

HERITAGE

VOLUME 31 No. 120 2007

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT - FOR THE FUTURE



Canberra's Relentless Power Grab

Regardless of who's
in political power



Battle to Overrule Britannia
States under siege



A Princely Marriage
Queen Elizabeth & Prince Philip



Australia's Homefront
During World War II



Sir Douglas Mawson
A Great Australian Explorer



Hovercraft:
Does the RAN Need Them?
Amphibious Troop Landing Ships?



Biodiesel
Alternatives to non-renewable fuels

Look for your **FREE Diamond Wedding Anniversary bookmark** inside
and don't forget to sign the enclosed **GM crops petition**

HERITAGE

No. 120 2007

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

IN THIS ISSUE

1. Centralisation & Concentration of Power *Editorial*
4. Centralisation - The Policy of Santanism *L. Denis Byrne*
8. Battle to Overrule Britannia *Anne Twomey*
11. Sir Douglas Mawson *Eve Bennetts*
15. A Princely Marriage *Eve Bennetts*
17. Royals War Bolthole Revisited *Ben Fenton*
18. Biodiesel *Martin Oliver*
22. Australia's Homefront During WWII *Roger Hughes*
26. 'Lost Army' Mass Grave *London Telegraph*
27. Hovercraft: Does the RAN Need Them? *Denis Ross*
28. Letters to the Editor *John Brett*
29. GM - Crops: We are the guinea pigs!

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (4 issues)

Including post within Australia AUD\$ 30.00

Posted overseas by surface mail AUD\$ 35.00

NEED MORE COPIES? Further copies of *HERITAGE* are available at \$8.00 posted or 2 for \$15 posted.

Make cheques payable to:-

THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

and mail to: P.O. BOX 163, CHIDLOW, W.A. 6556

HERITAGE GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS OR SAMPLE COPIES

We will enclose a gift card with your name as the donor and a brief message if required. (See Order Form)

ADMINISTRATION & SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Secretary, Australian Heritage Society

P.O. Box 163, Chidlow, WA 6556

Telephone/Fax (08) 9574 6042

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

PO Box 163 Chidlow, WA 6556

Telephone/Fax (08) 9574 6042

WESTERN AUSTRALIA Heritage Bookmailing Service

P.O. Box 163, Chidlow, WA 6556

Telephone/Fax (08) 9574 6042

VICTORIA

G.P.O. Box 1052, Melbourne, VIC 3001

Telephone (03) 9650 9749 Fax (03) 9650 9368

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Heritage Books - Bookmail

P.O. Box 27, Happy Valley, SA 5159

Telephone (08) 8258 7005 Fax (08) 8258 5002

NEW SOUTH WALES

Heritage Bookmail

P.O. Box 6086, Lake Munmorah, NSW 2259

Telephone (02) 4358 3634

NEW ZEALAND Conservative Books

PO Box 12-752, Penrose, Auckland, NZ

Fax 09 634 6522 Email: legort@xtra.co.nz

UNITED KINGDOM Bloomfield Books

26 Meadow Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk England C010 6TD

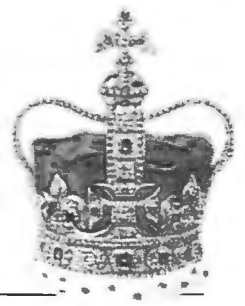


CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED

Contributions are invited for publication in *HERITAGE*. Articles should be accompanied by suitable photographs, and a stamped addressed envelope for return if unsuitable. Submission of copy does not guarantee its use, which is at the discretion of the Editor. All reasonable care will be taken of material forwarded; however, the Editor cannot accept responsibility for loss, damage or non-return of material.

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

The Federal Government's Blatant Push for Centralisation and Concentration of Power



THERE is an urgent need both to reassess and rebuild the Federal System of Government in Australia.

The purpose of our Federal system of Government is to serve the people.

Its purpose is not to serve the self-interest of the bureaucracy, or the interest of politicians.

That was the spirit in which the Australian Federal system of Government was established.

The Australian Constitution and the Commonwealth Government was created by sovereign colonies who wanted a system of Government which would serve the diverse interests of people which inhabited a huge land mass.

As a result, the Federal system of Government which was created and was designed to give limited, but important powers to the newly established Commonwealth Government, yet retain significant responsibilities with the State Governments.

The Constitution was intended to create a Federal system of Government in Australia.

From the text of the Constitution itself and the records of Constitution Convention debates, the Founders intended to establish a Commonwealth Government with limited and defined powers while leaving the States with their general plenary powers to regulate and the responsibility for the majority of social, economic and political concerns of Australia.

This balance of power, which was the essence of the Federation, was seen as being critical in ensuring that both the national interest as well as the interests of the people living in the regions of Australia were served.

It is with deepening concern that we are witnessing Australia in the

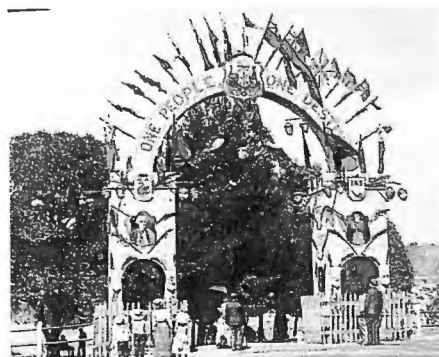
throes of a weakening Federal system of Government, caused by a growing concentration of both political and financial power in the Commonwealth Government.

This trend is a regressive step both for the democratic process and the future interests of all Australians.

Nearly all modern centralist economies have failed and are in the process of decentralising rapidly. They offer stark lessons for a young, still growing country such as Australia.

The reality in Australia is that we are moving in the opposite direction.

Duplication and bureaucratic control has replaced the efficient delivery of services which are relevant to local needs.



An arch erected to celebrate Federation

Greater financial powers have been concentrated in the Commonwealth Government with a comparable decrease in their accountability.

The unsavoury consequences of this concentration of power, has diminished political accountability with the blatant growth of centralism, and the performance of the economy which ultimately produces employment and higher living standards is being inhibited.

Centralism, regardless of which party holds power, is a major backward step in the political and economic well-being of this country.

THE FEDERAL MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA

The first seed for Australian Federation was sown as early as 1847 when Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed in a dispatch that a General Assembly be established to deal with matters of common Australian interest.

Although his proposal was not taken up, over the next half century, the federal movement gathered pace in each colony as Constitutional Committees and Inter-Colonial Conferences tackled the issues. Enthusiasm for federation waxed and waned and varied from colony to colony.

Towards the end of the century sentiment moved more decisively in favour of federation, although this was much less so in Western Australia than in other states. The pivotal events at the end of this time were the Constitution Conventions held in various capital cities in 1897 and 1898, referenda in each of the colonies in 1898 (with the exception of Western Australia, which did not hold its referendum until 1900), a Premier's Conference in 1899, enactment of the Constitution in the British Parliament in 1900 and a proclamation by Queen Victoria that the Commonwealth of Australia would come into being on January 1, 1901.

The Colonial Parliaments and the people created the Commonwealth, in a Federal Compact set down in the Australian Constitution. It was not, despite what some in Canberra may believe, the other way round.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

A strong motivation for federation was commerce and trade. This was an important area where the former colonies had a vital

common interest. They sought free trade between the colonies, and a common tariff system. They did not seek and did not intend to create a Commonwealth Government which would or could override the wishes of the States, but rather sought to create a Commonwealth Government which would provide a framework for a national approach to matters of national importance. The most important matter for the fledgling nation was commerce and trade, but there were also other areas in which a national approach was vital – such as defence, immigration and currency. The power to deal with these and other common interest matters was given to the new Commonwealth.

What is clear is that the Founders never intended to relinquish any more than certain specific powers to the Commonwealth. All residual powers, such as those relating to education, health and management of land, maritime and mineral resources were to remain with the States.

These residual powers, while presenting scope in varying degrees for common interests, all involve strong elements of local service delivery. They were intended to, and should, remain firmly in State hands. The overriding consideration is to have maximum local involvement and to keep government as close as possible to the people it serves.

THE BENEFITS OF A FEDERAL SYSTEM

A true federal system automatically provides checks on the power of central governments, introduces healthy competition in government decision-making, caters for diverse local wishes and is responsive to the needs of the people.

CHECK ON CENTRAL POWER

While wishing to secure the benefits of coordinated action on common interest matters, the Founders, who were all political leaders from colonial

Parliaments, were keenly aware that they were creating a powerful central government.

The main means of constraining Commonwealth power was written into the Constitution itself. The Founders included explicit constraints on the power of the Commonwealth. One of these was the Senate. Unfortunately, the Senate, conceived as a “States House” and a House of Review, has not been an effective institution to control Commonwealth power.

Section 51(ii). Which prohibits the Commonwealth from discriminating between the States, was another Constitutional limitation on Commonwealth power. However, as has been seen with certain tied grants, Section 51(ii) has not stopped the Commonwealth from discriminating between States which accept conditions imposed by tied grants and those which do not. Similarly, it has not stopped the Commonwealth from permitting the operation of uranium mines in South Australia and which now endeavours to override the present Western Australian State government’s (Labor) stance on NO uranium mining in Western Australia.

The ultimate constraint was to be Section 128, which sets out the procedure for changing Constitution itself. In one sense it has proved effective. The Australian people have rejected nearly all proposals to increase central control in Canberra. But in another sense Section 128 has not served the Federal Compact well. Only the Commonwealth, and not the States, can initiate the nationwide referenda required to change the Constitution. This fact alone has swung the balance Canberra’s way.

LOCAL WISHES AND DIVERSITY

Another major benefit of a true federation is that it allows for local wishes and opinions on taxes, government policies and services to be heard and reflected in practice.

Think for a moment about what

Australia would be like with only a Commonwealth Government (or a Republic) and no States. All decisions would effectively be made by the huge top-heavy Canberra bureaucracy. Uniform policies would then be implemented across all parts of Australia, regardless of local circumstances, issues or complaints.

This is a special problem in countries such as Australia where some States are large and geographically distant from one another, where there are disparities in economic and environmental conditions, and where there is strong evidence that the community’s wishes concerning services like education differ substantially from State to State.

Uniform national policies sound fine. All too often, however, they fail to reflect an obvious inescapable truth; namely, that in many important respects the various States, while part of a customs union, nevertheless operate as separate and distinct economic units.



John Howard

A federal system, by decentralising decision-making to States, can cater for diversity and the needs of local people far better than a distant central government.

An ideal example is seen in the Northern Territory, which just over two decades ago was administered from Canberra, and going nowhere. Since self government was granted in 1978 the population has more than doubled, new industries have arisen, new relationships formed – to the

extent that the Northern Territory's long neglected health, education systems and industries are advancing strongly. And this came about despite Canberra, not because of it. It came about because the power to govern the Northern Territory was given to the people who live there.

FLEXIBILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS

Since they are closer to the people, State governments are much more accessible, and because they tend to be smaller and less bureaucratic than Canberra, State governments are more responsive to community needs.

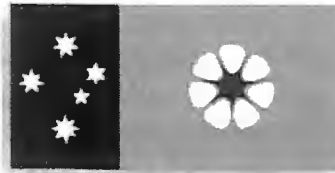
A State Government can provide the services required by community far more efficiently than Canberra, with its unavoidable extra layers of bureaucracy.

INTER-STATE COOPERATION

A federation allows some or all of the States the flexibility to cooperate through agreements made with each other, rather than opt for "national solutions" imposed and administered from Canberra.

The State Governments must reach an agreement to represent their State concerning matters for which they are responsible. The State Governments at this present time are in grave danger of making the fatal mistake of forgetting their allegiance and their first priority, and that is to serve the people and the State, and not to the machinations of the overseas money-making Corporations, whose only allegiance is to the profit motive, and who appear to have unmitigated influence on the Commonwealth and State Governments of today.

INTERESTING INFORMATION!



NORTHERN TERRITORY



CHRISTMAS ISLAND



NORFOLK ISLAND



COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

JERVIS BAY

Jervis Bay, the only Australian internal territory without self-government, does not have its own flag.

THE EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

Australia has seven external territories: Norfolk Island, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Christmas Island, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Australian Antarctic Territory, the Coral Sea Islands, and Ashmore and Cartier Islands.

Norfolk Island is the only external territory with its own official flag. Adopted on 11 January 1980, this flag has three vertical panels: the outer two are deep green, while the central panel is white and bears a deep green Norfolk Island pine.

Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands have flags that are used in the community but have not been formally adopted.

The Australian National Flag is flown at all Australian bases in the Australian Antarctic Territory. It is also flown with the flags of other Antarctic Treaty nations at the South Pole.

Before Papua New Guinea's independence on 16 September 1975, the Australian National Flag was flown over Australian territory from the Equator to the South Pole.



CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLIES INTERNATIONAL

**Preaching the Kingdom Message,
Salvation through The Blood of Jesus Christ
and the baptism of The Holy Spirit**

throughout Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain,
USA, Canada, South Africa, Western and Eastern Europe.

For more information, see our website: www.cai.org
email us at info@cai.org or phone us at: **02 66 538 489**

"Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Acts 2:38

Centralisation The Policy of Satanism

L. Denis Byrne, O.B.E.

The following is an extract from a paper delivered at a Canadian International Seminar held at Vancouver, British Columbia on March 4, 1972.

"The policy of centralisation of power is the denial of the right of men and women to freedom. It is the denial of the sanctity of human personality. It is a denial of the omnipotence of God and the antithesis of the social policy inherent in Christ's teachings."

The fact which every thinking person must face in this critical period in human history is that we live in a rapidly disintegrating civilization. It is my considered opinion that we have long since passed the point of reversing this trend – that the destruction of all but the remnants of what has so far survived of the civilization which was built on Western culture rooted in Christianity is now a mathematical certainty. At best we can strive to ensure that men and women in sufficient numbers and over a wide area – and my expectations are centred in the English-speaking world – will recognise that they have a personal responsibility to the generations that will inherit the growing chaos already so evident on a universal scale; that by their efforts and influence it will be possible, while there is yet time, to lay foundations of an emergent civilization of lasting duration.

But of this I am certain; that those who are alive to this responsibility can take effective action only if they have an understanding of the causes of the perilous plight in which Western nations find themselves, the nature of the issues we face and what can be done about the situation. I must add, that it will require men and women possessed of integrity and courage to take such action.

I know that what I have said will sound to some of you like words of an alarmist and a pessimist. I assure you

that I have not in the least exaggerated the gravity of the situation. The evidence is to be seen on every hand. And let me add that far from being pessimistic about the final outcome of the developing world crisis, I am a confirmed optimist.

Much of what I have to say to you today will be centred around two of the many profound pronouncements of the late Major Clifford Hugh Douglas, a man whose greatness will one day be acclaimed widely.



LAW OF RIGHTNESS

Speaking at a dinner meeting which it was my privilege to attend, Clifford Hugh Douglas said, in effect, that there is a Law of Rightness – or, as he preferred to call it a Canon – running through and regulating the Universe. The stars in their courses and the Earth in its orbit around the Sun conform to this Canon, as do plant and vegetable life in their response to the changing Seasons. This is likewise true of the flight of a bird through the air and to the behaviour of the animal kingdom in their natural environment. These all respond and conform to the Canon – the Universal Law of Rightness – by virtue of their nature or instinct. However, in the case of Man endowed with free will he must seek the Canon as it applies to human life and adhere to it. This in fact is, in an elementary example, what a person does in observing that aspect of the Canon we term the Law of Gravity, when he walks down stairs and out of his front

door at street level instead of diving out of the second storey window. Or again, when an engineer designs an intricate machine, the parts are made to his specifications and assembled and when power is applied to it, it performs its intended purpose, he was “successful” because he adhered to the Canon. The same applies to the artist who, when he completes a picture, can step back from it and say, “Ah! I’ve got that just right”. This is true of every phase of human activity. To the extent that Man seeks, finds and obediently adheres to the Canon – the Law of Rightness governing the Universe – he will find himself in harmony with Creation and attain the “satisfaction” and “happiness” in living after which he strives. To the extent Man ignores the Canon or flouts it, he will only bring disaster upon himself.

You will recognise readily that this is an engineer’s penetrating elaboration of Christ’s command – “*Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness*” – that is rightness – “*and all these things shall be added unto you*”: gained by you. Through the centuries this Universal Law has been termed Divine or Natural Law by the Christian Church.

It is inherent in this Law that all which conflicts with it will be destroyed. It has also been termed “the Mills of God which grind slowly but grind exceedingly small”. That is why I am a confirmed optimist about the forbidding world chaos which we see developing and escalating around us – in the growing economic instability reflected in increasing inflation, mounting taxation, spiralling debt, in social unrest evident everywhere leading to growing violence, the upsurge of alcohol and drug abuse, the abandonment of ethical and moral standards. These evils have within them the seeds of their own destruction. In the long run only those

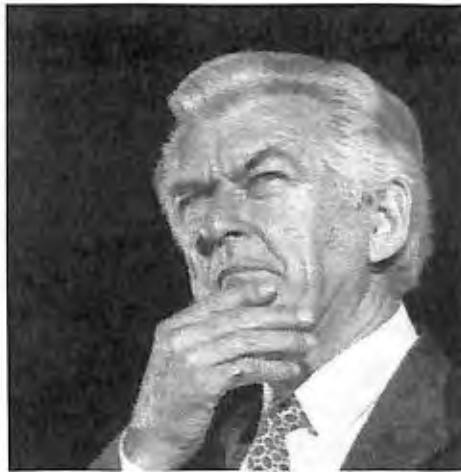
features of the social order and those policies which are “right” – that is conform to the Canon – will survive and those in conflict with it – what we term “evil” – will be destroyed, but at a terrible cost in the terms of human suffering.

