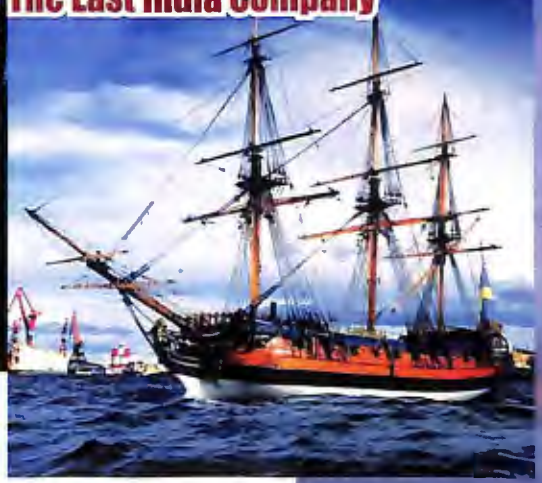
HERITAGE

VOLUME 30 No. 116 2006

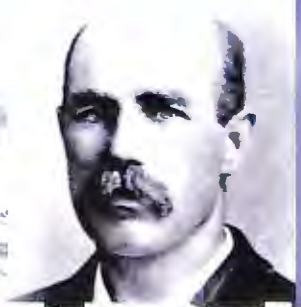
LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT
– FOR THE FUTURE

Lords of the Realm

Monopoly Capitalism
The East India Company



The Glorious "Jervis Bay"



Alfred W. Canning
A Great Australian Pioneer

Israel's War on Palestine

PRINT POST PUBLICATION PP 538628/00027

KEEP OUR FLAG FLYING!

Although our Constitution is not perfect, it has a proven track record of over a hundred years without requiring serious amendment, something of which no other nation can boast. (page 22)

HERITAGE

No. 116 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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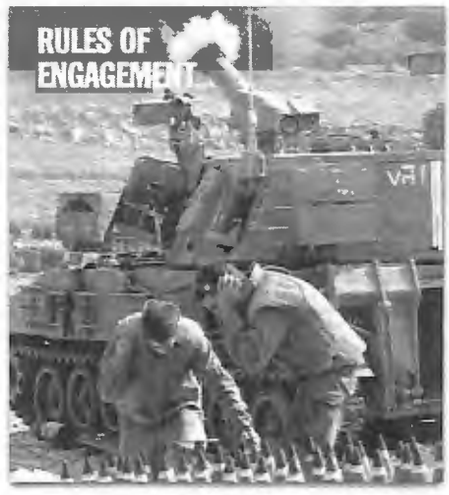
HERITAGE
EDITORIAL

The sad betrayal of Lebanon



WITH the invasion by the State of Israel into Lebanon over the last few months, and possibly Syria and Iran in the near future, the Israeli zeal to destroy by whatever means the Hizballah movement, has culminated into the in-human killing of innocent men, women and children, and the wanton destruction of Beirut, surrounding towns, villages and vital infrastructure.

This mayhem has done nothing to help Israel's image abroad, and in fact the man-on-the-street may have been somewhat jolted out of his complacency, realising with mounting concern, that at the end of the day no-one will be exempt from the fallout of this on-going war, whether it be physically, mentally, financially or environmentally.

Surprisingly, or perhaps not so, I have received many telephone calls and letters, some from people completely unknown to myself, but who have come to the Australian Heritage Society searching for answers. Some of the questions asked repeatedly are "How can this be allowed to happen"? "Why is America supplying Israel with deadly weapons of war?" "Does this make the allies of America such as Australia and Britain culpable?" "How does the fallout from these weapons, of which many are nuclear, affect the world's environment?" But the question posed the most was "What is Israel's background?" "Does the Australian Heritage Society have any historical information available?"On pondering these questions, it came to mind that to understand the present, one must go back into the mists of the past and look for the facts that hold the key to the current Middle East crisis. Thus I journeyed back to the history of "The Balfour Declaration" of November 2nd 1917.

Few documents have had as shadowy a past – or as ominous a future – as the wartime pledge of the government of His Britannic Majesty George V to the Jewish financier of the famous House of Rothschild. By it the British Empire – the greatest the world has ever seen – broke its prior promise to the Arabs, to court what it believed to be a mightier power by far, which even then influenced national policies and public opinion around the world. In the name of the Jewish people, international Zionism won a foothold in Palestine.

I quote from the brochure "Origins Of The Balfour Declaration" by James A. Malcolm, instigator and negotiator of the Balfour Declaration.

"The final text, as published below was communicated in a letter from Mr Balfour to Lord Rothschild and was as follows:

> His Majesty's Government views with favour, the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country".

This pledge has been broken time and time again. Violence begets violence, and as Israel, appears to thumb its nose at the rest of the world, and continues on its path of annexation and destruction, we may be pulled into World War 111 . . . The seed sown on November 2nd 1917 culminating in The Balfour Declaration is the underlying source of the Middle East morass.

The bitter tears of traumatised children of the Middle East today, will build the future fighters of tomorrow, with a hardened resolve to continue the fight for freedom.

Peace is never accomplished by violence, only by negotiation and the will of all parties concerned to honour and respect the terms of agreement.

Editor

(see recommended reading on next page)

Muslim protest validates PM's call for full integration

Prime Minister John Howard

JOHN Howard's call for Muslim migrants to integrate fully with Australian society is bound to raise the usual objections among the politically correct. But, ironically, it was validated by a Muslim spokesman not long after it was made.

The chairman of the Government's new Muslim advisory committee, Dr Ameer Ali, is reported to have responded by warning of more Cronulla-type riots unless the Prime Minister toned down his rhetoric on the issue. Implicit in this warning was acknowledgment that some Muslims do not regard themselves as fully integrated members of society and resent being criticised for this.

In other words, the effect of the criticism of Mr Howard's remarks was to show that they were well founded. And if Dr Au finds the Prime Minister's view offensive, then he invites the conclusion that he doesn't support integration for Muslims.

Mr Howard's comments were noteworthy because Australians generally do not single out groups on the basis of their ethnic origins or their religion. After all, this is a nation built on migration and the mix of people from all parts of the world is part of its distinctive identity.

The point he made was that, against the pattern of Australia's history of migration, some Muslim migrants refuse to accept their adopted nation's values and resist integration. He defined full integration as accepting Australian values, learning English and understanding that in certain ways, such as the equality of men and women, Australia was different from the countries of origin of some migrants.

By any measure, this was a reasonable statement of the broad expectations the community is entitled to have of migrants. Mr Howard also made the point, as he was obliged to do in the name of fairness and truth, that most Muslims were appalled by extremism.

But he raised, albeit indirectly, the question that lurks, often unasked, in discussions about separatist migrants: Why would people who disdain this nation and its values and don't want ~' to be a part of society in any meaningful way want to come here in the first place? The answer to that is a mystery and their presence here a self-contradiction. And that gives rise to potentially damaging speculation about whether some people come here with hostile intentions rather than to enjoy the opportunities and freedoms this nation offers, in contrast to the countries of origin of some migrants.

Dr Ali should understand that Australia has a history of successful migration, mainly from European nations at first and then from Asia, with each new wave of arrivals not only being absorbed into society but also enriching and contributing massively to its economic and cultural development. This did not mean abandoning old cultures, far from it for many migrant groups. But it meant embracing Australian values, and making unequivocal commitments to their new country.

Australia asks no more than that of the ' migrants it welcomes, nor should it as a free society. If Dr Ali has a problem with that, he should ask himself why some Muslims should be seen as being a special case in the face of migration history.

Muslims who come here are entitled to share in the Australian ideal of a fair go. But they should all understand that this is supposed to work both ways.

Source: West Australian Editorial SEPTEMBER 2, 2006

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION

"IT IS A pity that it cannot be lost from sight, and a greater pity that it has not yet been removed from public records. Unlawful in issue, arbitrary in purpose, and deceitful in wording the Balfour Declaration is the most discreditable document to which a British Government has set its hand within memory." *J.M.N. Jeffries in Palestine: The Reality (p 200-01).*

Mr J.M.N Jeffries was as a foreign correspondent during World War 1 and after, and was the author of the massive 700 page detailed study of the Balfour Declaration.

Ask and you will receive, search and you will find, knock and the door will be opened for you. Everyone who asks will receive, everyone who searches will find, and the door will be opened for everyone who knocks – LUKE 11: 9-10.

Israel, US 'planned war' before kidnapping

NEW YORK

The US Government was closely involved in the planning of Israel's military operations against Islamic militant group Hizbollah even before the July 12 kidnapping of two Israeli soldiers, the New Yorker magazine reports in its latest issue.

The kidnapping triggered a month-long Israeli operation expected to end today.

But Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Seymour Hersh writes that US President George Bush and Vice-President Dick Cheney were convinced that a successful Israeli bombing campaign against Hizbollah could ease Israel's security concerns and also serve as a prelude to a potential US pre-emptive attack to destroy Iran's nuclear installations.

Citing an unnamed Middle East expert on the current thinking of the Israeli and US governments, Hersh said Israel had devised a plan for attacking Hizbollah, and shared it with Bush administration officials, well before the July 12 kidnappings.

The expert added that the US had several reasons to back a bombing campaign, the report said. If there was to be a military option against Iran, it had to get rid of the weapons that Hizbollah could use against Israel.

Citing a US Government consultant with close ties to Israel, Hersh also reported that, earlier this year, Israeli officials visited Washington "to get a green light" for a bombing operation after a Hizbollah provocation, and "to find out how much the US would bear".

"The Israelis told us it would be a cheap war with many benefits," the magazine quoted the consultant as saying. "Why oppose it? We'll be able to hunt down and bomb missiles, tunnels and bunkers from the air. It would be a demo for Iran."

US Government officials have denied the charges.

Still, Hersh wrote, a former senior intelligence official said some officers serving with the Joint Chiefs of Staff were worried that the administration would have a far more positive view of the air campaign than they should.

"When the smoke clears, they'll say it was a success, and they'll draw reinforcement for their plan to attack Iran", the former official is quoted as saying.

Source: West Australian August 14 2006.

Extraordinary Record-holders on planet Earth

• The coldest place is Vostok in Antarctica, -89C.

• The world's biggest active volcano is Mauna Loa, in Hawaii. Since 1900 it has erupted 15 times.

• The biggest recorded earthquake happened in Chile in 1960. It was magnitude 9.6 and ripped a fault 1600km long.

• The driest place on Earth is also in Chile. In Arica, it would take over 100 years to fill a coffee cup (it gets only 0.76mm of rain a year).

• The "wettest" place on Earth is Cherrapunji in India, which receives an average of 11.430mm of rain a year. It gets so much rain because of its elevation above sea level (1290m), as well as experiencing monsoonal weather.

• The fastest recorded wind speed was clocked in a 1999 tornado, tearing along at 513 kmh.

• The record for the most snowfall in one storm happened in1959, when nearly 5m of snow was dumped on Mt. Shasta, California.

The hottest place on our planet El Azizia in Libya, which recorded a temperature of 57.8C in 1922

Source: www.scitech.org.au

A Great Australian Pioneer

Alfred Wernam Canning

Intrepid Bushman and Surveyor of the Rabbit -Proof Fence

CANNING, Alfred Wernam (1860-1936), surveyor, was born on 21 February 1860 at Campbellfield, Victoria, son of William Canning, farmer, and his wife Lucy, née Mason. Educated at Carlton College, Melbourne, Canning entered the survey branch of the New South Wales Lands Department as a cadet, and in January 1882 was appointed a licensed surveyor under the Real Property Act. He served at Bega in 1883-86, Cooma in 1887-89 and as a mining surveyor at Bathurst in 1890-92. On 17 April 1884 he had married Edith Maude Butcher in Mary Immaculate Roman Catholic Church at Waverley, Sydney; they had one son who died in 1923.

Canning joined the Western Australian Lands Department in 1893 and, in routine surveying in the south, soon proved himself a first-class bushman and reliable surveyor. About the turn of the century rabbits from the east were beginning to invade Western Australia and Canning was instructed to survey a route for a rabbit-proof fence. The line took him from Starvation Harbour on the south coast to Cape Keraudren, east of Port Hedland, through 1175 miles (1891 km). Said at the time to be the longest single survey in the world, it took him three years. On one bad stretch when a camel died, he had to walk 210 miles (338 km).

In 1906 the State government planned a stock route to bring live cattle from the Kimberley district to feed the goldfields David Carnegie, who had explored further east in 1897, had concluded that it was 'absolutely impracticable', but Canning proved it to be practicable. With 8 men, 23 camels and 2 horses, he left Daydawn in May 1906, aiming to find water sufficient for stock every 15 miles (24 km) of the 925-mile (1487 km) route,

and reached Halls Creek in January 1907 with the task successfully accomplished. On return to Perth he had to face the publication of charges by Blake, the expedition cook, that Aboriginals had been ill-treated. A royal commission exonerated him in January 1908, although he had admitted chaining Aboriginals at night.

Canning's optimistic report to the government was accepted, and he organized a second, larger expedition, of 20 men, 62 camels, 2 horses, and 400 goats for milk and meat, to construct the necessary wells along the route. In temperatures varying from below freezing at night to blazing heat, Canning led his party with mild courtesy and resolute example. Calculating distances principally by his own unvarying pace, he would walk for hours, regardless of the weather. Much of the course included desert sand-ridges 50-60 feet (15-18 m) high, which had to be crossed every half-mile or so. He finished this herculean task in March 1910, and then went to England, where he addressed the Royal Geographical Society.

In July 1912 Canning became district surveyor for Perth. He worked on the Land Repricing Board in 1915 and in 1917-22 was surveyor for the northern district. He resigned from the public service in 1923 and went into partnership with H. S. King as a contract surveyor.

In 1929, at the invitation of the government, Canning led a new expedition designed to reopen his old stock route, which had been virtually abandoned. Subordinates remembered how he walked the whole distance twice, leading the men to a well, then while the men were cleaning it, walking on fifteen miles (24 km) ahead to locate the next one. After this tremendous feat, he lived in retirement until he died of progressive muscular atrophy at his home in Perth on 22 May 1936. He was buried in Karrakatta cemetery with Church of England rites. His estate was valued for probate at £1012.

It's the end of the line for the Rabbit-Proof Fence

It stood solid and reliable through bush, farmland and desert 100 years ago – but decades of neglect have left parts of WA's rabbit-proof fence in tatters.

Out in the Pilbara wild rabbits now roam free through a maze of rusted wire, rotting posts and gaping holes which punctuate nearly a third of the 3256km structure.

In its prime, it was a fortification against a marauder whose ravaging of

native plants was destabilising the dusty soil of the bush.

Yet, it became a white-elephant, a wooden and steel monument to a failed pest control project costing $337,841 from 1901-07.

Today, WA spends $400,000 a year to maintain 1170km of fencing from east of Ravensthorpe to north of Kalbarri to minimise the impact of emus. Another 500km between Mukinbudin and Meekatharra is kept by Murchison authorities as a wild dog barrier.

Mention Rabbit-Proof Fence and most people recall the 2002 movie drawn from Doris Pilkington Garimara's account of three indigenous girls who fled a settlement near Moore River in the 1930's to return to Jigalong by following the fence.

Victorian grazier Thomas Austin released rabbits for sport in 1859; the fast-breeding animal pockmarked the

A rabbit drive in the 1870s.

land with its burrows while its ravenous appetite contributed to the extinction of one in eight of all Australian mammals.

Several States built barriers to protect pastoral areas, but WA went further with a 1833km stronghold that divided the State in two from Starvation Harbour near Esperance to Cape Keraudren near Port Hedland, No. 1 Rabbit-Proof fence.

Feral rabbits were breaching the barricade before it was finished, despite a Herculean construction effort involving 120 men, 210 horses, 41 donkeys and 350 camels.

Posts were placed roughly four metres apart, holding wires up to one metre above ground, later topped by barbed wire and then plain wire to deter dingoes, foxes and emus. But the fencing eroded, the wire grew holes and gates were carelessly left open. Two more fences were ordered. Fence No.2 joined Fence No.1 at Murchison and ran south to a point near Bremer Bay. And Fence No.3 ran east-west from near Kalbarri to meet Fence No.2. Together they failed to deter a plague of rabbits after World War 1, when farmers used poison baits and trappers. In the Pilbara, rabbits ran riot until there were more inside the barrier than outside. The section was formally abandoned in the 1960's. But not before a sensational court case. Author Arthur Upfield who had worked on Fence No.1, described a perfect murder in the desert in his fictional account, The Sands of Windee, written in 1929.

