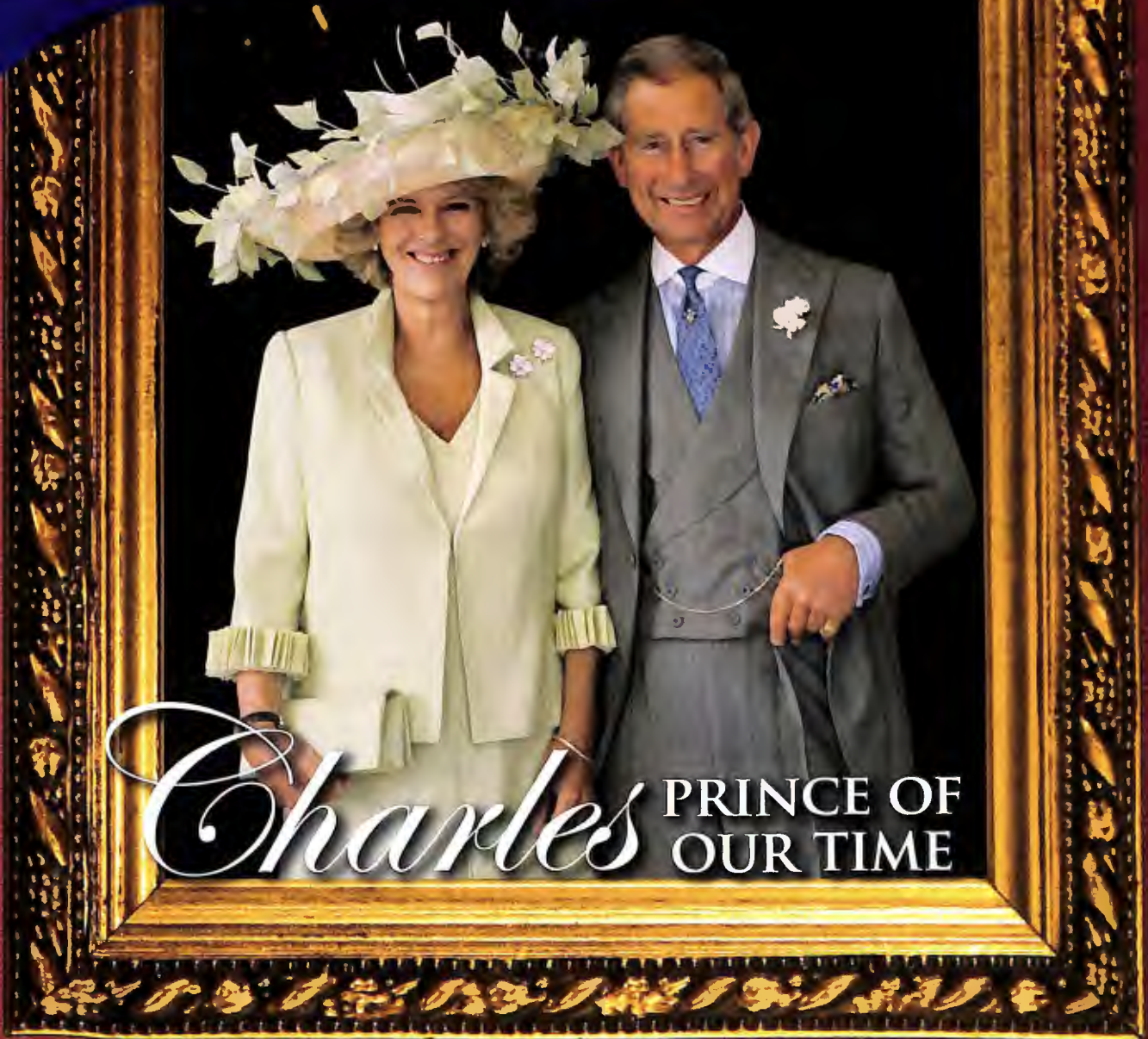


HERITAGE

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT – FOR THE FUTURE
VOLUME 32 No. 124 2008



Charles PRINCE OF OUR TIME



No smoking hot spot
Greenhouse effect & global warming



Massacre of Glencoe
The glorious Revolution



British at bay
Implications of European Union



Our founding father
Arthur Phillip's role in our history



Asia: The dragon awakes
China's emerging role



\$8 million Indon jail
Canberra's funding of detention centre

FRONT COVER:

PRINCE CHARLES & CAMILLA
The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrive on the West Terrace of Buckingham Palace to attend a Garden Party

© Buckingham Palace Press Office

HERITAGE

No. 124 2008

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. When the Criminal Becomes a Hero *Editorial*
4. Charles: A Prince of our Time *Elizabeth K. McMinchin*
6. No Smoking Hot Spot *David Evans*
8. "Forever Learning" *John Brett*
10. The Massacre of Glencoe *Alan Barton*
12. On the Anvil *Nigel Jackson*
17. The Story of Arthur Phillip *Eve Bennetts*
21. Asia: The Dragon Awakes *Denis Ross*
25. Alexander Solzhenitsyn: A Soul In Exile
28. Blood of the Isle: Book Review *Roger Hughes*
30. Canberra's \$8m Indon Jail Gift Hushed Up *Steve Pennells*
34. Pandora's Closet *The Mindszenty Report*
37. Prince's Outburst Riles WA Farmers

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WHEN THE CRIMINAL BECOMES A HERO

IN VIEW of the great influence that Humanism has had on the thinking of many of the judiciary and clergymen of today, it was not surprising, yet it was quite startling, when an announcement by a minister of the church during a radio talk-back show to hear him proclaim with great fervour, that the greatest, most important, most wonderful and beautiful commandment of all times (or words to that effect) was Christ's "Love thy neighbour as thyself".

That teaching certainly represents a tremendous step forward in civilisation. Jesus himself, said it was a new commandment, but was quite clear upon the point that the first commandment is to love God. There is something more than philosophical theory or theological dogma involved in that. It is a matter of keeping our view of men and things in proper perspective, whatever may be our philosophical or religious beliefs.

VITAL QUESTIONS

God is seen in many aspects. When we love Truth we love God, for God is Truth. When we love Wisdom we love God, for God is Wisdom. Many have felt more satisfied to say, "God is Love"; but that statement needs some qualifying. Here I ask a terrible question and give a terrible answer. Can Truth be evil? No, because Truth is absolute and so therefore beyond good and evil. Can Wisdom be evil? No; Wisdom is always good. Can Love be evil? Yes.

Love of one's neighbour can be an evil thing. It can progress from loving him in spite of his evil to loving him because he is evil and thence to loving his evil, so that love of one's neighbour ends as an evil love. Because of this possibility, so frequently an actuality in our time, with love of one's neighbour there needs to be a love of God. With love must be incorruptibility of Truth and the goodness of Wisdom. Love alone is not enough.

For most, between the love of God and the love of Man is the love of the Hero . . . the warrior or the genius. The Hero is intermediate between God and Man, though more Man than God. Most

people must have heroes to worship. The great hero casts over the human scene a splendour, some of the golden glow of which is reflected into the drabest life giving it a gleam of beauty.

To be sure, the created Universe, the presence in it of life and the appearance on this earth of human beings holds the mighty mystery that worshippers seek. But though the Universal Miracle is invested with all the marvel for which the human spirit longs, not all people have the knowledge and imagination to find in the God-filled infinite what they must have. However, if some human figure be used to personify in a limited way the magnificent reality, through him his worshippers become dimly aware of the transcendent quality of the Universal Creator and know the uplifting love which is a kind of spiritual fulfilment.

THE IMAGE AND THE REALITY

Of course the human figure whom people worship is rarely the real man as he is or was. The man did, perhaps, have some of the qualities of the Hero; but really there is built up about him an image which makes him more than he actually is or was. This perhaps does not matter very much so long as what is worshipped be not the frail human being, but personified human greatness; not the erring man, but personified human virtue.

WORSHIP OF HEROES

Normally, the Hero is a warrior who fights for the Right. True, his antagonists may see him as a devil fighting for the wrong; but to his worshippers he is all virtue and the champion of all that is good. These modern heroes fight against good, and their worshippers know it. The latter do clothe their Hero in the white armour of ostensibly noble causes; but their "noble causes" are the defeat of civil order and the destruction of civilisation. That is what it comes down to when we look closely at urges and motives. To that worship of an evil loved one and of evil is what humanism without a worship of God in some form has brought original good intentions.

The black worship began as a repudiation of traditions – not merely of no longer useful traditions having an



Victim: Sofia Rodriguez-Urrutia-Shu was murdered in a shopping centre.

inferior value, but of all traditions.

To that end there were orgies of debunking previously revered figures. Their weaknesses and faults were exhibited as being far more important than their virtues or genius. Next both the virtues and genius of great men were denied. The systematic debunking left people with no heroes to worship or revere till, consistently with this, they ceased to have faith in human Truth or the human Spirit; and so society entered upon the depressive phase of insanity. There was then the anti-hero, and anti-virtue, anti-beauty, which in particular became the fashion of the 1950's and which has carried on to this day.

Men must worship, so the anti-hero in the shape of the slum-dwelling underdog was offered them. He however, does not stimulate or inspire exaltation unless he becomes violent or spectacularly rebellious. Certain types of criminals have the flamboyance of the more primitive hero together with the anti-virtue of the more violent underdogs, so they became the heroes of the novelists, of the sentimental masses and, thinly disguised, TV shows. The sponsors of the evil Hero cannot be excused by pointing out that usually they make the criminal come to a bad end. The end of the typical fighting hero is always tragic. He lives a life of tremendous action and ends that life in splendid defeat or glorious death.

Assisting to set up a worship of criminals have been many well-meaning

people dedicated to the reformation of prisons and criminals. To any men who feel that their lives have purpose their chief interest seems more important than anything else. Be it medicine, education, science, social work, business or something else, they will set it high above any other activity. That is quite right and proper so long as is kept a sense of perspective and a knowledge that though one's own interest is more important than anything else to oneself, it is not more important to humanity than are many other matters. That sense of perspective has been lost in a humanitarianism which is not related to the Great Spiritual Reality that many men call God, and the criminal, if he be the chief concern, is held to be the figure around which society revolves, or should revolve.

LOVE AND EVIL BROTHERS

To illustrate the disproportionate importance and the extraordinary tenderness that some social workers bestow upon the criminal, is a prison scene in Dickens' David Copperfield. Put in a modern setting, it could be a description of the behaviour of many of those interested in reforming the criminal today. There are differences in conventions which are not basic but are merely dictated by fashion. In the time of Dickens, the criminal, knowing well how to reap benefit for himself, would adopt a religious attitude and talk of repentance; but today he knows that his best bet is to whine about an unhappy, or abusive childhood, or never having been loved and of his lack of opportunity and of police ill-usage. He will, as in all times, seek to transfer the blame for his misdeeds on to others or on to society in general.

In Dickens' day, the religious attitudes of criminals and their admirers were not expressive of love of God who is Truth, God who is Wisdom, God the Spirit; but merely conventional poses such as can be found among many believing themselves to be religious today. In his time the usual reformer pinned his hopes of saving the criminal from his sins on solitary confinement. Today he pins it upon sending the criminal to a psychiatric centre. Judging from the state of affairs, the latter measure seems to obtain no better results than the former.

Making allowances for the difference in conventions we find parallels between the reformers of the nineteenth century, twentieth century and this century.



Free: The release of paedophile Dennis Ferguson has sparked concerns about sex offenders in our midst.

David Copperfield and his friend, Traddles are invited to visit a model prison. Those who have read David Copperfield know of the scoundrel, Littermer, and even those who have not, know of Uriah Heep, perhaps the most repulsive villain in literature. It is less their behaviour however, than that of their admirers that is of interest here.

The group visiting the prison with Copperfield and his friend consisted of two or three of the busier sort of magistrates and some visitors whom they had brought with them. Copperfield remarks that from their conversation it might have been supposed that there was nothing in the world to be legitimately taken into account but the supreme comfort of the prisoners and nothing to be done outside prison doors. That attitude has not changed a great deal among certain social workers today. Recently a certain lady social worker, evidently prominent enough to be worth interviewing was asked if she was not giving more consideration to criminals than to the victims and law-abiding members of the community. Her reply was that ordinary citizens were of no importance because they posed no problems. The implication in that that to be important one must be a problem to society is widely accepted and is well taken by delinquents and criminals.

The group with Copperfield was convinced that the "system" then in vogue would lead to sincere contrition and repentance (today to rehabilitation). Copperfield remarks, "*I looked for penitence as diligently as I could . . . I found a vast amount of profession varying*

very little in character – varying very little (which I thought exceedingly suspicious) even in words . . . Above all I found that the most professing men were the greatest objects of interest; and that their conceit, their vanity, their want of excitement and their love of deception (which many of them possessed to an incredible extent, as their histories showed) prompted these professions and were gratified by them. The typical criminal has not changed".

Copperfield goes on to tell us that Prisoner Number Twenty-Seven was reserved for a concluding effect. One of the Magistrates, Mr Creakie, "*looking through a little hole in his door reported to us, in a state of greatest admiration, that he was reading a Hymn Book.*" There was such a rush of heads immediately to see Number Twenty-Seven reading his Hymn Book that the hole was blocked up, so the cell door was opened to allow Twenty-Seven out into the corridor, and who should it be but Uriah Heep. Today, of course, an admired criminal would not be reading his Hymn Book. He would be writing his autobiography or a novel about slum-dwelling sexual perverts and so on.

Copperfield tells us that Uriah Heep knew him and Traddles immediately and greeted them by name. Copperfield remarks, "*I thought that everyone was struck by his not being proud and taking notice of us*".

Uriah Heep was asked if he was comfortable. He replied that he was. Several gentlemen were much affected and a third enquired with great feeling, "*How do you find the beef?*" To this

Heep replied, "*Tougher yesterday than I could wish . . .*" This brought forth a murmur, partly of indignation against the Contractor. Says Copperfield, "*Twenty-Seven stood in the midst of us as if he felt himself to be the principal object of merit in a highly meritorious museum*".

When we read some of the reports and articles in the newspapers and watch the reporting on TV about present day criminals it will be found that this is another attitude taken up by criminals that has not changed much at all.

Prisoner Number Twenty-Eight was Littermer who walked forth reading a good book and who remarked that a gentleman present was acquainted with him in his former life. He proceeded to preach a sermon at Copperfield: "*It may be profitable to that gentleman to know, sir, that I attribute my past follies entirely to having lived a thoughtless life in the service of young men, and to having allowed myself to be led by them into weaknesses, which I had not the strength to resist*".

Today, Littermer would have blamed his downfall on to society (though the general standard of society was much higher than his own) and on to a bad environment for which he held society responsible. Though usually it is those who live in any particular social environment who have most to do in creating its character; but many respond to such accusations much as did the lovers of criminals of Dickens' time. Says Copperfield, "*. . . several gentlemen were each shading their eyes, each with one hand, as if they had just come into church*".

"*You are quite changed?*" said Mr. Creakie. "*Oh dear, yes sir! . . .*" "*You would not relapse if you were going out?*" asked someone else. "*Oh dear, no, no, sir*".

Copperfield remarks that it would have been in vain to represent that Twenty-Seven and Twenty-Eight were perfectly consistent and unchanged, that the hypocritical knaves were just the subjects to make that sort of a profession in such a place; that they knew its market value at least as well as we did.

"*Perhaps it is a good thing Traddles,*" said Copperfield, "*to have an unsound Hobby ridden hard, for it's sooner ridden to death.*"

Dickens, speaking through David Copperfield, was over-optimistic there. Today is ridden the same old Hobby, though with a different coat of paint! The

Hobby of today is even more unsound than it was in his time, for then it was the supposedly reformed criminal who was admired by the social worker in his time, but today, though, there are many naïve ladies and gentlemen who have a warm pleasure in the show of sham rehabilitation of the case-hardened criminal, to many, many others, the unreformed criminal, defiant in his wrong-doing while whining about the wrongs inflicted upon himself is the object of admiration and a hero.

Few men are more worthy of respect than he who, after having made a bad start, pulls himself together and becomes a good citizen, calling as that does for considerable will-power and more than ordinary self-discipline. It is the sentimental esteem in which the bad citizen is being held that is, in the words of Copperfield, "*a rotten, hollow, painfully suggestive piece of business*".

ATTACK ON AUTHORITY

Thus we have today, giving mutual support together, the worship of the flamboyant, anti-hero and the hero criminal's own vanity, and from that a set of false social values. The Warrior Hero must be set against a Villain; and the Villain of the Hero Criminal is the Police; and this the police force is represented to be by those who should know better. There are good and bad policemen; but all criminals are bad. If it were the individual, the bad policeman who is regarded as the villain, should in all justice be allowed the same excuses as other criminals – that he is a poor, to-be-pitied, mixed-up fellow who came from a broken home and was never loved by anyone and so forth; but it is the police force as a body that is held up to the detestation of the general public.

As a matter-of-fact, the incidence of a bad policeman is far graver than the existence of the criminal, for a corrupt Police means a corrupt society. Still, the Hero to be set up against the bad policeman should never have been the criminal, but the good policeman. Here is your true Hero – the police officer who resists the impulse to abuse his power or to yield to the more than average temptations that come his way, and who is the conscientious guardian of good citizens. Instead of this we have as popular reactions inform us, not the idea of a Ned Kelly in conflict with the policeman, but of a Ned Kelly the Hero, battling against the Police, and so on down the ladder of false values till at the

bottom, in the moral sludge, the Hero, the applauded perpetrator of civil wrongs.

Incidentally, but not irrelevantly, the safeguards to the administration of justice were devised to ensure as far as is possible that the innocent be not found guilty and not, as some lawyers, newspapermen, social workers and others seem to believe, to give the criminal a sporting chance of getting away with his crimes.

Humanism, divorced as it often is from a worship of God (or Spirit or Truth and Wisdom) has led to a love of the neighbour unrelated to a love of moral principles; to a vast charity towards the evil of the neighbour which, to the lover, has become indistinguishable from a love of the neighbour's evil, to a worship of the Hero Criminal.

Yes, love can sometimes be an evil thing.

PROVERBS 28-29: Chapter 29: Verse 2.

When the Righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: But when the Wicked beareth rule, the people mourn:

The 23rd Quasm

George Bush is my shepherd;
I dwell in want.
He maketh logs to be cut down
in national forests.
He leadeth trucks into the still
wilderness.
He restoreth my fears.
He leadeth me in the paths of
international disgrace
for his ego's sake.
Yea, though I walk through the
valley of pollution and war,
I will find no exit, for thou art in
office.
Thy tax cuts for the rich and thy
media control,
they discomfort me.
Thou preparest an agenda of
deception
in the presence of thy religion.
Thou annointest my head with
foreign oil.
My health insurance runneth
out.
Surely megalomania and false
patriotism
shall follow me all the days of
thy term,
And my jobless child shall dwell
in my basement forever.

Anon

CHARLES A PRINCE OF OUR TIME

'The People's Prince'

A tribute to the Prince of Wales as he prepares to celebrate his 60th birthday.

1⁴TH NOVEMBER, 1948 The Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, was safely delivered of a Prince at 9.14pm. Her Royal Highness and her son are doing well.

When shortly before his Investiture as Prince of Wales, Prince Charles was asked whether he was just a little apprehensive, he said, somewhat wryly, "As long as I don't get covered too much in egg and tomato, I'll be all right".

It was a casual remark delivered without too much insignificance, but in a way it says a lot about the role of princes today. He is often asked what he would have liked to do in life if he were not who he is. His reply is predictable. He thinks it would be very difficult to do – even to visualize – any job other than the one for which he has been trained and of which he feels an integral part. The real eggs and tomatoes are no great menace – several have been thrown his way in the course of his public life, along with the occasional placard or empty beer bottle, and more death threats than he cares to record. What really concerns him is that in a rapidly changing world the ancient institution of which he is both heir and future trustee should not – at least through any fault of his – be caught with egg on its face.

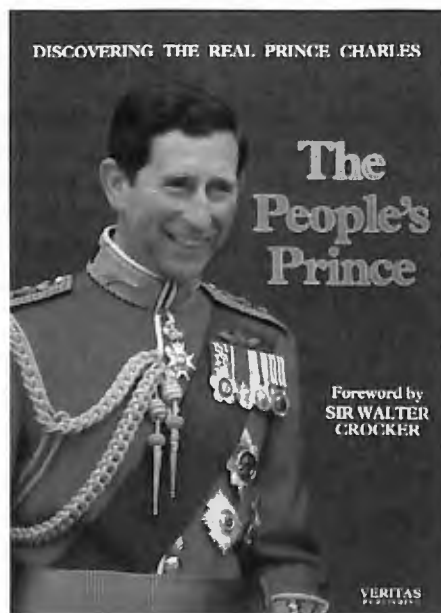
His Royal Highness Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Lord of the Isles and Baron Renfrew, Prince and Great Steward of Scotland, is in direct line of descent from William the Conqueror and a great-great-great grandson of Queen Victoria.