POWER HUNGRY MEN OF HISTORY

Throughout human history, mankind has been cursed by men and groups of men obsessed by the will to power – men seeking world conquest by military and economic sanctions which would concentrate absolute power in their hands. The examples which come readily to mind are Alexander the Great, the Roman Caesars, Genghis Khan, Napoleon and more recently Hitler, Lenin and their ilk, while in the background we have witnessed the intrigues and the growing power of the oligarchy of finance founded by the Houses of Rothschild and Secret Societies and today consolidated in International Finance, International Communism (Globalism), a New World Order and the agencies they control.

These power hungry men of history and their lesser brethren have pursued a single policy – namely to centralise and consolidate in their hands the power to control the lives of nations. Today, we are witnessing a deliberate and determined conspiracy, already well advanced, to centralise and consolidate power on a world scale for the purpose of establishing a world slave state on the models of the former Soviet Union and Communist China. While the regimes of those countries are openly advancing that objective, yet far more dangerous, far more subtle and far more effective are the activities in the non-communist countries, of governments, monopolies, and institutions which have been brought under the control of the arch conspirators and are pursuing the policy which furthers their objective – the policy of

centralisation and consolidation of power of control. We see this in the progressive increase of bureaucratic power at all levels of government, in the takeover of the smaller units of industrial and commercial activities by vast Corporations and the consequent growth of monopoly – in fact in every sphere of social life. And every increase in power of a central body is



at the expense of the individual – at the expense of his freedom.

The policy of centralisation of power is the denial of the right of men and women to freedom. It is the denial of the sanctity of human personality. It is a denial of the omnipotence of God and the antithesis of the social policy inherent in Christ’s teachings. It is a policy which flouts the Canon governing human affairs. In short it is the policy of evil – of the Devil – it is the policy which can aptly be described as Satanism.

As the late Sir James Bryce, the noted British historian, pointed out in his classic work, *Modern Democracies* – “all power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely”. So it is not surprising that those men by trickery, intrigue, treason and the ruthless pursuit of the objective of absolute power on a world scale, should have acquired the ultimate in corruption – and therefore, we may expect that at every level we find this policy of centralisation of power being carried out, it spawns corruption and all its attendant evils.

CHRISTIANITY AND REALITY

The second of the profound statements made by Douglas to which I draw to your attention is that either Christianity is of the very warp and woof of the fabric of Creation or else it is just a set of interesting opinions to be treated on the same level as any other set of interesting opinions. Although the full import of this obvious fact seems to have escaped the greater segment of the Christian Church, yet its self-evident truth holds out the greatest hope for the future of humanity,

Fundamental to the situation we face today is that with the collapse of the Greco-Roman civilization, Europe was plunged into the Dark Ages from which it was rescued by the spiritual renaissance stemming from the spread of Christianity and the inherently Christian civilizations of Medieval Europe and the social ideas derived from Christianity. Basic to this ideal was the recognition of Natural Law – of the Canon. Its very core was acceptance of the evident fact that as Creator and Author of the Universe, God is the sole authority; that as Creator He is the Father of all mankind who, therefore, are one family under His Authority; that this world family is divided into smaller national families of different races, that throughout Christendom, as it was known, each person was a child of the Church – Christ’s Mystical Body – “*I am the vine, ye are the branches . . .*”; that is that intimate relationship in Christ, each person was a sacred child of His to be thus recognised. This is the very core of the concept of personal freedom which is enshrined in the resulting social idea.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

At this point I must again digress to enlarge on this question of freedom. Freedom has been correctly defined – incidentally another of Douglas’s profound statements – as the right of

the individual to choose or refuse one thing at a time. Involved are two forms of social organization – pyramidal and democratic.

The pyramidal form of organization can be visualized as a pyramid or triangle with the apex pointing upward. Control is exercised from the apex through a series of lesser controllers and is imposed on the body of the persons comprising the organization at the base by means of sanctions.

The democratic form of social organization can be visualized as a circle, with the body of the persons comprising the organization at the circumference and the administrators at the centre. In this case, control is exercised from the circumference – namely, the people at large – who determine policy, i.e. the results they want, and have the sanctions to remove the administrators at the centre and replace them if they do not produce the required results.

Now the democratic form of organization is the correct one for the control of policy – for deciding what shall be, i.e. the results to be provided. This is fundamental to the freedom of the individual.

The pyramidal form of organization is the correct one for deciding how the

wishes of the people – their policy – will be carried out. It has to do with methods.

The core of both forms of organization is personal responsibility. If the democratic form of organization is to function effectively, it should provide every person with the opportunity of making policy – that is, stating the results he wants from the administrators at the centre, and with his fellow policy makers be able to remove those administrators and replace them by others if they do not get the desired results.

Similarly under the pyramidal form of organization, the administrators should be prepared to accept full responsibility for the methods they decide to get the desired results and they must possess the necessary sanctions to ensure that those working under their direction carry out their instructions.

This basic requirement of personal responsibility in social organization was recognised in Medieval Society and is the core of the emergent British Constitution from which our institutions are derived. This constitutional ideal was basically a Theocracy – rooted in the recognition that God the Creator, was the sole

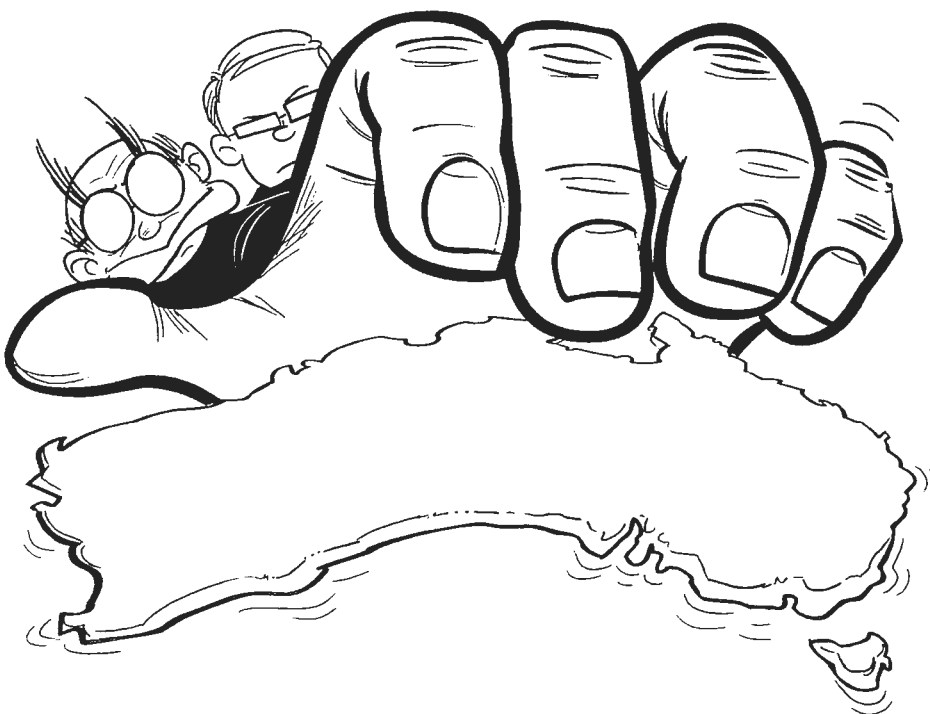
Supreme Sovereign Authority. The King, as head of the national family, was regarded as the channel through which Devine Authority was channelled into national life. He was personally responsible to God for the people entrusted to him and for all authority (derived from God) exercised within the temporal life of the nation. In turn, the Lords Temporal – each with a definite and limited sphere of responsibility, were responsible to the King for the people entrusted with their care and the manner in which they exercised the authority entrusted to them for the benefit of these.

In the spiritual life of the nation, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church – remember this is pre-reformation – comprised the Lords Spiritual and was responsible to God for the “flock” entrusted to his care. And these acted as a check to the abuse of power both by the King and by the Lords Temporal.

Directly responsible to the King were the Judiciary – independent of both Lords Spiritual and Temporal. Their function was to administer the King’s justice. And that, of course was what the Magna Charta was all about – when faced with the abuse of the authority of which he was the custodian and in violation of his coronation vows by the King, the Lords Spiritual, and with the support of the Lords Temporal, forced the King to recognize his responsibilities and to establish the rights of the individual by law.

From this Trinitarian form of government, based on the theocratic ideal – Crown, Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal – acting as checks on each other against the abuse of power and having to conform to common law, developed the British Parliamentary System of representative government under constitutional monarchy. Its Trinitarian nature was preserved in the Crown, the Lords and the Commons.

This was supposed to enable the people as a whole in their role as



electors to have a direct say in the policy of government. However, fundamental to the Medieval Christian social ideal from which the British constitution had developed, was the focus of Authority, the feature of personal responsibility checks and balances against the abuse of power and the final responsibility with the power of veto on behalf of his people, vested in the Monarch. These features should have been continued. However, they were not carried forward – for forces were at work even then to sabotage any and every obstacle to the centralisation and consolidation of power.

THE PERVERSION OF DEMOCRACY

There is an Eastern saying that the Devil is God upside down. By the reversal of an inherently right policy, it becomes a policy for evil. Now as I have pointed out the basis of a free society – a genuine democracy – is the form of organization which enables each individual to decide what shall be done – to choose or refuse one thing at a time in the ordering of his life. In enforcing their right to their freedom they should be able to appoint administrators who are qualified and undertake to provide the desired results if they fail to do so to replace them.

For their part the administrators adopt the pyramidal form of organization, directing those under them on the methods to be employed to obtain the required results. Now, by reversing the form of organization for determining policy and adopting the pyramidal form of organization to control both policy and administration, we have another kind of social organization – namely a dictatorship.

What we are witnessing in every sphere of social life today is the deliberate, conscious and systematic transfer of the control of policy from the individual – where it still exists – to a central body. We see this happening in the sphere of government, where once,

but no longer civil servants, trained in the techniques of bureaucracy, decide either with the acquiescence or at the direction of their Ministers, how much of your income you may retain, how much you must surrender to the government's financial masters as tribute in the form of debt charges, how much and what you may produce, what imported goods you may or may not be permitted to buy, and how the money filched from you in taxes shall be spent – even to advance treason or to subsidise criminals as being done today. This control of policy by governments has extended into the fields of education, health, agriculture, construction and so forth. By centralised control of finance, the banking institutions can control every phase of the economic and political life of the nation – yes, and even its cultural life. It is in this area of the financial system that this policy of centralisation of control is initiated and advanced. It is in this area of the financial system that the power of money has been used to advance and consolidate central control on first national and then on the international scale.

In the field of industry and commerce, we have seen the power of money used by large corporations and their satellites to swallow up progressively the smaller factories and businesses until we now have financial domination of our economy operating through vast monopolies.

MONOPOLY IS THE PRODUCT OF CENTRALISATION.

With every transfer of power to a central group not only is their power of control increased, but that of the individual over his own affairs – that is to say freedom – is correspondingly diminished. And the greater the concentration of power, the greater the corruption and the greater the evil generated. The denial of God, the progressive abandonment of any moral code, the spiritual decline of

the nation, the worship of power and material possessions are its fruits. Can you imagine anything more evil and satanic than an absolute tyranny under a so-called world government controlled by a pack of power maniacs and its rule imposed ruthlessly by stark force and fear? In short, a World Slave State more diabolical than even the so-called communist and fascist dictatorship of our day at their worst.

Yet the evidence is plain that it is the kind of new world order – or just societies, as its political promoters call it, into which we are being rushed – a social order that, because it violates every human ideal and the tenets of the Canon can bring only widespread disaster to humanity; an order that is doomed from the outset and in the process of its destruction will bring crashing about us what may yet remain of civilization.

That then is the issue which we all face. Surely nobody with any sense of responsibility can remain indifferent to its challenge. To do so will be to abdicate all we cherish. If we ignore the challenge, it will be at our own peril.

About the Author: The late Denis Byrne had a long association with Canada. Sent by C.H. Douglas to advise the Aberhart Social Credit Government in Alberta, Mr Byrne was a major figure in the historical struggle which took place against the forces of International Finance and International Revolution. He later became the British Trade Commissioner in Edmonton, retiring in 1971. In 1970 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth 11 honoured him with the Order of The British Empire.

From The Bible:

God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; Neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things:
THE ACTS – 17:24-25.

Battle to overrule Britannia



THE States are again under siege from a centralising government in Canberra. But few realise the states gained legal independence from Britain only two decades ago. Anne Twomey reveals the secret manoeuvres that won the day.

POWER AND PROGRESS

The 1901 Federation brought six colonies together into one big colony. But Australia still could not enter into treaties, declare war, appoint diplomats or exercise the powers of a sovereign nation. Australia was not recognised as a nation by the rest of the world, either. It wasn't until the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and 1926 that Australia first obtained the power to enter into treaties (not that it exercised it until much later). In 1930, the Governor-General ceased to be an imperial officer and Australian ministers became able to advise the King through the Governor-General rather than the British Foreign Office. In 1931 came the enactment of the Statute of Westminster, which removed the imperial constraints on commonwealth legislative power. That is why 1931 is seen by some as being the critical point at which Australia became independent, but it remains debatable. Australia did not claim or exercise most of these powers until much later.

Anne Twomey

It has always been the source of some embarrassment and confusion that Australia does not know its independence date. Australia probably became an independent nation in the 1930's, but it has been difficult to pinpoint any definitive event that caused this change in status, leaving the High Court to struggle to deal with the constitutional consequences.

We do know, however, not only the date but the precise time at which the Australian states became independent from the UK. It was at 4pm Australian eastern daylight time on March 3rd, 1986. On that day, the Australia Acts came into force and the states ceased to be colonial dependencies of the British Crown.

No longer could the British government advise that state laws be disallowed or that royal assent be refused to reserved state bills. No longer would the decision as to whether to appoint or remove a governor be made in the British Foreign Office. At last the states had obtained the right to advise the Queen directly on the appointment and removal of their governor. Twenty years later, no one

British foreign secretary to seek the Governor's removal was through the governor himself.

Reluctant to ask the governor to petition for his own removal, the Victorian government had to get permission from the Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, to make its request through the Australian High Commissioner in London. It then sent the deputy premier to London to meet the British foreign secretary. The foreign secretary sought independent legal and constitutional advice, and wanted to know if he had to determine the facts independently and to what extent he had a discretion in determining punishment. The difficulty was resolved when Murray resigned before the decision was made by the foreign secretary as to whether



All smiles: The Queen in 1988 at the opening of the new Parliament House with then prime minister Bob Hawke, who all but forced final acceptance of the draft Australia Acts

celebrates state independence day and most, if they hazard a guess, would assume it had happened long before. Yet the changes of 1986 were hard-fought and substantial. It was not just a case of form catching up with reality.

As late as October 1985, when the Victorian government was seeking the removal of the state governor, Brian Murray, during a controversy over his use of free air tickets and hospitality, it could not advise the Queen to remove him. Indeed, the only formal channel of communication to the

to advise the Queen to remove him.

State concerns about British interference in their constitutional affairs had been raised previously by the refusal of the British government to advise the Queen to extend the term of office of the Queensland governor, Colin Hannah, in late 1975, and the threat made by the British government in 1979 to advise the Queen not to assent to certain NSW bills if they were reserved. From 1976 to 1986 there were intense negotiations between the states and commonwealth

about how to terminate these residual links with Britain, and who should fill the constitutional vacuum once the British government was removed from its responsibility for the governance of the states.

The Federal government, of course, considered that it should fill the vacated British role. It wanted the power to advise the Queen on the appointment and removal of state governors and assent to state reserved bills. It had an ally in Buckingham Palace. The Palace strongly objected to the Queen being advised by seven different sources in Australia. Its stated concern was that



Influential negotiator: Former NSW solicitor-general Mary Gaudron

the Queen would receive conflicting advice, placing her in an embarrassing position. The underlying concern, however, was that she would receive outlandish advice from state premiers.

Needless to say, the states objected to such an increase in the commonwealth's power over them. When the Hawke government came to office in 1983, the new Attorney-General, Gareth Evans, proposed a compromise solution. He suggested that the Prime Minister act as a postbox, simply passing on to the Queen the advice of the states. Buckingham Palace and the states accepted this proposal, albeit reluctantly, as the best compromise that could be achieved. It was knocked off, however, due to an internal squabble between the Attorney-General's Department, which

supported it, and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, which rejected it.

Hawke's advisers were concerned that he would be forced to defend advice to the Queen that was unpopular or offensive to his party. One scenario was that if Queensland wanted John Kerr to be appointed as its governor, Hawke would be obliged to so advise the Queen and to defend that advice publicly. This prospect was beyond the pale, so the postbox proposal was abandoned.