Three men disappeared mysteriously before this book was published, and the remains of one were found along the fence. A stockman, Snowy Rowles, who was acquainted with the author, was tried and executed in 1931 for what became known as the Murchison Murders. Nowadays, the remote fencing is a feat admired by budding surveyors from Curtin University, on a recent 430km field trip to the Great Sandy Desert. Student project manager Aaron Hoskin encountered ashen stumps, which were once Alfred Canning's proud pathfinders for fence builder Richard John Anketell. "We located some Survey Mile Posts burnt out yet largely intact, and some defined solely by a soft ash stain in the ground

End of the Line: The survey team at Cape Keraudren.

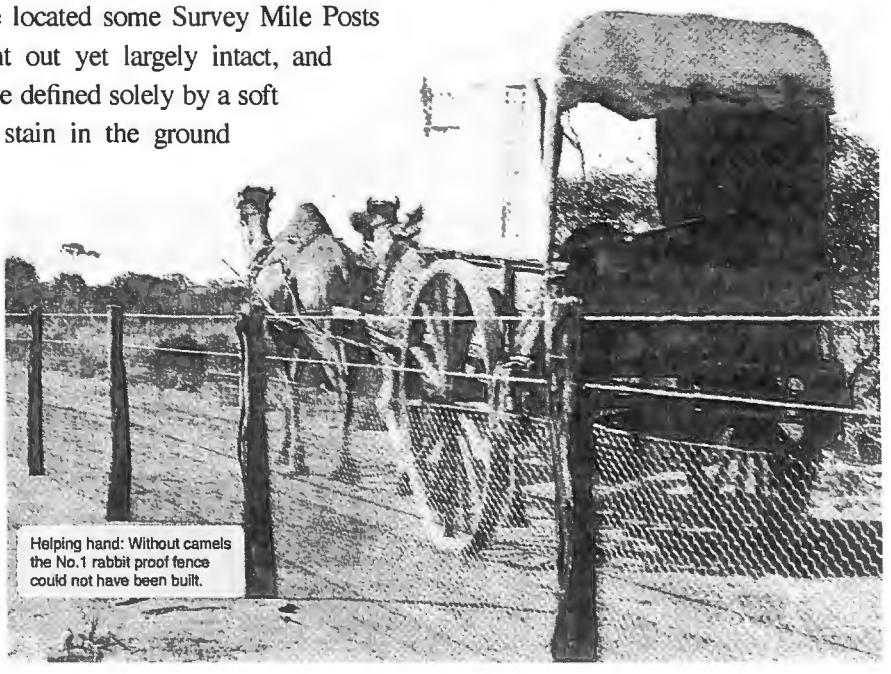
Still standing Alfred Canning survey post.

surrounded by harder dirt, due to fire and termites, and many in-between survey posts", "The fence was found in various states, some remote small sections completely intact and standing. But mostly the fence had fallen over," he reported.

The Department of Agriculture and Food acknowledged the disrepair. "That section of fence (some 1000km) is no longer vested with the APB and maintenance has not been carried out on it for approximately 40 years," a spokeswoman said.

It's enough to make surveyor Canning wonder if it was all worthwhile. He lost camels to poison bush while planning No.1 Fence and walked 338 km of wilderness in five days to reach Wallal Downs, near 80 Mile Beach, including 130km without water.

Source: West Australian July 19 2006.



Helping hand: Without camels the No.1 rabbit proof fence could not have been built.

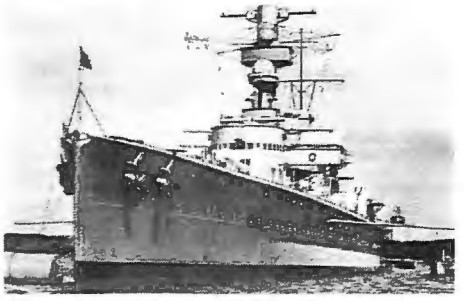
THE GLORIOUS "JERVIS BAY"

By Alan Barton

S.S Jervis Bay

AS A student of History I am fascinated at the patterns that often form out of the threads of history.

Who would imagine that a glorious World War 11 Convoy action could have connections with Australia our Commonwealth Shipping Line, and our famous Prime Minister "Billy Hughes?"



Lutzow Ad. Scheer

About the 27th of October 1940 in World War 11, Convoy HX84 made up of thirty-eight Merchant Ships left Halifax in Canada to sail to Britain. The largest ship in the Convoy was the "Rangitiki" of 16,700 tons. The Commodore ship which regulated the entire Convoy was the "Cornish City". It's speed was eight knots.

Britain was up against the odds. France had fallen and she was fighting desperately both Germany and Italy.

The Convoy's sole protection was another ex-Merchant ship the "Jervis Bay", on which eight old six-inch guns had been placed. She was now the "H.M.S. Jervis Bay", an armed Merchant Cruiser, but she was far from being a real warship, which are designed and constructed as such, with special fire control systems for their guns and protective armour.

Captain of the "Jervis Bay" was Captain Edward Stephen Fogarty Fegen R.N., who had been executive officer at our Royal Australian Naval College at Jervis Bay, some 90 miles south of Sydney on the New South Wales coast, from 1927 to 1929. Fogarty Fegen is still a treasured memory there in a "Fegen" Dinner for the graduating officers.

The "Jervis Bay" was a large ship of 14,000 tons, but this also made her a good target for enemy gunfire. Her six-inch guns were old with worn barrels, one of the guns dating from the year 1901. Also her guns being bolted to her decks, their elevation was only about 40 degrees, which reduced the guns range by a third to about six miles.

German Pocket Battleship "Admiral Scheer" was loose in the Atlantic

Unknown to Convoy HX84 a much more powerful enemy warship was loose in the Atlantic and searching for the Convoy in order to destroy it. This was the German Pocket Battleship "Admiral Scheer", mounting six eleven inch guns in twin turrets as main armament, and under the command of Captain Theodor Krancke. Her heavy guns had a range of fifteen miles.

M/S Stureholm

"Scheer" was specially built as a surface Raider and designed to sink any warship that could catch her in speed.

The "Scheer" was laid down at Wilhelmshaven on the 25-6-1931 and completed on 12-11-1934. "Scheer" was built under a Naval Treaty limiting her size to 10,000 tons, but she was probably around 12.000 tons. She was powered by eight sets of M.A.N. Diesel engine, giving her a total Horse-power of 54,000 and speed of 26 knots, twice that of "Jervis Bay's" 15 knots. "Scheer" could carry 3,500 tons of diesel fuel allowing her to travel 20,000 miles at 15 knots, until receiving more fuel from supply ships already at sea.

The "Scheer" had two sister ships. One of these the "Admiral Graf Spee" sank a number of British Merchant ships in the first year of the war before meeting in the South Atlantic two Royal Navy and a New Zealand Cruiser. While nearly sinking the heavy cruiser "H.M.S. Exeter", the "Spee" herself was damaged and ran to the safety of Montevideo Harbour. Not seeing any hope of returning home to Germany, she was scuttled by her crew outside the harbour on the 17th December 1939.

With Hitler's cancellation of "Sealion", the invasion of England, "Scheer" was slipped into the Atlantic Ocean to destroy British Merchant Convoy's, the lifeblood of the nation.

Search and Destroy British Merchant Convoys'

From German monitoring of British Wireless traffic, Captain Krancke knew the Convoy had sailed and he was searching for it. With the aid of his ship's radar he turned away unseen, from single ships. Far better to destroy the Convoy instead.

Unknown to the British the "Admiral Scheer" had slipped out of Gotenhaven on the 23rd October and a big storm with poor visibility had covered its passage of the Denmark Strait between Iceland and Greenland and into the Atlantic Ocean.

On the 5th November 1940 the "Scheer's" Arado scout plane located the Convoy. Krancke decided to destroy it that same day. As the "Scheer" sped towards Convoy HX84 in the afternoon of that fatal day of the 5th November, a single steamship approached him. This was the "Mopan", a fast Banana boat of 5,389 tons sailing by herself, and which had just overtaken and passed the Convoy. The "Scheer" was unable to slip past her unseen, time did not allow for the wide detour.

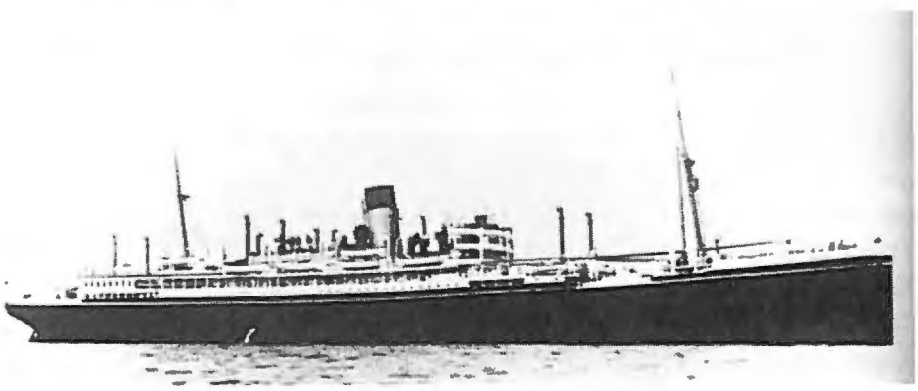
"Scheer" ordered the "Mopan" to stop. The "Mopan" obeyed immediately, the crew took to their boats and no warning signal was sent. The "Mopan" was sunk, but over an hour of valuable daylight was lost. The day was drawing to a close as the "Scheer" again raced towards her prey, but still enough light remained for her to destroy the Convoy.

Red Very shells fired into the sky told the Convoy to disperse, scatter and flee for their very lives. Belching smoke to hide her 'Chickens', and flying her Battle Ensigns the "Jervis Bay" desperately raced past her convoy towards the raider. The Wolf could not get at the flock while the 'Guard Dog' stood between.

While the "Jervis Bay" fought, the "Scheer" so far from home could not risk even slight damage, so keeping a distance of about nine sea miles, she turned all of her guns onto the "Bay". Soon the Jervis Bay" was ablaze and sinking, but her guns kept firing. When his bridge and controls were shattered, Fegen with his left arm nearly severed, went to his ship's After Control, when that was hit it seems that he died soon after.

The "Bay" a stoutly built ship, took her time in sinking, her holds were full of empty drums. Due to her gallant delaying action the Raider only sank four of the thirty-eight ships. Several other ships were damaged including the Tanker "San Demetrio" which was set on fire and abandoned by her crew. Later her crew left their boats, climbed back on board, put out the fire and saved their ship. This event was later made into a film.

It seems that it was against Admiralty orders for any ship to put about, but one fleeing Merchant ship, the Swedish "Stureholm" turned around and went back. Captain Sven Olander was aware some of their watch dog's crew could still be alive in the water. But should he risk his crews' life by returning? Quickly mustering his crew on deck, everyone put up his hand to return. They had saved us, we will see if we can save any of them. The "Stureholm" rescued sixty-five survivors off the "Jervis Bay", Fegen and one hundred and ninety seven crew being lost with their ship. Sadly during the next seven or eight weeks the "StureHolm" herself, was sunk in the North Atlantic by a German submarine her gallant crew of thirty two souls perishing. The noble "Stureholm" had been built at Goteborg, Sweden, in 1919, gross registered tonnage 4,575.



RMS Arawa

The "Scheer" as a Raider in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans sank fifteen Allied ships and captured two. She spent some of the war in Norwegian waters, as a threat to the Artic Convoys taking war materials to Russia.

Towards the end of the war in the Baltic Sea, her guns delayed the advance of the Russian Army. Then with gun barrels worn out and no more ammunition or fuel, she returned to Keil, where on the night of the 9th and 10th April 1945, she was bombed by Allied aircraft and capsized.

The Australian Commonwealth Shipping Line was forged

The "Jervis Bay" was once in our Australian Commonwealth Shipping Line and knew our waters well. The Australian Commonwealth only owned one ship in 1916-17 according to Lloyds Shipping Register.

In the First World War 1914-18 Australian grown wheat was being harvested, but there were few available ships to take the wheat to Europe.

Australia owes much to William Morris (Billy) Hughes one of our greatest Prime Ministers. To export stockpiles of wheat, Hughes started the Commonwealth Shipping Line. The Line was registered with Lloyds in 1917-18 and at its peak owned sixty-two ocean going ships. Sadly the Line life was brief and by 1929 it had ceased to exist.

Ships for the Line were purchased from various sources, some were built in Australia and Britain, and some captured German Vessels were included in the Line.

The Line had the five "Bay" ships built in Britain around 1922, named after a Bay in each of our biggest North Island States. The "Moreton Bay" (Qld.) "Hobsons Bay" (Vic.) and "Jervis Bay" (NSW.) were all built by Vickers of Barrow in Furness. The "Largs" Bay (SA.) and "Esperance" Bay" (WA.), were Clyde built by William Beardmore and Co.

The ships were all well built with good quality materials used in construction. Many British migrants to Australia would have travelled out in fair comfort on these excellent Cargo-passenger Liners. All

the "Bays" except the "Jervis Bay" ended their lives in the breakers yards.

With the end of the Commonwealth Line, these ships were sold to Britain and traded as the Aberdeen and Commonwealth Line.

At the start of World War 11 the "Jervis Bay" was taken over by the Admiralty as an armed Merchant Cruiser. Her war service involved much routine convoy escorting before her final glorious end.

Once in Scapa Flow the "Jervis Bay" was due for northern patrol, but had an accident with a fouled anchor. The A.M.C. "Rawalpindi" took her place to meet a fighting end under the guns of the German Battleships Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" who then abandoned their mission.

Fergen took command of the "Jervis Bay" in Freetown on the 1st April 1940. In the image of Nelson he told his crew; " If the Gods are good to us and we meet the enemy, then I shall take you in as close as I possibly can".

The End of The Commonwealth Shipping Line

It is of interest that the Government of Mr Stanley Bruce played a big role in the ending of both the Commonwealth Shipping Line and our original Commonwealth Bank.

Our Commonwealth Bank was the brainchild of King O'Malley a member of the Fisher Labor Government. From 1912 to 1924 when the bank was closed, it gave a golden age to Australia. When in 1924 it was converted from a 'Peoples Bank' to a 'Bankers Bank, the Great Depression soon followed.

Apart from political subversion, the Commonwealth Line had union and industrial problems, droughts also may have affected loadings.

But, this article has more to do with the Glorious Torch of Sacrifice, first lit 2000 years ago, and proudly held aloft by Fogarty Fegen and the "Jervis Bay", than with any lows of political intrigue.

The "Jervis Bay" is a solid stone corner in our Australian Heritage.

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Nelson comes up short

A TRIVIAL TEASER

WHILE the stature of Britain's greatest naval hero is immense, a monument to his achievements has come up short.

Restorers working on Nelson's Column have carried out the first scientific measurement of the landmark and discovered it is 4.8m smaller than generally believed.

Instead of towering 56m above Trafalgar Square in London, they found the granite Corinthian column, complete with a 5.1m statue of Admiral Horatio Nelson, rises a mere 51.2m.

The revelation emerged during four months of restoration work to spruce up the sea lord. The discovery will create extra work for the makers of Trivial Pursuit.

When work on the monument started in March 2006, it was only the third time in the 163-year history of the column that anyone had scaled its heights. The main tasks were to repair the bronze straps protecting the stone Admiral's broken left arm, which was struck by lightning 100 years ago, and to shovel away the pigeon droppings.

Various heights for the column have been given but most settled on 56m.

However, the workers, using a tape measure then a laser, found it was more than 51m from the bottom of the first step on the pedestal to the tip of the Admiral's hat.

The mistake was noticed by Adrian Attwood,a a restorer with David Ball Restoration.

"When the scaffolding did not quite fit it was obvious something was not right," Mr Ball said.

Joanne Piddington, of Hasbro, the makers of Trivial Pursuit, said the board game would be amended.

Source: Reuters London July 13 2006.

Great Moments In AUSTRALIAN HISTORY

Federation was finally forged by six suspicious colonies

HISTORIAN John Hirst hailed the Federation of the six separate colonies on January 1, 1901, as the greatest political achievement in Australian history. But the union of six mutually suspicious colonies into one nation was a story that took more than half a century to unfold.

As early as 1847 Earl Grey, the British Colonial Secretary, proposed a federated Australia, but as resisted by the colonies aggrieved by lack of consultation. They could see no advantage in a federation. The population of each colony was centred on the capital city and vast distances separated these. The colony of Western Australia was less than 20 years old, South Australia had been settled for barely a decade and Victoria and Queensland had not yet become separate colonies. Nevertheless, the principle underpinned the commissioning of the Governor of New South Wales as Governor-General in 1851.