Born at Buckingham Palace on the 14th November 1948, he is the first child of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. At the time, his grandfather King George VI was on the throne, and his mother, then Princess Elizabeth, was the heir presumptive.

The King was only 53 and it was reasonable at the time to assume it would be many years before his daughter, let alone his grandson, would accede to the throne. But, as far as anything in life is certain, one day, however far in the future, the baby Charles would become King Charles III of England. What kind of king he would make, how he might deal with the duties and responsibilities, the

demands and restraints of the monarchy in a rapidly changing world, what kind of man as well as prince he would become, depended to a large extent on the manner of his upbringing.

Charles began his formal education when he was five and because of his shyness, the Queen thought it would be easier for him to be taught alone in the Palace schoolroom with his governess, the late Miss Peebles, rather than with a group. Other children were included in his visits around London to places of interest and were sometimes invited to come and play with him in the afternoon, but, used to the constant stream of visitors to the Palace, Charles tended to prefer the company of adults and was far more forthcoming with them than with his own age group. Unlike any previous heir to the throne, Prince Charles went to school from a young age. On the 7th November 1956 he became a day pupil at Hill House School in the Knightsbridge area of London.



Charles education continued with the advent of his starting his earlier school years as a boarder at his father's old preparatory school, Cheam, situated in Berkshire. He had a growing awareness of who he was and of the future, which he eyed with some foreboding the clearer it became. This knowledge added to the miseries of a very homesick nine-year-old. After preparatory school, and after much consultation with family and at ministerial level, he continued on to Gordonstoun, which his father had

attended, Charles wanted to follow in his father's successful footsteps.

But the educational experience that was to have the greatest effect occurred in January 1966. That was when Charles was seventeen and exchanged his place at Gordonstoun with an Australian, for two terms at Timbertop, the upcountry section of Geelong Church of England Grammar School, Victoria.

All in all the object of this exercise at Timbertop was not academic education in the accepted sense, but was to provide a valuable opportunity for education in one of the most important aspects of kingship; the knowledge of people as individuals. Timbertop was equally important as a means of enabling Charles to get out on his own and establish his growing self-confidence.

When his mother became Queen of England, Charles became Duke of Cornwall in his own right, but the Queen did not wish to create him Prince of Wales until he was old enough to at least understand some of the implications of the title. She waited until the 26th July, 1958, when Charles was nine and in his first year at Cheam. Then he listened on the school radio to the Queen's message to the Welsh people, recorded because of illness, and given in Cardiff at the closing ceremony of the British and Commonwealth Games. His mother's words confirmed what he already knew, that the Queen had decided to create her son Prince of Wales that day, and would present him to the Welsh at Caernarvon when he was grown up.

Prince Charles was formally invested as Prince of Wales amid much pageantry at Caernarvon Castle on the 1st July, 1969.

CHARLES BECOMES AN "ACTION MAN"

At the age of 21 Prince Charles was becoming known as an "action man". He made his first solo flight as a pilot in 1969, and his daredevil image magnified when he underwent training in the Forces. On the 8th March, 1971 the Prince flew himself to RAF Cranwell in Lincolnshire to train as a jet pilot, and later began a period of study at the Royal Naval College in Dartmouth, followed by service on the guided-missile destroyer HMS Norfolk and two frigates. He qualified as a helicopter pilot in 1974,

before joining 845 Naval Air Squadron, which operated from the Commando carrier *Hermes*. On the 9th February, 1976 the Prince took command of the coastal minehunter HMS *Bronington* for ten months. By the time he left in 1977, he had completed more than five years of service. Today the Prince holds the ranks of Admiral in the Royal Navy, Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Airforce, General in the Army, and holds honorary ranks and appointments in many branches and regiments of the Armed Services.

A PASSION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

He has a deep love of the countryside, and is passionate about the natural environment and does all he can to protect it. He has spoken out against modern architecture where he feels it is detrimental to surrounding buildings and, even when criticised on occasions, he is not afraid to put his head above the parapet.

Prince Charles is also in many ways ahead of his time. When he first began to promote organic farming and expressed his serious concerns for the environment, he was ridiculed by some sections of the media. Today more and more people are following his way of thinking.

While still free of the burden of the crown, the Prince is able to adopt many causes that he feels strongly about, from improving the nation's health to defending people's faith, and whether it is facing problems in our inner cities or empathising with farmers about their concerns, he will continue to offer support whenever he can.

In his private life Prince Charles has experienced well-documented problems. His marriage to Lady Diana Spencer was dissolved in August 1996 after 15 years. This was a union which had unique pressures, living out their lives under the full glare of the media spotlight, and ultimately failed. But the couple found joy in their sons Princes William and Harry, and Prince Charles has a particularly close relationship with them both today, and takes great pride in their achievements.

On the 9th April, 2005, the Prince finally found peace and contentment in his private life when he married Camilla, the Duchess of Cornwall, in a civil ceremony at the Guildhall, Windsor, followed by a Service of Blessing at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The couple now undertake many hundreds of official engagements each year and, at an

age when many people would begin to consider retirement; their lives are busier than ever.

The Prince is a talented musician and can play the piano, trumpet and cello. Less well known is that he is a singer and, as a bass, has sung with the Bach Choir on several occasions.

THE ROYAL COLLECTION

The Royal Collection contains some of England's greatest art treasures and Prince Charles has not only developed a great knowledge about paintings, but is an extremely skilled artist himself and in particular enjoys using watercolour as a medium. Many are surprised that the copyright of his paintings is under the name A.G. Carrick. Two of the Prince's Christian names are Arthur George, and he is the Earl of Carrick!

On the 14th November, 2008, Prince Charles will reach his 60th birthday and to mark the event there is currently a special exhibition at Windsor Castle. As well as many photographs of public and private occasions, many hitherto unseen before. On display is some intriguing memorabilia: early childhood toys, the christening present from Queen Mary, his Coronation invitation, a school geometry set from Hill House, his flying log book, and the distinctive gold crown made for his Investiture as Prince of Wales. The milestones of his life and work are brought together for the first time to celebrate the man who should one day be King.

The motto of the Prince of Wales is "*Ich Dien*" meaning "*I Serve*". No Prince could have served us as well as Charles, and after at least six decades of training he will eventually come to the throne with more experience and better prepared than any previous monarch in history. As the song written for Edward VII, Prince Charles's great-great-great grandfather, says:

Above the throne of England
May fortune's star long shine,
And round its sacred bulwarks
The olive branches twine!
Among our ancient mountains,
And from our lovely vales,
Oh! Let the prayer re-echo
God Bless the Prince of Wales!

Compiled by Elizabeth K. McMinchin

References:

Charles a Prince of our Time:

By Judith Campbell.

This England Magazine Autumn 2008:

God Bless The Prince of Wales

GENETIC ENGINEERING, FOOD, AND OUR ENVIRONMENT

BY LUKE ANDERSON

A brief guide

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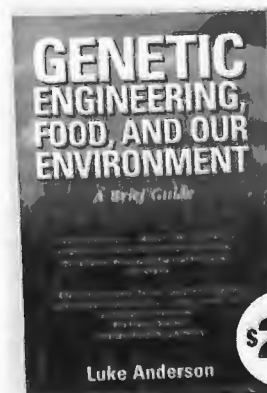
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NO SMOKING HOT SPOT

By David Evans



I DEVOTED six years to carbon accounting, building models for the Australian Greenhouse Office. I am the rocket scientist who wrote the carbon accounting model (FullCAM) that measures Australia's compliance with the Kyoto Protocol, in the land use change and forestry sector.

FullCAM models carbon flows in plants, mulch, debris, soils and agricultural products, using inputs such as climate data, plant physiology and satellite data. I've been following the global warming debate closely for years.

When I started that job in 1999 the evidence that carbon emissions caused global warming seemed pretty good; CO₂ is a greenhouse gas, the old ice core data, no other suspects.

The evidence was not conclusive, but why wait until we were certain when it appeared we needed to act quickly?

Soon government and the scientific community were working together and lots of science research jobs were created. We scientists had political support, the ear of government, big budgets, and we felt fairly important and useful (well, I did anyway). It was great. We were working to save the planet.

But since 1999 new evidence has seriously weakened the case that carbon emissions are the main cause of global

warming, and by 2007 the evidence was pretty conclusive that carbon played only a minor role and was not the main cause of the recent global warming. As Lord Keynes famously said, "*When the facts change, I change my mind. What do you do, sir?*"

There has not been a public debate about the causes of global warming and most of the public and our decision makers are not aware of the most basic salient facts:

1. The greenhouse signature is missing. We have been looking and measuring for years, and cannot find it. Each possible cause of global warming has a different pattern of where in the planet the warming occurs first and the most.

The signature of an increased greenhouse effect is a hot spot about 10km up in the atmosphere over the tropics.

We have been measuring the atmosphere for decades using the radiosondes: weather balloons with thermometers that radio back the temperature as the balloon ascends through the atmosphere. They show no hot spot. Whatsoever. If there is no hot spot then an increased greenhouse effect is not the cause of global warming. So we know for sure that carbon emissions are not a significant cause of the global warming.

If we had found the greenhouse signature then I would be an alarmist again.

When the signature was found to be missing in 2007 (after the latest IPCC report), alarmists objected that maybe the readings of the radiosonde thermometers might not be accurate and maybe the hot spot was there but had gone undetected. Yet hundreds of radiosondes have given the same answer, so statistically it is not possible that they missed the hot spot.

Recently the alarmists have suggested we ignore the radiosonde

thermometers, but instead take the radiosonde wind measurements, apply a theory about wind shear, and run the results through their computers to estimate the temperatures. They then say that the results show that we cannot rule out the presence of a hot spot. If you believe that you'd believe anything.

NO EVIDENCE...NONE

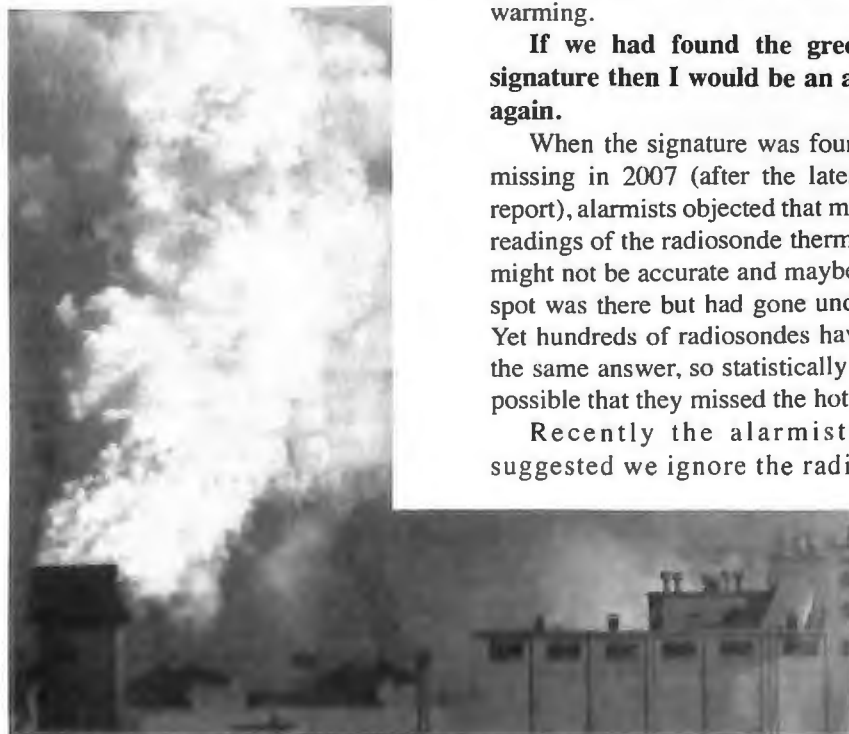
2. There is no evidence to support the idea that carbon emissions cause significant global warming. None. There is plenty of evidence that global warming has occurred, and theory suggests that carbon emissions should raise temperatures (though how much is hotly disputed) but there are no observations by anyone that implicate carbon emissions as a significant cause of the recent global warming.

3. The satellites that measure the world's temperature all say that the warming trend ended in 2001, and that the temperature has dropped about 0.6C in the past year (to the temperature of 1980). Land-based temperature readings are corrupted by the "urban heat island" effect: urban areas encroaching on thermometer stations warm the microclimate around the thermometer, due to vegetation changes, concrete, cars, houses.

Satellite data is the only temperature data we can trust, but it only goes back to 1979. NASA reports only land-based data, and reports a modest warming trend and recent cooling. The other three global temperature records use a mix of satellite and land measurements, or satellite only, and they all show no warming since 2001 and a recent cooling.

4. The new ice cores show that in the past six global warmings over many years time, the temperature rises occurred on average 800 years before the accompanying rise in atmospheric carbon. Which says something important about which was cause and which was effect. None of these points are controversial. The alarmist scientists agree with them, though they would dispute their relevance.

The last point was known and past



dispute by 2003, yet Al Gore made his movie in 2005 and presented the ice cores as the sole reason for believing that carbon emissions cause global warming. In any other political context our cynical and experienced press corps would surely have called this dishonest and widely questioned the politician's assertion.

SLEIGHT OF HAND

Until now the global warming debate has merely been an academic matter of little interest. Now that it matters, we should debate the causes of global warming. So far that debate has just consisted of a simple sleight of hand: show evidence of global warming, and while the audience is stunned at the implications, simply assert that it is due to carbon emissions.

In the minds of the audience, the evidence that global warming has occurred becomes conflated with the alleged cause, and the audience hasn't noticed that the cause was merely asserted, and not proved. If there really was any evidence that carbon emissions



Ross Garnaut

caused global warming, don't you think we would have heard all about it ad nauseam by now?

The world has spent \$50 billion on global warming since 1990, and we have not found any actual evidence that carbon emissions cause global warming. Evidence consists of observations made by someone at some time that supports the idea that carbon emissions cause global warming. Computer models and theoretical calculations are not evidence,

they are just theory.

What is going to happen over the next decade as global temperatures continue not to rise? The [Australian] Labor Government is about to deliberately wreck the economy in order to reduce carbon emissions. If the reasons later turn out to be bogus, the electorate is not going to re-elect a Labor government for a long time. When it comes to light that the carbon scare was known to be bogus in 2008, the ALP is going to be regarded as criminally negligent or ideologically stupid for not having seen through it. And if the Liberals support the general thrust of their actions, they will be seen likewise.

The onus should be on those who want to change things to provide evidence for why the changes are necessary. The Australian public is eventually going to have to be told the evidence anyway, so it might as well be told before wrecking the economy. [End]

(Dr. David Evans was a consultant to the Australian Greenhouse Office from 1999 to 2005. – The Australian, July 18, 2008)

WW II POW CAMP STORY

Starting in 1941, an increasing number of British airmen found themselves as the involuntary guests of the Third Reich, and the authorities were casting about for ways and means to facilitate their escape. Now obviously, one of the most helpful aids to that end is a useful and accurate map, one showing not only where stuff was, but also showing the locations of 'safe houses', where a POW on-the-loose could go for food and shelter.

Paper maps had some real draw backs: They make a lot of noise when you open and fold them, they wear out rapidly, and if they get wet, they turn into mush. Someone in MI-5 had the idea of printing escape maps on silk. It's durable, can be scrunched up into tiny wads, and unfolded as many times as needed, and makes no noise whatsoever. At that time, there was only one manufacturer in Great Britain, John Waddington, Ltd. that had perfected the technology of printing on silk. When approached by the government, the firm was only too happy to do its bit for the war effort.

By coincidence, Waddington was also the U.K. Licensee for the popular American board game, Monopoly. As it happened, 'games and pastimes' was a category of item qualified for insertion into 'CARE packages', dispatched by the International Red Cross, to prisoners of war. In a securely guarded and inaccessible old workshop, on the grounds of Waddington's, a group of sworn to secrecy employees mass produced escape maps, keyed to each region of Germany or Italy where Allied POW camps were located (Red Cross packages were delivered to prisoners in accordance with that same regional system.

Under the strictest of secrecy, when processed, these maps could be folded into such tiny dots that they would actually fit inside a Monopoly playing piece. As long as they were at it, the clever workmen at

Waddington's also managed to add:

1. A playing token, containing a small magnetic compass,
2. A two part metal file that was easily be screwed together,
3. Useful amounts of genuine high denomination German, Italian, and French currency, hidden within the piles of Monopoly money!

British and American air crews were advised, before taking off on their first mission, how to identify a 'rigged' Monopoly set – by means of a tiny red dot, one cleverly rigged to look like an ordinary printing glitch, located in the corner of the Free Parkingsquare! Of the estimated 35,000 Allied POWS who successfully escaped, an estimated one third were aided in their flight by the rigged Monopoly sets.

Everyone who did so was sworn to secrecy indefinitely, since the British Government might want to use this highly successful ruse in still another, future war. The story was not 'declassified' until 2007, when the surviving craftsmen from Waddington's, as well as the firm itself, were finally honoured in a public ceremony.

It's always nice when you play a 'Get Out of Jail Free' card.



"FOREVER LEARNING BUT NEVER COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF TRUTH"

(St Paul)

Remember when grandparents and great-grandparents stated that they only had an 8th grade education? Well, check this out. Could any of us have passed the 8th grade in 1895?



This is the eighth grade final exam from 1895 in Salina, Kansas, USA. It was taken from the original document on file at the Smokey Valley Genealogical Society and Library in Salina, KS, and reprinted by the Salina Journal.

BY JOHN BRETT

GRAMMAR (TIME, ONE HOUR)

1. Give nine rules for the use of capital letters.
2. Name the parts of speech and define those that have no modifications.
3. Define verse, stanza and paragraph.
4. What are the principal parts of a verb? Give principal parts of "lie", "play", and "run."
5. Define case; illustrate each case.
6. What is punctuation? Give rules for principal marks of punctuation.
- 7-10. Write a composition of about 150 words and show therein that you understand the practical use of the rules of grammar.

ARITHMETIC (TIME, 65 MINUTES)

1. Name and define the Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic.
2. A wagon box is 2ft deep, 10ft long, and 3 ft wide. How many bushels of wheat will it hold?
3. If a load of wheat weighs 3942lbs, what is it worth at 50/cts/bushel, deducting 1050lbs for tare?
4. District No 33 has a valuation of \$35,000. What is the necessary levy to carry on a school seven months at \$50 per month, and have \$104. for incidentals?
5. Find the cost of 6720lbs coal at \$6.00 per ton.
6. Find the interest of \$512.60 for 8 months and 18 days at 7 per cent.
7. What is the cost of 40 boards 12 inches wide and 16ft long at \$20 per meter?
8. Find bank discount on \$300 for 90 days (no grace) at 10 per cent.
9. What is the cost of a square farm at \$15 per acre, the distance of which is 640 rods?
10. Write a Bank Check, a Promissory Note, and a Receipt.

US HISTORY (TIME, 45 MINUTES)

1. Give the epochs into which US History is divided.
2. Give an account of the discovery of America by Columbus.
3. Relate the causes and results of the Revolutionary War.
4. Show the territorial growth of the United States.
5. Tell what you can of the history of Kansas.
6. Describe three of the most prominent battles of the Rebellion.
7. Who were the following: Morse, Whitney, Fulton, Bell, Lincoln, Penn and Howe?
8. Name events connected with the following dates: 1607, 1620, 1800, 1849 and 1865.

ORTHOGRAPHY (TIME, ONE HOUR)

1. What is meant by the following: alphabet, phonetic, orthography, etymology and syllabication?
2. What are the elementary sounds? How classified?
3. What are the following, and give examples of each: trigraph, sub vocal, diphthong, cognate letters, and lingual.
4. Give four substitutes for caret 'u'.
5. Give two rules for spelling words with final 'e.' Name two exceptions under each rule.
6. Give two uses of silent letters in spelling. Illustrate each.
7. Define the following prefixes and use in connection with a word: bi-, dis-, mis-, pre-, semi-, post-, non-, inter-, mono-, and sup-.
8. Mark diacritically and divide into syllables the following, and name the sign that indicates the sound: card, ball, mercy, sir, odd, cell, rise, blood, fare, last.
9. Use the following correctly in sentences: cite, site, sight, fane, fain, feign, vane, vain, vein, raze, raise, rays.
10. Write 10 words frequently mispronounced and indicate pronunciation by use of diacritical marks and syllabication.