Negotiations with the states reached a stalemate. Hawke wrote to premiers on August 15th, 1983, stating that he "would not advise the Queen to accept advice directly from state premiers". Premiers of all political hues objected. John Cain argued that "if we are to retain this link to the Crown whereby the Queen continues to appoint state governors, then she shall listen to our advice and nobody else. That is the Victorian position, and that of the other states as well". Queensland's Joh Bjelke-

Petersen saw the problem as "another example of the commonwealth's everlasting desire to interfere in matters solely the prerogative of the states".

The states decided that if they limited the powers of the Queen to the appointment and removal of state governors, there could be no possibility of conflicting advice because only the premier of a state would have the right to advise in relation to the governor of that state. All the rest of the Queen's powers could be made exercisable by state governors.

In October 1983, the then NSW solicitor-general, Mary Gaudron, later a High Court justice, met Foreign Office officials in London to discuss state proposals. Until then, the British had been advised by the commonwealth

government about the negotiations but had had little contact with the states.

The British report of the meeting was as follows; "Ms Gaudron came bristling with prejudice and holding a deep conviction that we were in collusion with the commonwealth government at the expense of the states. It was abundantly clear that the commonwealth government has to some extent misrepresented our position so as to disguise the fact that the difficulties stem from the position of the commonwealth government itself.

"For example, Ms Gaudron was firmly of the view that the postbox proposal had been rejected by the British government. We know that it was Mr Hawke's department [that] objected to the proposal."

Gaudron's record of the meeting shows she came away with the impression that although the palace was not "overly keen" on direct access to the Queen by state premiers, there was no objection as long as the Queen received advice from only one source in relation to each matter. This was not an impression that the Foreign Office intended to give. Rather, it was the result of a misunderstanding caused by the conflict between the diplomat-speak of Foreign Office officials and Gaudron's blunt and direct style.

The Foreign Office was later horrified to discover that Gaudron had returned in the belief that the British Government would support direct access to the Queen by the states.

By then, however, it was too late. Gaudron had convinced her fellow solicitors-general of this change of heart. They had amended the draft Australia Acts to provide that the Queen was to be advised directly by state premiers on the appointment and removal of state governors. Most important, the commonwealth government was persuaded to support this new provision. At last the states and the commonwealth were united on the form of the Australia Acts.

This left the British government in a quandary. A Foreign Office legal adviser, Arthur Watts, noted that if they were to object to the Australian proposals, they would have to advance “some fairly persuasive arguments”, but that he was at a loss as to what they might be. The Foreign Office concluded that the proposals could not be faulted constitutionally and that the British government could not afford to attack them, as this would lead to a “major political and constitutional row”.

The British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher concluded that a deal had been done in Australia and that it would be “too colonial for words” for Britain to seek to interfere.

Buckingham Palace remained unhappy with direct access by the states and sought instead to renegotiate the matter with the commonwealth



government. One of its concerns was that while visiting Australia, the Queen might be advised by the premier of one state to make a speech attacking the government of the Commonwealth or another state.

The states responded by suggesting that the draft Australia Acts be amended to make it clear that the Queen was not obliged to accept advice when visiting a state. The Commonwealth rejected this change because it proved too stark a violation of the principles

of responsible government. The provision was simply amended to say that the Queen was “not precluded from” exercising her powers while present in Australia, and a convention was adopted that she would act only with mutual and prior agreement.

By May 1985 the Commonwealth had had enough of the delays. It was concerned one or more states might make the controversy with the Palace public. The secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Geoffrey Yeend, travelled to London to secure the Queen’s assent. Foreign Office official John Chick was amused that the “secretary of an Australian prime minister, associated with the idea of a republic and an enemy of the state rights, is obliged, in the face of Palace objections, to argue the case for how the Queen might entrench her position in the Australian states”.

Yeend told the Queen’s private secretary that the whole package would fall if direct access to the Queen were rejected. Up until this point, every effort had been made to spare the Queen the embarrassment of being advised to act against her wishes. This time, however, Yeend turned the tables. He apparently said that Hawke’s informal and formal advice to the Queen would be that she accept the whole package, including direct access by state premiers. The burden would then be on the Queen to reject the formal advice of her commonwealth ministers and cause a constitutional crisis. As the British government also supported the package, the Queen had nowhere else to turn. She accepted this advice and the Australia Acts were passed by the commonwealth and UK parliaments, at the request of all the state parliaments. The battle for the independence of the states was won.

This is an edited extract from: The Chameleon Crown: The Queen and Her Australian Governors, by Anne Twomey (Federation Press). Twomey is a constitutional lawyer and historian.

If

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
Or being lied about, don’t deal in lies,
Or being hated, don’t give way to hating,
And yet don’t look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream – and not make dreams your
master;
If you can think – and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you’ve spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build’em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: “Hold on!”

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings – nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds’ worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that’s in it,
And – which is more – you’ll be a Man, my son!

Rudyard Kipling



Sir Douglas Mawson 1882 - 1958

A Great Australian Explorer

Nestling between the gently undulating slopes of the Adelaide hills at Meadows there was a farmhouse surrounded by 1,200 acres of lavishly-treed land.

The farm belonged to Sir Douglas Mawson, geologist and explorer, who during his lifetime added 2,225,000 square miles, (5,762,750) square km of Antarctic territory to the Australian Commonwealth, and who over half a century ago, discovered the South Magnetic Pole.

Douglas Mawson lived the kind of adventurous life that young boys dream about. He faced death alone in an empty continent, travelled among the head-hunters of the New Hebrides; he crossed glaciers, existed on stewed sledge dog, struggled through icy blizzards, buried his dead companions, and received recognition from many of the world's leading countries including Britain, America, Italy, France and Germany. He was one of the few arctic explorers who survived to relate the story of his grim conquest of the wilds. Mawson was hailed by overseas authorities as "the Columbus of the Twentieth Century." Yet, despite the legends that have grown up around Mawson's name he was a simple man who retired quietly from a life of adventure to the position of Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at the Adelaide University a post he held from 1920 until his retirement.

Mawson was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England on May 5th, 1882, and was brought, when still a child, to Sydney with his parents. He was a pupil at historic Fort Street School, a source from which have come many of Australia's leading men.

Later, at the Sydney University, the boy was to come under the influence of Professor Sir William Edgeworth David, whom Mawson always contributed to being first to arouse his interest in exploration. David was quick to discover the talents of the tall, gangling

six-foot youth, with the bluest of blue eyes and merry laugh, who at the age of twenty was appointed demonstrator in chemistry at the University. It was on David's nomination that Mawson became a member of the geological expedition to the New Hebrides islands in 1903.

THE FIRST HISTORIC TRIPS TO THE ANTARCTIC AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE MAGNETIC POLE

Mawson celebrated his twenty-first birthday by graduating as a B.Sc. (later he was to become a doctor of science at the Adelaide University), and four years later, in 1907 he was to make the first historic trips to the Antarctic as a member of Sir Ernest Shackleton's party. It was on these expeditions that Mount Erebus was climbed, and the Magnetic Pole discovered on January 16th, 1909, by Mawson, David and Dr. Alistair Mackay after a journey of considerable hardship and gallant sacrifice. The trip to the Pole took over one hundred and twenty days and was made across 1,260 miles (2028km) of snow and ice under conditions of acute physical discomfort.

The deep and lasting impressions these expeditions had upon Mawson are related in his book "Home of the Blizzard," which was published in the early twenties. He writes, "*One of the oft-repeated questions for which I usually had a ready answer, at the conclusion of the Sir Ernest Shackleton's Expedition was, "Would you like to go to the Antarctic again?" In the first flush of the welcome home, and for many months during which the keen edge of pleasure under civilised conditions had not entirely worn away, I was inclined to reply with a somewhat emphatic negative. But, once more a man in the world of men, lulled in the easy repose of routine and performing the ordinary duties of a workaday world, old emotions awakened, the grand sweet days returned*



in irresistible glamour, far away 'voices' called . . . " . . . from the wilderness, the vast and Godlike spaces, The stark and sullen solitudes that sentinel the Pole."

Most noteworthy of all of Mawson's expeditions to the icy continent below Australia was the 1911-1914 journey during which Mawson and two of his companions were marooned 310 miles (499km) from base in 1912, and during which the South Australian nearly lost his life.

Mawson stated that the idea of heading an expedition to the Antarctic and exploring the practically unknown land between Cape Adair on the east and Gaussberg on the west came to him whilst visiting Europe in 1910. He makes it clear that he was from the start anxious that the expedition should be maintained by Australia. "*It seemed," wrote Sir Douglas in his "Home of the Blizzard," that here was an opportunity to prove that the young men of a young country could rise to those traditions which have made the history of British Polar exploration one of triumphant endeavour as well as of tragic sacrifice."*

MAWSON LEADS THE AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC



Douglas Mawson

A provisional plan was drafted and put before the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science at their meeting held in Sydney in January, 1911. The chief objective of this expedition was to investigate as far as possible the stretch of prospective but practically unknown Antarctic coast, extending almost two thousand miles (3219km) in an east and west direction, between the farthest east of the Gauss (the German Antarctic expedition of 1902). The programme also included a scientific examination of Macquarie Island. A sub-Antarctic possession of the Commonwealth lying some 850 miles (1368km) south-south-west of Hobart.

Finally on December 2nd, 1911, the *Aurora*, a former Newfoundland sealing vessel, proceeded from Hobart, the last port of call, and began its long voyage to Macquarie Island. Prominent men included in Mawson's party were – Frank Hurley, then twenty-four years old, who became a world famous photographer, and prominent South Australian Scientist C.T. Madigan, famous for his expeditions to Central Australia in the 'twenties and 'thirties. Mawson at thirty was comparatively young to lead such an important expedition.

The *Aurora* arrived at Cape Denison off Commonwealth Bay on January 19th and the party consisting of eighteen men left the ship in a whaleboat, and "set out to carve a home in Adelie land."

The climate according to Mawson, proved to be "little more than one continuous blizzard the year round; a hurricane of wind roaring for weeks together, pausing for breath only at odd hours."

THE EXPLORATION BEGINS

On November 18th, Mawson in company with Xavier Mertz, and B.E.S. Ninnis, set out to explore the bleak, white snow deserts of King George V land, going out far beyond the range of the main patrol. Mertz, twenty-eight, was a Swiss ski runner and mountaineer who had received his doctor of law degree at the Berne University; Ninnis, twenty-

three, was a Londoner, a lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers, and a son of Inspector-General Ninnis of the Royal Navy. After four days of incredible danger and difficulty, struggling through blizzards and enduring frostbite, and snow blindness the party crossed a thirty mile (48km) wide glacier serrated with gaping crevasses and sharp treacherous ridges. For a month they reconnoitred, sometimes making up to fifteen miles (24km) a day, sometimes unable to move an inch (2.5cm) because of driving blizzards reaching a velocity of seventy miles (113 km) an hour.

The morning of December 14th, which was to end in disaster, opened pleasantly with sunny weather and a temperature of 21 deg. Fah. (-6 deg Celsius), Mawson described the tragedy thus, "*Shortly after noon while travelling light-heartedly, a terrible catastrophe happened.*" The tragedy he referred to was the loss of Ninnis, the third man who, walking beside a dog-sled, disappeared into a crevasse.

When Mawson and Mertz peered down into the black terrifying depths below they saw the remains of a tent caught on a ledge one hundred and fifty feet (45.72 metres) down, a dog with a broken back whining pitifully, and a canvas food tank containing a fortnight's supply of rations.

"At 9.p.m." writes Mawson, "*we stood by the side of the crevasse and I read the burial service.*"

With their friend and companion buried in "the bowels of a glacier," Mawson and Mertz turned backwards on the homeward track. Of the dogs there were only six miserable ones left as the best animals had been drafted into the rear team and had perished with Ninnis. Christmas was celebrated in the snow desert with some special stew made from sledge dog bones boiled down, and scraps of biscuits stowed away in a kitbag – Mertz and Mawson toasted one another in dog soup.

The incredible suffering experienced by the two men in the ensuing days makes poignant reading even after all

these years. "*Acute hunger enhances the taste and smell of food beyond all ordinary conception. The flavour of food under such conditions is a miracle altogether unsuspected by the millions of mortals who daily eat their fill. Cocoa was almost intoxicating and even plain beef suet, such as we had in fragments in our hoosh mixture, had sweet and aromatic taste.*"

With the tragic loss of Ninnis, the other two men had only ten days food supply left if they ate sparingly, but they were 315 miles (507km) from the base. Reluctantly they killed and ate the few remaining dogs as the rations fell short.

ALONE IN AN ICE-BOUND WORLD

The nightmare days passed slowly alternated by driving winds, and drifting snow. Then with the beginning of January, Mertz, who until now had always been cheerful and was well-built and apparently strong, became ill. He begged to be allowed to remain a few days in camp, but Mawson knew their lives depended on marching back to base. On January 6th, Mawson put his companion, now sick, weak and at times delirious, on to a sledge and dragged him along. They were still a hundred miles (161km) from the sub-base hut with food to last for a few days when Mawson wrote, "Both our chances are going now." In bad weather it was not possible to make any progress – eight miles (13 km) was the limit even in good conditions.

During the night of January 7th, Mertz died in his sleep, his suffering was at an end at last, and Mawson was left alone in an ice-bound, lonely, and terrifying world.

In his journal he records . . . "*I read the burial service over Xavier, this morning . . . there is little chance of me reaching human aid alive . . . I broke through the lid of a crevasse, got out, turned fifty yards (45.72 metres) to the north then attempted to cross the trend of the crevasse. . A few moments later I found myself dangling fourteen*

feet below at the end of a rope, with my sledge creeping to the edge of the crevasse. I had time to say to myself, "This is the end," expecting the sledge to crash on my head and all go to the unseen bottom.

"I thought of the food uneaten on the sledge, but then as the sledge pulled up without letting me down I thought of providence giving me another chance . . . Twenty days after Mertz's death I reached safety after an Antarctic nightmare trip."

After he had buried his friend, whilst a blizzard raged, Mawson struggled heroically on alone. Through blizzard and biting cold he re-traversed the glacier where Ninnis had perished. Repeatedly he faced a similar fate, but the sledge he hauled always became locked in a hole to the top. He had only two pounds (908gm) of food left when; with a great effort he reached a relief depot. All he recorded each day in his diary from February 1st to 7th was, "blizzard rising at times to hurricane."

On February 8th, Mawson wrote, "A terrible chapter of my life is finished." He had finally met up with five companions from the expedition's ship Aurora who had volunteered to search for the missing party, risking an extra year's stay in Antarctica.

To many men this horrific experience would have been enough to last a lifetime. But not so Mawson. In his book, "Antarctica" J. Gordon-Hayes has described it "as truly terrible . . . Scott's last journey was even more terrible because none survived."

Mawson though, elected to stay and

complete his investigations. He had no illusions about the icy continent in which he had nearly lost his life, although for him it always had an irresistible allure. He spoke of it as, "A wonderful terrible place, and yet wonderfully terrible." "The more beautiful to me because so very few people have shared in the appreciation of its loveliness." In the preface to the "Home of the Blizzard" he wrote, "At times during the long hours of steady tramping across trackless snowfields one's thoughts flow in a clear and limpid stream, the mind is unruffled and composed and the passion of a great venture springing suddenly before the imagination is sobered by the calmness of pure reason."

AN OUTPOST AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION IS ESTABLISHED

The Aurora sailed away and left the party to spend the long Antarctic winter in King George V Land. Mawson records, "we turned to meet it with resolution knowing that the early summer of the same year would bring relief."

Of the first year in Antarctica Mawson writes, "During the first busy months in Adelie Land when the hut was full of life and work there were few moments for reflection. With each day came fresh diversions, and no one could foretell what the morrow had in store."

A wireless telegraph station was established and on February 21st, 1912, the tragic news was received that Captain Scott and four of his companions had perished on their way to the South Pole.

Many months were to pass before the Aurora returned to pick up Mawson and his party and return them to civilisation. Mawson speaks of those two eventful years thus, "The two long years were over – for the moment they were to be effaced in the glorious present. We were to live in a land where drift and wind were unknown, where rain fell in a mild refreshing shower, where the sky was blue for long weeks, and where the memories of the past were to fade into a dream – a nightmare?"

Sir Douglas was given an official reception on his return during which a message of congratulations was read from His Majesty the King, George V.

The year 1914 held two important milestones in Mawson's life. A few months before England declared war on Germany he was knighted. In the same year he married Paquita Delprat, daughter of one of the founders of Broken Hill Proprietary. His wife was of Dutch descent.

MAWSON LEADS THE BRITISH AUSTRALIAN NEW ZEALAND AND ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

In 1927 Mawson's name appeared in the news again, where it was rumoured that he would lead another expedition to the Antarctic. The explorer was in fact in America and later England negotiating to secure the ship Discovery with the view of heading another expedition to the silent and mysterious Antarctica.

The Discovery, which had carried Scott's ill-fated expedition to the Antarctic, had been specially built in Dundee in 1901 for exploration work. The British Australian New Zealand and Antarctic Expedition (BANZ for short) under the leadership of Mawson set sail for the Polar Regions in August, 1929. Its main object was to explore 2,000 miles (3219km) of unknown Antarctic coastline, and to investigate the commercial values of the waters surrounding the Polar Regions. Mawson said "There is no immediate prospect of settlement being made on the Antarctic continent, but there is one product in



Members of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, led by the legendary Ernest Shackleton

Antarctica which ought to be developed in the early future, The waters round the coast of the unknown continent teem with life. The equatorial waters are not more fully stocked with fish of all kinds than the far southern seas. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to foresee the time when the coasts of the snow-bound country will be one of the chief sources of food supply for the world." . . . "Our business is with the great waters with tests for alkalinity, salinity and life at various depths."