Britain the Mother Country "the crimson thread of kinship"

Although an empty honour, it indicated the British Colonial belief in the idea of a future Federal bond for its Australian colonies. They were then proud members of the mighty British Empire. Largely populated by British stock, the colonies shared a common heritage, Britain was their mother country In Sir Henry Parkes often quoted words, each felt "the crimson thread of kinship".

Federal schemes appeared regularly as the 19th century wore on and the Federal idea was kept alive in the NSW and Victorian parliaments. In 1867 Parkes, then NSW's colonial secretary, spoke in visionary terms, prophesying that a federated Australia would be "a new constellation in the heavens".

The relationship between colonies gradually strengthened beyond the ties of blood. Technological change (telegraphs, railways, steamships) and the development of an Australian culture, through the work of writers like Henry Lawson, Andrew (Banjo) Paterson and painters of the Heidleburg School, helped bring them together.

Free Trade between colonies

Irregular intercolonial conferences were held between 1863 and 1883. Gradually, co-operation over defence, railway, posts and telegraphs, lighthouses, immigration and stock movements was achieved. But the crimson tie of kinship was not enough to prevent suspicion of each other's motives. Nowhere was this more obvious than during discussions of free trade between colonies. In many ways each Australian colony was then like a separate country, each with a system of border tariffs. Federalists proposed their abolition, but no colony wanted to lose revenue.

Defence issues helped turn the tide of opinion. European ambitions in the Pacific (France in New Hebrides and Germany in New Guinea) alarmed colonial governments and at the 1883 intercolonial conference the majority, with the exception of NSW and New Zealand, agreed to establish a Federal council.

First step towards Federation

The Federal Council of Australasia Act, arguably the first definite step towards Federation, came into operation in 1885. In a famous speech delivered at Tenterfield on October 24, 1889, the ageing Henry Parkes, now Premier of NSW, announced that, despite previous opposition from that colony, the time was ripe for Federation.

Earlier that year, at a lunch with Lord Carrington, governor of NSW, he is reputed to have boasted that he "could confederate these colonies in 12 months". Carrington goaded: "Then why don't you do it? It would be a glorious finish to your life". And so it was. Although he died just a few years short of Federation, Parkes would be remembered as "the Father of Federation".

John Forest

At Tenterfield and in subsequent speeches, Parkes portrayed the idea of federation as a grand vision. The colonies should put aside their petty disputes over trade, take united action on defence, throw off the shackles of their colonial birth and fulfil Australia's destiny as a nation. His passion stirred others into action.

Federation put on hold

In 1890, representatives of the Australian colonies met informally in Melbourne. They scheduled a convention, subsequently chaired by Parkes in Sydney in 1891, to draft a federal constitution.

Sir Samuel Griffith, former premier of Queensland, wrote the draft which listed the powers to be given to a federal government. It was sent to the colonies for consideration, but stalled largely over the issue of free trade. The loss of revenue was uppermost in everyone's minds. The long boom had turned to severe economic depression: marvellous Melbourne was in meltdown and Sydney had stumbled. Federation went on hold.

Nevertheless, the idea had captured imagination. Federation Leagues sprang up in most of the colonies to promote the cause and in NSW they organised important meetings; the Corowa Conference in 1893 and a People's

Federal Convention in Bathurst in 1896. Throughout this period, the Federal Council continued to meet.

In 1895, the premiers decided to hold another convention. The 50 delegates elected – all men – then met over a number of long sessions between March 1897 and March 1898 to debate and draft a constitution.

Its development was a complex process that must be seen in the context of the rise of nation States and the development of other constitutional models. The difficulty was how to structure a federation within the Westminster tradition of government.

Most looked to Canada for a model, but its constitution was universally criticised. In the end, the American constitution provided the model for the distribution of powers, the Swiss constitution provided the referendum as the means of constitutional amendment and the German constitution provided the idea of national powers over old-age pensions.

Australia's future a "white" nation

In framing the constitution, decisions were made to ensure Australia's future as a "white" nation. Aboriginals, widely believed to be a dying race, were excluded. Section 27 of the constitution ruled that they were not to be counted in the federal census and, in the first Commonwealth Franchise Act of 1902, they were denied the right to vote – a right not gained until the 1960's.

Birth of a nation": A meeting of the Premiers before Federation. WA's John Forest third from left, Queen Victoria gave royal assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (UK) on July 9, 1900.

All colonies wanted Chinese kept out of Australia. Restricted immigration Acts had been passed in most colonies and the 1896 convention committed the nation to exclude virtually all future coloured immigration.

The draft Federal Constitution was submitted to voters but was not approved in NSW. So in January 1899, at a secret premiers conference, it was agreed that the site of the new Federal capital would be in NSW.

The constitution was then put to a second referendum and passed, and the following year a small delegation took the Constitution Bill to London where it passed through the British Parliament, Queen Victoria giving royal assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (UK) on July 9, 1900.

West Australians had not voted, WA to remain independent

The WA Parliament held out until the last minute. Many of Premier Sir John Forrest's supporters – conservatives, old settlers and farmers of the South-West – believed that WA should remain independent.

Forrest was a long-term supporter of Federation but found that WA counted for little in the east, despite its fields of gold. Forrest, dubbed "Emperor of the West", failed to achieve a Senate that would provide enough protection for WA's rights and the WA Parliament rejected the draft Constitution.

It was only as a result of a growing federal movement in Perth, and a backlash from thousands of t'othersiders who had flocked to the Goldfields, were aggrieved by high prices for goods and had little affection for a land of "sun, sand and sore eyes", that Parliament agreed to a referendum.

The Federal referendum was held on July 31, 1900, when an overwhelming majority of Western Australians voted to join the commonwealth.

Source: West Australian June 3 2006

Israel's WAR on Palestinian Children

By John Pilger

ARTHUR Miller wrote " Few of us can easily surrender our belief that society must somehow make sense. The thought that the state has lost its mind and is punishing so many innocent people is intolerable. And so the evidence has to be internally denied."

Miller's truth was a glimpsed reality on television on June 9 when Israeli warships fired on families picnicking on a Gaza beach, killing seven people, including three children and three generations. What that represents is a final solution, agreed by the United States and Israel, to the problem of the Palestinians. While the Israeli's fire missiles at Palestinian picnickers and homes in Gaza and the West Bank, the two governments are to starve them. The victims will be mostly children.

This was approved on May 23 by the US House of Representatives, which voted 361-37 to cut off aid to non-government organisations that run a lifeline to occupied Palestine, Israel is withholding Palestinian revenues and tax receipts amounting to US$60 million a month.

Such collective punishment, identified as a crime against humanity in the Geneva Conventions, evokes the Nazi strangulation of the Warsaw ghetto and the US economic siege of Iraq in the 1990's. If the perpetrators have lost their minds, as Miller suggested, they appear to understand their barbarism and display their cynicism. "The idea is to put the Palestinians on a diet", joked Dov Weisglass, an adviser to the Israeli Prime Minister, Ehud Olmert.

This is the price Palestinians must pay for their democratic elections in January. The majority voted for the "wrong" party, Hamas, which the US and Israel, with their inimitable penchant for pot-calling-the-kettle-black, describe as terrorists. However terrorism is not the reason for starving the Palestinians, whose Prime Minister, Ismail Haniyeh, had reaffirmed Hamas's commitment to recognise the Jewish state, proposing only that Israel obey international law and respect the borders of 1967. Israel has refused because, with its apartheid wall under construction, its intention is clear: to take over more and more of Palestine, encircling whole villages and eventually Jerusalem.

The reason Israel fears Hamas is that Hamas is unlikely to be a trusted collaborator in subjugating its own people on Israel's behalf.

Indeed, the vote for Hamas was actually a vote for peace. Palestinians were fed up with the failures of and corruption of the Yasser Arafat era. According to former US President Jimmy Carter, whose Carter Centre verified the Hamas electoral victory, "public opinion polls show that 80 per cent of Palestinians want a peace agreement with Israel."

Unlike the children they came to "liberate", British troops are given what the Ministry of Defence calls "full biological testing".

How ironic this is, considering that the rise of Hamas was due to in no small part to the secret support it received from Israel, which, with the US and Britain, wanted Islamists to undermine secular Arabism and its "moderate" dreams of freedom. Hamas refused to play this Machiavellian game and in the face of Israeli assaults maintained a ceasefire for 18 months.

The objective of the Israeli attack on the beach at Gaza was clearly to sabotage the ceasefire. This is a time-honoured tactic.

Now, state terror in the form of a

medieval siege is to be applied to the vulnerable. For the Palestinians, a war against their children is hardly new. A 2004 field study published in the British Medical Journal reported that, in the previous four years, "Two-thirds of the 621 children ... killed [by the Israelis] at checkpoints ... on the way to school, in their homes, died from small arms fire, directed in over half the cases to the head, neck and chest – the sniper's wound". A quarter of Palestinian infants under the age of five are acutely or chronically malnourished. The Israeli wall "will isolate 97 primary health clinics and 11 hospitals from the population they serve".

The study described "a man in a now fenced in village near Qalqilya [who] approached the gate with his seriously ill daughter in his arms and begged the soldiers on duty to let him pass so that he could take her to hospital. The soldiers refused".

Gaza now sealed like an open prison and terrorised by the sonic boom of Israeli fighter aircraft, has a population of which almost half are under 15 years of age. Dr. Khalid Dahlan, psychiatrist who heads a children's community health project, told me, "The statistic I personally find unbearable is that 99.4% of the children we studied suffer trauma ... 99.2% had their homes bombarded; 97.5% were exposed to tear gas; 96.6% witnessed shooting; a third saw family members or neighbours injured or killed".

These children suffer unrelenting nightmares and "night terrors" and the dichotomy of having to cope with these conditions. On the one hand, they dream of about becoming doctors and nurses "so they can help others"; on the other, this is then overtaken by an apocalyptic vision of themselves as the next generation of suicide bombers. They experience this invariably after attacks by the Israelis. For some boys, their heroes are no longer football players,

but a confusion of Palestinian "martyrs" and even the enemy, "because Israeli soldiers are the strongest and have Apache gunships".

That these children are now to be punished further may be beyond human comprehension, but there is a logic. Over the years, the Palestinians have avoided falling into the abyss of an all - out civil war, knowing this is what the Israelis want. Destroying their elected government while attempting to build a parallel administration around the collusive Palestinian president Mahmoud Abbas may well produce, as the Oxford academic Karma Nabulsi wrote, "a Hobbesian vision of an anarchic society ... ruled by disparate militias, gangs, religious ideologues and broken into ethnic and religious tribalism, and co-opted collaborationists. Look to the Iraq of today that is what [Ariel Sharon] had in store for us."

The struggle in Palestine is a US war, waged from the US's most heavily armed foreign military base, Israel. In the West, we are conditioned not to think of the Israeli-Palestinian "conflict" in those terms, just as we are conditioned to think of the Israelis as victims, not illegal and brutal occupiers. This is not to underestimate the initiative of the Israeli state, but without F-16's and Apaches and billions of US taxpayers' dollars, Israel would have made peace with the Palestinians long ago. Since the Second World War, the US has given Israel some $140 billion, much of it as armaments. According to the Congressional Research Service, the same "aid" budget was to include $28 million "to help" [Palestinian] children deal with the current conflict situation" and to provide "basic first aid". That has now been vetoed.

Nabulsi's comparison with Iraq is opposite, for the same "policy" applies here. The capture of Abu Musab al Zarqawi was a wonderful media event: what the philosopher Hannah Arendt called "action as propaganda", and having little bearing on reality. Washington and those who act as its bullhorn have their demon – even a video game of Zarqawi's house being blown up. The truth is that Zarqawi was largely their creation. His apparent killing serves an important propaganda purpose, distracting us in the West from the US goal of converting Iraq, like Palestine, into a powerless society of ethnic and religious tribalism. Death squads, formed and trained by veterans of the CIA's "counter-insurgency" in Central America, are critical to this. The Special Police Commandos, a CIA creation led by former senior intelligence in Saddam Hussein's Ba'ath Party, are perhaps the most brutal. The Zarqawi killing and the myths about his importance also deflect from routine massacres by US soldiers, such as the one at Haditha. Even the puppet prime minister Nouri al-Maliki complains that murderous behaviour of US troops is "a daily occurrence". As I learned in Vietnam, a form of serial killing, then known officially as "body count", is the way the US fights its colonial wars.

The struggle in Palestine is a US war, waged from the US's most heavily armed foreign military base, Israel.

This is known as "pacification". The asymmetry of a pacified Iraq and a pacified Palestine is clear. As in Palestine, the war in Iraq is against civilians – mostly children. According to Unicef, Iraq once had one of the highest indicators for the well-being of children. Today, a quarter of children between the ages of six months and five years suffer acute or chronic malnutrition, worse than during the years of sanctions. Poverty and disease have risen with each day of the occupation.

In April, in British-occupied Basra, the European aid agency Saving Children from War reported: "The mortality of young children had increased by 30 per cent compared with the Saddam Hussein era". They die because the hospitals have no ventilators and the water supply, which the British were meant to fixed, is more polluted than ever. Children fall victim to unexploded US and British cluster bombs. They play in areas contaminated by depleted uranium; by contrast, British army survey teams venture there only in full-body radiation suits, face masks and gloves. Unlike the children they came to "liberate", British troops are given what the Ministry of Defence calls "full biological testing".

Was Arthur Miller right? Do we "internally deny" all this, or do we listen to distant voices? On my last trip to Palestine, I was rewarded, on leaving Gaza, with a spectacle of Palestinian flags fluttering from inside the walled compounds. Children are responsible for this. No-one tells them to do it. They make flagpoles out of sticks tied together, and one or two climb on to a wall and hold the flag between them, silently. They do it, believing they will tell the world. *Source: www.johnpilger.com.*

Letters to the Editor...

Not by nature controversial

I HAVE been a subscriber and contributor to your excellent *Heritage* publication from the original issue.

In renewing my subscription I would like to lodge a very strong objection to parts of the article about Eric Butler written by Nigel Jackson published in Vol.30. Issue No. 115, page 16.

The very title "Controversial Orator . . . . .." is exactly the words attached to him by our enemies the same as they made him "controversial". He was not by nature controversial at all.

Our enemies attempted to dispose of him by attaching words to him, such as "Nazi", "Fascist", "Racist", "far right", "anti-Semitic" et cetera. These were words not facts, and were deliberately attached to him in order to destroy him, which fortunately they did not.

If we keep using the enemy's words they will go on doing the damage they were designed to do. I notice in all the publications he originally launched, the use of the enemy's words, which must satisfy his enemies enormously. Our rich language abounds in more satisfactory words, why not use them?

Let us remember this great man by his deeds and the appropriate words to describe not only his deeds, but the beautiful English language he used to illustrate those deeds. Using the enemy's language after he has departed is worse than what they did to him when he was alive. "Who needs enemies with friends like this".

We are still engaged in a massive war with the misuse of words and we need to use only the appropriate words.

With thanks, for an otherwise excellent Journal.
John Brett - Highfields, Qld .

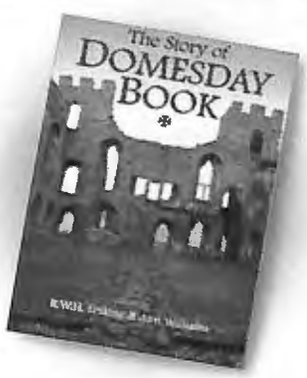
News FROM LONDON

Domesday Book joins internet age

BRITAIN'S oldest public record, the 920 year-old census known as the Domesday Book, was put on the internet this week, allowing readers to browse that nation's greatest archival treasure from the comfort of home.

The Domesday Book details the landholdings, resources and infrastructure in the realm of King William the Conqueror in 1086.

It gives a minute record of the wealth of England and the families settled throughout the countryside in the Middle Ages.



The text of the book in the original Latin, along with the English translation, can be viewed at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday

Source: West Australian August 5, 2006.

Presenting The Truth

Dear Editorial Staff of the Australian *Heritage* Magazine:

This note is being sent to you on behalf of the Christian Assemblies International.

We just wanted to thank you for your on-going hard work in presenting the many articles in the Heritage Magazine, keeping the truth out in the open eye of the public.

In this day and age where the truth is rarely spoken your job is so valuable. Please keep it up.

We wanted to congratulate you all on a job well done.

