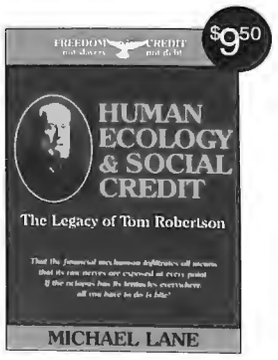
DISTRIBUTISM LIBERTY PROPERTY
A glimpse at the genius of Chesterton, author of over 100 books, poet, journalist, editor, controversialist, biographer, publisher, playwright, debater, traveller, lecturer, illustrator and prophet. Readers are challenged to discover Chesterton for themselves.
(40 pages.)



Heralded as the Einstein of economics, Douglas gave a glimpse of reality to the world. He warned that debt, heavy taxation and inflation was inevitable under centralised financial policies which are in need of correction.
(20 pages.)



Those who possess the skills hold the whip-hand of financial power – if they did but know it. And there is no great difficulty about their being made to know it. Indeed the secret can no longer be kept.
(68 pages.)



That the financial mechanism infiltrates all means that its raw nerves are exposed at every point. If the octopus has its tentacles everywhere, all you have to do is bite!
(44 pages.)

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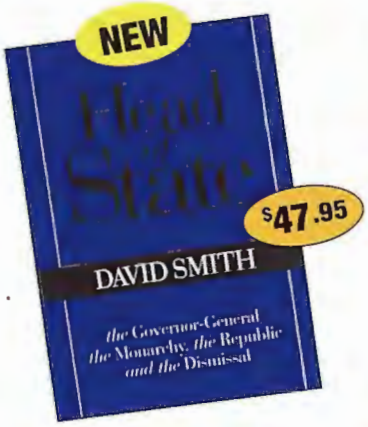

HEAD OF STATE

The Governor-General the Monarchy, the Republic and the Dismissal

By David Smith

On the thirtieth anniversary of the dismissal of the Whitlam government, the man who read the proclamation dissolving parliament, Sir David Smith, makes a powerful case about the Australian Constitution. Our founding fathers made the Governor-General, not the Queen, our head of state.

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It is essential reading for anyone interested in politics and will help all Australians understand their Constitution better.

THE WEAPONS DETECTIVE

By Rod Barton

Rod Barton tells of a professional life replete with adventure, urgency and achievement. From the chaos of Somalia to the inner sanctums of the UN.
The Weapons Detective describes the fascinating chess-game of weapons inspections, with its mixture of detective work, scientific analysis and mind-games.
Written with humour and authority, it reveals an unsung Australian hero and sheds new light on a vital chapter of contemporary history.

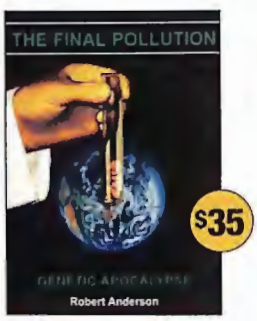
THE MONEY TRICK

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.

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

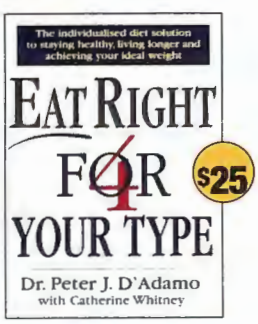
By Robert Anderson

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.

FOURTH REICH OF THE RICH

By Des Griffin

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.



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 LONG SLOW DEATH OF WHITE AUSTRALIA

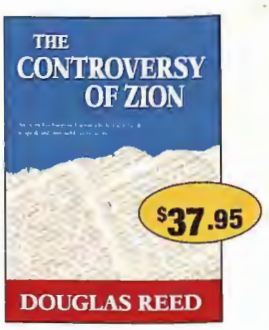
By Gwenda Tavan

DID THE WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY REALLY DIE? Or was it buried alive by bureaucrats and politicians keen to present a new face of Australia to the world? The Long, Slow Death of White Australia is an important and timely book about an issue at the heart of Australian life since federation. It offers new insights into Australia's past and present place in the world, and the ideals that shaped the nation.

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.

ANIMAL FARM

By George Orwell

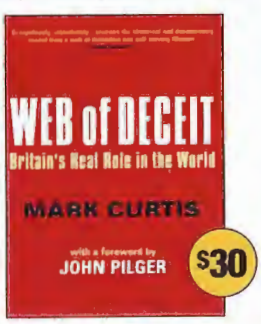
'It is the history of a revolution that went wrong and of the excellent excuses that were forthcoming at every step for the perversion of the original doctrine'. wrote Orwell in 1945 Orwell wrote the novel at the end of 1943, but it almost remained unpublished. Its savage attack on Stalin, at that time Britain's ally, led to the book being refused by publisher after publisher. Orwell's simple, tragic fable telling what happens when animals drive out Mr Jones and attempt to run the farm themselves, has since become a world classic. "It is the book for everyone and Everyman, its brightness undimmed after fifty years" *Ruth Rendell Daily Telegraph*

NINETEEN EIGHTY FOUR

By George Orwell

'His final masterpiece . . . enthralling and indispensable for understanding modern history'

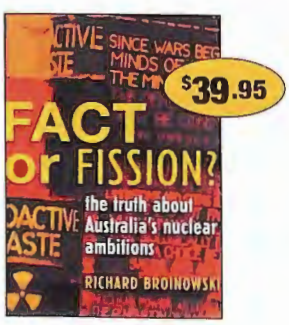
Hidden away in the Record Department of the sprawling Ministry of Truth, Winston Smith skilfully rewrites the past to suit the needs of the Party. Yet he inwardly rebels against the totalitarian world he lives in, which demands absolute obedience and controls him through the all-seeing telescreens and the watchful eye of Big Brother, symbolic head of the party.



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

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.