Mawson, now in his late forties, spent two Antarctic summers away from his family, his wife and two daughters, Jessica and Patricia. On April 1st, 1930, the Discovery dropped anchor at Port Adelaide, South Australia, in a gale. At a public reception given to him Mawson said, *"There are millions of pounds (dollars) in the Antarctic whaling industry, but Australians have never attempted to develop it."*

A short-wave broadcasting set was installed on the Discovery for the second BANZ expedition which left Melbourne in October, 1930, and for the very first time in history the world was able to hear talks from an explorer while actually engaged on an expedition. Sir Douglas stressed the fact that this trip was to be of a primarily scientific nature. With the Discovery went a monoplane, and pilot Flight-Lieut. S.A.C. Campbell. There were forty men included in the party. Frank Hurley again was a member of the party.

The Discovery's first port of call was Macquarie Island to inspect the wireless station and hut erected there by the Mawson expedition in 1911. The ship then sailed to the Antarctica where, after the New Year, geographical work on the coastline was begun. New territory was explored and recorded on the map. On his return in March the following year – the trip was cut short owing to coal shortage – Mawson reported that his party had explored 120 degrees longitude in the pack ice zone. He said they had found new lands, and discovered that others that were previously charted

did not exist. MacRobertson, Princess Elizabeth and Banzare Lands came into existence. Interviewed by the Press, Sir Douglas said, *"It has been a very interesting cruise. One would, of course, like to be associated with other exploits in those regions. I think, however, there will probably be a halt in Antarctic exploration."* His words were to prove only too prophetic, for the depression years of the early 'thirties and world unrest culminating in World War II were not conducive to polar expeditions.

MAWSON NEVER RETURNS TO THE ANTARCTIC

Despite persistent rumours in the early 'forties, Mawson never returned to the Antarctic, to that "wonderful, terrible place" which had gripped his imagination as a young man.

As a member of the committee of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition he advised on polar exploration undertaken by the Commonwealth Government when it was decided to establish scientific bases on Heard and Macquarie Islands.

Sir Douglas Mawson often criticised Australia for failing to operate a whaling station in her Antarctic territory, and only a few years ago a report was published regarding his opposition to the re-entry of Japanese whaling fleets into Antarctic waters. In 1946 he is reported as having said when he heard the Allied Headquarters had authorised Japan to send a fleet of twelve whalers to the Antarctic for the 1946-7 whaling season, *"It's a ghastly let-down for Australia."*

Asked at the end of World War II whether he would visit the Antarctic again Mawson said, *"My interest is to try to establish a permanent connection between Antarctica and Australia, and while I am still the chief mover and chairman of the committee it is unlikely at my age I will spend twelve months there."*

Away from his chair of geology and mineralogy at the Adelaide University – a chair he occupied for thirty years

– Mawson remained behind the scenes to advise the younger men coming up.

In his spare time he turned for relaxation to his beloved tree-covered farm in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Compiled By Eve Bennetts

THE PERKS OF BEING 50+



TAKE TIME TO LAUGH!

1. Kidnappers are not very interested in you.
2. In a hostage situation you are likely to be released first.
3. No one expects you to run - anywhere.
4. People call at 9 PM and ask, "Did I wake you?"
5. People no longer view you as a hypochondriac.
6. There is nothing left to learn the hard way.
7. Things you buy now won't wear out.
8. You can eat dinner at 4 P.M.
9. You enjoy hearing about other peoples' operations.
10. You get into heated arguments about pension plans.
11. You have a party and the neighbors don't even realize it.
12. You no longer think of speed limits as a challenge.
13. You quit trying to hold your stomach in, no matter who walks into the room.
14. You sing along with elevator music.
15. Your eyes won't get much worse.
16. Your investment in health insurance is finally beginning to pay off.
17. Your joints are more accurate meteorologists than the national weather service.
18. Your secrets are safe with your friends, because they can't remember them either.
19. Your supply of brain cells is finally down to manageable size.
20. You can't remember who sent you this list.

A Princely Marriage

'A princely marriage is the brilliant edition of a universal fact, and, as such, it rivets mankind.'

Walter Bagehot, *The English Constitution*

ON the 20th November 2007, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth 11 and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh will celebrate their Diamond Wedding Anniversary celebrating 60 years of marriage.

Elizabeth married Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (born Philip of Greece and Denmark) on 20th November 1947.

The couple are second cousins once removed, as they both descended from Christian IX. Queen Elizabeth is a great-great-granddaughter through her paternal great-grandmother Alexandra of Denmark, and Prince Philip is a great-grandson through his paternal grandfather George I of Greece. As well as second cousins once removed, the couple are third cousins: They share Queen Victoria as a great-great-grandmother.

Elizabeth's great-grandfather was Edward VII, while Edward's sister Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse and Rhine was Prince Philip's great-grandmother.

Prince Philip had renounced his claim to the Greek throne and was simply referred to as Lieutenant Phillip Mountbatten of the Royal Navy, before being created The Duke of Edinburgh prior to his marriage to Elizabeth.

As a Greek royal, Philip is a member of the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, the Danish royal house and a line of the House of Oldenburg.

Mountbatten was an Anglicisation of his mother's name, Princess Alice of Battenburg.

On 10th July 1947 the engagement announcement was issued by Buckingham Palace:



'Us four' at the Royal Lodge, Windsor, 8 July 1946



Elizabeth and Philip pose for their wedding photograph in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace, 20 November 1947, with the best man, David Milford Haven, and bridesmaids including Margaret (on Philip's left) and Lady Pamela Hicks (second from left). The pages are Prince William of Gloucester (left) and Prince Michael of Kent (right)

It is with the greatest pleasure that the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their dearly beloved daughter The Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, RN. Son of the late Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Andrew (Princess Alice of Battenburgh), to which union The King has gladly given his consent.

Elizabeth's engagement in July and her wedding on a dark November day provided a touch of romance against a bleak backdrop. It was as Winston Churchill said, "a flash of colour on the hard road we have to travel".

On November 20th at 11.15. a.m. on a dark stormy day, Elizabeth set out for Westminster Abbey with her father beside her in the huge Irish State coach. Cyril her footman over the last ten years, stood on the carriage behind her. Ahead of them and behind trotted the Household Cavalry with bobbing plumes and gleaming boots and cuirasses; it was the first time they had been permitted to wear full ceremonial dress for six years. Inside the Abbey, the women guests all wore long evening dresses (even though it was a morning wedding), long gloves and hats, which rather belied the celebrating Archbishop of York's claim in his address that the marriage was "in all essentials exactly the same as it would be for any cottager who

might be married this afternoon in some small country church in a remote village in the dales".

While on honeymoon at Broadlands, Elizabeth received from the King one of the most touching letters a father could have written to his newly married daughter.

"I was so proud of you & thrilled at having you so close to me on our long walk in Westminster Abbey [he wrote], but when I handed your hand to the Archbishop I felt that I had lost something very precious. You were so calm & composed during the Service & said your words with such conviction, that I knew that everything was all right.

I have watched you grow up all these years with pride under the skilful direction of Mummy, who, as you know is the most marvellous person in the World in my eyes, & I can, I know, always count on you and now Philip, to help us in our work. Your leaving us has left a great blank in our lives



Honeymoon at Broadlands



Elizabeth's christening, 29 May 1926.

Back row (left to right): Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, George V, Prince Albert, Duke of York, the Earl of Strathmore. Front row (left to right): Lady Elphinstone, Queen Mary, the Duchess of York holding Elizabeth, the Countess of Strathmore, Princess Mary (the Princess Royal)

but do remember that your old home is still yours & oh come back to it as much & as often as possible. I can see that you are sublimely happy with Philip which is right but don't forget us is the wish of

Your ever loving and devoted Papa".

After their wedding, Philip and Elizabeth took up residence at Clarence House, London.

At various times between 1946 and 1953, the Duke of Edinburgh was stationed in Malta as a serving Royal Navy Officer. Lord Mountbatten of Burma had purchased the Villa Gwardamangia (also referred to as the Villa G'Mangia), in the hamlet of Gwardamangia in Malta, about 1929.

Princess Elizabeth lived in Malta for a period between 1949 and 1951 (Malta being the only other country in which the Queen has lived, although at that time Malta was a British

Protectorate).

On the 14th November 1948, Elizabeth gave birth to her first child Charles. Several weeks earlier letters patent had been issued so that her children would enjoy a royal and princely status they would not otherwise would have been entitled to: Otherwise they would have been styled merely as children of a Duke.

The couple had four children in all. Though the Royal House is named Windsor, it was decreed, via a 1960 Order-in-Council, that those descendents of Queen Elizabeth 11 and Prince Philip who were not Princes and Princesses of the United Kingdom should have the personal surname Mountbatten-Windsor. In practice all of their children, in honour of their father, have used Mountbatten-Windsor as their surname (or in Anne's case, her maiden surname).



Queen Elizabeth, Prince Charles, Princess Anne 1952

Both Charles and Anne used Mountbatten-Windsor as their surname in the published banns for their first marriages.

Queen Elizabeth 11 and HRH Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh, have four children.

- The Prince Charles, The Prince of Wales (born 14th November 1948)
- The Princess Anne, The Princess Royal (born 15th August 1950)
- The Prince Andrew, Duke of York (born 19th February 1960)
- The Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex (born 10th March 1964)

Compiled by Eve Bennetts:

Reference: Elizabeth: Author Sarah Bradford

Publishers: William Heinemann 1996.



Queen Victoria and her York great-grandchildren at Osborne, 1900.

From left to right: Prince Albert (Elizabeth's father), Princess Mary (christened Victoria but always called Mary), Prince Edward (later Edward VIII and Duke of Windsor), Prince Henry on the Queen's lap



The first meeting: Elizabeth (front row, third from left) and Philip (standing centre back row beside his uncle, Lord Mountbatten) at Dartmouth Royal Naval College in July 1939 - the first photograph taken of them together

ROYALS' WAR BOLTHOLE REVISITED

World War 11 files reveal how a police sergeant and two princesses were to flee the invading Germans as far as a rural stately home which was the model for Evelyn Waugh's *Brideshead Revisited*.

Ben Fenton Reports.

When the British Army faced annihilation at Dunkirk, top secret plans were drawn up for the hurried evacuation of Princess Elizabeth, 14, and her younger sister Margaret to the *Brideshead Revisited* world of a Worcestershire stately home.

In late May 1940, officials at Buckingham Palace heard reports from Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who had escaped to London from her conquered country a week earlier, of the frightening efficiency with which the Germans used paratroopers.

They immediately drew up "provisional arrangements" to spirit the two princesses to Madresfield Court, just outside Malvern. There, they would be kept in the home of the Earl and Countess Beauchamp until King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, their parents, joined them from Buckingham Palace.

Details of the evacuation are given in the documents disclosed for the first time at the British National Archives in Kew, south-west London.

They show that in one of the darkest periods of the war Scotland Yard was relying on a single officer to take the princesses to their temporary home from Windsor Castle, where they had been evacuated soon after the outbreak of war eight months earlier.

That officer was a Sgt. Goodwill,

assigned to look after Elizabeth then 13, and her nine-year-old sister.

His job was to make sure that they arrived safely at Madresfield, a 120-room house, that has belonged to the Lygon family, later created Earls Beauchamp, for more than 1000 years.

Four other policemen at Windsor would arrive later "in a police tender".

A Chief Inspector, an Inspector and five more constables, completing the team assigned to protect the royal family, "will go from Buckingham Palace to Madresfield Court when their Majesties have to take up residence there".

Food supplies had been taken to the house in unmarked Lorries in the weeks after war broke out.

The princesses would truly have been secreted in a *Brideshead Revisited* world, because the Beauchamps were the models for the Flyte family of Evelyn Waugh's novel "*Brideshead Revisited*", he had spent many months there as a guest in the 1930s.

The files, quoting Det-Insp. Cameron, the King's detective, in a letter of May 22 to Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, the Scotland Yard commissioner, describe the arrangements simply as "*plans made for the safety of the royal family*".

About a month later, in answer to government pleas that the princesses be taken to Canada, Queen Elizabeth



Bolthole: Madresfield Court, above, was the royal retreat in the event of German invasion. The rural stately home includes a chapel, below left, and ample grounds for the then royal family, below right. Pictures: David Burges

(later the Queen Mother) famously replied: "*The children could not possibly go without me. I would not leave without the King and the King will not leave under any circumstances.*" Fear of paratroopers is not mentioned, but it is strongly indicated by another document.

'I would not leave without the King and the King will not leave under any circumstances.'
QUEEN ELIZABETH (later THE QUEEN MOTHER).

By 1941, five officers and 124 troops of the Coldstream Guards had been earmarked for the evacuation, using 10 armoured vehicles, and a revised plan envisaged the family being moved between several remote country houses, depending on how Britain was faring.

Madresfield was chosen partly for its anonymity and also because the area around Worcester was the chosen location for the government in exile from a London under siege.

Up to 16,000 civil servants would have moved out of the capital on the first major landings of German troops. Winston Churchill and his key staff would go to Spetchley Park, just east of Worcester, and the war cabinet would be set up in Hindlip Hall, 5km north of the city.

Source: The Telegraph Group, London



Churchill

Biodiesel

MARTIN OLIVER

A BRAZILIAN oil company plans the construction of an access road into the wilds of the Yasuni National Park in the heart of the Ecuadorian Amazon. After a two-year campaign by environmental groups and scientists, fortunately the Yasuni is saved for the foreseeable future.

However, years of oil operations elsewhere in the country's rainforests have left behind hundreds of unlined toxic pits containing dangerous levels of benzene, toluene and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Water supplies have been contaminated, and three indigenous tribes are experiencing increased cancer rates. Over the years, oil waste was pumped into local rivers, dumped into landfills and spread along dirt roads.

In parts of Sudan, oil has fuelled further human rights abuses. When oil exports commenced in 1999, the commodity suddenly became both the primary objective and cause of the country's long-standing civil war. Government oil revenues were spent both on arms to fight rebel forces, and on further oil development. In the south, pastoral Dinka and Nuer peoples have been violently displaced to make way for oilfields.

The US oil industry has lobbied successfully against that country's participation in the Kyoto Protocol, funding several 'conservative' and 'free market' greenhouse-debunkers.

Our fossil fuel fixation is the root cause of an array of problems, to which we can add the challenge of diminishing oil reserves. While no 'one size fits all' solution exists, several environmentally sound alternatives to non-renewable fuels have been developed in recent years, and are gaining ground.

A RENEWABLE DIESEL OPTION

In 1895, when Dr. Rudolf Diesel designed his first eponymous engine, it was intended to run on vegetable oil.

Although his vision was not realised to any significant degree during the 20th century, a shift is underway following the early efforts of a handful of vegetable enthusiasts.

Using biodiesel, a renewable substitute for petroleum diesel, they have been clocking up thousands of kilometres in vehicles such as Joshua Tickell's Veggie Van.

Having similar properties to petroleum diesel (petrodiesel), biodiesel can be used in diesel engines without vehicle modifications, with the only difference being a sometimes-noticeable 'fish and chips' smell. It can be used unblended (pure biodiesel is referred to as B100), or blended with petrodiesel in any ration, although B20 (20% biodiesel) is the most common mix. Non-toxic, it yields a similar power to its petroleum equivalent, and is far less flammable.

Although nearly all Australian biodiesel is produced from waste vegetable oil, a sufficient increase in demand would require additional use of new vegetable oils such as, canola, soya, cottonseed, and mustard seed. Biodiesel qualifies as a relevant fuel under the Federal Government's Energy Grants Credits Scheme, the successor to the Diesel Fuel Rebate. This scheme targets certain industry sectors, with an emphasis on rural and regional Australia.

Environmentally, speaking, biodiesel is a very greenhouse-friendly fuel, and has been found to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 78% when measured on a lifecycle basis. (This takes into account the full energy costs, including its manufacture, the production of chemical feedstocks, and transport of both waste vegetable oil and the finished product). All other noxious vehicle emissions are reduced, with the possible exception of nitrous oxides (NO_x), which may



Green fuel of the moment: John Lillywhite with one of ARFuel's Picton-based biodiesel tankers, which is now supplying environmentally friendly fuel to road transport fleets in the South West

slightly increase. For long-term users of B100, tweaking the engine timing can bring (NO_x) levels down to a lower level than those emitted when using petrodiesel.

Australia has mandated that all diesel sold must be the ultra low sulphur variety. While this measure will greatly reduce the level of particulates (harmful fine sooty emissions) sent into the atmosphere, the role of sulphur in diesel is to provide lubrication, and finding a replacement is advisable to maintain the life of diesel engines. It has been found that adding as little as 2% biodiesel has a very beneficial lubricating effect.

As a mild solvent, biodiesel tends to remove any deposits encrusted on fuel lines as a result of previous petrodiesel use. When first switching over to biodiesel, it may be worth catching this 'gunk' by installing a cheap in-line sacrificial fuel filter and changing it regularly; this is far cheaper than the expense of going through several standard filters. Biodiesel's solvent action will slowly erode natural or butyl rubber hoses, and while this is no problem for anyone experimenting with it as an alternative fuel, long-term users are advised to change over to synthetic hoses.