Secretary.
Christian Assemblies International.

BRITISH EDUCATION DEGRADED

By Rodney Atkinson and Edward Spalton

The British Education system which cannot teach numeracy and literacy, circulates material for 14 year olds on "oral and anal sex".

The introduction of money into athletics was the prime cause of the massive and virtually uncontrolled drug competition which international athletics has now become. Similarly in British Education when the Conservative Government introduced the concept of students bringing funding with them to Universities which selected them, the same principal applied. With the massive expansion of University places the pursuit of money relegated the pursuit of academic standards to second (indeed last) place!

As one schoolteacher described the situation: "In my department the proportion of A to C grades is 54% but taking the coursework element alone we gain a ridiculous 84%". (Sunday Telegraph 20th August 2006)

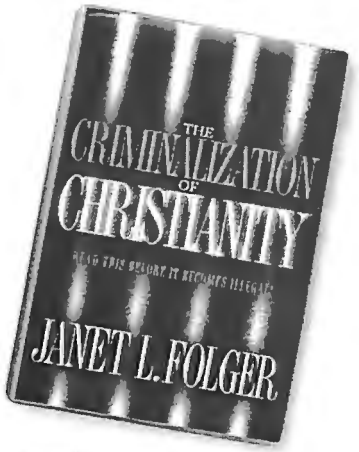
This grotesque Orwellian situation (in which more is better, failure is impossible and the "best results ever" coincide with ignorant and illiterate students) is now beyond parody. But even Orwell in his wildest dreams could not have conceived a British Education System which cannot teach numeracy and literacy but circulates material for use in classrooms for 14 year olds on "oral and anal sex". Some 60,000 copies of this "study guide" have been sold which indicates the number of misguided teachers in this area.

READ FULL ARTICLE:
www.ukconservatism.freeuk.com/news-2006-08-23.html

The Criminalization of Christianity

Read This Book Before It Becomes Illegal!

By Janet L Folger



Hardcover: 276 pages. Price: $45.00c. Posted: LIMITED STOCK

The Agenda to silence the Church

IN THE Criminalization of Christianity, Janet Folger presents a well-documented and frightening road map of how Christianity is slowly becoming against the law in America.

The movement to ban public prayer and to ban public displays of the Ten Commandments or of any other Christian symbols was only the beginning. This book explains where the threat is coming from and suggests what we as Christians can do to preserve our rights.

William J. Murray – Chairman Religious Freedom Coalition.

People in New York are fired from their jobs. Children in California are suspended from school. Pastors in Sweden are sentenced to prison. Their crime involves nothing more than exercising their religious freedoms.

At first the attacks against Christianity were subtle. The Supreme Court ruled that children could not pray in school. The Ten Commandments were removed from our classrooms and, later, our court rooms. Now pastors are being imprisoned for speaking out against homosexuality from their own pulpits.

How in the world did we get to this place in a "free" and civilised society? And how far will it go?

While headlines reveal a gradual undermining of moral values in our society, the truth between those lines silently screams that our very freedom is at stake. Now this provocative book exposes the attack on values for what it is: a pointed war being waged against Christians and the faith they profess.

Jane Folger uncovers the hidden anti-Christian agendas that are driving public policy, key court decisions, public school regulations, political correctness in the media, and modern-day censorship.

The question is, how will you respond? At a time when upholding traditional values has somehow become synonymous with "intolerance", will you rise up and defend your religious freedoms – before it is too late?

ROGUE STATE

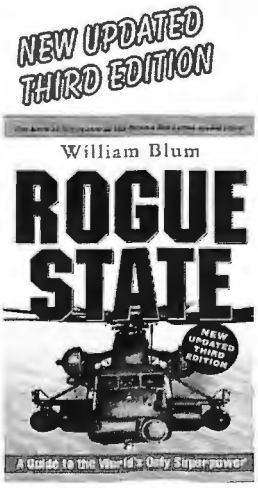
A Guide to the World's Only Superpower

WILLIAM BLUM

ROGUE STATE and its author William Blum came to sudden international attention when Osama Bin Laden quoted the book publicly in January 2006, propelling the book to the top of the bestseller charts in a matter of hours. This book is a revised and updated version of the edition Bin Laden referred to in his address.

William Blum, once of the US State Department, gives a chilling reminder that while there may be no justification for 11 September there may be reason.

It is a book of charges to be tied to a paving stone and thrown at the men and women in Washington.



It is impossible to hang fast to the comforting illusion that the "American Way" is some kind of enlightenment.

Softcover: 393 pages **$35.00 posted.**

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LORDS OF THE REALM GIVE WAY TO REALITY

A Medieval Institution With Some Modern Problems

THE SCANDAL in Britain over allegations rich people have been able to buy their way in to the House of Lords is adding to the pressure on Prime Minister Tony Blair.

Scandals over honours is nothing new in Britain. The worst offender last century was probably David Lloyd George after World War1. His abuse of power as prime minister led to major reforms as to how the monarch awarded honours.

But there are many basic problems with the composition of the House of Lords. Who should be in it? How should the Lords be appointed? What powers should it have? Indeed, is it required at all?

Unlike most other political systems, which were based on a deliberate attempt to create a constitution to form a parliament, the British Houses of parliament have evolved over the centuries. The latest reforms took place in 1999 and the controversy of bestowed honours, may lead to additional reforms.

The House of Lords is probably the world's oldest upper house. It has been a model for numerous parliamentary systems throughout the world including Australia's State and Federal parliaments. But the House of Lords is unusual in that it is not elected unlike most upper houses, apart from several early ones, such as colonial NSW's original Legislative Council which was appointed by the governor.

The House of Lords originated in the 11th century when the ruler of England conferred with barons and religious leaders, usually to extract money out of them. The monarch needed both the political, economic and military power of the barons, as well as the religious blessing of church leaders to maintain authority. No elections were held.

In the 14th century, two separate houses evolved when the Lords were joined by the Commons, or members of Parliament representing the shires. But ultimate power remained with the English king or queen.

The dominance continues to this day with the role of the monarch overshadowing British institutions. For example, there is no reference to England or Britain in the national anthem God Save The Queen, battle ships are in the Royal Navy not a British one, the national holiday is the Queen's Birthday and letters are carried by Royal Mail not British Mail.

Emerging Democracy in Britain

A notable characteristic in English political history has been the gradual and predominantly non-violent way in which democracy emerged in Britain. The monarch gradually – and begrudgingly – surrendered power to the two Houses. Rarely was there need for violent revolution as happened in other European countries.

The most violent clash occurred during the English Civil Wars from 1642 until 1651 and the execution of King Charles1 in 1649. Oliver Cromwell – the closest Britain has ever some to being ruled by a dictator – briefly took power from the monarch and abolished the Lords, from 1649-60.

The Cromwellian republic known as the "Commonwealth" did not last. After that, the English lost their appetite for violent political action.

With the restoration of the monarchy, there was a further evolution in the power split between monarch and parliament. Parliament acquired more explicit powers over the public purse, with the elected House of Commons claiming most of that power.

The 1689 Bill of Rights, initiated in the Commons, finally established the authority of the Parliament over the monarchy. The monarch may rule, but the real power from then on resided elsewhere.

Thus, the monarch became part of the "decorative" power of politics, with the real executive residing with the Parliament. In recent decades, the power has moved from the Commons to the prime minister. But the process has largely been a smooth one.

The monarch increasingly represented a figurehead. It was the continuous noble institution that sailed above the fray of the dirty ever-changing world of politics.

Modern Monarchy

In the nineteenth century, Queen Victoria created the perception of the modern monarchy: one who seemed in charge but with the real power residing in

Parliament. The transition was made so smoothly that many Britons were unaware of the reduction of the monarch's power.

The Lords over the centuries maintained the same basic composition: hereditary peers (descendents of the barons who owned land) and leaders of the Church of England. Once a bishop retires, he leaves the Lords, and his successor takes over.

The monarch is head of the Church of England and responsible in theory for all major church appointments. One of the Queen's titles is "Defender of the Faith".

In 1876, the composition was changed by adding judges to form the Lords of Appeal (the supreme court of the British Empire).

In 1909, there was a crisis when the "people's budget" of the radical Liberal government was rejected by the conservative House of Lords. The Liberal government then introduced legislation to end the power of the Lords to reject legislation approved by the Commons.

By 1911, those reforms ended the power of the Lords to block money bills. It also meant that most other legislation had clear passage. The Lords then became, specifically, a house of review, with less "executive power". It had more time to discuss matters and so could examine technical details in greater detail.

The mood of the times continued to change. Upper houses worldwide were becoming elected rather than appointed. Similarly, there were calls for the House of Lords to be drastically reformed.

The Labour Party (just prior to Blair becoming leader) was committed to abolishing the House of Lords. In 1999, the Blair government kept the House of Lords but removed the right of most hereditary peers to sit and vote in it.

But even as the power of the Lords declined, so it remained an attractive place for those willing to make large donations to political parties.

Securing a seat in the House of Lords has always been a royal appointment either as a peer of the realm, a bishop, law lord or more recently as a life peer, on advice of the government of the day.

Most appointments have been for honourable reasons, such as loyal service to the nation. But question marks have been raised over some recent appointments.

This is the predicament that Tony Blair now finds himself in.

Source: THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, March 28 2006.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair

Famous Australians

DAVID UNAIPON

A Ngarrindjeri man from South Australia, David Unaipon was a writer, inventor, lecturer and spokesman for Aboriginal people whose image appears on the $50.00c note.

The first Aboriginal writer to be published, he explored the similarities between Aboriginal and Christian values, and his works include Native Legends (1929) and Myths and Legends of the Australian Aboriginals (1930), which was originally incorrectly published under the name of South Australia's chief medical officer, W. Ramsay Smith.

Dubbed "Australia's Leonardo" for his interest in science, Unaipon invented a shearing handpiece and he anticipated the helicopter by observing boomerangs in motion. He gave evidence at a 1913 Royal Commission into Aboriginal affairs, and was an advocate for Aboriginal education.

David Unaipon received a Coronation Medal in 1953. He died in 1967, aged 94 years, and a literary prize was named in his honour in 1988. (SR)

Source: West Australian 501 Things You Should Know – September 2006.

Water Works

Wendy Pryer

WE ALL know how precious water is. But did you know you may age faster if you drink too little? Wendy Pryer reports on how much water is enough.

Water, the body's main ingredient, makes up about 60 to 70 per cent of each person's mass.

While it is an accepted fact that you need to drink water to sustain life, there is ongoing debate about just how much you should drink each day to keep healthy.

Dr. Joe Kosterich, a Perth GP specialising in anti-ageing medicine, said if we do not drink enough water, our bodies work harder and that means they wear out quicker.

He also believes there has been a bit too much debate about the exact amount of water that people require each day and that has made the topic unnecessarily complicated.

The body loses between 1 to 1.5 litres of water each day

He said water requirements of each person vary depending on how active they are and the climate they live in, but the simple rule of thumb is that the body loses between 1 to 1.5 litres of water each day in urine and up to another litre in perspiration, breathing and bowel movements.

"You need to replace what water you are losing and replenish those supplies. For most people, that is about two litres of water a day but if you work on a construction site in 32C heat for example, you may need four or five litres a day," Dr Kosterich said.

One obvious indication that we need to drink more is thirst but, according to the esteemed New York based Mayo Medical Clinic, it is not healthy to wait until you are thirsty before you drink fluids.

According to the article How Much Water Should You Drink Everyday on the Mayo Clinic website, people are already slightly dehydrated when they are thirsty. The clinic also advises people to drink about two litres of water a day, bearing in mind we get about 20 per cent of our fluid intake from food.

Other indicators of dehydration

Include headaches, dry skin, dizziness, fatigue and nausea.

Dr Kosterich said the best measure of hydration was to look at the colour of the urine.

He said urine should be pale yellow, almost clear. Very yellow urine with a strong odour indicates your urine is concentrated and that means the body is trying to hold on to all of the fluids it can because they are not being replenished.

OTHER FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE FLUID INTAKE ACCORDING TO THE MAYO CLINIC ARE:

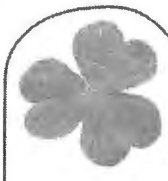
• Exercise – Drink an extra glass of water for a short bout of exercise, but intense exercise lasting more than an hour requires more.

• Environment – In hot or humid conditions or in heated indoor environments you are likely to sweat more and require additional water.

• Pregnancy and breastfeeding – Pregnant and breastfeeding women require additional fluids. The US Institute of medicine recommends pregnant women drink 2.4 litres (about 10 cups) and breastfeeding women about 3.0 litres (about 12.5 cups) per day.

• Illness – Illness, such as fever and vomiting and some health conditions such as bladder infections, result in the losing of additional fluids. More fluids are required and in some cases rehydration solutions (such as Gastrolyte, Gatorade, Powerade).

Source: Mind and Body August 22nd 2006



Prayer of St. Patrick

God be with me
God within me
God behind me
God before me
God beside me
God around me
God to comfort me and restore me.
God beneath me
God above me
God in quiet
God in danger
God in hearts of all that love me
God in mouth of friend and stranger.

ANON FROM THE IRISH

Contributions

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

The Fratricidal Bloodbaths of World Wars I & II

Compiled by Eve Bennetts.

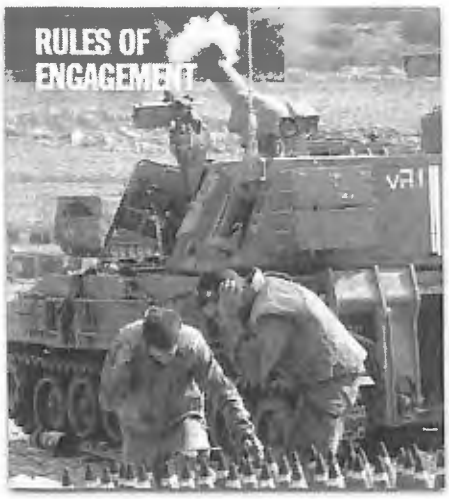
WHAT FOR? – WHO BENEFITED?

"A WAR TO END ALL WARS"

The generation that lived through WW1 were told by politicians that they were fighting "A war to end all wars" and they "would return to a land fit for heroes". Many returned to unemployment, poverty, hunger and want. There was a desperate shortage of money before the war, resulting in poverty and hunger for many but as soon as war was declared the Bankers immediately made billions available for guns, ships, aeroplanes, bombs and bullets for Christian nations to kill each other. After the slaughter was over and back from the killing fields there was a shortage of money again, hungry men were begging on the streets of London. In East Anglia farmers were committing suicide because they could not sell their produce. There was little or nothing in the way of state aid then, the government largely allowed the poor to rot. After another war in 1945 in which 60 million White Christian Europeans lost their lives fighting to keep their countries free from foreign invasion, the biggest foreign invasion of Europe throughout all of recorded history took place. Not of like-minded White Christians but of the coloured races. Just before coloured immigration the Welfare State was created and national assistance given. Do you really believe these changes were instituted for the benefit of the British? They were made so the hordes of aliens entering Britain would have money to support themselves on.

BANKERS DECIDE ON POLICY, NOT THE POLITICIAN

Bankers decide on key policy, not the politicians you elect to office. Their plans and policies, carried to finality, will destroy us. According to Major Gen. Count Cherep-Spiridovich in his book "The Secret World Government" The Kaiser was surrounded by a whole coterie of Jewish advisers led by Bethman Hollweg Rothschild. Concerning the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George, he wrote: "This Prime Minister played his demonical game on behalf of the Rothschilds, whose mere tool he has always been and still is", He made it clear that through the control that different branches of



the Rothschilds family exerted over the governments of Britain, France and Germany they brought about WW1. A war which was designed to wipe out, injure, blind and maim over a million of Britain's young men. He wrote " The Rothschild's. ... made certain, the most bloody, senseless and disastrous war in all history". If you think that this is far-fetched, Lloyd George later confessed: " The International Bankers ... swept statesman, politicians and journalists all on one side, and issued their orders with the imperiousness of absolute monarchs, who knew that there was no appeal from their ruthless decrees". (The New York American, 24th June 1924).

ONLY 7% OF WORLD POPULATION IS WHITE

American Presidential Candidate, Patrick J. Buchanan in his book "The Death of the West" or "How Dying Populations and Immigrant Invasions Imperil Our Country and Civilisation". Wrote "It takes 2.1 children per family just to maintain population zero. Whites are below that figure. In England, 1.66. Germany, 1.3. America, 1.7 children". Only 7% of the world population is White and of this only 2% are female of child bearing age. The future of the White race is dependent upon this 2%. Sadly, many of these are now bearing mixed race children. The white race is diminishing rapidly while the coloured races are expanding. We are the most endangered species on the planet.