GEOGRAPHY (TIME, ONE HOUR)

1. What is climate? Upon what does climate depend?
2. How do you account for the extremes of climate in Kansas?
3. Of what use are rivers? Of what use is the ocean?
4. Describe the mountains of North America.
5. Name and describe the following: Monrovia, Odessa, Denver, Manitoba, Hecla, Yukon, St Helena, Juan Fernandez, Aspinwall and Orinoco.
6. Name and locate the principal trade centres of the US.
7. Name all the republics of Europe and give the Capital of each.
8. Why is the Atlantic Coast colder than the Pacific in the same latitude?
9. Describe the process by which the water of the ocean returns to the sources of rivers.
10. Describe the movements of the earth. Give the inclination of the earth.

Notice that the exam took FIVE HOURS to complete. Gives the saying "he only had an 8th grade education" a whole new meaning, doesn't it? This also shows one how poor our education system has become.

continued over

TIME CAPSULE

This is a brilliant example of where we were sent down the wrong path of history.

1895 was at the threshold of the revelation and revolution in history, where the new sources of power were going to release us from the physical drudgery of work, lifting "the curse of Adam" from our lives.

The external combustion engine had just made horsepower redundant, powering the trains and ships, but the inter combustion engine was just around the corner to make possible the motor car and aeroplane. Electricity was beginning to power industry and telegraphy and telephone were making their appearance, which was to lead to the possibility of skyscraper office blocks, but the radio and electronic communication was still ten years into the future.

The men and women who were to use these new tools and take us to the threshold of automatic and robotic production were the product of an education method that is clearly illustrated in this examination paper from those times. The transition required millions of people to be educated with the essential elements of knowledge to produce what we have and enjoy today, and which we take for granted.

Now that it requires only a few highly educated technicians to design and build robotic and automated machinery, produce refrigerators, cars and TV's, mobile phones and the rest. People like the horse before them, are now redundant and enormous numbers of young people have to be "dumbed down" at school, because there is no useful work in the future for them. Closing down our vast industry and importing from China has made thousands more of youth "unwanted". As Bill Gates said, "they have been fed a feel good politically correct (myths) teaching that has created a generation of kids with no concept of reality". Money will only be distributed to our youth if they work for somebody else. Work for works sake, as a means of distributing money has led to so much of the world's pollution: and has changed us from a coherent society into economic units in a Global Economy, controlled by those distributing the money supply.

This is what "Time Capsules" teach us. They illustrate the effectiveness of "gradualism" and how that erodes all past truth a virtue using the passage of time with its inherent personal and generational

"loss of memory". It was in 1884 that the Fabian Society was formed in London to change "society" to "democratic socialism" by the process of "Sovietisation by stealth".

Whatever their objective, cutting us off from our roots has certainly been achieved through their design and persistence.

How do you "dumb down" a whole civilisation? First of all you prevent any educational institutions about how money apart from coin and notes, being completely invisible is brought into existence, and who controls that process. You teach those with the best memories one discipline only, such as Law or Electronic Engineering, or Education. But never Banking. The great mass of people left over who have lesser or shorter memories, you teach open ended myths, such as for example Global Warming, whereby gas heavier than air (CO2) which is absorbed by plants and the oceans, currently and miraculously ascends upwards into the atmosphere to upset the climate, this is an occurrence which cannot occur, it is a myth only. Any teacher or University lecturer who scientifically points out the error of this belief (myth) will lose their funding, or their promotion, or their job, or as in some cases all three.

The myths are kept in place and in constant debate by the all powerful media. The myth before this current one "Climate Change" was the "Hole" in the ozone layer, which is still there each winter above the North and South Poles. The myth before that was that we caught AIDS from a green monkey. Thirty years ago it was Global cooling!

Upton Sinclair 23 years before this examination paper foresaw it all when he told the world "It is difficult to get a man to understand something, when his salary depends on him not understanding it".

We are right back where we were 2,000 years ago, where the myths of the Pharisees controlled the uneducated masses. Until the man from Galilee came along and whipped the money lenders from the temple; it was those who kept the whole bondage edifice in place with their monetary system of debt, with over generous rewards for those who helped maintain these myths. As Solomon said. "There is nothing new under the sun". "Know ye the truth and the truth shall set you free". This is the promise from the man from Galilee.

OUR CHRISTIAN AUSTRALIA: OUR HERITAGE

God moves in a mysterious way . . .

By William Cowper (1731-1800)

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines
Of never-failing skill
He treasures up His bright designs,
And works His sovereign will.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take,
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust Him for His grace;
Behind a frowning providence
He hides a smiling face.



THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE

BY ALAN BARTON

PERHAPS we can start our story with what history calls, "The Glorious Revolution", when King James II was replaced by the joint rulers William II and Mary, virtually without bloodshed in England.

James II's disposal was on the 23rd December, 1688. Queen Mary was James's daughter, and William who was from the Netherlands, her cousin.

Simply put James II was seen as too much of an Internationalist. The true Englishman was always a good 'Patriot'. Even in the dark days of World War II, when the invasion by Hitler's German troops was expected daily, an Englishman was to proudly declare "We have the made the Finals, and we are playing at home".

William and Mary were judged more suitable for a Parliamentary Monarchy, and the English Bill of Rights was passed in 1689.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND'S OPPOSITION AND THE BATTLE OF KILLIECRANKIE

Whilst the changeover was peaceful in England, it was not so in Scotland nor in Ireland.

James II invaded Ireland in 1689, but after a bloody campaign was beaten by William at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

James's man in Scotland was a capable officer, Dundee; The Williamite or British force was under an equally capable officer, Mackay. These two men acted bravely in the Battle of Killiecrankie, which was fought late on Saturday of the 27th July, 1689.

Mackay's army had ascended the narrow pass of Killiecrankie and on the flats below Blair Castle, where they were attacked and routed by Dundee's Highlanders. At that time in history the British musket was unable to fire with its bayonet attached.

Mackay performed wonders to rescue the remnant of his army, but Dundee was shot and killed leading a cavalry charge. With Dundee dead, there was no capable replacement and the revolt against William soon ended.

As a young man I visited the site of this famous battle. Our Tour Guide explained how a 26 foot (7.92 metre) gap over the creek had been jumped by an escaping English soldier. At that time the

official world broad jump record was still less than 26 feet (7.92 metres).

The virtual ruler of Scotland in the London Civil service was a lowland Scot, Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair. He appears to have been the mastermind of the Glencoe massacre.

One of the first Scottish Clans to become pro-British were the Campbells. Over time the other Clans followed and supplied famous Clan regiments in the British Army.

The British Government after the failure of Bonnie Dundee's revolt, and now also fighting a difficult war in Europe, offered forgiveness to the Clan's, assuring them of their lives and property, if the Clan chiefs signed an oath

of allegiance to the British Crown before a Civil Magistrate, and before the cut out date of the 1st January, 1692.

Dalrymple seemed to take the view, if at least one Clan was further mauled or punished it would make Highland peace more secure.

THE BETRAYAL OF GLENCOE

Glencoe is a small isolated glen or valley on the mid-west coast of Scotland.

Isolated from its neighbours this valley of the river 'Coe' has its main exits to the West at the sea, and to the East. Within its 9 mile (14.4840 km) length exits to North and South are few, steep and difficult.

Mary II

Born: St James's Palace, 30 April 1662. Parents: James II and Anne Hyde. Ascended the Throne: 13 February 1689. Coronation: Westminster Abbey, 11 April 1689. Authority: Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland. Married: William of Orange. Children: None born alive. Died: Kensington Palace, 28 December 1694. Buried: Westminster Abbey.

Mary married her Dutch cousin at St James's Palace in 1677. In spite of physical disparity (William was small, Mary large), lack of children, and William's preference for male company, it was a very successful match. Mary supported her husband's insistence that he should be king rather than merely consort. She was entirely subservient to him in affairs of state, but deputized adequately when he was absent abroad. Unlike her sister Anne, Mary showed little sympathy for her father, whose throne she had usurped, partly because of their religious differences. Mary inclined to the Calvinism of Holland, and the court observed a stricter code of morals than had been customary since 1660.

SMARTENING UP THE PALACE

William and Mary did not like living in Whitehall, which was drafty and bad for the King's asthma. They preferred Hampton Court and, especially, Kensington Palace, both greatly expanded by Christopher Wren.

ROYAL SISTERS

William was responsible for reconciling Mary with her younger sister, Anne, with whom she was on bad terms for several years. He also pleased Anne when he appointed John Churchill, later Duke of Marlborough, and the husband of Anne's close friend, commander-in-chief, in spite of his involvement in intrigues against the throne. When Mary died, William reigned alone with Anne's approval.

When Mary arrived in England to be proclaimed queen, it was reported by Sarah Churchill, who disliked both William and Mary, that she looked 'into every closet and conveniency, and turning up the quilts upon the bed, as people do when they come to an inn'. In reality, she had been warned that she must be cheerful and confident when she arrived in England, and in her enthusiasm, rather overdid it.

Mary died of smallpox. William was with her when she died and was so devastated by grief that it was feared he might die too or lose his sanity. Though urged to marry again after Mary's death, William never did.



William II

Born: The Hague, 4 Nov 1650. Parents: Prince William II of Orange, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, and Mary Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. Ascended the Throne: 13 Feb 1689. Coronation: Westminster Abbey, 11 April 1689. Authority: King of England, Scotland and Ireland. Stadtholder of the Netherlands. Married: Mary, daughter of James II. Children: None born alive. Died: Kensington Palace, 8 March 1702. Buried: Westminster Abbey.

William was already Stadtholder, virtually a hereditary monarch, of the Netherlands. The throne was offered to him and Mary jointly, a unique arrangement, as Mary was the actual heir but William insisted on being king. He reigned alone after Mary's death. There was practically no resistance to William in England when he landed at Brixham, but the deposed James II invaded Ireland in 1689, provoking a bloody campaign that terminated in William's victory at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. Supporters of James in Scotland were defeated at Killiecrankie and Dunkeld. William was a Dutch patriot with wide political horizons: his first commitment was to a European alliance against French aggrandizement. France became, and long remained, Britain's enemy too.

THE 'GLORIOUS REVOLUTION'

The revolution of 1688-9 was regarded as glorious because it was achieved without violence (in England

anyway). The Bill of Rights, the constitutional settlement of 1689, represented the victory of parliamentary monarchy.

A PROTESTANT CHAMPION

William's lifelong resistance to the mighty Louis XIV of France made him the Protestant champion of Europe. Though physically small and not strong, he proved himself a good soldier as well as a diplomat. He was never, however, very popular in England.

William died a few days after a fall when his horse stumbled over a molehill. Jacobites used to toast the 'little gentleman in black velvet' responsible for the accident. Archbishop Sancroft declined to crown William III, having crowned James II four years earlier, so the Bishop of London performed the ceremony.



The tiny Clan Donald or MacDonalds who lived in Glencoe only totalled about 200 souls, men women and children.

Some of the Clan had fought at Killiecrankie, therefore, they were included in the British Proclamation of August 1691, pardoning and protecting them provided that by the 1st January 1692, they signed the "Oath of Allegiance" before a Civil Magistrate.

The 65 year old Clan Chief left the signing to the last moment, and as a soldier feeling he could sign before another soldier, rode a pony through the snow to Colonel John Hill at Inverlochy Fort. This Officer doing what he could, urged the Clan Chief to seek a Civil Magistrate as quickly as possible to witness the signing, as he was unable to perform the witnessing of the Clan Chief's signature.

With Christmas holidays, extremely bad weather and trying to find a Civil Magistrate in town after town, the Clan Chief was 5 days late in signing, with disastrous results.

Dalrymple in London had what he wanted, a late signing Clan and also a small and isolated Clan, being ideal to destroy as an example to the Highlands.

On the 1st February, 1692, taking advantage of Highland hospitality, and saying their own Fort was short of rations, 120 soldiers were billeted on the small clan.

Their Officer-in-Charge was a Campbell; he was also kin by marriage to a son of the MacDonald Clan Chief.

Both soldiers and the MacDonalds'

spent nearly two weeks in friendship, hospitality and game playing. It appears that on the 12th February, the soldiers received orders for the Clan's massacre. One soldier ordered to secrecy, spoke emotionally to a 'rock' within the earshot of a few Highlanders,

The massacre was well planned, for early next morning the 13th February, further units of soldiers were to march and seal off all exits to Glencoe, so that no witnesses would be able to escape to tell the true story of the betrayal of Glencoe.

Obviously some soldiers tried desperately to save the Clan. The massacre began early before it was due, and instead of cold steel being used, muskets were discharged, which woke and alerted the MacDonalds. Some 30 MacDonalds were killed in the dawn attack, including the Clan Chieftain. But his two sons succeeded in escaping, and the fleeing Clan escaped out of the Glen before the blocking troops could completely seal off the valley. Although it is said that another thirty souls or more perished in the cold and snow.

About three quarters of the Clan survived the massacre, to later return to the valley and to rebuild their Clan once again.

For Party political reasons the Campbell's received a great deal of unfair blame for Glencoe.

PARTY POLITICS

The general standard of civilization at the time was still very high, which was

demonstrated when the English people and other European nations abhorred and shunned the callous and low behaviour exhibited in the tragedy of the Glencoe Massacre, and indeed also with the cold-blooded murder of William Wallace's wife and unborn child, because she refused to divulge her husband's whereabouts at the time of the Scottish Rebellion.

Some thinking people today have even compared Glencoe and Australia's own Port Arthur Massacre of April 1996, where 35 people were shot dead. One has to ask whether Port Arthur was also politically organised and the handicapped youth Martin Bryant being blamed and consequently goaled for life.

It is to Australia's shame that Martin Bryant has never received the fair trial due to him, nor has an honest inquiry ever been held to determine whether other factors were involved and perhaps responsible for the tragic and terrible events of Port Arthur.

In my view Port Arthur was an emotional managed stage, whilst the whole Australian Nation and indeed the world was in shock.

Maybe we have forgotten our special relationship with our Creator, and have forgotten our Christian heritage, when the first Christian Britons made Western Europe the heartland of Christianity.

While our civilization has never been perfect, it has produced 'Merry England', the great writer William Shakespeare and created and built the wonderful Cathedrals for generations to come, and which we continue to admire today.

WARATAH AND WATTLE *Henry Lawson*

Though poor and in trouble I wander alone,
With rebel cockade in my hat,
Though friends may desert me, and
kindred disown,
My country will never do that!
You may sing of the Shamrock, the Thistle,
the Rose,
Or the three in a bunch, if you will;
But I know of a country that gathered
all those,
And I love the great land where the
Waratah grows.
And the Wattle-bough blooms on the hill.

Australia! Australia! So fair to behold –
While the blue sky is arching above;
The stranger should never have need
to be told,

That the Wattle-bloom means that her
heart is of gold.
And the Waratah's red with her love.

Australia! Australia! Most beautiful name,
Most kindly and bountiful land;
I would die every death that might save
her from shame,
If a black cloud should rise on the strand;
But whatever the quarrel, whoever her foes,
Let them come! Let them come when
they will!

Though the struggle be grim, 'tis Australia
that knows
That her children shall fight while the
Waratah grows,
And the Wattle blooms out on the hill.





THE BRITISH AT BAY

NIGEL JACKSON looks at some of the implications of the European Union's Treaty of Lisbon, responses to it of various European governments and the reporting of these matters in the Australian press.

In the March 2008 issue of its monthly journal The New Times Survey the Australian League of Rights published an article 'Freedom's Own Isle to Hand Sovereignty to E.U.?' by Hilary White, dated 6th March. The gist of this piece was that a day earlier 'one thousand years of British history' may have been 'extinguished without a shot being fired,' as Melanie.

White reported that British MPs had voted in the House of Commons 311 to 248 'to deny the public a referendum on the Treaty of Lisbon, the European Union's substitute for the Constitution that failed, as Phillips, author of *Londonistan*, put it in the British Daily Mail, in 2005 after being defeated by Dutch and French plebiscites.' This amounted to a vote to deny the British people the right to decide whether British sovereignty should be ended and Britain made a region or a province of a new superstate of Europe.

White exposed the deceit of the Parliamentary vote by, firstly, noting that in the 2005 British national election 'all three major parties promised a referendum on any attempt to revive the defeated Euro-Constitution' and, secondly, by recalling that 'when the Treaty surfaced as a political issue last year, Prime Minister Gordon Brown refused to allow a plebiscite, claiming that the Treaty is "substantially different" from the defeated EU Constitution.' That claim has been shown by many commentators to be the opposite of the truth. (For example, Emma Clancy wrote in the International News section of *Green Left Weekly*, issue No. 739, on 13th February 2008, that the Treaty contains 96% of the articles of the defeated EU Constitution.) Further evidence of the duplicity of the British Government is the result of ten local mini-polls held in February in Labour and Liberal Democrat constituencies that returned an 88% support for a referendum. This shows that the Government is acting in flagrant disregard of the popular will.

It seems that Melanie Phillips has argued 'that the only possible recourse now' (to preserve the political sovereignty of Britain) 'is to remove Britain entirely from the European Union.... There is not one good reason why it is in Britain's interests to continue to stay in. We should come out in order to save British democracy.' Hilary White's article deserves further amplification, such as now follows.

THE POSITION IN IRELAND

In order to come into effect in 2009, the Treaty must be endorsed by all member states. The people of Ireland have an opportunity to stymie the whole grand plan. The reasons for this are explained in a document published on 15th February by the Irish National Platform EU Research and Information Centre, whose secretary is Anthony Coughlan (24 Crawford Avenue, Dublin 9 - Telephone: 01-8305792).

The document points out that 'a referendum must be held in Ireland because the Supreme Court laid down in the 1986 Crotty case that sovereignty in this State rests with the Irish people and that only they can surrender sovereignty to the EU by referendum, or else refuse to surrender it as the case might be. The purpose of the referendum would be to change the Irish Constitution so as to make EU law superior to Irish law in the areas set out in the Lisbon Treaty.' As the document notes in its conclusion: 'We want a more democratic, not a less democratic EU. Ireland can do it, on our own behalf and on behalf of all the peoples of Europe, if we have confidence in ourselves and resist the misrepresentations of what Lisbon is really about, and all the bullying and threats. A Vote No is a Yes to something better!'

Evidence of dishonesty in high places is provided at the beginning of the document in the form of three quotations: (1) 'France was just ahead of all the other countries in voting No. It would happen in all Member States if they have a referendum. There is a cleavage between people and governments... There will be no Treaty if we had a referendum in France, which would again be followed

by a referendum in the UK.' (French President Nicolas Sarkozy, at a meeting of MEP Group leaders, EUobserver, 14 November 2007); (2) 'Public opinion will be led to adopt, without knowing it, the proposals that we dare not present to them directly... All the earlier proposals will be in the new text, but will be hidden and disguised in some way.' (Former French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, *Le Monde*, 14 June 2007); (3) 'The substance of the Constitution is preserved. That is a fact.' (German Chancellor Angela Merkel, speech to the European Parliament, 27 June 2007).

Some vital aspects of the proposed European superstate are analyzed in the document. The Treaty 'would then make us all real citizens of this new Federal EU for the first time, owing to it the normal citizen's duty of obedience to its laws and loyalty to its authority.... It would make most of our laws and would decide what our basic rights are in all areas of EU law.' The new superstate would have the power to decide the human and civil rights of the Irish. 'The new Treaty gives the EU the final power to decide what our rights are in all areas of EU law, including Member States when implementing EU law. It would do this by making the rights set out in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights legally binding for the first time (Article 6, TEU). This would make the 27 judges of the EU Court of Justice in Luxembourg the final decider of our rights in many areas, instead of the Irish Supreme Court or the Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, which decides these rights at present. If Lisbon gives the EU Court of Justice the power to decide what our rights are in the large area of EU law, it is likely that the Commission will in time propose laws to ensure their uniform application across all EU States.... This raises the real possibility of clashes over rights standards in sensitive areas where there are significant national differences between the Member States at present: for example, the right to life, the right to marry and found a family, the right to strike, rules of evidence in court, the rights of children and the elderly, trial by jury, censorship law, the legalization of hard drugs and prostitution, rights attaching to State churches, conscientious objection

to military service, succession, property, family law, labour law.’

It further appears that pro-Treaty publicity is often misleading. The document points out that, while the Treaty ‘provides for a right of petition to the Commission by one million European citizens asking it to propose a new EU law’, which sounds good, ‘there is no obligation on the Commission to do anything apart from “considering” such a request. It can ignore it or reject it.’ (This document was posted by the Irish journal *Wise Up*.)

A GREEN PERSPECTIVE

In the above-quoted article in *Green Left Weekly* Emma Clancy spells out further serious implications of the Treaty. For example, ‘the EU’s police force, whose officers are immune from prosecution, would be expanded.’ Clancy also notes that inherent in the Treaty is ‘the active promotion of neo-liberal economic policies that aim to deregulate and privatise Europe’s public services, while seriously eroding workers’ rights and the power of trade unions.’ She explains that ‘the big business lobby that played a key role in drafting the EU Constitution and Lisbon Treaty has the transport and postal services of Europe in its sights.’