The many benefits of widespread biodiesel use in Australia would include an improved balance of payments deficit; less reliance on imported fuels; a lower vulnerability to fuel price fluctuations and rises; employment creation; economic benefits for Australia's rural sector; and reduced depletion of a non-renewable resource.

Although biodiesel requires few vehicle modifications, it tends to be time-consuming to make; however this may change with the more recent arrival of biodiesel kits on the market.

Another similar biodiesel option is Straight Vegetable Oil (SVO), which after potentially costly vehicle retrofitting is far cheaper and simpler to produce. Necessary alterations to a vehicle include the installation of a second fuel tank with a heating system, and a dashboard switch. Preheating SVO reduces its viscosity, and the engine is started with petrodiesel or biodiesel before switching across. Despite such measures, SVO may still be problematic at lower temperatures.

BIODIESEL IN AUSTRALIA AND OVERSEAS

As a global phenomenon, biodiesel production is generally limited only by the availability of vegetable oil. It is undergoing a fast expansion in Europe and the US, where fuel benefits from an excise exemption, and is used in some government fleets. In Germany, at least 1,500 petrol stations have biodiesel bowsers, and France mandates that all

ultra low sulphur diesels must contain 5% biodiesel for better lubrication.

Unlike in Europe, where they constitute a significant share of the car market, diesel cars are still uncommon in Australia. Any biodiesel fan interested in choosing a diesel as their next vehicle, as an alternative to a guzzling 4WD, can start by looking at cars made by European companies such as Audi, VW, Citroen and Peugeot.

One downside to this encouraging picture is that for the small user, commercial biodiesel is only available from a very limited number of outlets in Australia. This can be a frustrating experience for those discouraged from making their own either by the unavoidable use of a couple of dangerous chemicals or the compliance implications (explained later on). Several commercial plants are in different stages of completion. In March, 2006, Australian Renewable Fuels opened the country's largest biodiesel plant in Adelaide, while Natural Fuels Australia is close to completing a facility in Darwin. Australian Biodiesel Group is already

supplying moderate quantities to a handful of local councils and companies from Berkeley Vale on the Central Coast, north of Sydney.

Among Councils, both Camden (NSW) and Onkaparinga (SA) are trialing garbage trucks on B100. Newcastle, a local government sustainability leader, has gone much further and in 2003 it converted its entire diesel fleet of 228 vehicles to B20. Ten garbage trucks that visit all the city's suburbs have been turned into moving billboards to promote the project.

AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION

In 2003, the taxman caught up with biodiesel, and an excise was imposed on this previously excise-free fuel. Confusingly for some, the levy was initially set at around 30c per litre (the same levy as for petrodiesel), but as a result of concerns expressed by Democrats about the crippling effect this excise level could have on the fledgling industry, this figure was later halved to about 19c. An ATO initiative called the Cleaner Fuels Grants Scheme provides for the payment of a grant to offset excise costs, and this will be removed incrementally from 2011 to 2015.

More controversially, at around the same time, it was determined that small producers need to ensure that their homemade efforts meet the newly drafted Fuel Standard (Biodiesel). Applying equally to backyard producers and multi-million corporations, licensing and testing costs must be borne by the producer, amounting to hundreds, if not thousands of dollars; detailed records need to be kept for at least five years. The relevant ATO guides are the About Biodiesel fact sheets (9883), and the guides Meeting Your Biodiesel Obligations (9885) and The Cleaner Fuels Grants Scheme (9886).

Sadly such an obstacle is certain to have wiped out most law-abiding home-based operations, and it was criticised for this reason by Lyn Allison, National Leader of the Australian Democrats', and former Democrats' spokeswoman for Energy and Resources. Introducing this level of regulation before a commercial supply arrives at the bowsers is a case of unfortunate timing, as it will inevitably push up Australia's greenhouse emissions.

One group closely following these developments is the Biodiesel Association of Australia. With about 500 members, for the last few years it has been involved in the areas of education, promotion, lobbying and research. Through the 'member finder' facility, like-minded biodiesel



enthusiasts in the same geographical area can link up to pool ideas and resources.

A WORD OF WARNING

Although biodiesel made from waste vegetable oil has a low environmental impact, increased global demand for the fuel is encouraging the use of virgin palm oil as a feedstock. As oil palm plantations have been linked to broad scale rainforest destruction in Indonesia and Malaysia, any biodiesel from such sources is environmentally questionable. If in doubt, ask.

With the proximity of South-East Asia to Australia, market forces may lead elements of Australia's biodiesel industry to look northwards for its oil supply.

More encouragingly, the industry has been investigating *Jatropha*, a tree originating from the Caribbean that can yield 1,600 litres of oil per hectare. Being drought resistant, it can be grown on marginal land unsuitable for other oil crops. In India, the government has identified thirty million hectares of land on the subcontinent as suitable for *Jatropha* 'energy plantations'.

CONTACTS

Biodiesel Association of Australia

www.bio.diesel.org.au

Alternative Technology Association

www.ata.org.au

Australian Taxation Office biodiesel excise resources

1300 657 162

www.ato.gov.au/excise

Journey to Forever biodiesel resources

www.journeytoforever.org/biofuel.html

Biodiesel Yahoo! Group

Biodiesel-subscribe@yahoo.com

Martin Oliver is a writer and researcher based in Lismore (Northern NSW).

PARADOX IN TIME

The paradox of our time in history is that we have taller buildings but shorter tempers, wider freeways, but narrower viewpoints.

We spend more, but have less, we buy more, but enjoy less.

We have bigger houses and smaller families; more conveniences, but less time.

We have more degrees but less sense; more knowledge, but less judgment; more experts, yet more problems; more medicine, but less wellness.

We drink too much, smoke too much, spend too recklessly; laugh too little, drive too fast; get too angry, stay up too late, get up too tired, read too little, watch TV too much, and pray too seldom.

We have multiplied our possessions, but reduced our values. We talk too much, love too seldom, and hate too often.

We've learned how to make a living, but not a life.

We've added years to life, not life to years. We've been all the way to the moon and back, but have trouble crossing the street to meet a new neighbour.

We conquered outer space but not inner space.

We've done larger things, but not better things.

We've cleaned up the air, but polluted the soul.

We've conquered the atom, but not our prejudice.

We write more, but learn less.

We plan more, but accomplish less.

We've learned to rush, but not to wait.

We build more computers to hold more information, to produce more copies than ever, but we communicate less and less.

These are the times of fast foods and slow digestion, big men and small character, steep profits and shallow relationships.

These are the days of two incomes but more divorce; fancier houses, but broken homes.



These are days of quick trips, disposable diapers, throwaway morality, one night stands, overweight bodies, and pills that do everything from cheer, to quiet, to kill.

It is a time when there is much in the showroom window and nothing in the stockroom.

A time when technology can bring this letter to you, and a time when you can choose either to share this insight, or to just hit delete.

Remember, spend some time with your loved ones, because they are not going to be around forever.

Remember, say a kind word to someone who looks up to you in awe, because that little person will grow up and leave your side.

Remember, to give a warm hug to the one next to you, because that is the only treasure you can give with your heart and it doesn't cost a cent.

Remember to say, "I love you" to your partner and your loved ones, but most of all mean it.

A kiss and an embrace will mend hurt when it comes from deep inside of you.

Remember, to hold hands and cherish the moment for someday that person will not be there again.

Give time to love, give time to speak, and give time to share the precious thoughts in your mind.

AND ALWAYS REMEMBER:

Life is not measured by the number of breaths we take, but by the moments that take our breath away.

George Carlin

BP And D1 Oils Form Joint Venture to Develop Jatropha Biodiesel

BP and D1 Oils plc announced on 26 June 2007, that they are to form a 50/50 joint venture, to be called D1-BP Fuel Crops Limited, to accelerate the planting of *Jatropha curcas* (Coral Tree) – a drought resistant, inedible oilseed bearing tree which does not compete with food crops for good agricultural land or adversely impact the rainforest – in order to make more sustainable biodiesel feedstock available on a larger scale. *“This joint venture is a further milestone in our strategy to develop real avenues to contribute to global energy supplies in ways that are sustainable and progressive,”* says Iain Conn, chief executive officer of BP’s refining and marketing business. *“In the transportation sector, increased blending of biocomponents offers one of the few real options for progress. Our announcement earlier this week of a planned world scale bioethanol plant in Hull, alongside a biobutanol demonstration plant, brings widespread availability of biocomponents for gasoline closer to reality, and this joint venture will enable similar progress on biodiesel.”* Under the terms of the agreement, BP and D1 Oils intend to invest around \$160 million over the next five years. D1 Oils will contribute into the joint venture their 172,000 hectares of existing plantations in India, Southern Africa and South East Asia and the joint venture will have exclusive access to the elite *jatropha* seedlings produced through D1 Oils’ plant science programme. *“As *Jatropha* can be grown on land of lesser agricultural value with lower irrigation requirements than many plants, it is an excellent biodiesel feedstock,”* said Phil New, head of BP Biofuels. *“D1 Oils’ progress in identifying the most productive varieties of *jatropha* means that the joint venture will have access to seeds which can substantially increase *jatropha* oil production per hectare.”*

The joint venture will focus on *jatropha* cultivation in South East Asia, Southern Africa, Central and South America and India. It is anticipated that some one million hectares will be planted over the next four years, with an estimated 300,000 hectares per year thereafter. Investments will be made through directly managed plantations on owned or leased land, which will also provide employment for local communities, and through contract farming and seed purchase agreements. *“This is a transforming event for D1.*

*BP’s decision to join us in this new venture is a significant endorsement of our strategy to develop *jatropha* as a global raw material for the production of sustainable biodiesel,”* says Elliott Mannis, chief executive officer of D1 Oils. *“It shows we have come a long way. BP’s proven logistical, managerial and financial support will enable a significant enhancement and acceleration of the scope and pace of *jatropha* planting.”* *Jatropha* oil produced from the plantations will be used to meet both local biodiesel requirements and for export to markets such as Europe, where domestic feedstock produced from rapeseed and waste oil is unlikely to be sufficient to meet anticipated regulatory led demand for biodiesel of around 11 million tonnes a year from 2010. *“Once all the planned plantations are established, the joint venture is expected to become the world’s largest commercial producer of *Jatropha* feedstock, producing up to 2 million tonnes of *jatropha* oil a year,”* says BP’s Phil New. *“As this hardy crop can be grown on a wide range of land types, it can make a significant impact on employment in rural areas of developing countries where planting takes place, a benefit which fits well with BP’s aspiration to pursue relationships which are mutually advantageous.”*

Founded in 2002, UK based D1 Oils plc has been listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) since October 2004. D1 Oils plc is a UK-based global producer of biodiesel, building a global supply chain and network that is sustainable and delivers value from ‘earth-to-engine’. Its operations cover agronomy, refining and trading and includes pioneering the science, planting and production of inedible vegetable oils. D1 Oils also design, build, own, operate and market biodiesel refineries and source, transport and trade seeds and seedlings, seedcake, crude vegetable oils and biodiesel.

BP, Associated British Foods and DuPont announced their intention to invest around \$400 million for the construction of a world scale bioethanol plant alongside a high technology demonstration plant to advance development work on the next generation of biofuels on June 26, 2007.

Further information:

*Name: BP Press Office Location: London
Phone: +44 (0)20 7496 4358*



“THE PASSING OF PARLIAMENT”

“The history of modern political society is in large measure the history of the struggle of the ordinary citizen to exercise some influence upon government – and of his repeated failures to achieve that modest ambition. All governments control the governed . . . it must be conceded that the term ‘democracy’ as used to describe Western political society, has practically nothing in common with Greek democracy, and that it bears little resemblance to philosophic expositions of the meaning of the term.

From the beginning of the nineteenth century, it has been assumed that political democracy is synonymous with the exercise of the vote by the adult population, male and (later) female. Hence the successive extensions of the franchise during the nineteenth century. These, however, have necessarily involved the increasing insignificance of the individual elector. Since individual votes are so numerous that they are almost valueless, and it is only in the mass that they achieve significance, each extension of the franchise has increased the power of the major political parties. They have relentlessly driven out independent representatives and have destroyed the smaller parties, and they exercise a predominant influence in the selection of candidates. When the candidate is returned to Parliament, he finds himself controlled by the party system, without the support of which he cannot hope to be returned in a future election. Accordingly, it follows that those who control the machine of the principal political party are the persons who exercise political power in a Western democracy.”

Reference: - Professor G.W. Keeton in The Passing of Parliament

AUSTRALIA'S HOMEFRONT DURING WORLD WAR 11

By Roger Hughes



AUSTRALIA lost many more men during World War 1 than during World War 11 but the latter war seems to have had a greater impact on Australian society.

At the beginning of the war, Australia was led by Robert Menzies. The Menzies government made some controversial decisions and was still willing to trade with Japan despite its attacks on China. After a fight with dock workers who did not want to load iron for Japan. Menzies earned the nickname "Pig Iron Bob". Menzie's own cabinet became disenchanted with his performance and in August 1941 he gave up the position of prime minister in favour of Arthur Fadden.

Fadden himself lasted for a little over a month and in October the conservative forces were replaced by a Labor Government under John Curtin. In fact Labor stayed in power until 1949. Under Labor the Commonwealth government increased its influence in relationship to the states. It took over the collection of income tax which before then had been a major source of revenue for the state governments.

A SPECIAL WAR CABINET FOR AUSTRALIA

Unlike the First World War it was decided in 1939 that Australia would have a special War Cabinet. This would be our key decision making body during World War 11. The War Cabinet included the Prime Minister, a number of other ministers, and the Chiefs of Staff of the three armed services. Later a body called the Advisory War Council was formed but its authority came from the presence of members of the War Cabinet serving on it.

The War Cabinet suffered a severe

blow in 1940 when, in a dreadful air crash, three ministers, Henry Gullett, J.V. Fairbairn and G.A. Street, were killed. Also killed in the incident was Sir Brudenell White, who had recently been called out of retirement to join the Chiefs of Staff.

Nevertheless the War Cabinet continued to operate. Over the course of the war it included nine men who at some time had held the office of prime minister. Its more distinguished



Women farewell the troop transport "Strathallan" carrying the advance party of the AIF to service overseas in 1939

advisors included the American General Sir Douglas MacArthur, Australia's only Field Marshall, Sir Thomas Blamey, and the Industrialist, Sir Essington Lewis.

In December 1941 the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour thus broadening the war. It also brought the war much closer to Australia.

World War 11 was the only war in which the Australian homeland was attacked. On the 19th February 1942, Darwin suffered two attacks by the Japanese. The first was by 188 aircraft from carriers and the second by 54 land based aircraft. Losses included 243 people killed, nine ships sunk and 23 aircraft destroyed.

Later in the year Japanese aircraft were detected near Sydney but the

main attack was by a number of midget submarines that entered the harbour on the 31st May. Before they were stopped, the submarines managed to sink a barracks ship causing the death of 9 sailors. About a week later large submarines shelled Sydney and Newcastle. Submarines also accounted for the loss of a large number of vessels plying our coastal waters.

Fortunately, in those days the population appeared more patriotic and stoic in their efforts to contribute to the nation's defence. Thousands of women took up jobs that had formerly been done by men, working in defence industries and aircraft and motor vehicle assembly lines. A home industry was developed where women knitted jumpers and socks for the troops. Many Australian residents of Italian and German birth were interned but these, along with some prisoners of war, were put to work on farms hence contributing to the war effort.

Meanwhile the Australian civilian population was facing scarcities and rationing. There were even cases of pubs running out of beer half an hour before opening. A black market came into operation and some people resorted to pilfering or outright theft. Nevertheless overall crime does not appear to have been a serious problem and homicide rates were actually lower than they are nowadays. Australian industry was boosted during the war as we were forced to establish tool-making factories and construct our own vehicles, ships and aircraft.

AMERICA COMES TO TOWN

When the United States entered the war it was decided that many of

its troops would be stationed here. At one stage there was something like 120,000 American military personnel in Australia. The Americans were better paid than the Australian troops and local business men were more than happy to take their money. At one stage a Sydney hotel is said to have stopped serving the locals while big-spending Americans were in town.

While a lot of Australian women thought it disloyal to fraternise with the Americans, others found them irresistible, no doubt in part because of their money and their access to otherwise scarce luxuries supplied by American canteens. Quite a lot of these women maybe as many as 15,000, ended up marrying Americans. Other relationships did not end so romantically. Some of the girls, many quite young, were dumped with nothing left from the relationship except a case of venereal disease. Others became pregnant to men they would never see again. Sometimes married women became involved with the Americans and many families were broken up due to these affairs.

Needless to say relationships between Australian and American servicemen were not always cordial. Violence including fist-fights, knifings and even full-scale riots often erupted. The most notorious incident was the "Battle of Brisbane". This started with the clash between some of our troops and American military police. The MP's used their weapons and nine Australians were wounded, one fatally.

WHITE AUSTRALIA

The overwhelmingly white Australia at the time had for years been subjected to an influx of American movies that dominated local screens. When blacks appeared in these movies they tended to be minor characters such as servants and criminals. Stereotypes of blacks were generally negative. From just before the First World War Australians were shown the "Rastus"

comedies in which Negroes were portrayed as rolling-eyed and slack-jawed. Their main characteristics were laziness, dishonesty and stupidity.