The author, Peter Ackroyd writes Britain has always been multicultural, a mixture of races. This is unmitigated poppycock, and gobbledegook. All the peoples who settled these Islands through the centuries, the Picts, Scots, Celts, Romans, Angles, Hugenotts and Poles were members of the White Caucasian race. They were just different branches of the same great family and were descended from the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel. In the Bible God repeatedly warned Israel not to mix with other nations and peoples or allow their religions into their lands or it would destroy them. Are "useful idiots" (Lenin) like Ackroyd and Blair, wiser than God Almighty?

WHAT ARE THE BANKERS AIMING AT"

"We shall have World Government whether or not you like it, the only question is whether World Government will be achieved by conquest or consent". James Warburg.

The aim is group the nations together in Blocks, like the EEC and then amalgamate them all into a World Government. There will be a ONE WORLD CURRENCY, ONE WORLD RACE (a grand mix of all the races, like we have in Britain today) and ultimately, A ONE WORLD RELIGION with Christianity abolished.

Source: The Death of the West – Patrick Buchanan The Secret World Government – Major Gen. Count Cherep- Spiridovich The Jewish Religion, Its Influence Today – Elizabeth Dilling.

Don't Make Me Laugh!

Heather Zubec discovers that laughter, which seems so natural, is actually a complex response.

What Is Laughter?

Laughter is the physiological response to humour. It takes around 15 facial muscles to laugh, and includes the respiratory system and tear ducts, as well as the arm, leg and trunk muscles.

Laughter researcher Robert Provine discovered that all human laughter consists of variations of short vowel-like notes repeated every 210 milliseconds. It can be a "ha-ha-ha" or "ho-ho-ho" type, but never a mixture of both. And laughter is contagious.

According to Professor Provine, humans have a kind of detector in the brain that responds to laughter by triggering other neural circuits, which in turn generates laughter – why do you think television comedies have canned laughter tracks?

Laughter is the best medicine

Humans love to laugh. The ability to laugh at life's problems goes a long way to help humans deal with major illnesses and stress.

Researchers are now saying that laughter can help boost your immune system.

When we are stressed, the body produces stress hormones, which can suppress the immune system, increase the number of blood platelets, which could cause obstructions in the arteries and raise blood pressure. When we laugh, stress hormones are reduced.

Researchers are also suggesting laughing 100 times is equal to 10 minutes on the rowing machine or 15 minutes on an exercise bike.

Laughing also gives your diaphragm, abdominal, respiratory, facial, leg and back muscles a real workout. No wonder you feel exhausted after a good long laugh – you have just given your body a total aerobic workout.

Did you know?

- Humans are the only animal species that laugh.
- Adults laugh about 17 times a day.
- A smile is a silent laugh.
- You cannot tickle yourself.
- The physiological study of laughter is called gelotology.

Source: Mind and Body August 22, 2006

Editor's note: Laughter clubs and laughter cafes have sprung up around the world to get people laughing for health. Laughter clubs run laughter yoga groups that encourage people to do all types of laughing. So, laugh up, it is still the best medicine.

KILLING HOPE

US Military & CIA Interventions Since World War 11

By William Blum
AUTHOR OF ROGUE STATE

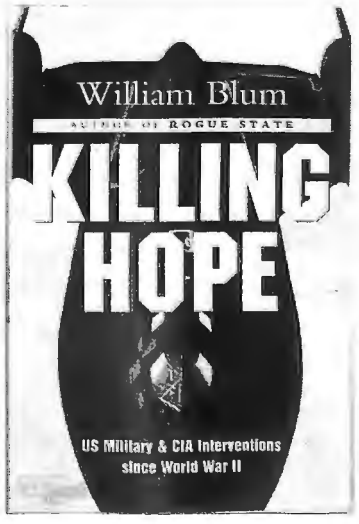
William Blum author of the bestselling 'Rogue State' now gives us a powerful new account of America's actions in the world, from China in the 1940's to the invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Is the United States a force for democracy?
Here is the most comprehensive answer to date.

This book is a valuable reference for anyone interested in the conduct of the USA foreign policy". . Blum has performed an important service in collecting this information in one place, and the documentation is praiseworthy. He has done a marvellous job of bringing together a lot of loose ends from many sources.

Oliver Stone, film director wrote: "I bought several copies to circulate to friends with the hope of shedding new light and understanding on their political outlooks."

Softcover: 469 pages – Price: $45 Posted.



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

THE HISTORY OF THE Olive

Olea europeae

THE olive tree is one of the oldest cultivated by Man, and archaeological evidence would seem to indicate that it could have begun in Egypt and Ethiopia around 5,000 years ago, spreading quite quickly to North Africa, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Greece, Cyprus and Arabia. Crete, whose modern-day population consumes more olive oil per capita than anywhere else in the world, shows evidence of cultivation as far back as 2,500BC.

However, wild olives from oleasters were gathered by the Neolithic population some 10,000 years ago. However difficult it may be to date the first cultivation, it most certainly would have been after the establishment of the first permanent settlements as, although the olive is a successful crop for otherwise difficult terrain, it does require time and patience to grow and, more importantly, process, the olive and its oil for use and Consumption.

The olive became a mainstay in the life of the ancients. Its oil was used to fuel their lamps, to protect their skin, and both the oil and fruit were a central part of their diet. Little wonder then, that it makes an appearance in every ancient sacred text from the region in symbolism always heavily weighted towards that which is fruitful, promising and positive. In Greek mythology, the olive was a present from the goddess Athena. The legend goes that Athena, goddess of wisdom, and Poseidon, God of the sea, argued over the patronage of a settlement called Kekrops on a rocky outcrop in south-eastern Greece. Zeus, tiring of the dispute between the two gods, decreed that allegiance should be granted to whichever of them could bestow a gift that would benefit the inhabitants there the most. Poseidon struck a rock with his trident, producing a salt water spring to demonstrate his power. Athena caused the olive tree to grow from the barren ground. The gods decided in favour of the goddess, the city was renamed Athens and the olive became a symbol of wisdom, peace and fruitfulness in her honour. The olive was a central influence in Greek society: several of the major gods in the Greek pantheon were depicted holding olive branches or leaves; young brides carried

In modern times, olive oil is one of the 'wonder foods' which have enjoyed a wide-eyed rediscovery.

or wore olive leaves to ensure a fruitful marriage; lekythoi, vases of perfumed olive oil were either broken over graves or placed in tombs at funeral rites, a custom which is still flowed at some Greek funerals today. Herodicus (5th century BC), who taught Hippocrates, advocated the use of olive oil as a muscular massage for the athletes who competed in the original Olympic Games. Olive leaves were also used to make wreaths for the victors. The trees used for this were grown at the western end of the Temple of Zeus and were ceremonially cut by a beautiful youth wielding a golden sickle. The Romans loved the olive, it was mentioned by Homer and Pompeii, buried in detail-preserving volcanic ash by the eruption of Vesuvius in AD79, has revealed that the oil was in use in every aspect of Roman life, used in sacred lamps and for medical cosmetic and culinary purposes. It would be used as a cleanser and skin conditioner and every citizen, when visiting the public baths, would be accompanied by a slave carrying his scented oil. This would be rubbed into the skin after bathing and scarped off with a strigil, a curved blade of wood. The Ancient Egyptians, too, prized both the olive and the oil. Records from the time of Ptolemy II mention 27 varieties by his time and wall engravings in the Temple of Karnak record how the Pharaoh's men were anointed with olive oil on feast days.

Many superstitions have grown up around the olive. In Italy, it was believed that hanging an olive branch above the door of a house would keep away evil spirits and the Venetians believed that an olive branch attached to a chimney would stave off lightning strikes. By the Middle Ages the olive was so vital to the Italians that cutting down a community's or family's olive trees was seen as a more severe punishment than death.

Spanish tradition holds the olive at the centre of happy family life. One belief was that hanging an olive branch in the home would ensure a woman's authority in her house and that eating olives would ensure a husband's fidelity. This was furthered shored up in some areas with the belief that a poor olive crop would result if a man was unfaithful to his wife.

The olive tree is very long lived; it is said that a tree can live up to 1,000-1,500 years still bearing fruit. This has led to the tree being associated with healing and longevity and in Algeria

there is one particularly ancient tree which supplicants visit in order to cure whatever ails them. Olive oil virtually flows throughout the pages of The Bible: 'pure beaten oil of the olive' was used to light the lamp in the Tabernacle; olive was traded by Solomon; perfumed, it anointed prophets and kings. It was the oil used on the leather shields of the Biblical period and 'oiling one's shield' became a euphemism for declaring war. In spite of the latter, the olive branch was used to symbolise peace and Noah's dove returned with an olive leaf to the Ark - a sign that the waters were receding - safety.

The New Testament records that Jesus retired to the Mount of Olives before his Crucifixion. The area gained its name for the many olive trees that thrived there; perhaps the choice of the Garden of Gethsemane for his contemplation was linked to the olive's ancient links with wisdom and peace. Interestingly, the name Gethsemane is derived from the Hebrew Gatshamanim, which mean oil press.

Because of its long history of symbolism, olive oil has been a favoured oil for ritual and sacred anointing since the very earliest times. The modern Anglican church, for instance, still employ three oils, all using olive as a base: the oil of catechumens, used for baptism, which is basic olive oil; the oil of confirmation and ordination, the Sacred Chrism, a mixture of oil and floral essence; and the oil to anoint the sick, again the same kind of basic olive oil which is used in the kitchen. The oils are blessed on Maundy Thursday by the bishops and distributed amongst the clergy for use during the year. Olives are still gathered in much the same way as they were in ancient times; vase paintings from around 520BC show men knocking the ripe fruit onto sheets laid onto the ground. The olives, too, are probably pretty much the same fruit as back in antiquity. Olive trees are clones, one of Man's earliest attempts at genetic engineering. The trees are propagated by cutting off and rooting the small knobs which develop on their trunks, producing genetically identical offspring for replanting, so olives from the very oldest trees are very likely to be almost identical in size and taste as those eaten by the ancients.

As with most other foods, olive oil established its place firmly in Man's medicine chest. Even today, many people still swear by a spoonful to relieve constipation and, until its resurgence in popularity in more recent years, the only available source for the oil in many provincial towns was the high street chemist. Warmed olive oil was traditionally used to ease earache and soften hardened earwax and was also used as a massage oil to ease arthritis and rheumatism. Just some of the other ailments which have been treated with olive oil throughout the ages are diabetes, gout, skin infections gall stones, burns, scalds, baldness, smallpox, pleurisy, coughs, yellow fever and even the plague.

Cosmetically, olive oil has been used to protect and smooth the skin, especially during and after exposure to the sun and, apparently, Marilyn Monroe, despite having access to some of the most expensive preparations Hollywood fame could provide used in preference to anything else on offer. The oil was also used in agriculture. It was smothered onto fruit trees to deter pests, to protect from the drying effects of the sun and to insulate against winter frosts. In the preparation of textiles, olive oil was used to lubricate both the fingers of the weavers and the fibre being prepared for weaving.

Scientists, puzzled at the longevity and good health records

enjoyed by the Mediterranean peoples, in spite of their heavy smoking habits and high cholesterol intake, investigated the diet of the area further. They found that, whilst the overall fats intake is no less than anywhere in the developed world, in the Mediterranean countries most of that fat is in the form of monounsaturated fats and, in particular, olive oil. Studies that followed this realisation found that olive oil has a positive effect on blood cholesterol levels, increasing the level of HDL or 'good' cholesterol which has been associated with lower rates of heart disease. This, though, is just one piece of the overall picture as far as the 'Mediterranean Diet' is concerned. It is thought that the main benefits are enjoyed when taken together with the other good factors in the diet, such as fibre, fish oils and complex carbohydrates. The tomato, adopted so enthusiastically by the people of the region is another important piece too. It contains the powerful antioxidant lycopene, the benefits of which researchers at Ben Gurion University in Israel have found to be enhanced when taken, and especially cooked, in combination with olive oil.

Olives contain between 4-6 kcalories each and are a good source of vitamin E, although rarely eaten in quantities in a large enough amount to significantly affect a dietary intake of the vitamin.

Source: http://www.menumagazine.co.uk/book/azolive.htm

If You Seek A Monument Look Around You

By Philip Benwell, MBE.

The following article is the text of an address presented at a Luncheon held at the VICTORIA LEAGUE FOR COMMONWEALTH FRIENDSHIP WA. (INC) on 20th August 2006 by Mr Philip Benwell MBE. National Chairman of THE AUSTRALIAN MONARCHIST LEAGUE.

A FEW years ago when in London. I attended a special Service in St. Paul's Cathedral and was afterwards taken by the Bishop on a tour. Of course the tombs are nothing compared to those in the 1000 year old Westminster Abbey, but there is a magnificent one of its architect Sir Christopher Wren - the first to be buried in the then new St Paul's - above which is the Latin inscription which translates: if you seek a monument, look around you?

Captain James Cook

Sir Christopher, who lived from 1632 until 1723, was one of Britain's most famous architects whose magnificent buildings survive intact throughout England. Truly a fitting memorial to one of the great men of yesteryear.

He died 47 years before Captain Cook landed in Australia and therefore had no involvement with this country during his lifetime, although there are still some buildings existing, designed in his style.

However, perhaps more important than buildings are those unforgettable words: if you seek a monument (or memorial), look around you? Words which have a great relevance for us in Australia, for is not our political and economic stability itself a memorial to the outstanding success of our Constitution which, in 1901, established the framework for the evolution of a separate and independent nation under The Crown of the United Kingdom?

Malcolm Fraser

The Crown, keystone to our system of Government

The evolution of sovereignty under our constitution has been so complete that ever since the accession of Gough Whitlam over thirty years ago, Prime Ministers and politicians, viewing The Monarchy as an impediment to their total control, have in a manner akin to surgically removing one's heart and brain, attacked, without legal restraint, the very foundations of Australian nationhood in their futile attempts to obliterate The Crown which is, of course, the keystone of our system of Government.

Whilst it was a long and arduous road until an actual proposal for constitutional change was put to the people and, may I say, decisively rejected in 1999; the journey was one in which successive Governments, both Federal and State, took advantage of, I say abused - their power to do whatever they could to undermine the Constitution by

Bob Hawke

removing what they could and destabilising what they could not. It is thus that recognition of The Queen and The Crown has been put aside. State Governments have removed the Oath of Allegiance to The Queen for Members of their Parliament and judiciary. Pictures of The Queen are rarely to be seen in Government offices and embassies overseas. The Anthem was changed and rarely do we sing God Save The Queen.

In fact when the Hawke Government successfully massaged into being, the National Australian Song "Advance Australia Fair", it was by no error on his part that the second verse of the original song was omitted from the accepted version, for in a totally politically incorrect manner it not only mentions England and Britannia, but also Captain Cook, the man who 236 years ago on August the 22nd 1770, hoisted the English Colours on Possession Island, which is between Thursday Island and Cape York, and in the name of King George the Third took possession of the whole Eastern Coast, naming it New South Wales as is explained in the verse:

"When gallant Cook from Albion sailed To trace wide oceans o'er True British courage bore him on Till landing on our shore. Then here he raised Old England's Flag The standard of the brave; With all her faults we love her still Britannia rules the waves. In joyful strains then let us sing Advance Australia Fair".

It is rarely known that the Original song, composed by Peter Dodds McCormick was first performed in 1878 and an amended version was sung by a choir of 10,000 at the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901.

Magnificent words, but obviously totally, politically unacceptable for the socialistic Governments of the 1970s and 80s, and it was for this reason that the sanitised version was put forward and adopted as the national anthem on 19 April, 1984 by the Hawke

Winston Churchill

government, following a referendum held by the Fraser Government in 1977 at which it received just 43.6% of the vote.

In the official verse we proudly proclaim

ourselves to be "young and free", but no where does it say that we are free only because our Constitutional Federation was established under The Crown, and only because we were settled by the British and not by other Europeans whose concepts of democracy and freedom are totally different from that of Great Britain, as can be seen today with the conflicts now experienced in the United Kingdom and the incompatible governance of the European Union.

An ideal example of the British spirit of fair-play can be seen in the letters of Instruction (regrettably only from copies as the original Instructions have not been located) from George 111 creating Captain Arthur Phillip, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, and empowering him to establish the first British Colony in Australia.