Clancy also points out that the Treaty ‘pushes the militarisation of the EU in the framework of the NATO alliance, and promotes the arms industry and the expansion of nuclear power. The Treaty would remove member states’ ability to remain neutral in international conflict. Member states could choose whether or not to deploy troops to EU operations, but would be compelled to “actively and unreservedly” support EU foreign policy and security policy.’

She also stresses the vital role of Ireland. ‘People across Europe are outraged that they do not have a say in the transformation of the EU. The stakes are high in the upcoming referendum in Ireland. The Irish Government and corporate media are campaigning for a “Yes” vote. Sinn Fein is the only significant political party actively campaigning against the Treaty. The Irish Labour Party is calling for a vote in favour and the Green Party is split on the question..... Sinn Fein has invited all Green activists opposed to the Treaty to join it in the “No” campaign. The Socialist Party and Socialist Workers Party are also campaigning against the

Treaty.’ Clancy expects the referendum to be held in May or June and states that opinion polls have repeatedly shown that a majority of people are still undecided as to how they will vote.

SOME FRENCH THOUGHTS ON THE TREATY

In the French newspaper *L’Humanité* Sebastien Crepel wrote an article which was translated by Gene Zbikowski on 9th February 2008 under the headline ‘Stealthy ratification of the Treaty of Lisbon’. Crepel provides insight into the dramatic circumstances under which the French Government organised a National Assembly debate at night so as to achieve endorsement of the Treaty without the people having been consulted in a referendum. ‘Would a “legitimate” (according to himself) head of state convoke his parliamentary majority in the dead of night to ratify a treaty in haste, without consulting the people?’ Crepel asked. ‘And yet, that is what happened last night, with the deputies debating the treaty barely 48 hours after having amended the French Constitution in a Chateâu de Versailles wreathed with riot police.’

Crepel explained that the French Government is hoping to fool its people with a bribe. ‘The Government will then be able to display its concern with making the French presidency of the EU in the second half of this year “a civic event” to “get the French people interested again, to get them to participate” (in the EU), a straight-faced Bernard Kouchner (the Minister for Foreign Affairs) said at a Government seminar dedicated to the French presidency of the EU.’

Crepel then reported on debate over whether or not the French people are going to take this coup d’état lying down or not. One Didier Migaud said: ‘Now that the page has been turned, let us work

for a Europe that is more social.’ On the other hand, Henri Emmanuelli, a partisan of a “No” vote, commented that ‘the page cannot be turned so easily’, because ‘this forced passage (of the treaty) has left its trace. If they think that Europe can go on like this for long, without its citizens, they’re wrong.’ Crepel added that the Communist and Republican deputies would vote against the treaty, while deploring ‘a black day in our history, for Europe, and for France.’ In their name, Jean-Claude Sandrier was to denounce ‘a grave choice in the building of the EU’, because ‘an EU built without the peoples, and even against the peoples, has no future.’

A WARNING FROM GERMANY

Another important criticism of the Lisbon Treaty was made by Helga Zepp-LaRouche (wife of Lyndon LaRouche) in the February 22nd 2008 issue of *Executive Intelligence Review* under the title ‘Constitution for Dictatorship in a Global Fascist System?’ Zepp-LaRouche, speaking at a conference in Munich on February 13th, pointed out that the Dutch and French peoples rejected the 2005 EU Constitution ‘because they already clearly understood the effects of the adoption of the euro on living standards, unemployment, and the rate of price increases.’ She went on to provide yet more evidence of high-level fraud in the campaign to have the Treaty endorsed: ‘This text has up to now not been printed in German – what an absurdity! – and it is completely unreadable and completely unclear. It exists, as stated, up to now only in the form of the old Constitution, which has been rejected, as well as in the Amending Law, which reads, for example: “In Article 15, section 5, subdivision 7”, the following word is replaced by this and that. Then further, “in paragraph 35, section 5, subdivision”



Nicolas Sarkozy



Brian Cowen

such and such, this and that is replaced by that and the other. That means: for the 400 regulations enunciated here, a journalist, citizen, or parliamentarian would practically have to sit down and place the European Constitutional Treaty and these formulations side by side, and then map them against each other, in order to understand this. And it is entirely, of course, in legal terminology, which most people do not understand. This is, in my view, the actual intention of the authors, who want this treaty forced through without debate and without commotion.'

Zepp-LaRouche summed up the situation as follows: 'This is thus, in reality, a constitution for dictatorship, which no longer maintains the pretence of a democratic process, and where a bureaucracy, which does not have to be held accountable democratically, makes the decisions.' She quoted expert opinion unfavourable to the Treaty, including that of Professor Hans Klecatsky, one of the fathers of the Austrian Constitution and former justice minister of Austria, and former German federal president Roman Herzog. She added that the EU 'would be turned completely into an imperial entity.' She quoted Robert Cooper, former colleague of EU Foreign Policy Representative Javier Solana, as saying that 'the EU would be the greatest imperial extension in history and should take action against rogue states.' Zepp-LaRouche concluded: 'I can thus only underscore that a real mobilization should occur in the population against this attempted change.' She supported this very serious advice by quoting paragraph 4 of Article 20 of the current Basic Law of Germany, which states 'that if someone should attempt to change this character of Germany, then the population has the right of resistance.'

BRITISH OPPOSITION

It is worth noting, first of all, that the mini-polls in selected marginal constituencies in Britain referred to above (which showed that 88% of those voting wanted a UK referendum) were carried out for the 'I want a referendum' campaign by Electoral Reform Services, 'a leading firm of independent election scrutineers recognized by the United Nations, the British Government and used by all the three main parties for their internal elections.' (EUnow.eu) Saxon Books have published on their own website lists of arguments for and against a referendum on the Treaty. Those

against are revealing of the attempted smokescreens erected by powerful interests to frustrate expression of the popular will. Here they are: -

(1) Ordinary citizens have not read the Treaty so how can they judge it? (2) Ordinary citizens can't understand it, so how can they judge it? (3) Sovereignty (the right to decide what should be done in a country) rests with Parliament, so it's no business of ordinary people. (4) Treaties are always decided by governments, not the people. (5) Referendums are a waste of time and money, because the important thing is to get the agreement settled so that the EU can get on with governing and deciding what to do about such things as energy and climate change. (6) There is an urgent need for this treaty. Already six years have been wasted. No time should be wasted holding a referendum.

If Saxon Books have reported this side of the debate in the UK fairly, then the case against a referendum seems flimsy indeed. Here are the twelve points adduced in favour of a referendum:

(1) A full, coherent, intelligible, stand alone text that can be read by MPs and ordinary citizens has not been published, so it is doubtful if any MP has read it (the Treaty). It is doubtful if any have taken the necessary months of study to properly evaluate it and so be in a position to judge its suitability for the UK. (2) MPs will be told how to vote by the party bosses. There will not be a free vote. (3) If there were a free vote, they would still be advised how to vote and not vote out of knowledge and conviction in most cases. (4) It is true that ordinary citizens have not read or understood the Treaty. They would rationally vote against it on the basis that you should not agree to something you haven't read or cannot understand. (5) The general opinion of the public is known. It would be wrong for MPs to agree to something so important against the will of the people. (6) Sovereignty (the right to decide what should be done in a country) rests with the people. They alone should give any of this power away to a superior state. This treaty cannot be compared to other treaties. (7) The people should be given the chance to reject a forfeiture of sovereignty that is unnecessary. The EU has functioned normally without it for 50 years, so there can be no pressing need for it. (8) There are real reforms needed in the EU - like ending corruption, making the EU open and understandable, making it democratic so that people can

vote for alternative policies at the EU level. This Treaty does not deal with real needs. People do understand this and should have the opportunity to reject an inappropriate treaty. (9) European countries should indeed be meeting to discuss such important matters as energy and climate change. They should and will do this regardless of this Treaty or referendums. To bring in the matter of topics like these is irrelevant to the referendum debate. (10) The Treaty was written without public involvement or knowledge. People should have an opportunity to reject this approach to the making of major agreements that concern the sovereignty of a country. (11) The fact that the Treaty is incomplete (i.e., it needs to be integrated into two other treaties before there is a coherent text) is a reason for both people and MPs to reject it. As we cannot rely on MPs to have a free vote or exercise informed judgment in this matter a referendum is essential to allow the people to decide. (12) In the UK the present Government promised to hold a referendum on the European Constitution. Whilst there have been some changes to the Constitution by re-organising the contents into the Treaty, the substance of the Constitution remains intact. Therefore, the promise should be kept and the UK should have a referendum.

It seems that the case for a UK referendum is intellectually overwhelming.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR AUSTRALIA?

Australia is essentially a nation brought into being by British people. Its language and political institutions are British. Britain is the foundational culture resource for our community, no matter that, largely as a result of changed immigration policies since the Menzies era; many Australian citizens do not have blood ties with Britain. The relatively free way of life all Australians enjoy is a heritage of the Constitution we adopted in 1901 and which is itself a product of our British tradition of constitutional monarchy within the Christian sacred tradition.

This means that all Australians should be deeply concerned to learn that what is still, in very profound senses of the term, our mother country is in danger of dissolution by means of assimilation into a superstate under circumstances which strongly suggest that a coalition

of elites and powerful minority interests is operating a programme in flagrant disregard of the welfare of the majority of the people of Britain and of the other peoples of Europe. We are surely called upon to give whatever support we can to the British people, meaning in this context all the people of the British Isles including the independent Irish, who appear to have been given a historic opportunity to strike a great blow for truth, freedom and the continuity of Europe's many cultures and languages by rejecting this Treaty.

There is a vast literature that has accumulated over the last two centuries suggesting that men of power have been working clandestinely to bring about a World Government, sometimes called the New World Order, which would in fact inevitably become a world tyranny. There is good reason to fear that the Treaty of Lisbon is an important step in that programme.

It is extraordinary that so little coverage of this great struggle in Europe has been given by the major Australian media during the past few months. This appears to be a further evidence that our political order is seriously deformed by having a corrupted press which is working surreptitiously in the interests of the World Government programme. There is plenty of evidence from other contexts that such is the case.

Australians also need to recall that former Prime Minister Bob Hawke 'spilled the beans' a few years ago by stating that in the 1960's there had been a secret agreement by the two major political parties (the ALP and the Liberal-National coalition) to end the 'White Australia' policy and enable large-scale immigration from non-European nations without referring the issue to the Australian people through a referendum. The secret agreement was required because both parties knew that such a referendum would maintain the old policy.

Perhaps we have to adapt a famous quotation from Shakespeare's Hamlet and acknowledge that something is rotten in the state of the world. Two questions come to mind. How is it that affairs have reached this dreadful state? How can an effective movement of reform be initiated and implemented?

Perhaps the burgeoning prosperity of the Western world that followed from the scientific, industrial and IT revolutions has made our peoples soft. The promotion of various forms of public

entertainment, especially involving sport, sex, food and travel, together with the cult of vacuous celebrities, may have assisted this softening. In this case a call to harden up is required, with appropriate supporting arguments from history. Secondly, it may be that the developing complexity of the modern world, with its global interlinking of trade and transport, has made it more difficult for individual persons and well-motivated groups to understand the overall situation, let alone respond to it. In that case, it seems that a valid response may be the creation of an elite cadre or order to supervise defensive action on behalf of the individual nations and their peoples. This is where the shibboleth of 'democracy' may need to be exposed. It is plain that the men of power have endeavored to hide their machinations beneath a veil of 'democratic' propaganda. We may be wise to consider again opting for a more traditional structure of society based on caste, class, hierarchy and aristocracy.

On what spiritual and intellectual foundation could such a cadre or order be brought into existence? This, I believe, is where the fundamental cause of the current 'decline of the West' needs to be identified and opposed. Our sacred tradition of Christianity, whether Orthodox, Catholic or Protestant, has been shown by much research in many fields over the past two centuries to be deeply flawed. A profound Reformation is required, greater than that of the 15th Century, as indicated especially by the writings of the Perennialist school initiated by Rene Guenon and Ananda Coomaraswamy. Christianity in the West is in astonishing disarray at the present time; nor will the problem be solved by some sort of Gadarene rushing together of old-fashioned Roman Catholics or fervid Protestant evangelicals of various kinds. The needed Reformation will be painful for many Christians; but it is indispensable, I believe, if we are to save the present situation and develop the necessary schools of resistance to provide leadership. [End]

POSTSCRIPT:

From the Author: The above article was written on the 24th March 2008. As is now well-known, the Irish did in fact vote NO to the Lisbon Treaty by 54% to 46%.

This dramatic event called forth some remarkable responses from certain leaders of European states and other members of what can loosely be called the contemporary

European political elite. The general gist of these responses was that either the Irish should be enticed into holding a second referendum (with a few carrots offered to sway certain voting clusters from No to Yes) or else the EU leaders should 'find some way' to ensure that the EU project continued on its chosen path regardless. In the Australian press, only a few voices sympathetic to the Irish NO vote could be heard, usually in paragraphs near the end of news stories, although The Australian did publish an editorial warning of the need for the EU to take more account of the common will, and a letter from a British citizen remarking that now, in its reaction to the NO vote, the EU would be forced to show once and for all whether it is genuinely democratic or not.

An important commentary on the situation was published in the British news journal The Spectator on the 21st June. This was titled 'EU leaders will never consult us again' and subtitled 'Daniel Hannan, who predicted the Irish NO vote in this magazine, now says that the EU will simply implement the Lisbon Treaty and never risk a referendum again'. Hannan referred to a statement made by Jose Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, during the Irish referendum campaign 'that Brussels had no Plan B'. Explained Hannan: 'Many Irish commentators innocently took this to mean that, in the event of a NO vote, the Lisbon Treaty would be dropped. But what Mr. Barroso actually meant was that Plan A would be bludgeoned through, with or without popular consent.' Commenting on various post-referendum statements by EU officials and hangers-on, Hannan added: 'Listening to these statements, it suddenly hit me that the speakers didn't expect to convince anyone. They were simply giving the party line, with all the perfunctory woodenness of Brezhnev-era officials'.

Hannan argued that 'Euro-federalists, like Cold War communists, believe that their ruling ideology is more important than either democracy or the letter of the law.' As one of a number of proofs of the bludgeon policy he listed, he referred to the especially contentious proposal in the text of the Lisbon Treaty calling for the creation of a European foreign minister with attached embassies.

'Listening to the arguments of both sides, you would never guess that this is already in place. The EU's diplomatic corps – The European External Action Service – was brought into being two years ago. Go to any non-EU country and you will find an EU mission that towers over the national legations.'

Hannan is the Conservative Member of the European Parliament for South East England and blogs every day at www.hannan.co.uk

The latest news as I write this postscript on the 27th July is that the Irish millionaire who funded much of the NO campaign is now organizing candidates to stand throughout Europe in coming elections for

the EU parliament on a platform of requiring referendums on the Lisbon Treaty to be held in all EU nations. And in a letter on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen from London I have recently been informed, in effect, that Her Majesty believes it inappropriate for her to interfere with decisions made by the British Government on this matter. Just how this squares with her Coronation Oath to protect the British people whose Sovereign she is has not been explained in the letter.

Solzhenitsyn's important book on the history of the relations of the Jews and Russians has probably still not been published in English, nor the third and fourth volumes of his masterwork *The Red Wheel*. Israel has flown a major sortie across the Mediterranean which may well be a prelude to an unprovoked attack on Iran's nuclear facilities. And, as I have shown, powerful forces are working night and day to dragoon the peoples of the European nations into an Orwellian super-state.

We live in particularly dramatic and dangerous times; and all three of the above facts may be parts of the same jig-saw puzzle. Do we really want it to be assembled?

ESSENTIAL READING FOR "DEBT SLAVES"

The manipulation of money and credit creation affects every country in the world, in peace or conflict. It is little understood by ordinary people as well as most bankers, accountants and economists. Credit creation is not a popular topic in the world of finance. The less the average citizen knows, the easier the money trick is played out. An informed population can take steps to end this dictatorship of finance so the power of credit can be harnessed for the common good, not for greed and power.

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THE CALL To the People of Britain



From the far island-valley of Avilion let him return
Today with the sword-lightning in his hand, and
in his eye
Mastery of land and time and hearts, the circle filled;
And to his summons let the four folk stand for war

Against the dark power, the Sauron-shadow of the age,
Its turncoats, renegades, times-servers, charlatans
Of speech, bought mountebanks, pandars of pence and
place,
And all such brazen-hearted traitors meant for dust!

Deep in the summergreen, the dappled halls of oak
And elm and beech, let Robin sound the horn;
And let the greenwood ring with mustering voice
For every archer hid within the foliage and warn

That men of evil soul pass in the wood and plan
To bring the hearts of freemen under bond and chain!
All sons of Sherwood to the cause are called who can
String arrows to their bows and show the sterling grain

Once more unto the breach, dear Britons, throng
And block the beast of Brussels with your frames,
Your words, your wills, each battle-cry and song
Of our ancestral warriors who left us names

Of heroism on the field, among the heaving waves
And in the vasts of air – Trafalgar's doughty lord,
The legless ace, those men at Agincourt whose graves
Bear messages of hard-found honour stored!

John Bunyan's Mr Greatheart stood his ground
Amidst the babble of the knavish troop
Of Vanity, unbent; nor could Apollyon's bound
And bluster make the firm soul droop

Of Pilgrim as he stepped ahead to gain
A place in that great City which abides;
And Bunyan, too, preferred a prison's pain.
These are the men that we must take as guides!

Did not a Mole, mild-mannered, humble, meek,
Find in himself at time of test a heart
And inner nerve to face and smite sleek
Weasels, gangster stoats and play his part?

How Alice told that pompous pack of cards
To see just what they were and quit the court!
They prated stuff and nonsense by the yards
But one small girl dismissed their lawless rort!

This is an Alfred time.
Around, the marshy slime.
Our enemies possess
A people in distress.
The day seems almost lost,
Resistance too much cost.

A yielding frame of mind
Has almost undermined
The nation's native ground
With leadership uncrowned.

He kept his steadiness
And planned in readiness.
What though some cakes were burned?
The danger would be turned.
He led with wily word
And faint hearts finely stirred,
Then brought his fighting men
Out of the veiling fen
And on the boasting foe
Landed a fatal blow.

Who is our Alfred now
To pluck the golden bough?
John Tyndall showed the way
And was the man of May;
But now some summer king
Must step into the ring,
And we who love the oak
Must group behind his cloak
To keep our islands free
For children yet to be.

Bestir yourselves and rise!
Disperse the mist of lies!
You are a royal race,
So cleanse this holy place!

Becket and Blake knew well
To pay no court to hell!
And Langton brought a deed
In moment of great need!

Our future history
Is swathed in mystery!
Good men who take up arms
Are helped by Heaven's charms!

That man of Sligo told
How ancestors were bold
And Walter Scott recalled
The feats of men of auld!

Welshmen retained their tongue
And history well sung!
In words of rugged lives
Their stubbornness survives!

The voice of ancient stones
Within the landscape's bones
Breathes out a final call:
'Engage and hazard all!'

Nigel Jackson: 2008

The STORY of ARTHUR PHILLIP

Australia's Founding Father 1738 - 1814



ON OCTOBER 11th, 1738, at Bread Street, London, in the Parish of All Hallows, a baby was born who was destined to be the leader of those who were to lay the foundations of a new nation.

He was Arthur Phillip, later to become the first Governor of New South Wales.

His father, Jacob, a steward, had come from Frankfurt, but on settling in London he took up the teaching of languages as a profession. Arthur's mother, Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Breach, had been previously married to a Captain Herbert of the Royal Navy, a fortunate circumstance as it turned out for the son of her second marriage.

It was the influence of the late captain's family which enabled the boy to be entered as a student at Greenwich school, the scholars of which establishment were normally limited in selection to the sons of seafaring men.

The sea was Arthur's chosen career and he was enthusiastically eager to succeed when he gained his wish by his admission to Greenwich. As a boy he was quiet and serious, but he developed then a quick manner of speech which was to become characteristic of him. He was always short for his age, and slight of build, with a dark complexion which he inherited from his father. He exhibited early several important traits which were subsequently to serve him and his country well – self-control, determination to carry through any task to which he had set his hand, courage, and a strong sense of duty.

ARTHUR PHILLIP GOES TO SEA AND WAR

At just over fifteen he was apprenticed to William Readhead, and went to sea in the ship *Fortune*. Life on the ocean was not easy in those days, and the lad gained the hard way much useful experience



Sydney Cove

which was to help him in the future. His ambition was to enter the navy, and two years later he achieved his desire when his parents had him released from his indentures, and he took up duty on HMS *Buckingham*.