The negative stereotypes remained during World War II and turned up in cartoons and comic strips such as the famous "Bluey and Curley" series where American blacks were often portrayed as cowardly, childlike and stupid.

The presence of American servicemen, both black and white, was accompanied by an increase in sexually based crimes and the greater incidence of venereal disease.

In Queensland for instance, the state had an average of six rapes or attempted rapes per year in the 1930's. In 1942 and 1943 the incidence of these crimes trebled. The most notorious crimes occurred in Melbourne where the American soldier, Edward Leonski, was convicted of raping and murdering three women. In New South Wales the incidence of sexually-transmitted disease in women increased from 962 cases in 1938 to 1,255 cases in 1943. Things in Queensland were even worse where rates of these diseases among women trebled. Surprisingly, the reported rates of venereal disease among men dropped in both states.

Early in 1942 the Advisory War Council had asked that no blacks be included among the US troops being sent here. The Americans ignored this request, but assured the Australians that the Negroes would be mainly working in heavy labour defence installations on distant outposts. Blacks and whites in American services at the time tended to be segregated. By August 1942 there were 7,258 black American troops in Australia. This constituted 8% of all the US forces stationed here and most of them were in Queensland.

Despite the removal of some discriminatory policies in the American services, tensions still arose between black and white troops. After some violent clashes in Brisbane certain areas were declared either for blacks

only or whites only. An unofficial rule, enforced by US Military Police, tried to keep blacks out of the central business area of Brisbane. Occasionally blacks did venture into the area. In one case a white MP was attacked and injured after he told three blacks they should not be there.

In country areas tensions arose when Negroes thought they were being discriminated against. In Ingham about 50 of them were forcibly removed from a dance and marched to the local police station. About four were arrested and this added to their anger. Later, in the evening a truckload of Negroes drove back to the police station but were forced away by MP's.

In Mount Isa a brawl erupted between 25 Negroes and five Australians. In another incident a Negro was shot in the stomach during a brawl between black and white servicemen.

Nevertheless many, if not most, of the Negroes felt well received by white Australians. Some white Australian women actually married Negroes, although there is little in the history books to record how well these unions fared in the long-term. In one case a married woman left her husband for a Negro but when it came to custody of the children the judge decided they should be sent to a state home rather than have a coloured stepfather.

Inter-racial marriages were only a tiny proportion of the thousands that occurred between Australian women and American servicemen. In the majority of cases the couples went to America to live but in a few cases the men came back to Australia to settle.

THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINE TAKES UP ARMS IN DEFENCE OF THE NATION

While at the time Aborigines were not entitled to vote in federal elections and were subject to various forms of discrimination, many were happy to play a part in fighting the Japanese. In one incident a Japanese aircraft crash

landed on Melville Island after being damaged during a raid on Darwin. The pilot survived and managed to hide out for a night. The next day a local Aboriginal snuck up behind him, poked the handle of a tomahawk in his back and said "stick em up". (The Aboriginals at the time were great fans of Hollywood Westerns). The first Japanese prisoner to be captured on Australian soil was then taken to a military camp on the other side of the island.

With the anxiety caused by the bombing of Darwin, many people, including Chinese and Aboriginals, started moving south. In one notable case a group of white people with over 100 Aboriginal children crossed from Croker Island to the mainland. Surviving largely on home baked loaves, buns, cakes and whatever they could scrounge on the way, the group was trucked through virtually trackless bush to Pine Creek. There they were put into cattle trucks and railroded to Birdum. They were driven in jolting military trucks to Alice Springs from where they had a relatively easy journey by train to safety in Adelaide and Melbourne, the whole journey took two months.

The presence of Italians in Australia became a matter of contention once Italy joined the war in 1940. Many had not taken out Australian citizenship and there were calls for them to be interned, even though some originally had come to this country to escape Mussolini's fascist regime. As it was, some were interned, others forced to move south from north Queensland, and the government in that state imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Italians.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

While there was little sympathy for the Japanese, many people in Australia considered anti-Japanese propaganda emanating from the Department of

Information a little over the top. The material consisted of newspaper advertisements and radio programs that drew criticism for being distasteful, overstated, racist and simply silly.

An example of the so-called hate campaign was a radio broadcast that contained the words: "The Japanese hate us with a vile savage hatred, but we do not hate them. We find them too loathsome to hate. We shall never stop till we have cleared such loathsome creeping creatures from the face of the earth".

Following more criticism, the hate campaign subsided. Exactly what its critics thought at the end of the war, when the full extent of Japanese atrocities became known, is not recorded.



In 1941, children from East Victoria Park State School knitting during school time

THE AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S LAND ARMY (AWLA)

The generation of Australians who fought the 2nd World War displayed patriotism and a willingness to pull together that would be hard to imagine today. Part of this effort was the Australian Women's Land Army (AWLA), formed of volunteers who worked in rural areas depleted of farm labour when men left to fight the war.

In the first two years of the war there were various attempts at facilitating the use of volunteer women prepared to work in rural industries. There were varying degrees of assistance from state governments and the

Country Women's Association played an important part. Sydney University formed its own small land army. The women received only a token amount of pay and sometimes had to pay for their own uniforms and training. A similar organization in South Australia had placed 700 women in seasonal work. In Western Australia the government was not particularly supportive, but 175 women were working on farms and orchards.

It's been estimated that by the end of 1941 two-thirds of the male farm workforce, about 100,000 men, had left the farm. This caused a serious shortage of labour and some farmers were asking the government to release men from the army.

There were still some prejudices about women working on the land, despite the fact that women were often running farms while their husbands were away at war. Nevertheless, with the need to feed 700,000 troops, as well as the civilian population, the rural labour shortage was becoming acute. The fall of Singapore and the bombing of Darwin reinforced the urgency of the situation. In the middle of 1942 the Commonwealth Government established a national women's land army.

Australian citizens at the time were considered to be British subjects. To join the Australian Women's Land Army (AWLA) a woman had to be a British subject or a "friendly alien" and aged between 18 and 50 years, although the entry age seems to have been lowered later in the war. Some women served full-time while others enrolled only for seasonal work.

In general the establishment of the AWLA saw the volunteers enjoying better working conditions and benefits such as food coupons and travel concessions. The girls came from all walks of life, although those from working class backgrounds seem to have predominated. A few were of

Aboriginal or Islander descent but the limited amount of friction that occasionally occurred seems not to have had anything to do with race.

Most, but not all, of the women were single and a significant number were under 21. Patriotism and a moral obligation to help the war effort were strong motivations but some admitted they were trying to avoid more boring work or unhappy home lives.

Most of the women seemed to have enjoyed the experiences of working on the land but they faced many problems. They were often paid less than men doing the same work, some faced sexual harassment or problems with the jealous wives of farmers.

At about this time the government started using prisoners of war (POWs) to supplement the rural workforce. In July 1943, two hundred Italian POWs were sent to work on farms and a year later there were a total of 10,000. They

outnumbered the AWLA members who were often working on the same farms.

Some of the women were not happy working with the POWs and a certain degree of segregation was introduced. Often the POWs actually worked shorter hours than the land army volunteers.

There were sometimes tensions when the women were asked to work for farmers of Italian descent. The government resorted to sending Australian foremen to supervise.

Nevertheless the women tended to keep their distance from the Italians. Fraternisation could lead to fights or ostracisation of those involved. Nevertheless most of the women in the AWLA seemed to have enjoyed the experience. Many had done little travel before they joined and many of the younger ones had never lived away from home before.

Unfortunately, the women received very little recognition or tangible benefits for their contribution to the war effort. They were not paid a great deal and did not get the deferred pay and other benefits that women who served in the fighting forces received. Fortunately they lived in a time when patriotism and service to the nation were valued.

Main sources:
 Campbell, Rosemary "Heroes and Lovers: A Question of National Identity", Allen and Unwin, Sydney 1989.
 Hardisty, Sue (Ed.) "Thanks Girls and Goodbye: The Story of the Australian Women's Land Army 1942-45", Viking O'Neill, Ringwood 1990.
 McKinlay, Brian, "Australia 1942: End of Innocence", Collins, Sydney 1985.
 Penglase, Anna and Horner, David "When the War Came to Australia", Allen and Unwin 1992.
 Warner, David "Inside the War Cabinet: Directing Australia's War Effort 1939-45", Allen and Unwin, St. Leonards 1996.

Australian Constitutional Brochures and Australian Flag Stickers

For those wishing to purchase our informative Australian Constitutional Brochures and Australian Flag Stickers:

Please Write To:
 Mr Ron Barnett
 46 Dennis Street
 Lakemba, Sydney, NSW
 2195

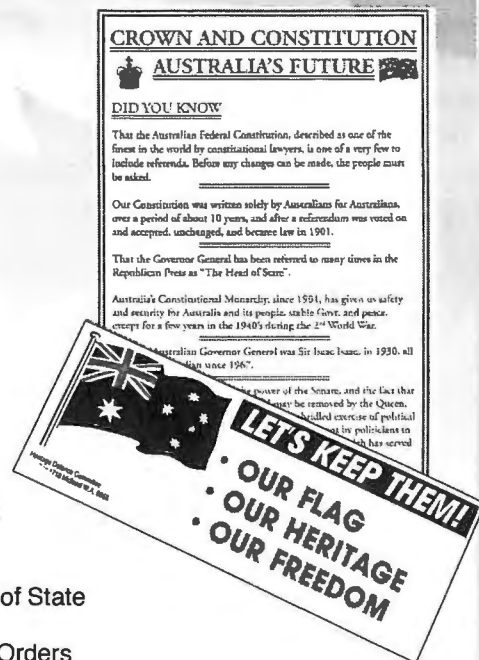
Australian Flag Stickers
 Large \$1.00 ea
 Australian Flag Stickers
 Small \$1.00 per sheet
 Australian Flag Stickers
 Small Free Limit of 5.
 (9x7cm)

Postage on Stickers Add 50c
 (Postage Stamps are acceptable).

All Brochures \$8.00 per hundred
 plus \$2.50 Postage.

Note: Postage may vary for out of State customers.
 Please make Cheques / Money Orders
 Payable To: R. Barnett.

Credit Card Payment NOT accepted
 Prompt Service Guaranteed



Magna Est Veritas

Here, in this little Bay,
 Full of tumultuous life
 and great repose,
 Where, twice a day,
 The purposeless, glad
 ocean comes and goes,
 Under high cliffs, and far
 from the huge town,
 I sit me down.
 For want of me the
 world's course will not
 fail;
 When all its work is
 done, the lie shall rot;
 The truth is great, and
 shall prevail,
 When none cares
 whether it prevails or
 not.

Coventry Patmore

MASS GRAVE OF GREAT WAR'S 'LOST ARMY' FOUND AFTER 90 YEARS.

News FROM
LONDON



THEY made the ultimate sacrifice, hurling themselves from trenches into a hail of German bullets so thick one witness called it a "crisscrossed lattice of death".

Now, 91 years after hundreds of Commonwealth soldiers died and disappeared in the killing fields of Northern France during World War 1. Historians believe they have found the mass grave of the "lost army".

It is the biggest find of its kind and may unearth 399 soldiers killed but never found.

The remains are believed to be of 239 men from the British 61st Division and 160 from the Australian 5th Division who died at Fromelles, 14 km from Lille. The battle, in which



Cannon fodder: Australian troops in a trench a few minutes before their charge into the disastrous battle of Fromelles

Adolph Hitler – then a 27-year-old corporal in the Bavarian reserve infantry – is believed to have fought, was intended to divert German troops from the Battle of the Somme, the main offensive raging 20km to the south.

But the attack on heavily fortified positions on July 19th and 20th, 1916, was a disaster with 5500 Australian and British troops killed or injured.

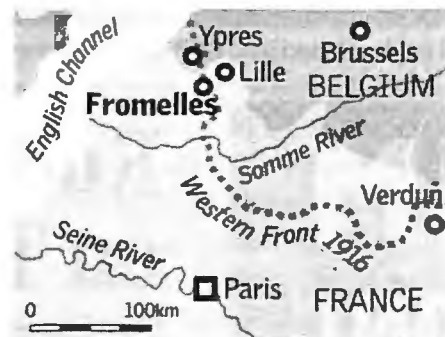
The missing 399 were known to be dead because the Germans recovered the bodies and passed names and personal belongings to their families via the Red Cross. But their final resting place remained a mystery, despite repeated attempts to find it.

Now, after scouring German archives and extensive surveys using geophysics, radar, topographic surveys and metal detectors, historians from Glasgow University are confident they have found the "lost army". "These men were lost to history. If you walked across the field you wouldn't have a clue there are 400 men lying under your feet," search director Tony Pollard said. "Our survey identified exactly where these pits are," Dr. Pollard said. "We think the bodies are still there."

While researching his family history, Allan Bowden, 57, from Calne,

Wiltshire, found his grandfather's cousin, John Charles Bowden, a second lieutenant in the Australian 59th Battalion, who went missing in that battle.

"We presume John is one of these people under the ground," he said after a service near Fromelles to mark the battles anniversary. "I would like to see them exhumed and given a proper



MISSING DIGGERS

resting place."

The historians gave their findings to the Australian Government, which commissioned the search, and a House of Lords committee. If the governments approve, tests will establish what the graves contain and whether any bodies can be moved to a new cemetery, which would be needed because of the number involved.

London Telegraph

THE CHAMELEON CROWN *The Queen and her Australian Governors*

By Anne Twomey

Using previously secret government documents, *The Chameleon Crown* re-writes the history of Australia's relationship with the United Kingdom and the Crown.

It makes clear that the Australian States remained colonial dependencies of the British Crown until 1986 when the Australia Act was passed. It was the "Queen of the United Kingdom" – not the "Queen of Australia" – who reigned over them.

For many decades historians, lawyers and politicians believed that the British Government's role in advising the Queen on State matters was simply a formality and that the British merely provided the "channel of communications" for state advice. This book reveals for the first time the true extent of the independent role played by the British Government in State affairs as well as the significant role of the Queen.

The Chameleon Crown takes the reader behind the scenes into the confidential negotiations between the States, the Commonwealth, the British Government and Buckingham Palace on the termination of the colonial links between the States and the United Kingdom.

This was a battle of high politics, played by the likes of Whitlam, Murphy, Bjelke-Petersen, Wran, Fraser and Hawke, in which the sovereignty of the States was at stake. It is essential reading for those interested in Australian politics, history and the monarchy.

This is a beautifully presented book in Hardcover: A valuable addition to one's own personal library. **Softcover - 304 pages.**

Available From: The Australian Heritage Society and your State Bookshop/Mailing Services.

\$58
posted



HOVERCRAFT:

Does the RAN Need Them?

By Denis Ross

THE Hovercraft probably is best known for its use in Britain as a cross-Channel ferry from London to France. But it has been tested in war in Vietnam and the results so impressed the US military they designed, but have not used, mammoth Hovercraft for use as amphibious troop landing ships.

As an amphibious troop ship the Hovercraft can approach from the sea at 60 knots (95 kilometres/hour) and drive straight up the beach and inland to disgorge troops and, in the large US-designed Hovercraft, tanks as well.

Australia would do well to investigate the practicalities of Hovercraft to defend the North Western and North Eastern approaches to the Australian mainland—both areas protected by reefs that limit the ability to launch a defensive attack seawards against a naval force beyond the reefs.

Hovercraft can travel over land or water. They belong to a class of vehicles called Ground Effect Vehicles which includes not only Hovercraft but Manta-ray like aircraft that glide just above the waterline on a cushion of air beneath their hull. The Hovercraft rely on one engine to create a cushion of air entrapped under the hull within the confines of a surrounding flexible “skirt”, while another engine or two propels the craft using propellers thrusting against the air after the fashion of an air-boat or aeroplane.

In Vietnam, where the Hovercraft was tested in war, relatively small Hovercraft were deployed in the Mekong River Delta region, specifically on the Plain of Reeds which is a swamp in the wet season and a dry bed of mud in the dry season. The craft were used to carry Mobile Strike Force (Mike Force) Special

Forces troops as a reaction force to retaliate against attacks on US or Vietnamese army positions. The

craft gave them great mobility across the flat but marshy terrain of the Delta.

The apparently positive results of their use in Vietnam prompted the US military to extrapolate on their utility and propose large tank and troop carrying vehicles as described for amphibious landings. Hovercraft could overcome Australia’s natural defences provided by reefs in the Northwest and Northeast of the country.

Australia’s ability to repel attack in these regions is constrained unless Australia similarly possesses Hovercraft which can glide over the reef in high or low tidal conditions at any point along the coastline and attack the enemy without being confined to navigable channels through the reefs. Because Hovercraft are light vessels they probably could not be armed with cannon but could well be armed with Exocet surface-to-surface wire-guided missiles capable of finishing off the threat of most surface ships within their range.

The Americans and some other navies have put their faith in the speed and manoeuvrability of hydrofoil vessels, but hydrofoils cannot cross the Barrier Reef. Hovercraft can.