The Instructions required Phillip to protect the lives and livelihoods of the Aborigines' and to establish friendly relations with them.

It is interesting to note that similar humane instructions were also issued to John Graves Simcoe when he assumed office as the first lieutenant governor of Upper Canada. As with so much of our Colonial past, the politically correct have assigned this important part of our history to oblivion.

POLITICALLY CORRECT – SOCIALIST FABIAN INDOCTRINATION

These politically correct, another term, I believe for Socialist Fabian indoctrination, refuse to accept that, had Australia not been claimed and later settled by the British, it would have been appropriated by either the Dutch or the French or both or even later by the Germans, and we could well be today in the same situation as Indonesia or Indo-China and not be the thriving modern westernised humanly democratic nation that is the envy of the rest of the World.

We are thriving, we are modern, we are westernised and above all we are truly democratic because, like it or not, Australia is essentially a British nation.

It is of regret that successive Governments, from the time of Harold Holt, have established a process of immigration which has been abused to the detriment of the National Identity of this nation.

Please do not get me wrong. There is nothing incorrect in welcoming people from other lands to the shores of our country, regardless of colour, race or religion, provided always that they assimilate and add to the culture and integrity of this nation.

What is not right and what so many Australians object to is the incursion into this land of migrants, who care nothing for our way of life or our Queen, but they themselves seek to change and absorb our own identity and individuality into their own creed and culture.

However, whatever those who seek to fragment our country may endeavour to do, as long as our customs are based on British practices and our laws derive from British law and more importantly, our Constitution is maintained under the Crown of the United Kingdom, they will fail and fail miserably.

This is perhaps why there is such an effort by some politicians, most business and almost the entirety of the media to promote

Queen Elizabeth II

a republic and thus remove what they view as their major impediment to absolute power, The Crown.

When politicians decided to embark upon their crusade to remove The Crown and assume the total authority of the State, they eliminated civics education and expressions

The magnificant dome of St Pauls Catherdral, seen through buildings damaged during World War II bombing raids on London.

of patriotism. However, having done this, they needed to replace the vacuum and did so by state sponsored commercialised sporting activities.

The Hawke Government made one grave error, and that was encouraging the use of the Australia Flag with its meaningful Union Jack, and so unwittingly entrenching it and by inference our British heritage, in the minds of the young.

THE YOUNG, MAIN TARGET OF REPUBLICANS'

The main target of republicans is the young, for as a result of decades of a purposeful lack of adequate civics and Australian history education, those under the age of fifty lacked the benefit of being brought up under conditions where loyalty and patriotism was the norm. It was thus that children would recite every day "I honour my God, I serve my Queen, I salute my Flag," and in this manner developed an empathy with their country and with their Queen and an appreciation of the value of their democracy.

The English, since Saxon times, have always cherished their freedom, their laws and their rights. The Welsh, the Scots and the Irish have always fought vigorously for their freedom, whilst others in so many parts of the World have blithely accepted servitude as their lot whether under a dictatorship or as is the case with so many, under the heavy handed bureaucracy of an elected government.

Notwithstanding being the fount of modern democracy, Britain in the 18th century was hidebound in a class system so rigid that people would do everything in their power to stifle access from classes lower to their own.

JAMES COOK OVERCOMING BARRIERS

One person who overcame the enormity of these barriers was James Cook, a person born to a Scottish immigrant farm labourer, but a person whose Spirit, whose guts and whose determination enabled him to become one of the worlds greatest navigators, and whose charts were so accurate, that they continue to be used even today!

Cook was fortunate in that his father's employer paid for his schooling; otherwise he could well have remained a farm worker. However he was drawn to the sea and managed to secure a berth as a merchant seaman, and by the time he was 27 he was in command of a colliery vessel.

In that same year he gave it all away and joined the Royal Navy as an ordinary seaman but within two years passed the necessary examinations and was appointed a Master. A remarkable feat rarely seen even in the classless society of today.

Egalitarian Australia identifies more with these sorts of people who come from a background similar to that of Cook, for from its very inception, this nation was founded on the aspirations, not of the aristocracy, but of ordinary people.

Very few of the First Settlers, both convict and freemen, were from the gentry. Even the career of our first Governor, Captain Arthur Phillip, the son of a German language teacher, commenced with an apprenticeship in the Merchant Navy before transferring to the Royal Navy and, in a similar manner to James Cook, rose through the system by his own effort without any major patronage!

Indeed it is pertinent to note that most of our Prime Ministers have come from lower or middle class backgrounds and very few went to private schools.

Had, however, Britain sent the younger sons of the gentry to settle Australia, as they did in the case of many other colonies, that settlement would have failed, for it was because the first settlers were in the main soldiers and convicts taken from the lowest levels of 18th and 19th century life, the sort of people that Dickens exposed in his writings, but people who, nevertheless carried with them the age-old British Spirit of freedom which, when combined with their familiarity with hardship, were themselves of the very ingredients to accomplish the manual labour necessary to carve out from a cruel and inhospitable land, the magnificent nation with its luxuriant lifestyle, that we have the privilege to live in today.

It is interesting to read Cook's description of the Aboriginals and the habitat that is now also ours: 'they (the Aboriginals) may appear to some to be the most wretched people upon Earth, but in reality they are far more happier than we Europeans; being wholly unacquainted not only with the superfluous but the necessary Conveniences so much sought after in Europe, they are happy in not knowing them".

"They live in a Tranquillity which is not disturb'd by the Inequality of Condition. The Earth and Sea of their own accord furnishes them with all things necessary for life, they covet not Magnificent House, Household-stuff etc, they live in a warm and fine Climate and enjoy a very wholesome Air..?"

THAT AGE-OLD BRITISH SPIRIT

Without commenting on the quality of our city aim today, surely it is time that all Australians, both old and new, must accept that living in this fair land is not their right to abuse as they will, but a privilege to be cherished and honoured.

Despite the assertions of the muddled persona of former Prime Minister Keating, Australians have created their own identity in their own way. It is an identity based on stamina, some call it doggedness, derived from the age -old spirit of the British people.

Gough Whitlam

The same sort of spirit that saw English kings forced to bow down to the people's will time and time again. The spirit that produced Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, the spirit that was aroused by Churchill and before him, Kitchener and Wellington.

Whilst the French created authoritarian republics under the pretext of Freedom, the British had no need for guile, for the trait of Liberty had been ingrained for a thousand years or more into their very souls.

It was this very spirit which began the long pathway towards constitutional government, from the times of Alfred the Great and before, until today when all who are under The Crown of the United Kingdom are ensured of their freedom and their democracy, whatever that background, whatever their religion and whatever their original nationality. Australia is today truly a democratic country and any excess of power exercised by any government is subject to the will of the people rather than emanating from the savagery of militarism.


Sir Robert Menzies

POSSESSION ISLAND AND THE RAISING OF THE BRITISH COLOURS

Whereas everything that we have in this country derives from the diligent perseverance of Captain James Cook and his claiming of this land for Britain, virtually no where do we commemorate the raising of the British Colours on Possession Island on August 22nd 1770.

Surely, whether one is a Monarchist or Republican, Liberal or Labor, New Australian or old, should not we all celebrate both the man and his act, whether it offends some sensibilities or not?

The only discernible recognition of Captain Cook that the 20th century elite have in their usual politically correct manner allowed, is just a few statues and some parks and memorials. I say usual manner, because what have we actually done to commemorate Australia's greatest Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies or to recognise our own Queen, ostensibly the greatest Monarch of modern times?

I say the greatest monarch, because no other king or queen in the entire British history has had to handle such change as Her Majesty The Queen, whose fifty years on the Throne has seen the end of the British Empire, and the almost total transfer of the Royal Prerogative from the Monarch to the Parliament now exercised, in a manner totally unforeseen, in the hands of the Prime Minister. But Her Majesty has handled all this with her usual sensibility and aplomb. Indeed, the transformation from Empire to Commonwealth, although the dream of her father George V1, is the actual creation of Her Majesty.

Our Constitutional Monarchy

It was Churchill who best described our Westminster system of Government when speaking in the House of Commons in 1947 "Many forms of government have been tried, and will be tried in this world of sin and woe. No-one pretends that democracy is perfect or all-wise. Indeed, it has been said that democracy is the worst form of government except for all the other forms that have been tried".

However, democracy itself, even within the Westminster system, takes several forms. Westminster is based on the concept of

Constitutional Monarchy with built in checks and balances provided by and via The Crown. It was never meant to be used for a republican style of government for once The Crown is removed, so are the inherent checks against absolute control by politicians.

Even under a Constitutional Monarchy, democracy is impaired by the exploitation of the powers of the Parliament by political parties. Under our political system, it was always to be expected that two main parties of diverse opinions would emerge, but what was not anticipated was that the wider franchise would dilute, rather than enhance the capacity for independent initiative, leading to the stifling of the independent initiative of parliamentarians through increasing authoritarianism of the Whips, and the emergence of a presidential style Prime Ministership where the leader campaigns and operates as an individual, and not as Head of a collective Government.

As yet there is no remedy for this abuse other than an outright confrontation between the Monarch or in the case of a Realm such as Australia, the Governor-General. I would suppose that the equilibrant between Monarchy and Parliament was reached during the middle of the reign of Queen Victoria. The description of the rights of the Monarch by Walter Bagehot in the 1860's: "The Sovereign has, under a Constitutional Monarchy such as ours, three rights: the right to be consulted, the right to encourage and the right to warn", was a depiction of a very real prerogative to be exercised at the discretion of the Sovereign and not simply an influence on the Government which is essentially the case in the United Kingdom today.

Since the Australian Constitution was vested in the People and not in the Parliament, it has remained relatively unchanged with only eight out of forty four amendments being passed in over one hundred years. This has resulted in the Governor-General being vested with a greater prerogative, emanating from the people, following appointment by The Queen, than from Her Majesty herself, who is Head of State in the United Kingdom.

One Vote for all people

Whilst Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights are today accepted and indeed promoted by various factions and groups as the Charters of the People; the actual people they protected were quite limited.

Universal franchise only started to become a fact some eighty years after the Reform Bill of 1832. Whilst one vote for all actually came to Australia slightly earlier than to the rest of the Westminster World, it was not until 1967 that Aboriginals were fully accepted as Australian citizens.

In the United Kingdom voting is on a voluntary basis with often less then 50% of the electorate actually voting, which obviously begs the question of whether the people deserve this valuable and hard won franchise when so many cannot be bothered to exercise it?

Australia is one of but a very few countries which compels its people to vote, but the majority still vote along party political lines, many fearing that voting for an independent candidate would preclude their electorate from receiving government funding, which in itself is a travesty of democracy.

The Senate was originally established to protect the interests of the States in the Federation. Over the years since it was first established it has devolved into a second party political chamber, whilst still maintaining a pretence of a House of Review. The National Party Senator, Barnaby Joyce, in voting for what he believed to be the best interests of his electorate, the State of Queensland, was acting in accordance with the original constitutional concept of the Upper House. However his dilemma was that he was also elected on the political ticket of the National Party, and therefore also owed both allegiance to the Coalition and to the electorate which voted for him as a member of the Coalition.

Once politicians have usurped powers, whether from the Monarch or from the People, there is little chance of them abrogating and returning those powers. Future Monarchs in the United Kingdom and Governors-General in Australia will therefore have a tremendously difficult time in exercising their prerogative against an increasingly powerful Parliament.

It is due to the supremacy of the Parliament that has encouraged Prime Ministers like Paul Keating and today John Howard, to usurp the duties of the Governor-General and establish a Presidential style of Government.

The Westminster System Under the Westminster System, the most powerful person is the Prime Minister for it is he as the Head of Government who exercises the Authority of the Parliament and to a great extent the prerogative of The Crown. However the prerogative is a power only lent to the Head of the Government by The Crown as is, and of course, the Authority of the Parliament lent for a specified time by the People.

Although our Constitution is not perfect, it has a proven track record of over a hundred years without requiring serious amendment, something of which no other nation can boast. This is because the Australian Constitution is a fluid document, which means that whilst it forms a rigid basis and cannot be changed unless by a multifaceted vote of the people, it allows a large measure of autonomy for the Government to operate. Whilst politicians are wont to abuse this autonomy, it is nevertheless a leeway subject always to the will of the people who have the authority to dismiss a Government at election, for under our Constitution, power is only lent to the successful political party or coalition for a specified number of years, after which they must account for their stewardship.

The unfortunate drawback is that the process can only work effectively in the absence of apathy on the part of the electorate.

Although I am somewhat biased, I do believe that the Australian people would rather place their confidence in those Federal politicians who are Monarchist. Being labelled as such has not demeaned the people's respect for John Howard, Tony Abbott, Brendan Nelson or Alexander Downer, whereas those who promote a republic are quite naturally generally viewed with suspicion. I say this quite naturally, as I think that the people are fully cognisant of the fact that a republic will mean not just the removal of our constitutional checks and balances, but also the actual destabilisation of our system of Government, the potential subversion of our democracy and perhaps ultimately the end of the Federation.

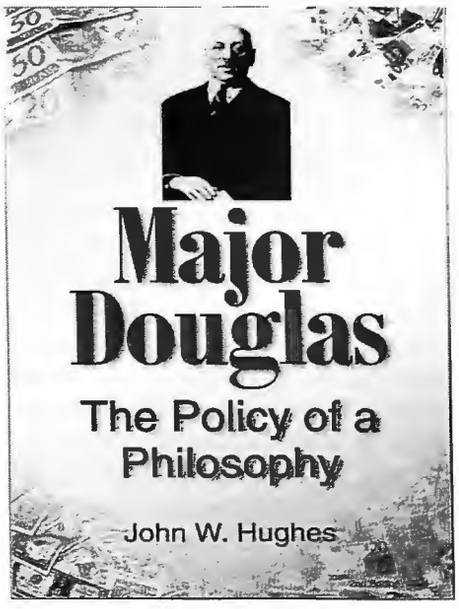
In his speech,"A Republic is where we are already in our sympathies and in our imagination". (Speech 26 June 2006) the Treasurer, Peter Costello, as well as foretelling a republic stated that he believed that the "States are moving towards the role of service delivery more on the model of Divisional Offices than sovereign independent governments", but is not this because the Commonwealth Government temporarily borrowed taxing powers from the States in 1942, and never handed them back?

Is this not because of people like Peter Costello who are centralists and not federalists, and is this not why he and his sympathisers are working hard to remove The Crown to enable them to destroy our federation?

Admittedly, with our federal system, we are over-governed, but would not centralisation remove a vital check and balance within our constitutional system and replace it with an Asian style bureaucracy totally unanswerable to the people?

The past seven years following the Referendum have been a period of general calm upset only by tantrums of the media and some politicians. However we must face reality and accept that within five years we could well be facing a plebiscite or a referendum.

Ladies & Gentlemen, I assure you that the Australian Monarchist League will be ready and prepared to do our duty, and that is to preserve our democratic way of life, which we believe can only be properly achieved through our Constitutional Monarchy and under The Crown. I invite anyone who believes likewise to join with us. (END)



The year is 1934. Montague Norman is governor of the Bank of England, Sir Otto Niemeyer is at the Treasury. The Great Depression is on the wane but the industrialized world is still reeling from its effects. In Britain John Hargreave's Green Shirts march in the London streets. An obscure English engineer, Major C.H. Douglas, and his wife Edith, have embarked on the RMS Maloja. They are bound for New Zealand via Australia but their tour will subsequently move on to the North American continent.

Their mission is to persuade those countries to renounce the money market and finance prosperity using their own credit. "Dividends for all" is the Douglas slogan. Amazingly, many people are listening. Douglas talks to 12,000 people at an open air mass rally at Sydney Stadium at Rushcutters Bay. Yet there are no takers for his idea among the governments of the world. Except in Alberta. There the Social Credit Party wins the Provincial election with a landslide majority and an unlikely Premier 'Bible Bill' Aberhart. Prepares to implement the theories of the engineer economist.

In 1924 Douglas's small Social Credit movement had, on paper, 46 branches in British towns and cities and correspondents in South Africa and Canada. By the early thirties its founder was filling the largest halls in the country with attentive crowds. A host of literary figures were on its periphery. Orwell alluded to it in his letters. Pound and MacDiarmid, on the opposite ends of the political spectrum, gave their allegiance to it. Bonamy Dobree, T.S.Eliot, Eric Gill and Edwin Muir were sympathetic to it. It had a militant movement with marching men, drums, banners and flags. Like Marxism it had a theory of history. Denounced by every major economist, it shook Canada in 1935 by winning the provincial election in Alberta causing no small alarm to bankers and businessmen.