For a while the *Buckingham* remained at her home station and Arthur had a chance of seeing his family. Then came the news that she was going into battle. England was at that time at war with France, and the *Buckingham* was being sent to the Mediterranean as second flagship under Admiral Byng. It was April, 1756, the first year of the Seven Years War, and Arthur was still only seventeen, a very young age to taste battle for the very first time.

His emotions were mixed as the last sight of England slipped from view; he was both excited and apprehensive. He was keen for the adventure and the thrill of real warfare but he was fearful as to how he would acquit himself. He saw action off Minorca on April 6th and Phillip was able to show his natural courage for the first time under heavy fire. When his captain, Captain Everett, was promoted to a larger ship, the *Union*, Arthur Phillip was among the men of his old ship's company whom he took with him.

In February of the following year Arthur was promoted to midshipman aboard HMS *Neptune*. He served in various ships during the next three years, becoming master's mate in 1760. At the beginning of the next year he was transferred to HMS *Stirling Castle*, which was sent to the West Indies. Here Phillip took part in the siege of Havana at which he distinguished himself by his valour, and was promoted to lieutenant in June of 1762. During these years he had seen much active service in the war against France, which had as its battlefield almost the entire world.

With the conclusion of hostilities in 1763, Arthur, then only twenty-four, was retired on half-pay.

Up till then, his companions had been mainly men, with friendships made against the background of continual warfare, now he decided the time had come to settle down and looked round for a suitable mate. His choice fell, as his father's had done before him, on a widow. She was Margaret Charlotte, whose late



The First Fleet entering Botany Bay

husband, John Denison, had left her a small fortune of her own. They were married, and settled near Lyndhurst, in Southern England, where Phillip commenced farming.

At Lyndhurst the life was very different from that to which he had become accustomed over the past years. He lived like other country gentlemen, farming his lands, and carrying out magisterial and social obligations. It must have been a life which frequently irked the young man, with his love of action and adventure. This is borne out by the fact that he was back in the navy for nine months from November of 1770 to July of the following year.

His restlessness made him ever eager for an excuse to go to sea again, and when in 1774 Portugal was at war with Spain, he obtained permission to join the former's Navy and fight on her side. Commissioned as a captain, he served the Portuguese for three and a half years, distinguishing himself in conflict, and gaining the reputation of a fine officer and a brave man. He left Portugal when his own country became once more embroiled in a war with France.

Phillip was appointed as First Lieutenant on HMS *Alexander*, and twelve months later, on September 2nd, 1779, he became master of a British ship for the first time; this was the fireship *Basilisk*. In November of 1781 he was made post captain on the *Ariadne*, a vessel of sixty-four guns, on which he met Lieutenant Philip Gidley King whose path was destined to cross his later when the settlement of New South Wales was undertaken. In January of 1783 he was ordered to the East Indies, but returned in May of the next year without having seen action. Once more he was retired on half pay.

THE GREAT SOUTH LAND - AUSTRALIA

The recent loss of the American colonies had caused a serious problem in England, and that was what to do with the convicts who were now crowding the prisons, and who had hitherto been transported to America. Following the reports that Captain James Cook had brought back about the great land in the southern hemisphere, later to be called Australia, it was decided that here would be a good place to start a penal settlement. For some reason, Phillip was chosen as Governor-elect for this new colony. It is not clear why he was actually selected, except, perhaps, that his knowledge of farming, coupled with his experience at sea and his ability to handle men, swayed the government's decision to give him this fateful appointment.

There was much criticism of Phillip's selection. "I cannot say," wrote Lord Howe to Lord Sydney, "the little knowledge I have of Captain Phillip would have led me to select him for service of this complicated nature."

But it so happened that Phillip was the right man for the job, and it is doubtful whether another could have carried it out so effectively.

From September, 1786, when Phillip knew of his appointment, he set about, quietly and efficiently, to organise and arrange details for the voyage and early settlement... He made innumerable suggestions to ensure the scheme should run smoothly, some of which were accepted, but many of which, unfortunately, were rejected. Among the latter was his request that ships carrying artisans should precede the convicts, and so prepare the colony for their reception. If this had been done much of the subsequent suffering and inconvenience could have been avoided. As it was when the First Fleet set out there were very few men aboard skilled at any useful craft.

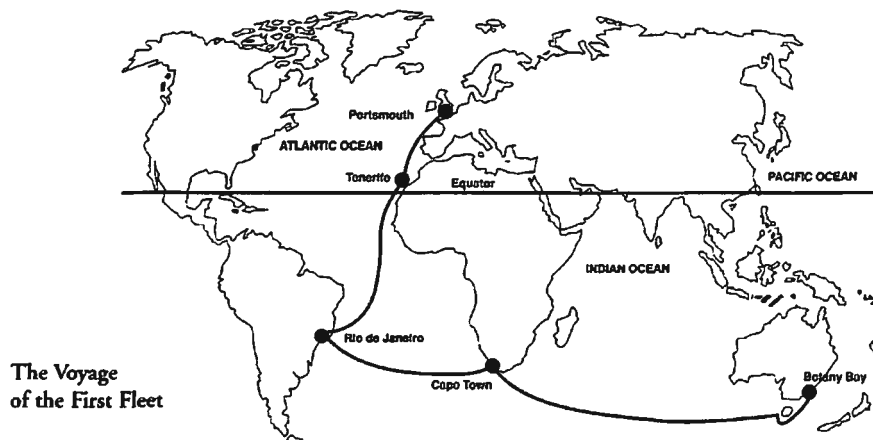
TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH

On April 27th, 1787, Phillip received his formal commission and instructions, and on May 13th the fleet comprising eleven ships, set sail. There were 1486

people aboard, of whom 778 were convicts, and the rest marines and crew. Trouble began before they had even cleared the Channel, as the convicts on board the Scarborough made a united effort to seize the ship. The uprising was quelled, and the fleet proceeded on its voyage to the ends of the earth.

The first ship dropped anchor in Botany Bay on January 18th, 1788, and the rest arrived two days later. The voyage had been a most successful one, with only thirty deaths aboard the eleven ships – satisfactory by prevailing standards.

Phillip decided that Botany Bay was unsuitable for the new settlement, and set out to explore nearby substitutes. He finally selected the site known as Port Jackson, on what is now Sydney Harbour,



The Voyage of the First Fleet

so on January 26th a few convicts and marines landed there, and the first colony was at last established.

From the very first confusion reigned paramount, There were so few who understood anything about building shelter or growing food for the settlers. Fresh vegetables were a desperate need, as the supplies taken aboard at Rio de Janeiro and the Cape were long since exhausted. The convicts themselves were not eager to work, and sickness was growing amongst all members of the party.

On February 7th, Captain Collins, the judge-advocate, read the commission appointing Arthur Phillip as captain-general and governor, with powers unlimited. Phillip himself addressed the convicts, pointing out that each must play their part and share in the work of the settlement, and those who did not would not eat. He promised justice to all, and punishment to those who did wrong. The new city, for which he had selected the site, he named Sydney, after Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sydney, the Secretary of State.

Phillip's early troubles were legion. While the convicts would not work under the strictest supervision, the marines who were in charge of them, found many attractions in the women's quarters, and needed themselves to be watched.

The wood which was to be used for building was hard, unseasoned, unyielding and difficult to work, especially in the hands of the unskilled. And scurvy was prevalent amongst all classes.

At first Phillip was inclined to treat offences lightly, but he soon found that the attitude of the convicts generally made such mercy undesirable, and stricter measures were needed. The worst crime of all was that of stealing from the stores, and for this a severe flogging was imposed. There was also trouble with

the military men, who were eager for large grants of land, but Phillip stuck to his arrangement that each should receive just two acres for the cultivation of grain. The greatest thorn in his flesh was, however, the lieutenant-governor, who should have been his greatest help and support.

This was Major Ross, and differences between them continued for two years until Phillip appointed him to take charge of Norfolk Island.

Even in these early days of settlement, Phillip undertook exploration. On March 2nd of the year they landed he set out in the long boat to examine the country north of Port Jackson with the hope of finding a better locality. He discovered Pitt Water, which he named after the Prime Minister of England, and walked there unarmed among the armed indigenous natives. This was always Phillip's policy; he was determined not to cause trouble with or to harm in any way the aborigines. Unfortunately, many of the marines and convicts were not of the same mind, and skirmishes between the old and new settlers blotted these early days.

FEARFUL OF BEING THE FORGOTTEN PEOPLE

The food position was becoming worse and worse and severe rationing had to be enforced. In vain the little band of exiles watched for a ship to make the settlement, but during that first year none appeared. In October, Phillip sent his own



Inhabitants watch the arrival of the First Fleet

ship, the *Sirius*, to the Cape for supplies, an undertaking which took seven months for the double journey.

But by October of the following year rationing had once more to be imposed, and although building and farming went ahead a feeling of general depression settled over the colony. Its members felt they were the forgotten people, and were being left in this wilderness to die. Phillip's spirits did not flag however. Never outwardly did he show his own despair, and in all privations he suffered equally with the lowest convict.

The year 1790 opened more hopefully. Everyone was now lodged in huts or barracks, and vegetables had been grown. Admittedly there was an absence of meat in the settlers' diet, but health generally was improving. And then on June 2nd of that year, eager watchers at the Heads saw a ship sailing towards the Harbour. Excitement in the settlement reached fever pitch, but it subsided into gloom when it was found the vessel, the first of the Second Fleet, had aboard 222 female convicts and no supplies. Before the end of the month four more ships had arrived, one only of which was a store ship.

Phillip was entirely unprepared for this influx of new convicts, and worse still, they had been shockingly overcrowded on board. The result had been a twenty-five per cent death rate while at sea, with the remainder too ill to work when they were landed. In the following six weeks another eighty-six of the new arrivals had died.

Troubles seemed to mount in the settlement. Treatment of the aborigines by some of the convicts and military resulted in hostilities between them. Phillip continued his attitude of friendship, even walking unarmed among two hundred hostile aborigines, but it was not to be expected that they should discriminate between the friendly and unfriendly white man. On a visit to Chief Bennilong in September of 1790 Phillip was severely wounded by a spear. He allowed no retaliation, and Bennilong himself sent

an apology for what had happened, thus beginning a friendship between the representative of the new order and an intelligent member of the old.

It took six weeks for the Governor to recover, and he arose from his sick bed to find the settlement in worse straits than ever. The crops had failed through a partial drought, and operations had to be moved to Rosehill, a district the least affected. Further, many of the convicts claimed they had completed their sentences, but he had been supplied with no records, and so could do nothing about granting their release. He had, however, sent his old navy colleague, Philip Gidley King, to England earlier in the year, to put the position of the colony before the Government, and he was anxiously awaiting the outcome.

CONVICTS, FARMERS AND ARTISANS'

King arrived in England in December of 1790 and handed over Phillip's dispatches to the authorities, and discussed with them the problems which had arisen in New South Wales. He was informed that two shiploads of convicts would be sent annually to the penal settlement, and that in future there would be no shortage of supplies. Complaints regarding the governor which some officers had made in England were dismissed, and he was upheld in his appointment of the chief trouble-maker, Major Ross, to Norfolk Island. Phillip had also applied for leave to conduct urgent business at home, but he was requested to stay on at Port Jackson.

In March of 1791 Phillip received one of the greatest rewards for his planning and painstaking care of the settlement, when he was approached by one James Ruse, who informed him proudly that he was able to support himself on the land he was farming. Ruse, the first successful Australian farmer, was granted thirty acres of land at Parramatta, which was also the first land grant.

By April the food position was once more acute; both in New South Wales and on Norfolk Island, and in July the Third Fleet arrived with another two thousand people on board. Phillip sent one of the transports to Calcutta for supplies and started the tremendous task of settling in the newcomers.

The greatest need of the colony was still for practical farmers and artisans. Phillip had livestock and vine cuttings brought from the Cape, but few were able

to undertake their care efficiently. There was trouble also among the officers, and this year, 1791, saw the beginning of what was to be known as the military caste. Men who had finished their sentences were being encouraged to remain in New South Wales and settle on the land, but their social position was difficult as they were outcasts, especially as far as the military was concerned.

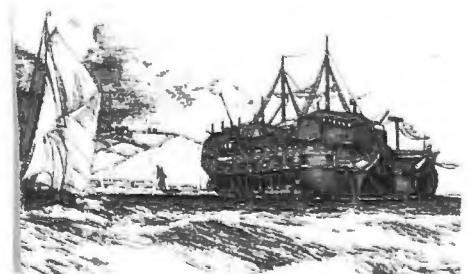
In 1792, in spite of vegetables being plentiful and fruit trees and vines beginning to bear, there was famine again, which resulted in a high mortality rate among all sections of the community. And then at the end of June three store ships arrived, an event which marked the end of the early difficult days of the settlement. Never again was the young colony to face famine, although much hardship still lay ahead.

On December 11th, Phillip set sail for England. He left behind a settlement which was well established, into which articles of trade were already beginning to find their way. Before he embarked he distributed what stocks of cattle could be spared among the settlers, who now numbered 4221, 3099 being convicts. On board the Atlantic he took with him two aborigines, his old friend Bennilong, and another by the name of Yemmerawanme, and plants and animals of the country.

He had for some time been suffering from a pain in his left side and had been advised to give up active service. He left the colony in some ways regretfully, but nevertheless confident that he had seen it successfully through its painful birth and that the worst was over.

He reached London in May of 1793 and resigned his governorship in July, when he was granted a pension of 500 pounds a year; His wife had died in his absence and left him 100 pounds.

He was now nearly fifty-five and fairly comfortably off, so it seemed a good time to settle down to a peaceful life once more. To this end he married in May of 1794 Isabella Whitehead and they lived in Bath, the West-county spa that had become fashionable, with occasional periods in London.



Prison hulks off the English south coast

BACK IN SERVICE

But in two years Phillip was back in service in command of HMS Alexander, a vessel of seventy-four guns doing patrol and convoy work. He later transferred to HMS Swiftsure, and then in 1797 to the Blenheim with ninety-eight guns, on which ship he was superseded in his command while at Lisbon and returned to London.

In April of 1798 he was appointed commander of the Hampshire Sea Fencibles, and in the following January Rear-Admiral of the Blue. By 1803 he was in command of the whole of the Sea Fencibles. Two years later he retired once more and spent most of his time at his home in Bath, where he kept up his interest in New South Wales, through correspondence.

In November of 1805 Phillip was made a Rear-Admiral of the Red, and four years later a Vice-Admiral of the White. This was followed by his appointment as Vice-Admiral of the Red in July of 1810, and Admiral of the Blue in June of 1814.

During these latter years Phillip's health had not been good. A severe illness in 1808, when he was seventy, had affected him greatly, so that he was forced to live more or less quietly. But this did not prevent his continued interest in the colony which he had done so much to launch successfully.

About this time the architect F.H. Greenway was gaining popularity in New South Wales for the beauty of the buildings he was designing. Sydney has much for which to be grateful to this early architect, many of whose buildings still stand as a monument to his work. Phillip read eagerly all he could concerning Greenway's undertakings, and aided him by letters of suggestion. His own plan for the young city of Sydney had been well conceived, and had it been carried out much that is wrong in the design of the city as it now stands could have been avoided. It was men like Greenway who would have been of inestimable help to Phillip in the early days of the first settlement when craftsmen were worth their weight in gold.

ADMIRAL ARTHUR PHILLIP DIES

On August 31st, 1814, Admiral Arthur Phillip died at Bath, to be survived by his wife. He had no children. Phillip was buried at St. Nicholas's Church in Barthampton. There was a story which gained some credence at the time that he had committed suicide by jumping

from his bedroom window, but there was no foundation for the rumour, and it has since been discounted.

A monument was erected to Phillip's memory in St. Mildred's Church, Bread Street, London, the street in which he was born, and another in Bath Abbey Church. One also stands in the Botanic



Phillip's boundless energy

Gardens of Sydney, the work of Sculptor A. Simonetti, while portraits of Phillip are to be seen in the London National Portrait Gallery, and the William Dixon Gallery in Sydney.

Arthur Phillip was a great man, who undertook a task which many others would have described as impossible or hopeless; a task which necessitated personal hardship and tremendous mental and physical activity. He carried it out with very little help from his subordinates, even in the face of direct hindrance from some of them. He was entirely unselfseeking, never complained at inconveniences or shortages which he had to suffer, and was always optimistic and possessed both imagination and common sense.

Compiled by Eve Bennetts

THE ELEVEN SHIPS IN THE FIRST FLEET

Two naval ships, six transports for convicts, three storeships for supplies:

- HMS Sirius, flagship, 20 guns, naval warship, 540 tons, 110 feet long, 32 feet wide, carried 160 people
- HMS Supply, naval tender, 80 guns, 170 tons, 70 feet long, 26 feet wide.
- Scarborough, transport, 430 tons, 111 feet long, 30 feet wide, carried 208 male convicts.
- Alexander, transport, 452 tons, 114 feet long, 31 feet wide, carried 88 male convicts and 20 female convicts.
- Lady Penrhyn, transport, 333 tons, 103 feet long, 27 feet wide, carried 101 female convicts.
- Prince of Wales, transport, 350 tons, 103 feet long, 29 feet wide, carried 1 male and 49 female convicts.
- Friendship, transport, 274 tons, carried 76 male and 21 female convicts.
- Charlotte, transport, 335 tons, 105 feet long, 28 feet wide, carried 88 male and 20 female convicts.
- Fishburn, storeship, 378 tons.
- Golden Grove, storeship, 375 tons.
- Borrowdale, storeship, 375 tons.

BRUCE

Col Wilson

(Blue the Shearer)

This is the tale of a man called 'Bruce',
Who was hopelessly hooked on chocolate mousse,
For other foods, he had no use.

Nor meat, nor fish, nor orange juice,

Nor vegetables - just chocolate mousse.

His wife said one day;
"Tell me Bruce,

Why do you just eat chocolate mousse?

Are you trying to reduce?

He answered 'Darling.

You're a goose.

Don't you know that chocolate mousse

Acts upon me like Mateus?

As the saying goes, I just hang loose.'

His wife remarked: 'THAT'S your excuse.'

His use of mousse became profuse.

Addiction held him like a noose.

He lived like some old-world recluse,

With facial features turning puce,

Until from life, he did vamoose.

His coffin's made of polished spruce,

And on his tombstone?

HERE LIES BRUCE,

WHO DIED OF

CHOCOLATE MOUSSE ABUSE.'



Your subscription is an investment in Australia's Future

"What can one person do?" people ask. The result is that wordy minorities, loud-mouthed in their advocacy of chaos and unfettered liberty, win the day. But I say, don't allow yourselves to be bullied into silence. You matter. Your actions count. One person on the side of right, decency and honesty is a real force.

Sir Wallace Kyle, former Governor of WA writing in 1977 *Heritage*

Australia's Future – A Vision Splendid

Our heritage today is the fragments gleaned from past ages, the heritage of tomorrow – good or bad – will be determined by our actions today.

Sir Raphael Cilento; First patron of the Australian Heritage Society

A AUSTRALIANS have come to realise that their country is being steadily stolen away from them, but few know what to do about it.

Agonised discussions are occurring with increasing frequency all over the land as worried citizens ponder how they can wrest control of excessive government back from the treacherous elites who presently steer us down the path of destruction as a nation.

Out of concern at the erosion of our traditional heritage, *The Australian Heritage Society* was launched in 1971 as a specialist division of The Australian League of Rights.

Believing the Truth will always prevail, The League continues to provide its services, including books, literature, tapes, videos and regular newsletters, many not obtainable elsewhere. The League proudly celebrated its 50th Anniversary in 1996. More information is available on request.

Further expansion took place in 1976 when the quarterly publication, *Heritage* was first published. Twenty five years later *Heritage* still enjoys a wide and increasing readership with contributions from around the English-speaking world. *Heritage* will appeal to those who agree with the old saying; "Don't believe everything you read in the papers". There is a side to Australian and world events that is never discussed in the "popular" press because too much controversy is not good for business. *Heritage* is an independent publication, striving to articulate a noble and comprehensive vision of Australia. That which could be – if enough Australians strengthen their resolve to make it happen – a vision splendid.

A subscription to *Heritage* can be your first step in defending and upholding Australia's traditional values.



OUR POLICY

To promote service to the Christian revelation of God, loyalty to the Australian Constitutional Monarchy, and maximum co-operation between subjects of the Crown Commonwealth of Nations.

To defend the free Society and its institutions – private property, consumer control of production through genuine competitive enterprise, and limited decentralised government.

To promote financial policies which will reduce taxation, eliminate debt, and make possible material security for all with greater leisure time for cultural activities.

To oppose all forms of monopoly, either described as public or private.

To encourage all electors always to record a responsible vote in all elections.

To support all policies genuinely concerned with conserving and protecting natural resources, including the soil, and an environment reflecting natural (God's) laws, against policies of rape and waste.