WORLD WAR II MALAYAN CAMPAIGN 1941

In the World War II Malayan Campaign of late 1941 which lasted 70 days, the rapid Japanese advance down the Western side of the Malay peninsula might have been interdicted, harassed and stopped had the British Commonwealth forces, the Army and



Navy, organised a fleet of small craft capable of landing a force halfway up the peninsula to intersect the line of the Japanese advance.

Malaya is roughly 6 degrees of latitude in length (360 miles). A flotilla of sampans from Singapore even travelling at a slow 4 knots would have taken two days to reach midpoint (180 miles) on the peninsula, but such a military stroke could have disrupted the Japanese advance by striking their rear. It did not eventuate, yet sampans were readily available to effect such a strike and there was no reported Japanese air or naval presence on the West coast of the peninsula that might have attacked and sunk a small boat flotilla.

The best defence is a strategic defence combined with tactical attack. Hovercraft, with their high speed over water (slightly slower over land) could execute a manoeuvre such as proposed for the Malayan Campaign defence in minimal time along either the East or West coasts of Australia. There is no need for the huge troop and tank carrying vessels the Americans envisaged. Standard off-the-shelf Hovercraft from Britain or locally designed and built vessels would do the job allowing Australia to fight off invasion should it occur at vulnerable points along our coast.

So why is the Royal Australian Navy not investigating the potential of Hovercraft, or investing in them?

The Howard government has committed the Australian Defence Force to purchase at least two Assault Landing Vessels—effectively

miniature aircraft carriers each capable of carrying a battalion of men (about 1,000 troops), some supporting vehicles, and a complement of helicopters to ferry troops from ship to shore.

They cannot penetrate shallow waters like traditional amphibious landing craft (or like Hovercraft) while their projected top speed through the water is contemplated at up to 14 knots (about 28 km/hr). They need the support of fighter aircraft cover for their helicopter component over the chosen site of assault and its approaches, which the RAAF might be hard put to provide, to operate

effectively.

The type of equipment a military force is equipped with determines how it trains and operates and gives clues to its foreseen theatre of operations. Like so much of the equipment the ADF is buying these vessels are for "offence" not "defence". The military focus in Australia is not on operations on Australian soil, in Australian air space, or in Australian waters defending Australia against foreign threat, but on operating as sepoy in expeditionary forces for the Americans in their overseas adventures. If it was intended the military should defend Australia they would not be investing

in heavy-lift C-17 transport aircraft and vessels like the planned assault ships. Given that military equipment purchases coincide with planning that envisions Australia's needs 10 years into the future, it seems Australia figures as part of a US assault force somewhere in our region in the not too distant future.

The planned military purchases show the US military, not Australia's leaders, are determining Australia's foreign and defence policies. Australia is a military and economic colony of the USA if not yet absorbed politically.

END

Letters to the Editor...

Dear Editor,

While Helen Caldicott's splendidly written article, "Nuclear Power's Sick Legacy", is a subject we need to look at very closely, her article contains a few fundamental scientific errors which tend to destroy her credibility. We can never understand what is going on in the energy world using false information, which is being fed to us in prodigious amounts by the media, as most scientific information comes to us via the messenger and not the scientist.

Carbon Dioxide is one and a half times heavier than the atmosphere and cannot possibly rise into the altitudes being claimed, so it cannot be doing what we are told, if it is not there. The same applies to the CFC gases, all heavier than the atmosphere. The ozone layer is made by ultra-violet light being passed through water vapour, the same way as it is manufactured at our Olympic swimming pools.



The damaged Chernobyl nuclear power plant after the 1986 explosion

If the layer of ozone decreases in depth, it simply lets more ultra-violet light through to make more ozone. Its depth is self regulating. The genuine holes in the ozone layer occur over the Poles during each Poles winter, because there being no sunlight means no UV light. The worlds jet airliners fly in the ozone layer where they consume thousands of tons of ozone a day, the ozone providing twice as much oxygen for combustion so reducing fuel consumption and increasing range. Nobody needs to be told that thousands of aircraft a day consuming thousands of tons of ozone is a lesser threat than a barely measurable quantity of CFC's that don't even rise!

Now scientists working in the North Sea have discovered that CO₂, which is so soluble in water is an essential part of the diet of Plankton. So like the plants that consume CO₂ at ground level, plankton consumes CO₂ below sea level. Hardly a surprise.

The real worry about all this misinformation is that the facts fall out of the schools elementary Chemistry books. Or perhaps as more and more cannot read, this increases the sea of ignorance and enhances the power of the manipulators.

While the radio active waste is a problem that has to be resolved while we are waiting for the 50 year old Fusion process to be used, (brought to this country by Dr.Dalton), the real threat of building Fission reactors anywhere in the world revolves around the ownership of

these reactors. No country owns them, they are all leased from the American manufacturers, one of which is General Electric. They become the Trojan Horse of Imperial America in every country where they are installed. The false accusations about Korea and Iran stem from those countries refusal to obey the political dictates of Washington, which ultimately ends up with another invasion by U.S. forces to put these



Lucas Heights, Australia's only nuclear reactor

"rogue" states where they want them and capture their oil or other resources.

Anybody attempting to write about these perplexing subjects should first obtain an elementary Chemistry text book, besides understanding the three dynamics of political Power, which are Psychological Force, (the lie.) Financial Force and Physical force. See those and you see all!

Yours Truly,
John Brett.

GM - CROPS... We are the Guinea pigs!



Geneticist Professor Richard Lacy says:

"I am not aware of any peer reviewed scientific literature that establishes the safety of even one specific, genetically engineered food, let alone the safety of these foods as a general class."

How could GM food be released without proper trials? Because Monsanto and Bayer are not required to conduct or publish any health studies. The U.S. and Australian governments do not enforce testing, allowing GM companies to self-regulate.

THE FIRST DEATHS AND OTHER CASUALTIES – 1989

Japanese company Showa Denko engineered a food supplement, L-Tryptophan, which caused a serious nerve disorder, killing 37 people in the U.S. More than 5,000 people became sick, leaving over 1,500 permanently disabled. The company did not admit responsibility but paid out over \$2billion to its victims.

In 1999 Dr. Arpad Pusztai found *"that rats which had fed on genetically manipulated potatoes had suffered serious damage to their immune systems and showed stunted growth."* He was summarily sacked from the Scottish Rowett Institute where he worked as a toxicologist for over 30 years.

Australia's CSIRO cancelled a decade-long research project, when it found its GM Peas (manipulated with a gene from a bean) had seriously disabled laboratory mice.

In the U.K. Environmental Minister Michael Meacher was sacked by Tony Blair (former Prime Minister) after disclosing that *"the only human trial commissioned by the (UK) Food Standards Agency found genetically modified DNA did in fact transfer from bacteria to the gut."*

The British Medical Association

called for a global moratorium on GM foods and crops. The BMA, cited, among other risks, the threat of antibiotic resistant maker genes combining with bacteria in the gut.

Processed food made with oils derived from GM canola, cottonseed or soy do not have to be labelled in Australia, because digestion was thought to render GM harmless!

The Royal Society has said, *"GM could lead to unpredicted, harmful changes in the nutritional state of foods."*

GM canola, unwanted and unlabelled, is thrust into products such as margarine, processed foods and feed for poultry and cows.

CAN WE TRUST THESE COMPANIES?

Monsanto owns the patent for Roundup Ready TM canola. The (Brack's) led Victorian State Government, and now the S.A. Government, appear to be in favour of lifting existing bans on GM crops. **However, they can be persuaded if we all speak up.**

Monsanto was found guilty of outrageous behaviour in 2002, for releasing tons of P.C.B. chemicals into the state of Alabama, while covering up its actions for decades. The jury found Monsanto guilty on all six charges of negligence, wantonness, suppression of the truth, nuisance, trespass and outrage. Under Alabama state law the charge 'outrage' applies to conduct *"so outrageous in character and extreme in degree as to go beyond all possible grounds of decency, so as to be atrocious and utterly intolerable in civilised society."*

In 2005, the US criminal justice department found Monsanto had paid \$700,000 in bribes to Indonesian officials, to bypass controls in screening GM cotton crops. Monsanto was forced to pay fines of \$2million to the US government.

In Canada six government scientists were offered \$1-2 million to decide that it was safe to drink the milk from cows treated with a GM growth hormone (rbGH). This growth hormone which increases milk production is banned in Canada, Australia, the EU, Japan and NZ. The US approved the GE growth hormone without the need to label so the US milk supply is now contaminated with GM milk.

Monsanto was forced by a German court to publicise data it had concealed. It related to the testing of MON 563 corn when it sought approval to import it into the European Union.

Independent analysis of the new data showed rats' kidney and liver functions were disturbed and their growth slowed.

In contrast, our food safety authority, FSANZ, had gullibly approved Monsanto's without asking for actual results.

"The Food Safety Authority must stop accepting company propaganda in the place of scientific evidence and demand to see the test data of animal feeding studies," said NZ MP Sue Kedgley.

SEEDS FROM MONSANTO DESIGNED TO DIE.

Monsanto and the US Government have patents on a technology that causes seeds to suicide, called **Terminator Technology**. These seeds have DNA designed *"to create sterile seeds by selectively programming the plants to kill their own embryos."*

"The gradual spread of sterility in



Then and now: Then-prime minister Sir Robert Menzies looks at Ord area cotton plants in 1963. Now GM cotton has been grown in trials on large areas of Kununurra

seedling plants, would result in global catastrophe that could eventually wipe out higher life forms, including humans, from the planet. Never before has man created such an insidiously dangerous plan to potentially control the livelihoods, food supply and even survival, of all humans on the planet," says Vandana Shiva.

Terminator is as much a threat to the life of plants as plagues are to humans. If you want to ban Terminator technology, and are outraged about the apparent forthcoming approval of GM canola, please sign the Petitions enclosed in this journal.

Michael Meacher, former UK Minister for the environment stated, *"This is a power issue. It's about how powerful corporations use every device to extend their interests.*

They pirate genes from overseas, forcing communities to pay royalties for what was their own inheritance. They crush any farmers found violating their property rights, instead of compensating farmers when GM contamination destroys traditional strains."

Cane Toad crops Once planted, GM canola cannot be recalled

WHY IS GM CANOLA SUCH A THREAT?

Genetically manipulated canola is a crop that cross-pollinates easily – 20-30% of canola flowers are visited by bees that pick up pollen, not just on canola but on plants in the same family, including mustards and weedy *brassic*as that already plague our croplands.

Seeds ripen unevenly so many seeds fall to the ground before harvesting. Now, because it is genetically manipulated to resist herbicides, this canola seed and pollen will cross with weeds and contaminate conventional crops.

GM canola pollen will blow all over Australia. Wild turnip, wild radish and charlock will become herbicide resistant super-weeds. Tank mixes of the most dangerous chemicals will be used in attempts to remove them from our public spaces and croplands.

The Department of Agriculture in Alberta, Canada explained why the canola crop in Canada was contaminated

in just two years. It calculates that if only 1% (not 20-30%) of flowers cross-pollinate and reach a neighbour's non-GM canola flowers, that would produce 10,000 seeds per acre, or 4 seeds per metre, and that is just in the first year!

MONSANTO SUES FARMERS

Remember Percy Schmeiser? The Canadian farmer who was forced to pay Monsanto \$172,000 because Monsanto's GM canola seed, appeared on his property.

He didn't buy it, he didn't plant it, and he didn't sell it – and what is even worse, it contaminated his own canola varieties. To add insult to injury the court confiscated his own seed. Percy and his wife had spent 50 years improving their own strain of seeds, just like over a billion other farmers around the world, who select to suit their own soils and their own climate. Our whole food supply, which has been built on these sort of precious selected improvements, is now under threat.

MONSANTO WON'T ACCEPT LIABILITY

Genetically manipulated foods are not like faulty products that can be recalled. Once a new gene, particularly in canola which is a member of the promiscuous *Brassica* family, leaps the fence there is no telling what the repercussions will be!

It has taken decades of lobbying to ban smoking in public places because it poses a health risk to non-smokers. If you are a farmer and bees pick up GM Pollen from a neighbour's GM crop and transfer it to your organic or non-GM flowers, then your crop will have GM genes that develop into seed. These seeds are actually now Monsanto's seeds due to their patent. To continue the passive smoking analogy, it is though your lungs have caught particles patented by Monsanto, so not only do you die without compensation, but you have to pay Monsanto for the privilege!

When a neighbour's tree falls on your property you have legal redress, this does not apply with patented life forms. In the case of Monsanto, not only does the tree destroy your house, but you have to pay for the tree as well!

GM CROPS THREATEN ORGANICS

Farmers who plant GM crops take

away the rights of farmers who don't want GM crops, and the rights of consumers who don't want to eat it! We will all lose our choices.

GM pollen contamination will destroy the seed crops of our conventional canola farmers. It will destroy all non-GM canola, that has been especially adapted to each farm and been collected for replanting by those farmers.

Whilst a few corporate farmers say they must have the right to choose GM crops, the don't realise that once GM canola is released it will contaminate the whole countryside. It cannot be recalled.

These corporate predators have a vested interest in contaminating non-GM crops because they know reproductive isolation is impossible. GM contamination is tantamount to poisoning the water supply.

By refusing to label GM foods, and by refusing to compensate for contamination, these rogue predators (with the tactic approval of our governments) can destroy all other sources of seed.

Our Governments are willing supporters of this travesty of justice. The Federal Government Minister for Agriculture Peter McGauran, said "I strongly believe in the environmental and economic benefit of GM crops. "However, each state has imposed bans on the planting of GM crops because of concerns about losing our 'clean green' image.

Victoria's Minister for Agriculture said Victoria's moratorium would expire on 29th February 2008, paving the way for the introduction of GM canola into our food chain.

"Biological pollution is self-replicating, while chemical pollution can disperse and fade."

-Michael Pollan



Pollen can travel just like dust in a dust storm. GM regulators recommend a laughable 5m separation distance

CURRENT POSSIBLE SOURCES OF GM ANIMAL FEED

- GM corn – USA
- GM soy – USA
- GM canola – USA/Canada
- GM cotton seed – Australia

POSSIBLE GM INGREDIENTS IN YOUR CUPBOARD

(refined oils, sugars and starches do not have to be labelled *

- GM corn – USA
- GM soy – USA
- GM canola – USA/Canada
- GM cotton seed – Australia

*Only processed foods labelled 'GMO free' or 'Organic' can be considered GM free

ARE GM CROPS KILLING HONEY BEES?

The honey bee population in the US has collapsed, putting in jeopardy \$14 billion worth of horticultural and pasture crops (lucerne and rye). The flowers of apples, soft fruits, kiwis, almonds and many more, won't set fruit without bees as pollinators. If there is no pollinator there is no fruit.

Bees are dying away from their hives, and it is feared that pesticides which haven't been banned, as they have in Europe, could be the cause. Pollination/fruitletting is lowest near GM

crops, whilst organic fields where GM is banned, are unaffected.

Forty percent of the cornfields in the US are planted with insect resistant GM crops, which German Scientist Hans Hinrich Kaatz believes could be the cause of the Colony Collapse Disorder.

Genetically manipulated Bt corn has a gene from *Bacillus thuringiensis* inserted in its genome, making the corn toxic to caterpillars. It also means that the corn is classified as a pesticide!

The pollen from this corn is thought to damage the surface of a bee's intestines, making them vulnerable to parasites.

Rachel Carson sounded the warning about the complex interrelationship between pesticides and animals 50 years ago. Genetically manipulated crops have been rushed onto the market without the scrutiny of long term effects. We may be witnessing a similar biological disaster.

Albert Einstein said "If the bees disappeared off the surface of the globe men would only have four years of life left, no more pollination, no more plants, no more animals, no more man."

Genetically manipulated corn with a bacterial toxin is not planted in Australia, but Bt cotton is.

If you don't want GM crops planted in Australia, it is vital that you express your view.

"Every third bite we consume in our diet is dependent on a honey bee to pollinate that food."

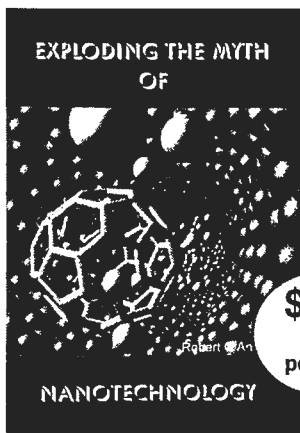
Zac Browning – American Beekeeping Federation.

Do you think Monsanto should be rounded up and composted?

See our Petition inside this Journal, if you are concerned about the future of the Planet, which is our home, take the time to gather signatures, talk to neighbours and friends and copy this Petition for others to distribute, then send them off to your State Agriculture and Environmental Minister.

Lobby local groups; write a letter to your local newspaper. The life of the Planet and all its inhabitants depend on action taken now, not in the future when it may possibly be too late.

Source: Diggers Club. Website: www.diggers.com.au



**"Exploding The Myth" Series
EXPLODING THE MYTH OF NANOTECHNOLOGY**

By Robert G. Anderson

History shows that atom-scale technologies will further concentrate economic power in the hands of multinational corporations. How likely is it that the poor will benefit from a technology that is outside their control?

No government has yet publicly developed a regulatory regime that addresses the uses and products of nanotechnology, or the impact of invisibly small on society and the environment.

A handful of food and nutrition products containing invisible and unregulated nano-scale additives are commercially available, and a number of pesticides formulated at the nano-scale are on the market and have been released in the environment. With only a reduction in size and no change

in substance, a material's properties can change dramatically:

Nanotechnology is a clear case for applying the precautionary principle.