Who was the driving force, Major Douglas, and what was this phenomenon called Social Credit? Where did it come from and what did it mean? This book sets out to answer these very questions.

Major Douglas The Policy of a Philosophy

SPECIAL PRICE: $45.00c
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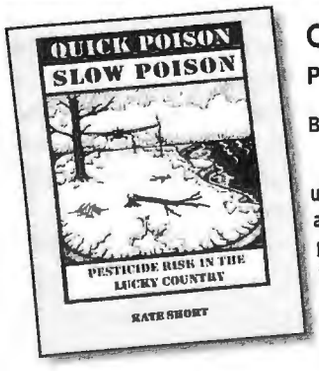


QUICK POISON SLOW POISON

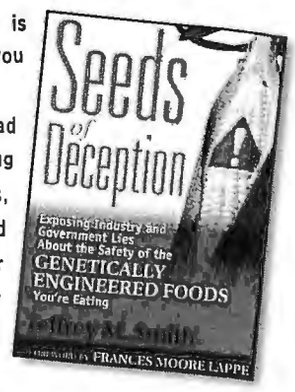
PESTICIDE RISK IN THE LUCKY COUNTRY

BY KATE SHORT

This expose of the impacts of poisons on ill-informed users and a mostly unsuspecting public will both shock and inform. For the first time, concern about termites and potential crop losses from insect attack is weighed against trauma suffered by the increasing number of people exposed to pesticides through food, air and water.

After six years of research Kate Short brings her exhaustive study of the topic into public view. She presents the facts about pesticide risk in a clear and concise manner all the time, backing up her case by reference to a variety of reports and studies, including crucial European and US research. The author argues that the risks to exports from poison residues could upset the livelihood of many in the rural sector.

Soft cover: 270 pages – $30.00 posted



Eating such experimental foods is gambling with your health. Find out how you can protect yourself and your family.

In Seeds of Deception you will read internal memos by US Food and Drug Administration scientists warning of toxins, allergies, and new diseases – all ignored by their superiors, including a former attorney for Monsanto. You will discover how industry studies are designed to avoid finding problems. And you will learn why the FDA withheld information from the US Congress after a genetically modified supplement killed nearly a hundred people and disabled thousands.

Soft cover: 270 pages – $30.00 posted

Who invented the pneumatic tyre?

By Jeremy Lee

A RECENT invention featured on the ABC Inventors programme was a machine to demolish and recycle tyres – truck tyres, automobile, tractor and grader tyres, bicycle, wheelbarrow – any pneumatic tyre you can think of.

There are now so many vehicles clogging the world's highways that the disposal of tyres has become a headache for authorities everywhere; that is, until this new machine promised to turn tyres into a host of other new products.

We don't know exactly who invented the wheel, but it's been around almost as long as recorded history. Greeks, Romans and Egyptions used the wheel hundreds of years before Christ. Some peoples – the Aborigines in Australia and many African tribes for example – had never conceived the idea of the wheel until the arrival of European nations.

A CUSHION OF AIR

Throughout history until the 1800s the wheel was solid – and bumpy. The wheel used by Cobb and Co in its early period was solid wood and iron, fashioned by skilled wheelwrites. Without shock-absorbers, and with solid wheels revolving on bumpy, rutted roads, travel was an exhausting affair.

Most people imagine that John Boyd Dunlop was the first, when he devised a pneumatic tyre for his son's tricycle in 1887. But the idea had been patented 40 years earlier by another Scot, Robert Boyd Thomson.. On December 10, 1845, Robert Thomson, of Stonehaven in Scotland, was granted a patent by the London Patent Office. It was described as "a hollow belt of India rubber, inflated so that the wheel rode on a cushion of air".

In October 1847 the first set was fitted for the price of forty three pounds on a horse-drawn carriage, to wide acclaim. But, due to the scarcity of rubber, the idea languished for a while. Thomson moved to Java in 1852, selling sugar machinery. He returned to Scotland in 1862, where he built a steam road haulage vehicle known as a "Thomson Steamer". These were soon being exported to other parts of the world.

John Boyd Dunlop was awarded a patent in 1888, which was later withdrawn when the Patent Office discovered that it was a repeat of the Thomson design. Dunlop's tyre was an improvement, however, which accounts for the subsequent association of the Dunlop name with the pneumatic tyre. Dunlop's development coincided with the first internal combustion motor and the advent of horseless carriages. So the age of the modern motor car riding on tubeless tyres, began.

A Snake Yarn

W.T Goodge

"You talk of snakes," said Jack the Rat,
"But, blow me, one hot summer,
I seen a thing that knocked me flat –
Fourteen foot long, or more than that,
It was a regular hummer!
Lay right along a sort of bog,
Just like a log!

The ugly thing was lyin' there
And not a sign of movin',
Give any man a nasty scare;
Seen nothing like it anywhere
Since I first started drovin'.
And yet it didn't scare my dog.
Looked like a log!

"I had to cross that bog, yer see,
And Bluey I was humpin',
But wonderin' what that thing could be
A-laying there in front o' me
I didn't feel like jumpin'.
Yet though I shivered like a frog,
It *seemed* like a log!

"I takes a leap and lands right on
The back of that there whopper!"
He stopped. We waited. Then Big Mac
Remarked, "Well, then what happened Jack?"
"Not much," said Jack, and drained his grog.
"It *was* a log!"

Dame Te Atairangikaahu
ONZ, DBE
New Zealand's longest reigning Maori Monarch

JULY 1931 – August 15th 2006. New Zealand's highly respected Maori Queen on 15th August 2006 died aged 75 years, after a long battle with failing health.

Dame Te Atairangikaahu. Her title Te Arikinui (meaning Great Chief) and name Te Atairangikaahu (also her mother's name) were bestowed when she became monarch; previously she was known as Princess Piki Mahuta.

She was the only birth child of Koroki Mahuta and Te Atairangikaahu Herangi, her father had an older daughter, Tuura, by an earlier relationship. Dame Te Atairangikaahu had adopted siblings including Sir Robert Mahuta, whose daughter Nanaia Mahuta is a Member of Parliament.

Enthroned: King Tuheitia Paki after his elevation has been named the new monarch.

Dame Te Atairangikaahu was a descendent of the first Maori King, Potatua Te Wherowhero, and succeeded her father, King Koroki, becoming Queen the day Koroki was buried. She married Whatumoana Paki and they had seven children.

The office of Maori Queen holds no constitutional function, but Te Ata as she was known was an avid supporter of cultural sporting events involving indigenous issues. Her official residence was Turongo House in Turangawaewae.

In 1970, she became the first Maori to be made a Dame, especially a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire. She was one of the first inductees of the Order of New Zealand when it was established in 1987. She was awarded an Honorary Doctorate from Waikato University in 1973, and an Honorary Doctor of Laws from Victoria University in 1999.

The 40th anniversary of her coronation was marked in May 2006, with several days of events at her base in the North Island town of Ngaruawahia. Prince Charles sent a message saying: "Our two families have enjoyed a wonderful friendship going back to 1953", when the newly crowned Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip visited her home at Turangawaewae Marae on the banks of the Waikato River.

"The 40 years of leadership, courage and stability you have so far given to the people of Aotearoa New Zealand, and indeed to the wider world is an immeasurable treasure."

The low-profile but influential queen, when she replaced her father King Koroki when he died in 1966, was the longest-serving head of the Kingitanga (king) movement, which united some North Island tribes in the 1850's to protect Maori culture from the advances of British settlement.

There have been six Maori monarchs in unbroken succession since King Potatau was crowned in 1858. The British colonial government reacted badly to the formation of the Kingitanga movement. Its eventual military response led to one of the widest of several New Zealand wars, the Waikato War of 1863-64.

When peace was restored, the colonial government confiscated millions of hectares of Maori land and banished the then King Tawhiao and his followers to the south-west which became known as the King Country.

Dame Te Ata was feted by governments for her authority and ranked as New Zealand's wealthiest Maori.

She was respected for her political astuteness and was one of the quiet influences behind negotiations in which her Tainui tribe secured a multi-million-dollar settlement from the Crown in 1995 in compensation for stolen lands.

At her 40th anniversary ceremony, she said: "I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the days that have been given to me to be able to walk among you.

"If I could find all the most beautiful words I would put them together and lay them among you".

Dame Te Atairangikaahu suffered from Diabetes, and when her kidneys began to fail in December 2005, she underwent daily dialysis. Her funeral was held 21st August 2006, with her death sparking a week of mourning for Maoridom.

Succession

Her successor will be chosen with the help of a "kingmaker", after seeking the consent of the chiefs of all leading tribes. If tradition is followed, one of Te Atairangikaahu's children will follow her as monarch. This does not automatically fall to the first-born (Te Atairangikaahu's own succession is an example of this tradition as she herself was second-born), so any of her children may be named the next King or Queen before her burial. Alternatively, a leading figure from another Iwi may be appointed to the position.

Dame Te Ata's eldest son Tuheitia Paki was enthroned as the successor to the Maori throne: King Tuheitia Paki aged 51, a university manager and cultural adviser, is the seventh monarch of the family line of sovereigns stretching back to 1858, when Maoris selected their first king to unite their tribes.

Source: Wikepedia – West Australian August 16th - 22nd 2006.

Final Journey for revered Maori Queen: Warriors escort the casket of the late Maori Queen Dame Te Atairangikaahu as it is carried for burial at the summit of sacred Taupiri Mountain, 90km south of Auckland, after her son was name the new monarch.

I-Gen flies flag for Queen and country

REPUBLICANS may have to rethink the theory that the monarchists who spoilt their party back in 1999 will eventually die out.

Today's 20-somethings show a growing disinterest in the idea of an Australian republic, according to the IGeneration survey.

The poll reveals a significant drop in support for an Australian republic among 18 to 30-year-olds in WA over the past two years. A similar study in 2004 found 53 per cent supported the notion of a republic — a figure which has now dropped to 38 per cent.

David Flint, national convener of Australians for a Constitutional Monarchy, said: "At the time of the referendum, republicans were saying we only have to wait for the older generation to drop of for the monarchists to die out. Clearly that is not going to be the case."

He said the Gough Whitlam dismissal, which had set many baby boomers on the republican path, meant little to this generation.

Julie Armstrong, WA convener of the Australian Republican Movement, said many young people were not familiar with the republican debate because it had dropped off the agenda.

Flag fan: Australian National Flag Association councillor Matthew Blampey, 21, says youth values the flag. Picture: Nic Ellis

"They are more concerned about terrorism and other issues. It's also important to point out that probably only half of that generation would have participated in the previous referendum and been exposed to republic debate."

Jon Stratton, Professor of cultural studies at studies at Curtin University, said the republic represented the unknown and therefore drew resistance.

While they were happy to keep a hold of the Queen's apron strings, 73 per cent of respondents wanted to retain the national flag. Just one in five would like it changed.

Matthew Blampey, 21, a self-proclaimed Australian flag fan, is the youngest councillor elected to WA's Australian National Flag Association.

"I think there's been quite a big shift in youth appreciation for the flag, where a couple of years ago it looked quite down," he said.

Source: The West Australian Friday, September 8th 2006.

Notice: RWM's (Republicans without a model)

Those who seek to change our proven and successful system of Government to a republic have a democratic right to do so. The one problem is that neither they nor we know what their preferred model is and whether it is better (or worse) than our present system.

THEY HAVE NO MODEL!

So rather than debate them as "republicans" it seems more appropriate to call them:
"RWMs"
It's short, succinct, accurate and with a touch of humour.
Let's use it universally instead of "republicans".
The supporter who composed the above suggests you join in when writing letters to RWM's, to address the envelope and salutation adding a post-nominal as below:-
eg. "Senator Vanstone "RWM" to spread the use of "RWM"
. . . and the new name for ARM is now ARMWM (Australian Republican Movement Without a Model).
Letters to that organisation can now reasonably and logically be addressed to:
The Convenor
ARMWM
Sydney South, NSW 1235.
It seems its office at 10/60 Park Street, Sydney is no longer.
Mr Philip L.Gibson
c/-Australian Constitutional Movement
Sydney, NSW 2000.

MONOPOLY CAPITAL: The World of the East India Company

By Denis Ross

Politicians do not rule the world as some might believe.

THE WORLD is controlled by what American political scientist and humourist Steve Bearman calls "an artificial life form"—corporations which in law have all the rights of a person, have a lifespan in perpetuity, but are devoid of soul or conscience.

Statistics back him up. Just 500 multinational corporations control 70% of world trade and 80% of global investment, according to ABC Radio National ("The National Interest" 17 July 2006).

Stated otherwise, perhaps 1,000 people, the chairmen of the boards of those corporations and the Chief Executive Officers, control 80% of the global economy. It does not require a conspiracy theory to suggest they have mutual interests and cooperate in ensuring the world is run to their satisfaction. Their economic control gives them enormous political clout in the developed Western world, in Canada, the US, UK, Europe, and Australia. It also gives them great influence in bodies like the United Nations, World Bank and International Monetary Fund which control financial aid and investment flows around the developing world.

The world's largest corporation is David Rockefeller's ("The man who misrules the world") Exxon-Mobil company, known in Australia as Esso, flagship of his oil, banking and chemical empire. He is perhaps the largest fish in the corporate pond.

This kind of political-economic control of world affairs resembles an earlier era, when Monopoly Capital represented by the Bank of England and the East India Company controlled the fortunes of hundreds of millions of the world's population just as the giant corporations do today. Britain's Industrial Revolution and the rise of the British Empire both stem from the activities of the East India Company.

The Company came into being when piracy constituted Britain's foreign and defence policies, personified by the "Sea Dogs" such as Drake, Raleigh and Hawkins. It was incorporated by Royal Charter of

Queen Elizabeth on New Year's Eve, 31st December 1600, under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies". Dutch successes in trade to the Spice Islands and action by Dutch traders to raise the price of pepper from three shillings to eight shillings a pound spurred the British merchants to form the East India Company but the British company compared with the Dutch was an insignificant body of private traders capitalised with only 30,000 pounds.

Unlike today's open-ended charters of incorporation, the East India Company's charter was to endure for only 15 years. In that time it was given a monopoly on trade with the East Indies described as all those lands beyond the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan. Unauthorized interlopers would have ships and cargo seized and forfeited.

Almost a decade after its incorporation, King James in 1609 renewed the company's charter "for ever" but with a proviso to revoke the charter on three years' notice if there was no profit to the realm. This link between the company's profitability and the realm was to dominate future relationships between the company and the British government.

From 1609, when King James granted them permanent monopoly onwards, a new design of great ships rolled out from the East India Company's shipyard at Deptford. These "East Indiamen" as the ships were called held pre-eminence among the world's merchant vessels until the middle of the 19th century when first clippers, then iron hulled ships and screw propulsion changed the nature of shipping. Throughout the 17th century the East Indiamen had to be prepared to fight at any moment against Malay pirates on the one hand, and the ships of the Dutch, French and Portuguese rivals on the other. The company fought many successful battles at sea and on land

The early voyages of the company reached as far as Japan. They are called the "separate voyages" because the company's subscribers individually bore the cost of each voyage but reaped the whole profit which usually was above 100%. After 1612 the voyages were conducted as joint-stock ventures benefitting the company as a whole.

In 1610 the company established factories in India in the Bay of Bengal. Meanwhile other countries also were establishing East India companies--Holland, France, Denmark, Scotland, Spain, Austria and Sweden all entered the trade in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Holland was first off the mark to trade in the East Indies, the "Spice Islands". The Dutch, while trying to avoid it, came into conflict with the British. The Dutch felt they had prior rights in the Far East and they had established forts giving them dominion and authority in the area. In 1613 a suggestion by the Dutch for trade cooperation between the Dutch and English companies was declined. Armed conflicts ensued between the two trading nations. After a Dutch massacre of the English at Amboina in 1623 the English left the Spice Islands to the Dutch and

concentrated their trade solely on India.

By 1619 English trading posts had been established at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach. Surat became the company's headquarters with a president and council which controlled the other factories.

It took more than a century from its inception for the company to establish a genuine monopoly on the India trade. But it was the Restoration and Charles II which made the company into a power to be reckoned with.