To oppose all policies eroding national sovereignty, and to promote a closer relationship between the peoples of the Crown Commonwealth and those of the United States of America, who share a common Heritage.

NEED FURTHER INFORMATION?

A comprehensive list of literature and tapes is available on a wide range of topics. A catalogue will be posted on request.

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ASIA: The Dragon Awakes

BY DENIS ROSS

THE WEEKEND Australian of 14-15th June announced Taiwan was moving closer to China, a change brought about by the recent election to power of the Kuomintang party in Taiwan to replace the former ruling pro-independence party. The Chinese Communist Party ruling mainland China and the Kuomintang in exile on Taiwan have always cooperated *sub rosa*. They share the vision of Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, it was just that each had a different idea of how to attain that vision. Apart from that shared viewpoint, the leaders of the Kuomintang (which means Nationalist Party in Chinese) were related through their wives' families to the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party so the whole "ideological conflict" was not between communism versus capitalism but was really a family squabble about who should rule China.

Now the Chinese Communist Party has abandoned communism and is conducting China as a one-party Confucian state in the Singapore model of "capitalism with a Chinese face" so there is no reason for enmity between Taiwan and China. They can reconcile all their differences. The Kuomintang believe themselves the rightful rulers of China, the rightful inheritors of Sun Yat Sen's legacy, since he founded the Kuomintang party that overthrew the Imperial family in 1911 and created the Republic of China. The two now will reconcile their differences and Taiwan will rejoin China, if "not in our lifetime" as the new elderly leader of Taiwan, Ma Ying Chiu said.

THE GREAT GAME

But the great game of American foreign policy, to encircle Russia and China and seize the Steppes heartland of Asia to control the world, has suffered some setback recently in Asia. Encirclement of China using a fascist Japan as a potential military force suffered a blow when China's Premier Hu Jin Tao went to Japan in the first week of May. The stage for his visit was set back in 2004 when the Japanese ambassador to India gave a speech to the United Services Institute in New Delhi. The ambassador said, in effect, Japan was tired of being the token

coloured member in the rich white man's club the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and wanted to enlarge and strengthen ties with Asia both from Korea and China through SE Asia, and from India across through Burma and SE Asia.

At that time Japan stood at a crossroads. It was due to either sign with the USA a renewed military security treaty or abandon or downgrade military ties and provision of military bases for the USA. Incoming Japanese Prime Minister Jinichiro Koizumi chose to renew the bases and military security agreements. And to rub salt in Chinese wounds, he not only visited the Yasakuni shrine that is home to the remains of several Japanese Class-A war criminals hung for their war crimes in China but he interfered in Chinese internal affairs by relegating Taiwan and events in the Taiwan Straits between China and the island as matters of security concern to Japan. Both actions were tantamount to waving a red flag at a bull.



Chairman Mao Tse Tung relaxing in his office in 1966.

The ruling political party in Japan, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) of which Koizumi was PM, was formed by and from Class-A war criminals in 1949. General Douglas MacArthur's intelligence chief, General Mark Willoughby, head of the American occupation forces in Japan, spared them from hanging and released them from prison with the intention of using them to assist Chiang Kai Shek fight Mao Tse Tung's communist army in China. The Chinese civil war ended before they could get there so Willoughby organised the war criminals

into a political party and with help from the Japanese gangster underworld, the Yamaguchi Gumi, ensured they were elected. Simultaneously the American occupation forces in Japan reversed their policy of breaking up the Zaibatsu, the giant Japanese manufacturing and trading firms who assisted the militarists in their wars against China and the Allies, in favour of promoting small business and farmers. The Americans resurrected the Zaibatsu and their leaders and the war criminals have ruled Japan ever since for the past 58 years. Mr Koizumi's actions upholding their fascist values and insulting China, created a chill in Japanese-Chinese relations.

Shinzo Abe replaced Koizumi as Prime Minister. Abe on the one hand adopted a militaristic stance sending Japanese troops overseas to support American operations in Afghanistan and Iraq defying Japan's Constitution. On the other hand he tried to mend fences with China by a personal visit. Abe went to China but relations remained chill until May this year (2008).

In April this year an interesting report emerged from scientists and diplomats that Japan was stockpiling plutonium for some unknown reason. Were they undertaking an Atomic Bomb programme? The Chinese evidently inquired and found the Japanese were stockpiling plutonium for nuclear energy against the day when Middle East oil supplies on which they depend became unavailable because of US military action in that area or because of high prices resulting from US actions in the Middle East and other oil producing areas.

Both Japan and China are Confucian societies imbued with the duties and responsibilities of children to parents and vice versa, and of seniors to juniors, of superiors to inferiors, etc across the spectrum of society. The Chinese reacted in a Confucian manner. As an older brother helping a younger brother, the Chinese Premier Hu Jin Tao in early May went to Japan and stayed a week as guest of the Emperor Akihito and the new Prime Minister, the elderly Mr Yasuo Fukuda. Premier Hu offered the Japanese a deal they could not refuse—Japan and China together will exploit any oil or gas riches existing in the China Sea. The two parties described the meeting as "the beginning of a warm Spring".



Presence: Russian troops sit on an armoured vehicle in Gori.

The deal for joint exploration and development of energy sources in the China Sea gave Japan the much-needed energy security it craved and made it indebted to China in a way suggesting it must now spurn any military association with the USA against China. Japanese firms already have begun drilling exploration in the sea between China and Japan without waiting for the niceties of legal administrative formalities. So the Japanese foreign affairs scenario is back to 2004. Japan is again at a cross roads but can embark on a possible new path from the one on which Koizumi was taking Japan. That must be a setback to US economic and foreign policy with Japan and China making such a rapprochement. Some fascists in the LDP now have the knives out for Mr Fukuda and plan to oust him as Prime Minister at the next elections.

Japan is facing winds of domestic upheaval as well that could shake the grip of the LDP on Japanese politics. Japan's export-manufacturing reliant economy has moved further into recession as of June 2008 and the recession is expected to deepen like that in the USA towards year's end. Exports to Europe and the USA have shrunk and domestic demand is insufficient to take up the slack for export-manufacturing industries. The rate of domestic demand, however, is sufficient that economists believe trade within Asia--exports to Russia, China, India and South East Asia--will prevent Japan from entering a deep depression. All the Asian economies are expected to weather any downturn in exports to

Europe and the USA by virtue of inter-Asian trade which is worth more than their trade to the West.

THE MONEY GAME

Japan's central bank interest rate remains at 0.5% and commercial bank loan rates still are only about 1%. These low interest rates have made it easy for American and Australian banks and speculators to obtain cheap money to invest in housing and land speculation or in consumer credit, lending activities generating high levels of income... at least until mortgagees and credit card holders default as has happened in the USA. The US banks through excessive lending have no reserves of cash. Now they are trying to shore up their illiquidity by borrowing to leverage their deposit base, but banks in Europe have become unwilling to lend to them if they are going to be repaid in US dollars that steadily are becoming worthless. The G-8 nations meeting in Japan in July decided to ditch the US dollar as an international reserve currency and find a replacement. Japan reportedly has chosen the Euro as the main reserve currency for its Treasury holdings. Australia with its liberal foreign investment laws could become a repository for worthless US dollars as American investors try to convert them into assets and real wealth in mining, farming, forestry, fisheries, tourism, retailing, et al within Australia. There are no foreign exchange controls or investment laws in place to prevent an economic takeover. Australia already is 70% foreign-owned and 50% owned by the USA. Japan and the US together own 60% of Australia.

The US banking and financial situation which is on the point of a general collapse could severely affect millions of Japanese small savings depositors who put their money in Japan's largest savings institution, the Japanese Post Office. They might lose all their money since Mr Koizumi when he was PM privatised the Post Office opening the way for \$400 billion of savings that only could be invested in blue-chip Japanese stocks to be invested by fund managers in the commercial markets at home and overseas—even into ailing US banks. If banks, insurance companies and share markets in America collapse as is expected then Japanese savers might be badly hurt. Similar fears are held for "hedge funds" representing US savings of small and medium sized investors

who, by American law, cannot own gold other than jewellery or coin collections; they invest in these mutual funds to guard against their savings being eroded by inflation. Hedge funds have been lending to the illiquid banks so their clients might lose all their money if the banks collapse. Australian banks and land developers have relied on cheap Japanese loans and could be in difficulty if Japan's lenders raises interest rates as a result of global financial turmoil.

Global financial turmoil resulting from the US housing market collapse, together with domestic economic and social conditions in the USA could have consequences for US foreign policy. November in the USA might see the start of any collapse of the economy with the onset of Winter. Oil refinery storage tanks are low as refiners have not replenished stocks after last Winter's draw down since the anticipated Summer driving demand did not eventuate. They are likely to be low still in November. Oil prices for delivery in October-November have been forced up to \$145 a barrel by investors seeking to get rid of worthless dollars and investing in oil commodity futures. The prospect is that oil will be in short supply, in high demand and high in price. Food has suffered a similar fate being forced upwards by investors buying food commodity futures in for delivery in November. Oil shortages will affect transport of food from farms and railheads to supermarkets so food supplies may be disrupted and high in price. Inflation is running at 6% a quarter. Americans face the prospect of a Winter of starvation and freezing cold as most heating of homes in the USA is by oil-fired furnaces. Thousands more Americans are expected to be homeless as mortgagees default and thousands of homes are repossessed, throwing families onto the street exposed to the elements to fall ill, starve, freeze, and possibly have no cash for medical treatment if banks close. Guns are ubiquitous in the USA and desperate people might just take at gunpoint the food, cash, petrol or whatever they desire leading to lawlessness, riots, and even armed insurrection causing the President to invoke emergency dictatorial powers. That is the bleakest outlook for the USA in the immediate future, a condition of business collapse and mass unemployment worse than the great Depression of the 1930s

The employment situation is a political canker in Japan. In August

this year (2008) a “Marxist” left-wing novel, written by a Japanese activist of the 1930s who was murdered by Japan’s fascist-militarist Police in 1933 when he was aged 30, has become the number one best seller on the reading lists in Japan. The book, *The Japanese Crab Factory Boat*, describes the miserable conditions of the crew aboard a crab boat operating in the Arctic waters north of Hokkaido, Japan’s northernmost island, and south of the Russian Kamchatka Peninsula close to Alaska. While the owners and the dictatorial captain of the boat live in warmth and dine in luxury aboard the vessel at sea, the hard-working crew by contrast are confined to the lower deck in the hull exposed to the cold and the stench of crabs and eating cold basic meals. The book represents a classic story of conflict and exploitation, of fascist capitalists viciously exploiting proletarian labour, but more importantly it has struck a nerve with young adults and the workers of Japan who identify with the crab boat’s crew.

From the 1960’s to the 1990’s Japan’s economy boomed in part because of income from US spending on the Vietnam War. The generation brought up in that period living in good times considered themselves prosperous middle class citizens. Now, since the 1990s, they have been cast into economic recession and job conditions have worsened so they work hard but struggle to survive. They consider themselves among the working poor like the labourers on the crab boat living in a cruel society dominated by a few people living in wealth and comfort while the masses are left to face the economic elements. Some major Japanese companies like Mitsui sensing disaffection in the labour force have reopened dormitory accommodation for single workers, male and female, that endured from the 1950s to the 1990s when the dormitories were closed as a cost-cutting measure. Such paternalism, housing and feeding the company’s labour force, is typically the way Confucian owner-operated businesses treat their workers in times of adversity. The Confucian employer is responsible for the workers’ well being and this is reciprocated by worker loyalty to the employer. Most businesses in Asia, even large firms, are family-owned and operated, not owned by a multitude of shareholders represented by a faceless management committee, so management is very personal.

Since 1949 under American aegis Japan has attained all its wartime desires, its Greater Economic Co-Prosperity Sphere, an empire with Japan as the industrial hub buying raw materials from Asia and selling in return manufactured goods. The fact that young Japanese have taken the anti-fascist, anti-militarist *The Japanese Crab Factory Boat* to heart could hold portent for politics within Japan, for the fascist LDP ruling party, and in turn for Japan’s foreign affairs especially in any choice between allying with China or the USA.

AMERICA’S ACHILLES HEEL

The US has had another policy setback with India. The war in Afghanistan has not yet developed into a major military action because it is constrained by the level of troops and armaments that can be sustained by air supply. Afghanistan is a landlocked country with no access to the sea or to a sea port. Supplies cannot presently be brought in by ship or by truck; they all have to be flown in by air. A typical cargo ship can carry 10,000 tonnes of military supplies; an aircraft can carry about 8-10 tonnes at most so it takes 1,000 transport aircraft to provide to the troops what one cargo ship might otherwise provide. There are 45,000 foreign troops in Afghanistan, two-thirds of them infantry who cannot be supplied with armour, artillery or trucks because of the aerial resupply problems, and whose numbers cannot substantially be increased for the same reason. Larger numbers of troops cannot be resupplied by air. Similarly helicopters cannot ferry troops around and harry the Taliban as the US might want to do because troop-carrying helicopters of the type that operated in Vietnam cannot operate in the high altitude thin rarefied air of the Afghan highlands. The helicopter engines have to work twice as hard and guzzle twice the fuel to obtain half the lifting power they would develop at sea level. The only helicopters in use in Afghanistan are the large Chinook twin-rotor helicopters which can develop a lot of power to lift a small load in an emergency and powerful smaller armed helicopter gunships operating in the lower regions of the country.

These constraints on military activity affect strategy and tactics. The foreign troops move out of their bases to attack the Taliban in their mountain fastness forcing the Taliban to withdraw. The foreign troops then cannot hold the

ground they have just seized and driven the Taliban from, so they go back to their bases and the Taliban filter back to the positions they just vacated. This see-saw war represents a strategy of attrition by NATO, US and Australian forces—kill more of them than they do of us and we win the war. The ultimate ends of such logic are genocide or the foreigners must eventually pull out when their home supporters lose interest in supporting the war because of cost, or casualties or for any other reason. They cannot stay in Afghanistan forever, and when they go home the Taliban will again move into Kabul and slit the throats of those who supported the infidels. But danger now exists the war may widen to embrace Pakistan and Iran.

The prospect of war in Afghanistan extending to Pakistan has already been threatened by Australia’s Minister for Defence, Joel Fitzgibbon. Acting like a ventriloquist’s dummy for the US Secretary of Defence, Robert Gates, Mr Fitzgibbon told the National Press Club in Canberra that Australia might send a military adviser training team to Pakistan to show the Pakistanis how to counter Taliban operating from Pakistan’s border areas into Afghanistan. Apart from representing the height of arrogance that Australia thinks it can teach the professional Pakistani army how to suck eggs, Fitzgibbon’s proposal represents the thin edge of the wedge in widening the Afghan ground war into Pakistan. The US military in Afghanistan already are firing missiles into Pakistan’s border areas



General MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the South-West Pacific Area, with President Quezon of the Philippines in Melbourne; March, 1941

and violating that country's sovereignty with apparent impunity. Australian army involvement may encourage US hysteria about going to war against Iran to create a larger regional war that would permit them to deploy their full military might in the Caspian Sea oil basin region embracing countries from Afghanistan to Georgia even at risk of a world war.

The aerial resupply for the Afghanistan war flies over Pakistan, the only allowable route into Afghanistan. The air space of countries surrounding Afghanistan is either openly hostile to US air movement (as in Iran which borders western Afghanistan) or the countries bordering Afghanistan will not permit US overflights or US bases to be established (such as India to the East of Afghanistan). George W. Bush tried to redress that situation wooing India with provision of US warplanes and US nuclear technology...as if India needed them...hoping to get in return permission to overfly India and set up bases there to support military action in Afghanistan. It is unclear whether it worked. The Indian military has much military tactical and medical expertise from fighting in the highest battleground of the world on the Tibetan border that it could pass on to the Americans to help them, if it wished.



Pervez Musharraf

DESPERATION FELT

The US offer to India reflects the desperation and frustration the Americans feel over the political situation in Pakistan where their compliant ally, the army dictator General Pervez Musharraf has been allowing the US a free hand even if it is under duress. If Musharraf is forced from office Pakistan's new civilian leaders might not allow the US to overfly Pakistan territory to resupply

their troops in Afghanistan, and might not allow "hot pursuit" of Taliban fighters who take refuge in Pakistan areas on the Afghan border. This would pit them directly against the US and its allies in the region.

Shortly after George W. Bush made his approaches to India, the Indian Embassy in Afghanistan's capital Kabul was subjected to a car bombing that killed 54 people. Initially, the US-led forces in Afghanistan quickly blamed the bombing on Al Qaeda and the Taliban although neither of those elements has any history of such sophisticated bombing action. The Indians for their part instantly blamed Pakistan, and subsequent information allegedly derived from radio intercepts suggests the Pakistan military Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) organisation, which originally created and has close links to the Taliban, carried out or helped carry out the car bombing. This could be read as a sign the ISI think India has sided with the USA and pitted itself against the Muslim Taliban.

Whether India acceded to any US requests thus is unclear and nobody is making any public statements about the matter. But India thumbed its nose at US warnings to avoid having any dealings with Iran. In May this year India signed an energy supply agreement with Iran to supply India with oil and gas, and the two plan to build a 1,600-kilometre long pipeline to carry gas across Pakistan to India. This presumes peaceful relations will break out between India and Pakistan to ensure uninterrupted gas supplies. It also intimates a peace brokered by Iran, a Muslim country, with Pakistan, a Muslim country, on behalf of India which has 200 million Muslims in its borders—more than the 160 million in Pakistan. India presumably does not want to antagonise its Muslim population or sacrifice its traditional unaligned status and get too close to the government in Kabul and vicariously to the USA. The matter of the US gift of nuclear technology to India resulted, in July, in a vote of confidence being taken against the Indian government over accepting the US offer. The incumbent government won the confidence vote despite a strong opposition.

There exists now an Asian grouping, the Shanghai Conference Organisation (SCO), a military and economic cooperation organisation primarily between Russia and China but also incorporating the Central

Asian Republics. Other interested countries—India, Japan, Vietnam and Thailand-- have "observer" status in the organisation and can upgrade their status to full membership if they wish at any time. The USA is not a member or an observer, and the SCO is the only security treaty in the world that does not include the USA. The SCO has conducted large scale military manoeuvres between Chinese and Russian forces each year for the past two years causing the Americans to regard the SCO with suspicion. It probably is the last bastion against Nazism.

NATO, RUSSIA AND CHINA

Meanwhile the NATO Nazis and the Japanese fascists threaten Russia and China with encirclement. What are European NATO troops doing in Afghanistan anyway? Does that country threaten the might of Europe or is it a stepping stone to southern Russia? Michael Ruppert's book "Crossing the Rubicon" contains a plausible game plan for US activities in the Caspian Basin and Steppes regions taken from the works of Zbigniew Brezinski, the rabid right-wing Polish American who planned the US-Soviet war in Afghanistan. Ruppert outlines Brezinski's plans for the US and its allies to seize Central Asia and impose its dominance on Russia, China and Europe. Brezinski is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations guiding US foreign policy and a senior adviser to David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, the Tokyo-based organisation of the 500 giant multinational corporations that control 80% of the global economy and plot the world's economic and political fortunes.

The Asians are not making formal commitments that would alarm those who want a clash of civilisations between east and west but they appear to be forming a large federation of free independent cooperating countries after the ASEAN model. Australia could not join this enterprise as a colony of the USA and the Rudd Labor government, like Liberal-National Party governments, intends to enmesh Australia even more closely with America. Robert Gates the US Secretary for Defence, proclaimed in July America is not just a Pacific power but an Asian power and will not be left out of any Asian economic or security grouping.. He did not add "or else". [END]

ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN

“A SOUL IN EXILE”

1918 – 2008 GULAG CHRONICLER AND LITERARY HERO

Jailed and exiled, Nobel laureate exposed the savagery of life in the slave labour camps in the former Soviet Union

NOBEL Prize - winning Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, whose books chronicled the horrors of the Soviet gulag system. Died at his home in the Moscow area on Sunday 3rd August 2008 at the age of 89 years. He died from heart failure, but had suffered from a long illness.

Solzhenitsyn's unflinching accounts of torment and survival in the Soviet Union's slave labour camps riveted his countrymen, whose secret history he exposed. They earned him 20 years of bitter exile and international renown.

They also inspired millions with the knowledge that one person's courage and integrity could, in the end, defeat the totalitarian machinery of an empire.

Beginning with the 1962 short novel *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, Solzhenitsyn devoted himself to describing what he called the human "meat grinder" that had caught him along with millions of other Soviet citizens: capricious arrests followed by sentences to slave labour camps where cold, starvation and punishing work crushed inmates physically and spiritually.