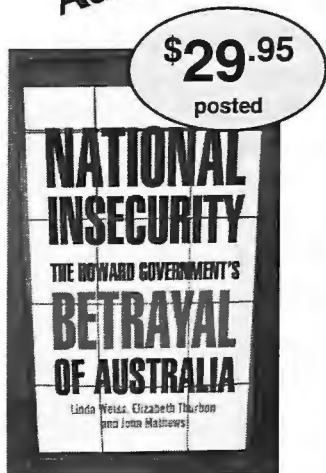
This small and easy to understand Booklet is the latest title in the Series "Exploding the Myth" By Dr. Robert G. Anderson. This is essential reading in the understanding of the implications of technology which is impacting upon the health and well-being of our lives, and the environment of our Planet. **Softcover: 24 pages** Order From: *The Australian Heritage Society: PO Box 163 – Chidlow – WA 6556.*

Other Titles Available in "The Exploding The Myth" Series.

Order all Seven Booklets at the Special Price: \$30.00c Posted. Limited time.

Exploding The Myth of	Cheap Peak Oil	\$5.00c Includes Postage
Exploding The Myth of	Electro-Magnetic Radiation	\$5.00c Includes Postage
Exploding The Myth of	Fluoride & Amalgam	\$5.00c Includes Postage
Exploding The Myth of	Genetic Engineering	\$5.00c Includes Postage
Exploding The Myth of	Irradiated Foods	\$5.00c Includes Postage
Exploding The Myth of	Nanotechnology	\$5.00c Includes Postage
Exploding The Myth of	Vaccination	\$5.00c Includes Postage

'A "must read" for every real Australian.'



\$29.95
posted

NATIONAL INSECURITY THE HOWARD GOVERNMENT'S BETRAYAL OF AUSTRALIA

By Linda Weiss, Elizabeth Thurbon and John Mathews

In this election year of 2007, this book is imperative reading for those of the public who wish to vote responsibly. The future of Australia as a sovereign nation lies in the hands of the people. The information contained in this book is vital to understanding the machinations and decisions made behind the scenes of government, which have no bearing on the wishes of the electorate. Australia is in grave danger of becoming a lawless nation, as the checks and balances have been thrown out the window by the so-called representatives of the people, namely the politicians, who are governed wholly and solely by the party system. The two party preferred system has delivered Australia an "elected dictatorship".

'A stunning exposure of the way the Howard government is selling out Australia to the United States and why it is doing it.' Phillip Knightley, author of *Australia: A Biography of a Nation*.

This book is the most arresting political story of the past decade: the reckless trampling of Australia's interests in one sector after another by a government that vigorously promotes itself as the guardian of national insecurity. Pulled together for the first time in this meticulously researched book, this story is little known and scarcely believable.

Seeking to tie its own political fortunes to its great and powerful friend, the Howard Government has contracted to transfer the farm, and much, much more, to America Inc. Pursued with disturbing enthusiasm, the government's devious decisions have effectively undercut Australia's security, future prosperity and our cultural values.

National Insecurity probes the extraordinary details of how Australia's national interests have been systematically undermined by its own Prime Minister, and offers a compelling explanation for this pattern of betrayal.

Softcover: 298 pages.

Order From: *The Australian Heritage Society OR your State Bookshop/ Mailing Services.*

PERPETUAL WAR FOR PERPETUAL PEACE

Edited by Harry Elmer Barnes

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT AND ITS AFTERMATH

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace is one of those rare historical classics that serve as guides not merely to the past, but to the future.

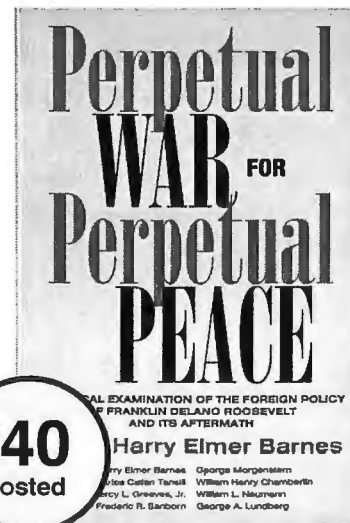
Fifty Four years after it was first published (1953) Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace remains to this day the most authoritative, and the most comprehensive, revisionist account of the real causes and the actual results of America's entry into the Second World War. The work of eight outstanding American historians and researchers, under the editorial leadership historical polymath and controversialist Harry Elmer Barnes, this book is more than the "critical examination of the foreign policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt" promised in its subtitle: it is a scholarly expose', measured and relentless, of the calculated deceit by which FDR overturned America's traditional neutrality policy, provoked Pearl Harbour (while forcing his soldiers and sailors to shoulder the blame), and waged a brutal, pointless war which culminated in mass slaughter at Dresden and Hiroshima and the betrayal – of America and the West – at Yalta and Potsdam.

That this work establishes convincingly, to the satisfaction of concerned citizen and questing scholar alike, that America's participation in the Second World War was neither necessary, nor desirable, nor just, places it in the front rank of American historical scholarship. To analyse, however, the drift and purpose of the nation's foreign policy with such acuity as to predict that, over 53 years later, America would continue to be embroiled in adventures and alarms around the globe, took a touch of genius, duly supplied by that titan among 20-century American historians, Charles A. Beard. It was Beard who suggested the grim tag, "Perpetual war for perpetual peace," for the post-war U.S. imperialism which the final essays in this book examine so presciently.

Today, half a century after VE-Day and VJ-Day, the long road back to the foreign policy by which America flourished strong and free begins, as it did in 1953, not in debate and discussion over Korea, or Vietnam, or Lebanon, Grenada, Panama, Somalia, Kuwait, Iraq or Afghanistan, but by establishing the facts and righting the record on America's intervention into the Second World War. For that, there is no better tool than Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace.

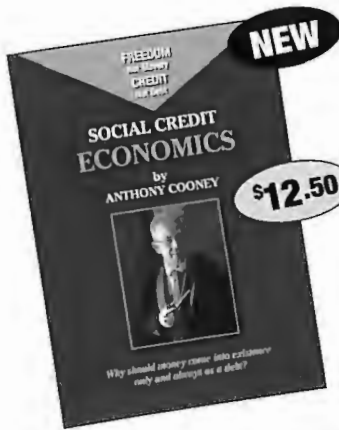
Historical Class: Softcover - 703 pages.

Order From: *The Australian Heritage Society OR your State Bookshop/ Mailing Services.*



\$40
posted

SOCIAL CREDIT New, revised editions



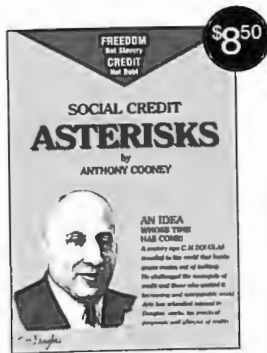
SOCIAL CREDIT ECONOMICS

By Anthony Cooney

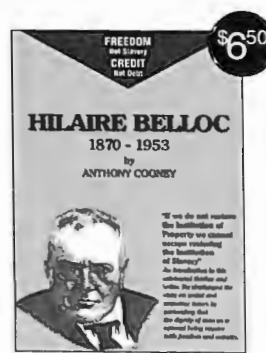
Why should money come into existence only and always as a debt?

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

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

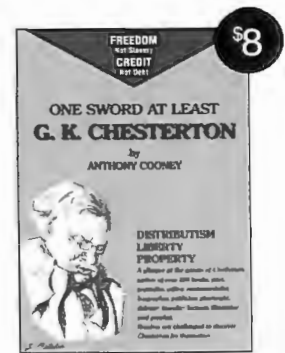


A century ago C. H. Douglas revealed to the world that banks create money out of nothing. He challenged the monopoly of credit and those who control it. Increasing and unrepayable world debt has rekindled interest in Douglas' works, his practical proposals and glimpse of reality. (48 pages.)

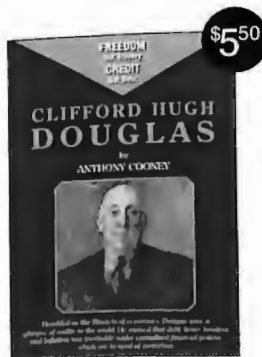


"If we do not restore the Institution of Property we cannot escape restoring the Institution of Slavery"

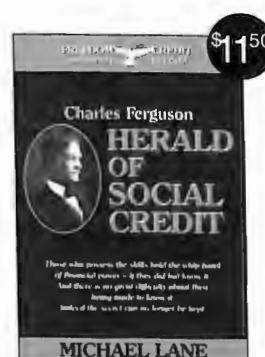
An introduction to this celebrated thinker and writer. He challenged the state on social and economic issues by contending that the dignity of man as a rational being require both freedom and security. (28 pages.)



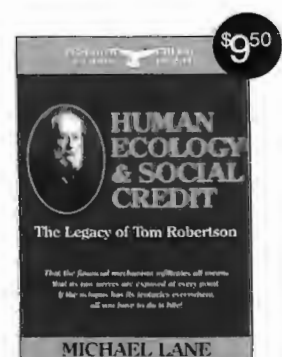
DISTRIBUTISM LIBERTY PROPERTY
A glimpse at the genius of Chesterton, author of over 100 books, poet, journalist, editor, controversialist, biographer, publisher, playwright, debater, traveller, lecturer, illustrator and prophet. Readers are challenged to discover Chesterton for themselves. (40 pages.)



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



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



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

HERITAGE

SUGGESTED READING

Many of these publications are unavailable through conventional book outlets

ORDER FORM INSIDE

ALL BOOK PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE AND HANDLING

NEW

\$58

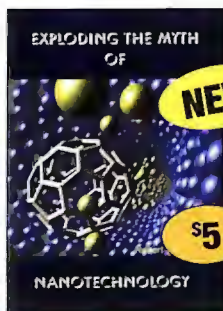


THE CHAMELEON CROWN THE QUEEN AND HER AUSTRALIAN GOVERNERS

By Anne Twomey

Using previously secret government documents, The CHAMELEON CROWN re-writes the history of Australia's relationship with the United Kingdom and the Crown.

It makes clear that the Australian States remained colonial dependencies of the British Crown until 1986 when the *Australia Act* was passed. It was the "Queen of the United Kingdom" - not the "Queen of Australia" - who reigned over them.



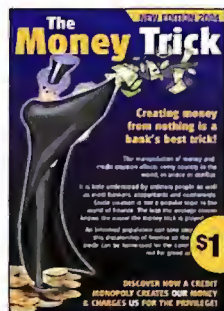
NEW

\$5

EXPLODING THE MYTH OF NANOTECHNOLOGY

Robert Anderson

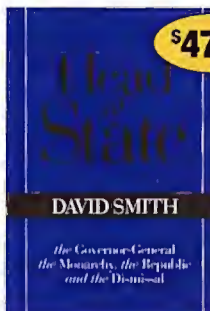
History shows that atom-scale technologies will further concentrate economic power in the hands of multinational corporations. How likely is it that the poor will benefit from a technology that is outside their control? No government has yet publicly developed a regulatory regime that addresses the uses and products of nanotechnology, or the impact of invisibly small on society and the environment



THE MONEY TRICK

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

\$13

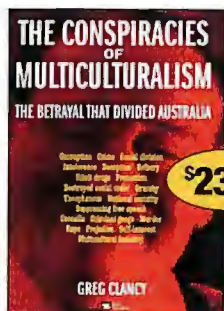


\$47.95

HEAD OF STATE

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.



\$23.95

THE CONSPIRACIES OF MULTICULTURALISM

Greg Clancy

For the first time, the hitherto unmentionable facts behind the rise of multiculturalism in Australia are comprehensively exposed. In calling for an open and frank debate on the issue, the author argues that the previously successful migration policy which emphasised assimilation, has displaced by a multiculturalism that has served Australians badly - including migrants themselves.

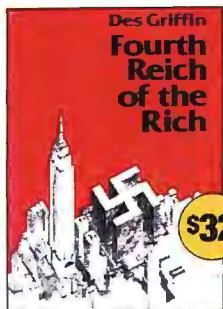


\$26

THE ULTIMATE WAR CRIME

Robert Anderson

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

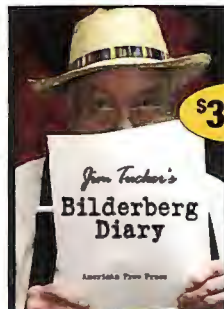


\$32

FOURTH REICH OF THE RICH

Des Griffin

SHEER SHOCK! . . . FOURTH REICH OF THE RICH cuts through the facade . . . and grips you with the raw realities of Power Politics. FOURTH REICH OF THE RICH rivets the reader to the realization that the Rothschilds and the Rockefeller are out to rule the world.

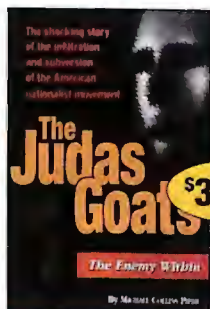


\$39.95

BILDERBERG DIARY

By Jim Tucker

In Bilderberg Diary Jim Tucker lays out - for the first time - his entire remarkable history of covering Bilderberg, his infiltration of Bilderberg meetings, the procurement of their private documents, and the shining of the spotlight of public scrutiny on Bilderberg's shadowy affairs.

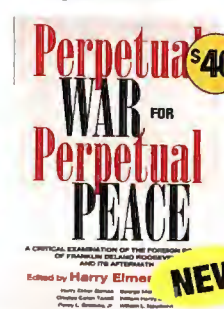


\$37.95

THE JUDAS GOATS

By Michale Collins Piper

In a time of tsunamic ideological shifts, in which audacious groups propagandists are relentlessly engaged in frenzied efforts to rewrite the facts of history, to challenge these truth-twisters Michael Collins Piper arrives: The American Voltaire, an enlightened thinker and polemicist who has no fear of confronting harsh realities, doing so with elegance and verve.



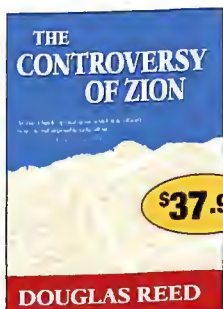
\$40

NEW

PERPETUAL WAR FOR PERPETUAL PEACE

Harry Elmer Barnes

Fifty Four years after it was first published (1953) PERPETUAL WAR FOR PERPETUAL PEACE remains to this day the most authoritative, and most comprehensive, revisionist account of the real causes and the actual results of America's entry into the Second World War.



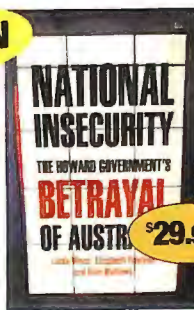
\$37.95

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION

Douglas Reed

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

NEW



\$29.95

NATIONAL INSECURITY

Linda Wells, Elizabeth Thurbon & John Matthews

This book is the most arresting political story of the past decade: the reckless trampling of Australia's interests in one sector after another by a government that vigorously promotes itself as the guardian of national security. Pulled together for the first time in this meticulously researched book, this story is little known and scarcely believable



\$26.00

A YANKEE VIEW

Carleton Putnam

Preface By Jared Taylor

A single contribution to an understanding of the race controversy. No other writer has yet combined so forceful an analysis of the viewpoints of both North and South with so clear a grasp of the reasons behind each. Carleton Putnam strikes at the root of the matter. He presents documented facts. Putnam's analysis is a real contribution to the history of our times

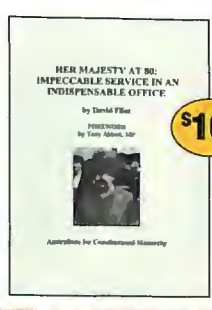


\$57.95

BRAINWASHED FOR WAR PROGRAMMED TO KILL

Matthias Chang

"Today the world is the victim of propaganda because people are not intellectually competent. Replete with documentary evidence, the volume exposes the vile propaganda warfare, mind-control and brainwashing operations carried out by some of the most powerful clandestine intelligence agencies in the world - which includes Israel's Mossad.

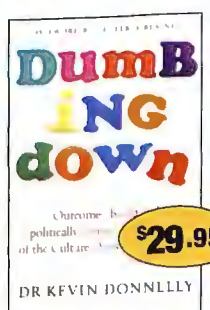


\$16

HER MAJESTY AT 80

By David Flint - Forward by Tony Abbot MP

In this booklet, Professor Flint does more than just lay out the now well-understood argument against becoming a republic. He also articulates compelling reasons for remaining a monarchy. The case against any form of republic is a strong one, as the 1999 referendum result demonstrated. The case for the monarchy is equally strong but much less frequently put as it relies on instincts which are deeply felt but not so easy to justify in a relentlessly utilitarian age. The monarchy is unlikely to disappear while human beings retain their respect for order, continuity, ceremony and that which summons us to be our best selves.



\$29.95

DUMMING DOWN

By Dr Kevin Donnelly

Outcomes-based and politically correct - the impact of the Culture Wars on our schools. The late 1960's and early 1970's weren't only about Woodstock, flower power and Vietnam moratoriums: at the same time that feminism, multi-culturalism and victim politics emerged, the 'cultural warriors' of the left decided that the quickest way to change society was to take the long march through the education system.