Charles II granted the company five important charters—the right to acquire territory; to coin money; to command fortresses and troops; to form alliances and make war or peace; and the right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in its territories. In 1661 the island of Bombay formed part of the dowry of Elizabeth of Braganza when she married Charles II. Seven years later Charles handed Bombay over to the company. Bombay was quickly recognised as a better West coast base for the company's enterprises than Surat which lacked a good harbour and was subject to bandit raids. In Bombay the company established the first mint in India, laid the foundations of English justice in the country, and raised the first European regiment in India for the city's defence—the Bombay Fusiliers. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the company's West coast headquarters. The ruling career of the East India Company in India begins from 1689 when three presidencies--Bengal, Madras and Bombay—were formed. From that time onwards India's history is the history of British India.

In 1690, in East India after a series of unsatisfactory settlements in various locations in Bengal, the company set up shop at Sutanati laying the foundations of modern Calcutta. Six years later the settlement was fortified and renamed Fort William in honour of William III. In 1700 all the Bengal factories of the company were placed under a president who became governor of Bengal at Fort William.

Fort William resounds in British history as the site of the "Black Hole Of Calcutta" the incident which sparked Robert Clive's retaliatory action resulting in the capture of India for the British at the Battle of Plessey.

The trading privileges enjoyed by the British merchants in Bengal were based on an imperial edict by the Mogul emperor in 1717, but it carried little weight with many of the independent minded local officials. When Mogul power declined the central government lost control of the provinces, and in 1756 a Bengali nawab, Suraj ud-Daulah, attacked and captured the English settlements at Calcutta. He incarcerated 146 prisoners in the "Black Hole", a storeroom in Fort William measuring 18 feet (5.4 metres) by 14 feet 10 inches (4.45 metres). Next morning only 23 persons were left alive. The problem might have been resolved without such loss of life except that the door of the storeroom opened

RULING THE WAVES: The Portuguese and the Dutch built the first of the heavy three-masted East Indianmen in the 16th century. But English vessels, such as the one above, were dominating the trade routes by the 1720s.

inwards and with the mass of people within pressing against the door the guards could not open it to relieve the plight of the prisoners.

To avenge this outrage Robert Clive sailed to rhe Hooghly with a force from Madras. Clive easily recaptured Calcutta and forced the nawab to sign a treaty restoring English privileges, but given the nawab's insincerity and intriguing with the French, Clive decided to replace him with someone more favourably inclined towards the English. His move received support from the Hindu bankers, the Seths, whom the offending nawab had threatened with circumcision.

On 23rd June 1757 Clive with just 600 men defeated Suraj ud-Daulah's forces at the Battle of Plessey making the British de facto rulers of Bengal, one of the wealthiest parts of India. The capture of India set the stage for Britain's Industrial Revolution.

The Industrial Revolution did not come about because of the invention of the steam engine or advances in textile spinning and weaving machinery as popular myth would have it. It came about because when Clive captured India for the British he captured also the first known mineral reserves of saltpetre (Ammonium or Potassium Nitrate), the key explosive ingredient in gunpowder.

Until that time any European nation's capacity to wage war was limited by its available gunpowder supplies. Gunpowder, a mixture of saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur, was made using nitrates obtained by composting animal dung on farms. British farmers had to supply an annual quota of saltpetre from their farm animals' dung to the government, the so-called Gunpowder Tax. A strong farm economy then was essential to a nation's military capability.

Clive's capture of the Indian nitrate deposits relieved Britain of the need to maintain a farm economy allowing it to industrialise and also gave Britain unlimited potential to wage war. The government gave the nod and Britain's economy began industrialising. Political power was transferred from the landed aristocracy to a new merchant, manufacturing and banking class while economic philosophy and practice changed from resource husbandry to maximum exploitation of domestic and international resources such as British wool and cotton from India.

Indian raw cotton was the mainstay, the raw material of the Industrial Revolution. It was because of Indian cotton, supplemented later by US cotton, that Britain became a major industrial power. King Cotton was as important then in world economic affairs as Big Oil is today.

France was the second country to industrialise but did so more slowly than

England possibly because of uncertainty in obtaining gunpowder supplies. How France obtained supplies of gunpowder allowing the French to challenge Britain and sustain the Napoleonic Revolutionary Wars is worth noting.

Shortly after Britain's acquisition of Indian nitrate supplies, mineral deposits of nitrate were discovered in Chile. This "Chile Nitre" was sodium nitrate which is hygroscopic—that is, it readily absorbed atmospheric moisture, became damp and would not ignite thus making it unsuitable for gunpowder manufacture. This problem was overcome by the great French Chemist Antoine Lavoisier who found, if the Chile Nitre was ground with a little graphite, the grains of nitrate became coated in graphite and impervious to moisture. Such waterproof nitrate was eminently suitable for gunpowder manufacture.

Came the French Revolution in 1789 and Lavoisier went to the guillotine. France had no need for useless scientists according to the revolutionaries. But Lavoisier's laboratory assistant, Emile DuPont, held the secret of the graphite-coated Chile Nitre. He fled to America where he contracted with the US government to supply unlimited quantities of gunpowder based on Chile Nitre. Thus began what today is the giant firm of Du Pont Chemical Company.

The United States government supplied France with all the gunpowder it needed, for a profit, and the continued running of the British blockade of France by American ships smuggling gunpowder and other supplies led eventually to the inconclusive British-American War of 1812. Napoleon could not have succeeded without American gunpowder.

The East India Company prospered immensely under the Restoration and attracted "interlopers", private merchants or dismissed or retired employees of the company seeking profits in the India trade many of whom made great fortunes and in 1691 formed themselves into an association rivalling the East India Company. Debate in the House of Commons over the India trade ruled in 1694 that "all the subjects of England have equal right to trade to the East Indies unless prohibited by Act of Parliament. Queen Anne in 1702 oversaw a reorganisation of the company continuing its charter with certain provisos—the company was to lend the nation 3 million pounds, and its rights could be terminated with three years' notice after this sum had been repaid.

Parliament's milking of the company by continually demanding huge loans showed how British dependence on the India trade had grown. The government kept renewing the company's charter and privileges in return for loans used often enough to wage war.

As long as the company confined its business to trade the government felt it best left alone to make profits. But after Robert Clive's victory at Plessey in 1757 established the company as ruler of much of India, the British government and the company considered it essential that Parliament should have some control over the newly acquired territories. A Regulating Act of 1773 established some Parliamentary control over the company's activities but William Pitt went further. In 1784 he established a Board of Control as a department of the British government to exercise political, military and financial control over British possessions in India. From that date when the "governor-general in council" was established the direction of Indian policy moved from the company to the governor-general in India and the ministry in London.

But the company continued to administer British India under the government's policy direction and company members had considerable influence in the British Parliament. Many company members were influential in their own right—Thomas Malthus; James Stuart Mill; Charles Lamb; and others.

Growth of government control over the company was matched by growth of the company's influence over the government. In 1813 the Board of Control established by Pitt was given control of the company's commercial activities ending its monopoly on Indian trade and, 20 years later in 1833, ending the tea trade monopoly with China. The company's annual dividend in this period was 10 guineas per 100 pounds of stock held and this was made a charge upon the Indian revenue. Pitt's laws caused the company to cease commercial trading and exercise only administrative functions.

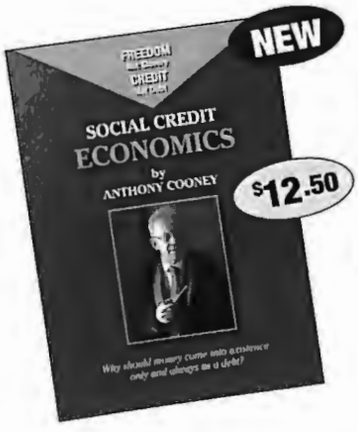
The company's policy was based on non-intervention in Indian affairs but this policy broke down as the company was forced to intervene militarily on several fronts against Gurkha raids in the North and bandit raids in the South. Administrative arrangements were unsatisfactory and after the Indian Mutiny by Sepoys in 1857, administration too was transferred to the Crown in 1858.

The Sepoys—native soldiers in British service—were essential to British governance because the small British forces were outnumbered and insufficient to control the vast territory of India the company had acquired. The pretext for mutiny was the introduction of a new Enfield rifle to the troops. To load it, the cartridges had to be lubricated and to have their paper coating bitten off at the ends by the sepoys. Word spread that the grease used to lubricate the cartridges was a mixture of pig's and cow's lard, offending Muslims and Hindus alike, and there appears some foundation for this belief. The sepoys mutinied over the cartridge issue.

The mutiny was confined to upper and central India and did not spread to cities like Bombay or Madras, or to important regions like the Punjab, nor did any of India's princes seek to join or exploit the mutiny for political gain. The spread of the mutiny was gradual and only British incompetence allowed it to happen since it could easily have been prevented by swift and stern action. The last puppet Mogul emperor was tried for complicity in the revolt and sentenced to exile after the fall of Delhi to the British. The Crown then took over the government of India from the East India Company. From 1858 India became a British Colony, the "jewel in the crown" of the new British Empire.

Thus ended the first foray of Corporate Monopoly Capital, a giant corporate monopoly brought under government control. The reverse is happening today with governments being brought under control of monopoly corporations. Given the size and power of the modern corporations it is unlikely the trend will be reversed so governments resume control over the economic fortunes of their peoples.

SOCIAL CREDIT New, revised editions



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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.'
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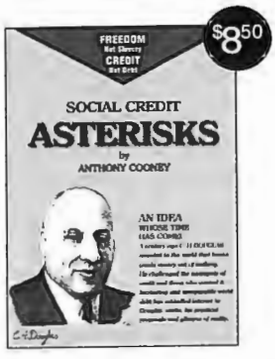

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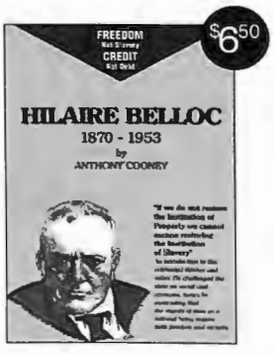

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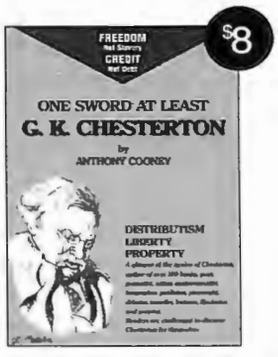

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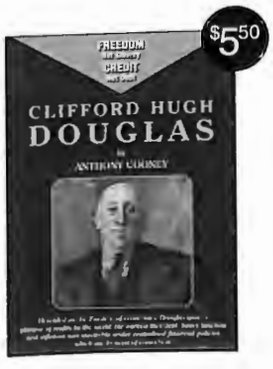

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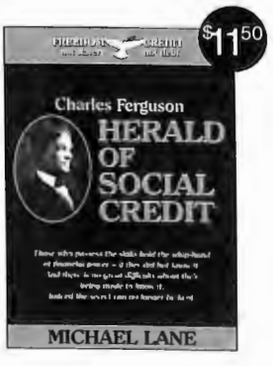

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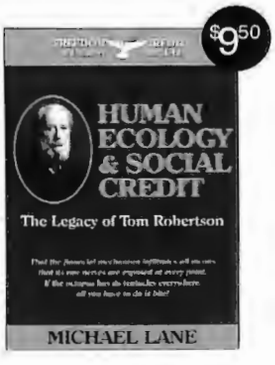

That the financial mechanism infiltrates all means that its raw nerves are exposed at every point. If the octopus has its tentacles everywhere, all you have to do is bite!
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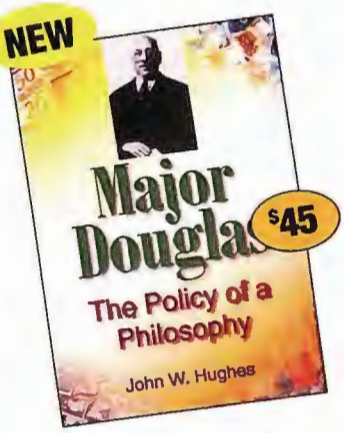

MAJOR DOUGLAS

The Policy of a Philosophy

By John W. Hughes

The year is 1934. Montague Norman is governor of the Bank of England, Sir Otto Niemeyer is at the Treasury. The Great Depression is on the wane but the industrialized world is still reeling from its effects. In Britain John Hargreave's Green Shirts march in the London streets. An obscure English engineer, Major C.H. Douglas, and his wife Edith, have embarked on the RMS Maloja. They are bound for New Zealand via Australia but their tour will subsequently move on to the North American continent.

Their mission is to persuade those countries to renounce the money market and finance prosperity using their own credit. "Dividends for all" is the Douglas slogan. Amazingly, many people are listening. Douglas talks to 12,000 people at an open air mass rally at Sydney Stadium at Rushcutters Baya. Yet there are no takers for his idea among the governments of the world. Except in Alberta. There the Social Credit Party wins the Provincial election with a landslide majority and an unlikely Premier 'Bible Bill' Aberhart. Prepares to implement the theories of the engineer economist.

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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.

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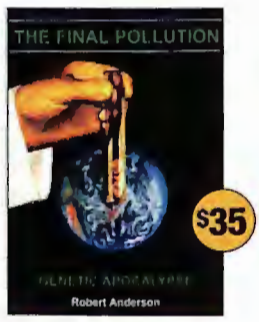
The manipulation of money and credit creation affects every country in the world, in peace or conflict. It is little understood by ordinary people as well as most bankers, accountants and economists. Credit creation is not a popular topic in the world of finance. The less the average citizen knows, the 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.

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.



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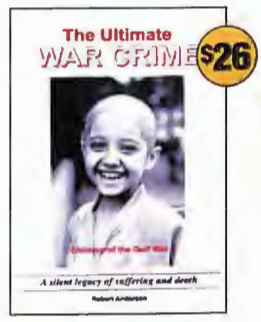
By Robert Anderson

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.



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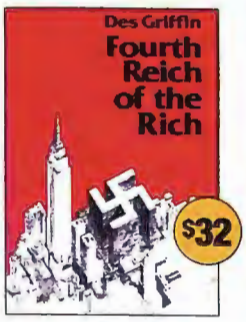
By Robert Anderson

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



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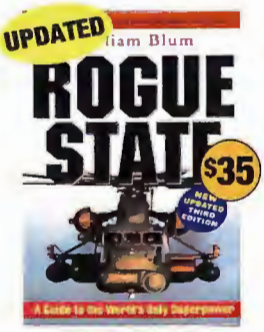

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ROGUE STATE and its author William Blum came to sudden international attention when Osama Bin Laden quoted the book publicly in January 2006, propelling the book to the top of the bestseller charts in a matter of hours. This book is a revised and updated version of the edition Bin Laden referred to in his address.

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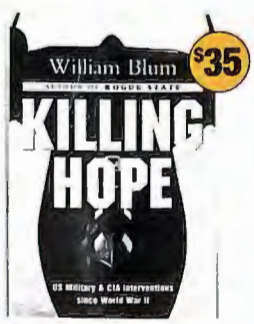

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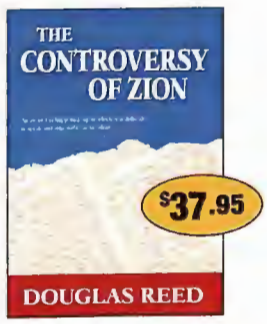

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Explores in depth (drawing much of his material from authoritative Jewish sources) central moral issues over which the Jews themselves have frequently been divided, and which have always involved the possibility of dangerous alienation from the mainstream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

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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*

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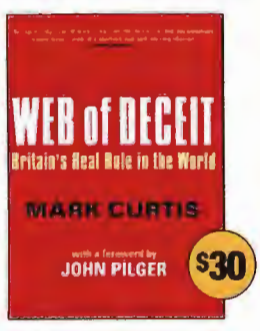

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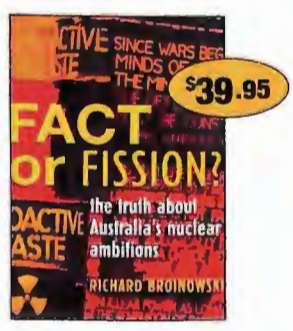
In his explosive new book, Mark Curtis reveals a new picture of Britain's role in the world since 1945 and in the 'war against terrorism' by offering a comprehensive critique of the Blair government's foreign policy. Curtis argues that, Britain is an 'outlaw state', often a violator of international 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.



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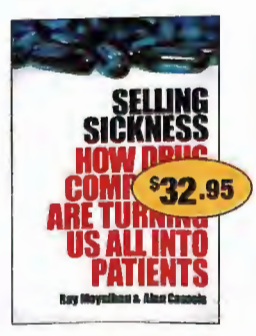
By Richard Broinowski

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.