His *Gulag Archipelago* trilogy of the 1970's, is a detailed account of the systematic abuses from 1918 to 1956 in the vast network of its prison and labour camps. It left readers shocked by the savagery of the Soviet State under the dictator Joseph Stalin, and helped erase lingering sympathy for the Soviet

Union among many leftist intellectuals, especially in Europe.

But his account of that secret system of prison camps was also inspiring in its description of how one person – Solzhenitsyn – survived, physically and spiritually, in a penal system of soul-crushing hardship and injustice.

The West offered him shelter and accolades. But Solzhenitsyn's refusal to bend despite enormous pressure, perhaps, also gave him the courage to criticise Western culture for what he considered its weakness and decadence.

During the 1990's, his nationalist views, his devout Orthodoxy, his disdain for capitalism and disgust with the tycoons who bought Russian industries and resources for very little after the Soviet collapse, were unfashionable. He faded from public view.

But under Vladimir Putin's 2000-2008 presidency, Solzhenitsyn's vision of Russia as a bastion of Orthodox Christianity, as a place with a unique culture and destiny, gained renewed prominence.

Born on December 11, 1918, in Kislovodsk, Solzhenitsyn served as an artillery captain in World War II. In the closing weeks of the war, he was arrested for writing what he called "*certain disrespectful remarks*" about Stalin in a letter to a friend, referring to him as "*the man with the moustache*". He was sentenced to eight years in labour camps. That is where he began to write,

memorising much of his work so it would not be lost if it were seized. His theme was the suffering and injustice of life in Stalin's gulag – a Soviet abbreviation for the slave labour camp system, which Solzhenitsyn made part of the lexicon. The first fruit of this labour was *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, the tale of a carpenter struggling to survive in a labour camp where he had been sent, like Solzhenitsyn, after the war. It was published by order of Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, who was eager to discredit Stalin's abuses.

After Khrushchev was ousted in 1964, Solzhenitsyn was harassed by the KGB. Publication of his works was blocked and he was expelled from the Soviet Writers Union. But he was undeterred.

"A great writer is, so to speak, a secret government in his country," he wrote in *The First Circle*, a book about inmates in one of Stalin's "special camps" for scientists who were deemed politically unreliable but whose skills were essential.

The novel *Cancer Ward*, which appeared in 1967, was another fictional work based on Solzhenitsyn's life: in this case, Solzhenitsyn's cancer treatment during his years of internal exile in Kazakhstan where he was successfully treated for stomach cancer. Cancer became a metaphor for the fatal sickness of the Soviet system. "*A man sprouts a tumour and dies – how then can a country live that has sprouted camps and exile?*"

He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970. Soviet authorities barred the author from travelling to Stockholm to receive the award. Official attacks were intensified in 1973 when the first book in the Gulag trilogy appeared.

The next year, he was arrested on a treason charge and expelled to West Germany. His expulsion inspired worldwide condemnation of the regime of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Solzhenitsyn lived in the US for 18 years, settling in Cavendish, Vermont,



Outspoken: Alexander Solzhenitsyn addresses Parliament after returning to Russia in 1994 after 20 years in exile.



Vladimir Putin

with his wife and sons. There he worked on what he considered to be his life's work, a multi-volume saga of Russian history titled 'The Red Wheel'.

Although free from repression, Solzhentisyn longed for his native land. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev restored Solzhenitsyn's citizenship in 1990 and the treason charge was finally dropped in 1991.

In 2000 his last major work *Two Hundred Years Together*; examined the position of Jews in Russian society, and their role in the Revolution.

This most important work has not been translated into English at the present time.

He is survived by his wife, Natalya and his three sons, including Stepan, Ignat, a pianist and conductor, and Yermolai. All live in the United States.

Putin described Solzhenitsyn's death as a "heavy loss for Russia".

GRIM WORDS

"Arrest is an instantaneous, shattering thrust, expulsion, somersault from one state into another.

"We have been happily borne – or perhaps have unhappily dragged our weary way – down the long and crooked streets of our lives, past all kinds of walls and fences made of rotting wood, rammed earth, brick, concrete, iron railings.

"We have never given a thought to what lies behind them. We have never tried to penetrate them with our vision or understanding. But there is where the Gulag country begins, right next to us, two yards away from us.

"In addition, we have failed to notice an enormous number of closely fitted doors and gates in these fences. All those gates were prepared for us, every last one! And all of a sudden the fateful gate swings quickly open, and four white male hands, unaccustomed to physical labour but nonetheless strong and tenacious,

grab us by the leg, arm, collar, cap, ear, and drag us in like a sack, and the gate behind us, the gate to our past life, is slammed shut once and for all."

The Gulag Archipelago.
Published in 1973.

"Shukhov felt pleased with life as he went to sleep. A lot of good things had happened that day. He hadn't been thrown in the hole. The gang hadn't been dragged off to Sotsgorodok (Socialist Settlement). He'd swiped the extra gruel at dinnertime. The foreman had got a good rate for the job. He's enjoyed working on the wall. He hadn't been caught with the blade at the searchpoint. He's earned a bit from Tsezar that evening. And he'd bought his tobacco.

"The end of an unclouded day. Almost a happy one.

"Just one of the three thousand six hundred and fifty-three days of his sentence, from bell to bell.

"The extra three were for leap years."

One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich.

Did You Know? The Oldest Bible goes from Vellum to Cyberspace

ALMOST 1700 years after scribes in the Holy Land first created it from Vellum, one of the world's oldest Bibles makes its debut on the internet.

The Codex Sinaiticus is a complete transcript of Christian scriptures in Greek, written by scribes about 350AD. Together with another work, the Codex Vaticanus, it is considered the oldest known Bible in the world.

High definition images of the codex is available online at www.codex-sinaiticus.net as the first part of a project led by the British Library comes to fruition. Software giant Microsoft is involved in the project.

According to the library, the codex is "a treasure beyond price". "Within its beautifully handwritten Greek text are the earliest surviving copy of the complete New Testament and the earliest and best copies of some of the Jewish scriptures."

More than 100 pages of the Bible would go online, including 67 from the British Library and more than 100 from the University of Leipzig, Germany, Leipzig library curator, Ulrich Schneider, said. "Within the next year pages will be added to the codex website as digitisers scan more of its intricate vellum sheets".

Since it was discovered in Egypt more than 150 years ago by a German scripture expert, pages from the Codex have found their way to London, St Petersburg and Leipzig. The remainder is still held by St Catherine's monastery in Sinai, Egypt.

Source: BERLIN



Ancient to modern: Ulrich Schneider, left, and Microsoft's Carsten Dorgerloh with copies of the codex.

RECOMMENDED

GRIM WORDS



Works by Alexander Solzhenitsyn are available from The Australian Heritage Society or your State Bookshop, Mailing Services. (Inside Cover)

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Martin Luther King

The Man Behind The Myth

BY DES GRIFFIN

SHOULD WE HONOUR KING'S MEMORY?

Should the United States have a national holiday to honor the memory of the fallen civil rights leader?

Stop and think! We need to define our terms. What does it mean to honor someone? Webster's Dictionary, 1828 Edition, tells us that to honor means "To reverence, to manifest a high veneration for . . . To dignify. To glorify . . ."

It would seem logical that for one to be honored one would have to be honourable. Webster's Dictionary defines honourable as: "Possessing a high mind; actuated [incited to action] by principles of honor, and a scrupulous regard to probity or reputation. He is an honourable man."

In light of the true definitions of these two words, and in light of the evidence presented in this book (not to mention the mounds of evidence sealed away under lock and key by court order), was the late Martin Luther King worthy of having a national holiday in his honor?

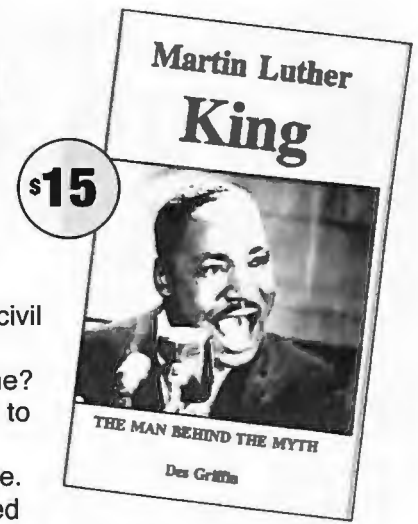
We will let Martin Luther King have the final word.

Men should be judged "not by the colour of their skin, BUT BY THE CONTENT OF THEIR CHARACTER."

WE REST OUR CASE. YOU BE THE JURY, YOU BE THE JUDGE!

Softcover: 66 pages – Price: \$15.00

Order From: The Australian Heritage Society – PO Box 163 – Chidlow, WA 6556.



A Matter
of History

The Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution, which swept the Communist Party to power in 1917 in Russia and created the Soviet Union, centred around two distinct flashpoints. The first is called the February Revolution, which forced Tsar Nicholas to abdicate, and the second is the October Revolution, which saw Vladimir Lenin and the left-wing Bolshevik party (a radical faction within the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party) seize government.

The Tsar's hold on power decayed after an embarrassing defeat in the Russo-Japanese war and civil unrest in 1905 which led to the introduction of the indirectly elected parliament, the Duma.



Karl Marx

In February 1917, with Russia suffering massive losses in World War 1 and popular uprisings in the then capital Petrograd (now St Petersburg),

the government ordered troops to fire on demonstrators. The troops mutinied and, as civil unrest also swept Moscow, Nicholas II abdicated to his brother Grand Duke Michael, who refused the throne, to end three centuries of Romanov rule.

A provisional government was formed, with liberal aristocrat Prince Gregory Yevgenyich Lvov the new prime minister. Russia continued to fight the unpopular war and, by July, the powerful workers' and soldiers' councils, or Soviets, demanded another change in power. Alexander Kerensky, a prominent leader in the February Revolution, became the second prime minister.

Lenin and other Bolsheviks had returned from exile after February and were agitating against the liberal but ineffectual Kerensky government, appealing to the urban working class, soldiers and peasantry with the slogan of Bread, Peace and Land.

Kerensky tried to repress the Bolsheviks, who nonetheless helped him quash a right-wing rebellion led by General Kornilov in August, until October 24, when Lenin led his revolutionaries in a near-bloodless coup in Petrograd.



Soviet rocket fuellers pass through Moscow's Red Square in 1961 during celebrations for the anniversary of the October Revolution.

Lenin and his new government, renamed the Communist Party in 1918, portrayed themselves as an alliance of workers and peasants, represented by the iconic hammer and sickle.

The Bolsheviks did not take control of Moscow until March 1918, and fought a civil war against anti-communist groups until 1920.

The United States did not acknowledge the new Russian government until the 1930's by which time the Lenin's tyrannical successor Joseph Stalin had destroyed any opposition to the party.

BLOOD OF THE ISLES EXPLORING THE GENETIC ROOTS OF OUR TRIBAL HISTORY

By Bryan Sykes, Bantam Press, London 2006.
(ISBN 0593056523)

BRYAN SYKES describes himself as a “genetic archaeologist” who has researched the origins of various populations ranging from Polynesians to Europeans by examining DNA, especially that found in mitochondrial and the Y-chromosome. By examining samples of mitochondrial DNA which is passed along the maternal line he gets a good idea of the maternal ancestry of a population. Studying samples of Y-chromosome DNA he can determine the paternal ancestry of the same population.

He has now turned his attention to the British Isles and compares the genetic evidence with what historians have been telling us about the ancestry of Britons and Irish.

One thing that became apparent was that there is not a great deal of difference in the ancestry of the people of the British Isles, whether they are English, Irish, Scottish or Welsh. All have been invaded at times and these invaders left their genetic marks, but the origins of all these peoples goes back in time to when Europe was still in the Mesolithic Age, when people lived as hunters and gatherers and had not yet learned the skills of farming. First of all however let us go back further in time.

Ancient remains of humans found in Britain have been dated at more than 250,000 years old. These however were not ancestors of modern Britons and in fact are not even members of the species *Homo sapiens*, but were more like the Neanderthals who roamed Europe at the time. Modern humans did make it to Britain 26,000 years ago and the remains of a person known as the “Red Lady of Paviland” (which were later found to be the remains of a male) were found in the Paviland Cave in South Wales in the 19th Century. This person appears not to be an ancestor of modern day Britons as the Ice Ages came and most of the region was under glaciers and uninhabitable

to humans. A more recent skeleton was found in the Cheddar Caves and was dated at 12,000 years old and he may have played some part in the ancestry of modern Englishmen – or he may not have as the cold times returned and could have been severe enough to drive humans out of the country.

Warmer times returned and the skeletal remains of a second “Cheddar Man” were found and this individual still has descendents living in England. The remains are dated as being 9,000 years old and this could be roughly the time when the first ancestors of modern Britons arrived. A few years ago DNA extracted from the ancient remains were



The human remains of the “Cheddar Man”, named after Cheddar Gorge of Somerset, England, where he was found.

compared to modern people not living far from where the skeleton was found and an exact match was found. In other words one of the locals was probably a direct descendent of the younger Cheddar Man. Evidence of settlements dating from about the time he lived have been found in other parts of England and Ireland. Early Britons may have settled as far north as the Shetlands, more than 60 miles (97kms) from Orkney.

After collecting numerous samples of Y-chromosome DNA, Sykes worked out an estimate of the paternal lineage of the four nations of the British Isles. He found that the same paternal lineage predominated in all four countries. The lineage, which he calls the Oison clan,

was found in 72.9% of Scottish, 64.0% of English, 83.2% of Welsh and almost 80% of Irish samples. This would indicate that the ancestry of these nationalities is very similar and would also indicate an ancient genetic heritage, pre-dating the invasion of Celts, Romans, Saxons, Normans and others. All these later groups did leave genetic markers of course and evidence is found in most parts of the Isles.

In England, Sykes found a slight difference between those regions said to have been invaded by the Danes and those regions that resisted these invaders.

In Ireland, he found that men with Gaelic surnames (such as O’Neill or McCarthy) tend to have a different Y-chromosome lineage to those with surnames of English origin.

The Viking influence, at least from those who originated in Norway is greatest in the north of Scotland and islands such as Orkney and the Shetlands. There are both male and female lineages of Norse origin in this region which indicates it was a region of settlement by Vikings.

Mention is made of Iceland and though it is not part of Britain there is a genetic connection. Small numbers of Irish monks managed to make their way there years before the Vikings, but seem to have

had no long-term impact. Norse settlers began to arrive around 860AD but it appears many, if not most, did not come directly from Scandinavia but from the British Isles. The paternal ancestry of Icelanders is estimated to be two-thirds Norse and the rest a mix of Irish and Scottish. Maternal ancestry however is the reverse with the Irish and Scottish ancestry predominating.

The sampling of mitochondrial DNA found that the maternal ancestry of the four countries in the British Isles was a little more diversified than the paternal ancestry. Nevertheless the tendency for certain lineages to predominate happens again. The Helena clan was found in at least 45% of samples taken in England,

Wales and Scotland.

It appears Sykes was interested in the "natives" of the Isles and took DNA samples from white people. The amount of non-white ancestry (Middle-eastern and African) he uncovered was tiny and could have been brought in during the Roman period or later.

Basically what does come across is that the peoples of the British Isles are both an ancient and fairly homogenous lot. The peoples of the British Isles, whether they be Irish, Welsh, Scots or English, are pretty much of the same stock, or as Sykes describes them "children of a common past".

If we look at their history they were also a successful people, not having suffered an invasion since 1066 and genetically dominating these and earlier invaders.

They built an empire that stretched around the globe and were responsible for many of the inventions and developments that created our modern world and allowed so many millions of people to exist. Nowadays however their homogeneity is under threat with the millions of coloured people that have flooded in over the last 50 years or so, and the more recent flood of migrants from the eastern European countries that have joined the European Union.

Will the genetic inheritance of the British Isles be lost forever?

BLOOD OF THE ISLES

EXPLORING THE GENETIC ROOTS OF OUR TRIBAL HISTORY

By BRYAN SYKES

Bryan Sykes the world's first genetic archaeologist, takes us on a journey around the family tree of Britain and Ireland to reveal how our tribal history still colours the country today.

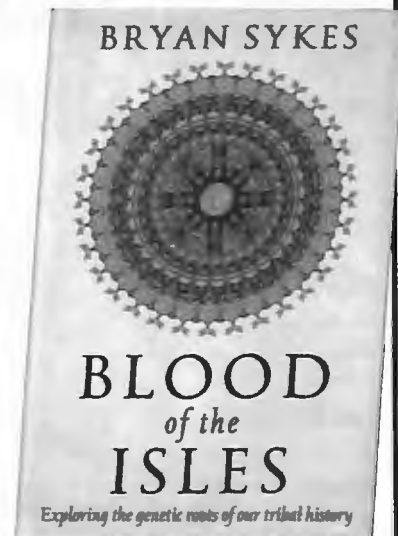
Bryan Sykes, Professor of Human Genetics at the University of Oxford, has had a remarkable scientific career. He was the first to discover, in 1989, how to recover DNA from human remains thousands of years old: And he has been called in as the leading international authority to examine several high-profile cases, such as the Ice Man, Cheddar Man and the many individuals claiming to be surviving members of the Russian Royal Family. Since then he has worked extensively on the origins of people from all over the world, using DNA from living people as well as from archaeological remains. He proved that the origin of Polynesians lay in Asia, not America, and discovered that the ancestors of most Europeans were hunter-gatherers from before the last Ice Age. He also showed that most Europeans trace their maternal genetic ancestry back to only seven women. On the male side, he was the first to show the close connection between DNA and surnames, a discovery that is revolutionizing genealogy.

Refer to the excellent Book Review 'Blood of the Isles: Exploring the genetic roots of our tribal history', in this Issue.

Hardcover: 305 pages - Price: \$69.00 posted.

Available from The Australian Heritage Society
OR from Heritage Bookshops and Mailing services.

See addresses inside front cover. (Availability Is Limited)



TO A MOUSE

Robert Burns

ON TURNING UP HER NEST,
WITH THE PLOUGH, NOVEMBER 1785

Wee, sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous beastie,
O, what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
Wi' bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to rin an chase thee
Wi' murd'ring pattle!

I'm truly sorry Man's dominion
Has broken Nature's social union,
An' justifies that ill opinion,
Which makes thee startle,
At me, thy poor, earth-born companion,
An' fellow-mortal!

I doubt na, whyles, but thou may thieve;
What then? Poor beastie, thou maun live!
A Damien icker in a thrave
'S a sma' request.
I'll get a blessin wi' the lave,
An' never miss't!

Thy wee-bit housie, too, in ruin!
Its silly wa's the win's are strewin!
An' naething, now, to big a new ane,
O' foggage green!
An' bleak December's winds ensuing,
Baith snell an' keen!

Thou saw the fields laid bare an' waste,
An' weary winter comin'fast,
An' cozie here, beneath the blast,
Thou thought to dwell,
Till crash! The cruel coulter past
Out thro' thy cell.

That wee-bit heap o' leaves an' stibble
Has cost thee monie a weary nibble!
Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the Winter's sleety dribble,
An' cranreuch cauld!

But, Mousie, thou art no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain:
The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft a-gley,
An' lea'us nought but grief and pain,
For promis'd joy!

Still thou art blest, compar'd wi' me!
The present only toucheth thee:
But, Och! I backward cast my e'e
On prospects drear!
An', forward, tho' I canna see,
I guess an' fear!

Sleekit, sleek; bickering, scrambling; brattle, clatter; laith, loch; rin, run; pattle, ploughstaff; whyles, sometimes; daimen icker, odd ear; thrave, twenty-four sheaves; lave, what's left; silly, feeble; win's, winds; strewin, scattering; big, build; foggage, moss; snell, biting; stibble, stubble; but, without; hald, holding; thole, endure; cranreuch, hoar-frost; lane, alone; a-gley, awry; lea'e, leave; e'e, eye.



CANBERRA'S \$8M INDON JAIL GIFT HUSHED UP

STEVE PENNELLS EXCLUSIVE

THE AUSTRALIAN Government is quietly funding one of South-East Asia's biggest detention centres on an Indonesian island amid warnings of a new wave of asylum seekers.

The West Australian has confirmed that the \$8 million facility, on the island of Bintan, near Singapore, is being paid for by Australia and is being built by the International Organisation for Migration, which managed the Nauru detention centre for the Australian Government.

It is expected to have its first detainees by the end of the year.

IOM chief of mission Steve Cook said the Department of Immigration and Citizenship was paying for the centre and was going over it with "with a fine-tooth comb".

But he stressed it as not a case of Australia "moving the Pacific solution" after the closure of Nauru. "this will be for the people who are transiting in Indonesia for Australia," he said.

Up to 600 asylum seekers can be held in the centre, which is being built on the site of an existing Indonesian detention facility in the town of Tanjung Pinang.

It will be run by Indonesian immigration officials who will be trained by Australia and comes as Indonesia is seeing a rise in asylum seekers trying to enter Australia through its ports.

It is understood the Howard government quietly approved the project before last year's Federal election, when any publicity would have reignited the politically charged asylum-seeker issue.

Construction has continued under the Rudd Government, which has kept quiet Australia's potentially embarrassing involvement as it publicly distances itself from mandatory detention.

Many asylum seekers in Indonesia, which is not a signatory to the United Nations Refugee Convention, are housed in temporary accommodation while their cases are assessed by the IOM. But under the new arrangements, they would be held behind bars in Tanjung Pinang.

Indonesia's director of immigration investigation and compliance, Syaiful Rachman, said the new centre would not be as "comfortable". "For the next ones who come, I can say it will not be so

comfortable any more. I can send them to detention in Tanjung Pinang," he said.

"It is an Island. They cannot go anywhere. This will be a sign to other people who are going to try smuggling people that there will be detention in Indonesia for all illegal immigrants,"

Mr Cook said that the centre would meet international standards and would be a vast improvement on the deplorable standards of Indonesia's current detention facilities.

Australia was also funding the refurbishment of the detention centre in Jakarta, he said.



Contrasts: The resort island of Bintan also houses a detention centre.

NEW WAVE OF ASYLUM SEEKERS WAITING IN INDONESIA

The Indonesian island of Bintan, just 90 minutes by ferry from Singapore, is split into strictly segregated halves: luxury resorts in the north and electronics factories, prostitutes and poor fishing villages in the south.

To get between them you have to negotiate checkpoints and armed guards.

It is in the town of Tanjung Pinang, on the western end of the island's rough southern half, that work has been under way quietly on Indonesia's biggest detention centre. The buildings will house up to 600 detainees, six times that of the centre it replaces, but comes when Indonesia is seeing its lowest number of asylum seekers in years.

About 300 known asylum seekers, all of whom were trying to get to Australia, are being processed in Indonesia, less than half the number being processed five years ago.

"Right now there are not so many people any more. Not like before," Indonesia's director of immigration investigation and compliance Syaiful Rachman told The West Australian. "We still get people from places like Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Iraq and maybe some from Vietnam. But right now not so many".

But there are signs the lull of the past few years is coming to an end.

The West Australian understands Indonesian officials this week rounded up a group of Afghans who had arrived in Bali and were trying to travel to Australia by boat via the Indonesian island of Rote. Others, from Iraq and Iran, have been arrested in Java in the past two months.

An Iraqi man, Hadi Ali Asgar El Ahman, was last week detained in Jakarta, accused of smuggling 900 people to Australia between 1999 and 2001. He had already been deported from Indonesia last year, for immigration violations, but was caught in the country again and this time matched with an "Interpol" red notice." "He was involved in many, many cases of smuggling people to Australia," Mr Rachman said, "and he had come back to try to do it again".

Steve Cook, from the International Organisation for Migration, said people smuggling through Indonesia was highest between 2000 and 2004, with "fairly substantial flows". "The past two years had been quiet. But now it is starting to pick up again. There has been a noticeable uptake," he said.

The prospect of a new influx of arrivals is a thorny one for the Rudd Government, which went to the election with a commitment to dismantling the so-called Pacific Solution and usher in a more humanitarian approach to asylum seekers. The solution seems to be to keep the problem offshore, at the transit point for asylum seekers, where it threatens to be less of a political power keg.

The Tanjung Pinang detention centre is part of that, along with millions of Australian dollars in training and newly installed computer equipment to track movement in and out of Indonesia's vulnerable ports.

As he toured Jakarta a few weeks ago, Immigration Minister Chris Evans said there was "nothing more important"



Rote: A halfway stop for asylum seekers trying to reach Australia.

when it came to immigration and border security than Australia's relationship with Indonesia. "We realise the enormous task Indonesia has with over 250 different ports to control and we are very aware that the work the Indonesian Government does in combating illegal movement across its border is vital to Australia's border security," he said.

Mr Rachman said the launch this month of the enhanced CEKAL computer system, funded by Australia to track people's movements through Indonesian ports, would stem the flow of asylum seekers to Australia. "It is easier now to monitor or control the black list, and monitor who enters and leaves my country here," he said. "I order my staff from South Sumatra, Bali and also Papua. I tell them that these areas are very vulnerable. So they watch them."

And, from December, most of those caught will end up in the new centre at Tanjung Pinang, which will be by far the biggest of the 13 detention centres scattered across the Indonesian Archipelago.

The former facility housed as many as 100 asylum seekers in conditions Mr Cook described as deplorable. The new centre would fit international humanitarian standards, he said.

Source: The West Australian: August 16th, 2008.

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED



ARTICLES and other contributions, together with suggestions for suitable Heritage material, will be welcomed.

However, those requiring used or unused material to be returned should enclose a stamp and addressed envelope.

AN UNCOMMON ORIGIN OF A COMMON EXPRESSION

JERRY-BUILT



THROUGH their long history of warfare and commercial rivalry with other nations, the British devised a great many expressions conveying their distrust or low opinion of foreigners. Many of these phrases are still widely used today, even by those who otherwise tend to frown on racial typecasting and national stereotypes.

People still unthinkingly resort to such idioms as to go Dutch or a Dutch treat (alluding to the alleged meanness of the typical Hollander), double Dutch, Dutch courage (a kind of false courage attained by getting drunk) and French leave. This phrase, referring to being AWOL (absent without leave – from one's post or duties), dates from the 17th century and apparently originates not so much in a traditional reputation for cowardice or dereliction of duty that the French might have had, but in a French custom at the time of leaving a party without saying goodbye and thank you to the hosts. Interestingly enough, the equivalent phrase in French is *filer a l'anglaise*, 'to slip away in the English manner'.

The term jerry-built is often thought to be based on a comparable slur on the Germans. In fact, there is no connection at all: jerry, as a slang term for a German, is chiefly associated with the Second World War (though dating back to 1898), whereas the expression jerry-built has been in use for well over a century.

Many theories have been put forward to explain jerry-built, some more reliable than others. The most colourful is unfortunately one of the most improbable – that the phrase alludes to the walls of Jericho, which came tumbling down when Joshua's priests blew their ram-horn trumpets (Joshua 6:20).

A more plausible theory relates the phrase to the French word *jour*, 'a day': a jerry-built house seems as if it were built to last a day rather than for ever. Two other French terms that may be the basis of jerry-built are *travail ajoure*, 'fretwork', and the Old French *ajurie*, 'assistance or relief', which probably gave rise to the term jury-rigged, referring to a ship with only a partial set or relief set of sails, typically the result of a hurried and temporary repair job.

The most likely explanation of jerry-built refers to the company of Jerry Bros, a firm of building contractors in the early 19th century in Liverpool. Although the houses built by this British company looked sturdy enough, they often proved to be very slipshod in construction, and the firm became a byword for unreliability.



CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLIES INTERNATIONAL

CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLIES INTERNATIONAL

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"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

Letters to the Editor...

LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS FACE BEING TAXED OUT OF EXISTENCE

I HAVE BEEN a practising rural veterinarian for nearly 40 years and it was in this context I read with mounting horror the two excellent articles by Lenore Taylor ("Industry forecasters get sinking feeling"; "Going naked to the world", Inquirer, 19-20/7) in which she summarises the Rudd Government's green paper on an emissions trading scheme.

It appears that the livestock industry will be heavily penalised for emissions, starting in 2015. For what I ask? Take the humble cow. She emits a large amount of carbon over her lifetime in the form of carbon dioxide and methane. From where does she obtain this carbon? Only from the leafy green plants she eats. Where do these leafy green plants derive their carbon? From the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by a wonderful process called photosynthesis. These plants are a carbon trap. So carbon is extracted from the atmosphere by plants to enable the cow to exhale it. Therefore the cow is carbon neutral and not a heavy polluter.

The same can be said for all other farm livestock. The only significant net pollutant in the livestock industry is the diesel fuel used in farm machinery. I am deeply concerned that this balance between carbon in and out will not be considered by the Government. I urge livestock producers to rise up and fight before they are taxed out of existence. Don't let them pull the wool over your eyes! A famous person once said, "Forgive them Father, for they know not what they do." He could have been referring to the present Government.

Ian McWatters, Laurieton NSW.
The Australian Tuesday July 22, 2008.



Prime Minister
Kevin Rudd

Editor's Note: Photosynthesis in plants is usually carried out using the green pigment chlorophyll, which has the ability to absorb the radiant energy of the sun and convert it via a complicated metabolic pathway into chemical energy in the form of sugars. It is the only process by which organisms can manufacture carbohydrates, so that almost all life on earth is ultimately dependent on green plants. During the process of photosynthesis carbon dioxide and water are used up and oxygen is generated: higher plants on land and algae in the sea therefore have a major beneficial effect on the constitution of the atmosphere. Some algae and bacteria have red, blue, or brown photosynthetic pigments: Photosynthesis as described in the Australian Oxford Dictionary 2nd Edition: *The process in which the energy of sunlight is used by organisms, especially green plants to synthesise carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water.*



MONEY MELTDOWN REVEALS THE BANKING \$CAM

FOR YEARS we've been taught that our banks could only lend their deposits. This was drummed into us at school and by various economists and "financial experts." This being the case how can banks "write off" several billion of assets without affecting the financial health of these institutions? How will their depositors be affected by these massive write offs? This industry has always avoided the public spotlight for fear the real truth would emerge.

And here, now exposed, lies the age-long truth of the banking scam. A truth that only emerges into the light of day when millions are written off. The millions they speak of exist in cyberspace not in your or my accounts.

This money is created as debt on a computer keyboard. But the interest exacted on these created loans must be paid back, not in virtual dollars, but real ones. Dollars that loan recipients have to earn the hard way.

According to John Stewart the National Australia Bank CEO (BNZ in N.Z), global banks have nowhere near provided for their investment to the U.S housing loans debacle. The decision by NAB and ANZ to virtually write off ninety percent of these investments amounting to over two billion dollars will have serious ramifications. . One wonders how they got caught up in such a financial quagmire. The banks were obviously taken in by the triple AAA ratings given to these suspect securities by "reputable" ratings agencies. NAB apparently took out 1.2 billion dollars worth and 90 percent has been lost.

One wonders what effect this will have on the banks balance sheet and how it will change the bank's ability to serve its customers needs. How will it restore its equity. It's interesting to note that no Muslim bank has been caught in this "meltdown."

Unlike our current Western debt-based money supply they do not encourage usury as a banking practice. Possibly the reason why you don't invest in the Muslim banking system if you wish to "make money."

Our present debt-based system perpetrates debt slavery, which is destructive to society, the environment and our planet. The truth of this system only comes to light when these so-called "meltdowns" occur. But does the public really understand this meltdown in the worldwide mortgage and financial securities industry?. As the meltdown has escalated and smaller financial institutions began to founder we began to observe the reality behind the facade of stability. The Emperor's clothes, or lack of them, begins to emerge.

If, as the banks have assured us they are only able to lend their deposits then we have a major problem indeed. One which the newly appointed CEO of NAB will need all his Kiwi ingenuity to overcome and restore confidence. Then again, juggling figures in cyberspace has been a task the banking moguls have excelled at for years.

Dr. Robert H. Anderson, Tauranga NZ.



Road to nowhere:
Sharp share price
falls, such as with
NAB, have left
market experts
scratching their
heads.



PRINCE WILLIAM HONOURS HIS MOTHER WITH SHELL IN CREST

PRINCE WILLIAM has incorporated a tribute to his late mother in his crest to mark his inauguration into the world's oldest order of chivalry.

The Prince, who officially on June 17th, 2008, became the 1000th Knight of the Garter, has included a red small escallop, or sea shell, in the centre of the design.

It honours the memory of his mother Diana, Princess of Wales, who died in 1997. Since the end of the 16th century the scallop has been the symbol of the Spencer family coat of arms and it was also used by the Princess.

The decision to recognise his mother is a break with tradition as it is highly unusual for members of the Royal Family to include maternal symbols in their heraldic emblems.

The scallop was included at the insistence of Prince William, 26, who took a keen interest in the design of the crest, which will be mounted above his seat at St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle where the Prince was formally appointed to the elite order by Queen Elizabeth in a ceremony this year.

The crest is carved in lime wood as has been the tradition since the order was first established by Edward 111 in 1348.

In medieval times they were worn on top of knights helmets in battle and lime wood was used because it is light, strong and durable. There are several layers of 24 carat gold leaf and they are designed to last 1000 years.



Princess Diana

Membership of the Order of the Garter is traditionally given to those who have held public office, have contributed to national life or who have served the Queen personally.

Prince William has become a Royal Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which recognises his seniority in the royal family.

The origins of the Order of the Garter, whose symbol is a blue garter worn below the knee, will probably never be known for certain because the earliest records of it were destroyed by fire in the 15th century.

Ian Brennan, the sculptor from Hampshire who worked on the design for four weeks, said: "It is a really nice gesture that Prince William has acknowledged his late mother in the design. It is fairly unusual in royal circles."

The three scallop shells on the Spencer family Coat of Arms are in white but Prince William's is in red to make it stand out on the white band around the lion's neck.

Source: BBC. London



Call to arms: Princess Diana's royal coat of arms, including the Spencer family crest.



Prince William's new crest.



Prince William

Did You Know...?

Lesser known facts about the Australian National Flag

1901 16 September. The first Vice Regal (and formal) raising of the Australian National flag by Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun at Townsville, Queensland. Lord Hopetoun could not be present in Melbourne for the first Flag Raising on 3 September 1901 because he was in hospital suffering with pneumonia.

1902 February. The Australian flag covers the grave of "Breaker" Morant, Pretoria, South Africa.

1904. The Australian flag flies at Olympic Games, St Louis, USA, where the Australian team consisted of one competitor.

1908. The Australian flag is raised at the London Olympic Games in celebration of the first medal win for Australia which was for Rugby football.

1912 Christmas Day. Frank Wild, a member of the Sir Douglas Mawson Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911-14, hoists the Australian flag and formally takes possession of Queen Mary Land (now part of Australian Antarctic Territory) in the name of King George V and the Australian Commonwealth.

1914 6 August. The first use of the Australian flag in an act of war occurs when it flies over the army fort at Queenscliff, Victoria, which opens fire to prevent the German steamer, Pfalz, from leaving port.

1914 9 November. HMAS Sydney displays a large Australian flag as a "battle" ensign during her celebrated victory over the German warship, SMS Emden.

1918 8 August. General Sir John Monash advises the Governor-General that his troops in France have broken through the German lines and have raised the Australian flag after liberating Harbonnieres.

1940 19 July. The second HMAS Sydney, with the Australian flag flying as "battle" ensign, defeats the Italian navy's cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni.

1963. Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies authorises the flying of the Australian National Flag by night (under illumination) and day over the capital city, Canberra. The flying of illuminated national flags at night time is now an international practice.

2000 11 April. Mr Alec Campbell, the last Gallipoli veteran, presents his own Australian National flag to the Nation. His flag will be flown every year at the ANZAC Day ceremony, ANZAC Cove, Gallipoli, (Turkey), on 25th April.

Source: Australian National Flag Association

PANDORA'S CLOSET

BARACK OBAMA AND BLACK LIBERATION THEOLOGY

FIBBER McGee and Molly was a popular radio show that ran from the 1930's through the 1950's. It used the noisy opening of a cluttered closet as a regular gag. Pandora's Box is another familiar idiom from popular culture. Greek Mythology says that Pandora could not resist opening a forbidden box that the gods had sent her. Her act of disobedience unleashed a swarm of evils on mankind.

OBAMA'S CLOSET

After months of campaigning, it is apparent that Senator Barack Obama has enough leftist clutter in his thinking to fill, not just Pandora's box, but McGee's closet as well. Once the stealth candidate, Americans now know of his elite nature, his extremism on abortion, health care and his basic ignorance of foreign policy. The presidential race may be the site where classic radio and Greek mythology come home to roost.

The one issue that has been left at the back of the closet has been Obama's relationship with the Reverend Jeremiah Wright, his pastor for over 20 years. The Reverend Wright is a black nationalist whose approach to religion is deeply rooted in Black Liberation Theology. Like a dusty box in the back of his closet Obama's stance on this issue remains hidden from public view. Before delving into the complexities of Wright's radical theology, it is useful, by way of contrast, to provide a snapshot of black thought prior to liberation theology. In his book, *Saviours or Sellouts*, Washington University Professor Christopher Alan Bracey noted that conservatism was the dominant mode of black political engagement with white society prior to the Civil War.

The touchstone of black conservatism, Bracey points out, has been the African-American Protestant ethic, which was an adaptation of middle-class morality. It provided the basic pillars that any social group needed for longevity, namely respectability, deportment, and a serious commitment to a healthy and productive lifestyle. As forbears of the traditions of black conservatism, Bracey cites 18th and 19th century pastors Richard Allen, Reverend Jupiter Hammon and David Walker. They preached that once freed, blacks were spiritually obliged to exercise the privileges of freedom.

Thanks to their solid foundation, more familiar black conservatives such as Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver, were able to follow in their footsteps.



Senator Barack Obama

REPLACEMENT THEOLOGY

Despite their long-lived conservative traditions, many conflicting forces were at work in the black community as the 19th century turned. Black radicals, such as W.E. Dubois and Marcus Garvey laid the foundation for the arrival of the Muslim extremists such as Elijah Muhammad, Malcolm X and Louis Farrakhan. Theirs was a utopian vision that used their slave history to forge a wedge within the black community. To them, traditionalists, like Booker T. Washington and more recently columnist Thomas Sowell, are no better than the compliant Uncle Tom from Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel.

During the turbulent 1960's Washington's tired strategy of racial harmony and compromise, had given way to the clarion call of the black power movement that resorted more to violence and racial separation. It was from this sizzling cauldron of racial tension that black liberation theology emerged. While cloaking themselves in the religious imagery of the Christian slave religion, black theologians have worked to liberate themselves from the chains of the white religious tradition and assert their rightful place at the banquet table of faith.

Barbara Hagerty, the religion editor for National Public Radio, pinpoints the origin of black liberation theology as July 31, 1966, when 51 black pastors bought a full-page advertisement in the "New York Times", demanding a more aggressive approach to eradicating racism. Their theology replaced the Christian tenets of faith, forgiveness and love with one of liberation an even violence. In terminology more appropriate for the Gospel of Karl, instead of Jesus, black liberationists saw God in light of the existential situation of an oppressed community. To them Jesus was a poor black man because he lived under the oppression of rich white men. Their theology had essentially repealed the colour-blind principles of Martin Luther King.

CHIEF ARCHITECT

Throughout the 1960's the major theological topic was the secularisation of the Gospel. Black liberation theology easily plugged into this revisionist current, Blackness referred not to skin colour, but became a symbol of oppression that can be applied to all persons of colour with a history of oppression.

No significant movement is without its architect. That title falls to James Cone, a professor at New York City's Union Theological Seminary. His two books, *Black Theology and Black Power*, written in 1969, followed by *A Black Theology of Liberation* in 1970, developed his ideas that black power is Christ's central message to modern American blacks. Cone believed that blacks needed their own theology to affirm their identity in a social context that was hostile to their existence. His theology is anchored in the belief that blacks will accept only a love of God, which participates in the destruction of the white enemy.

According to Cone, black theology analyses the nature of the gospel of Jesus in light of the experience of oppressed blacks. Dr. Cone faults Christianity for its failure to relate Christ's message of liberation to the inherent suffering of being black in a racist society. He blames white theology, which he never clearly defines, for its failure to help blacks in their struggle for liberation. The white religion is the Anti-Christ, that is, a religion of white oppressors, which serves as divine

sanction for criminal acts against blacks. Christian theology can only arise from oppressed communities. Since God is not the God of white religion but the God of Black experience, Cone abhors racial integration because it robs blacks of their identity.

WORLD IMPROVEMENT

Dr. Cone understands that his thinking owes a debt to the liberation theology that has plagued the Catholic Church in Latin America, where Marxists have cloaked the notions of oppression and liberation in Christian imagery to turn the people against their governments. Likewise Cone's theology has embraced Marxist humanism as the vehicle to right the wrongs of white oppression. Cone has adapted the Marxist theories on class warfare as one of race warfare. Cone believes that merging Jesus with Marx will improve the world.

Professor Harvey Cox, the author of the seminal book *The Secular City*, is one of the most influential theological exponents of Marxist liberation. A Harvard Divinity School professor, Cox is notorious for his participation in pro-communist causes related to the Vietnam War, violent student protests, and national liberation struggles in Central America. Another influential thinker is the controversial Harvard professor Cornel West, who espoused a critical integration of Marxism and black theology in his 1979 essay, *Black Theology and Marxist Thought*. West highlights their strong correlation because of the shared human experience of oppressed peoples as victims.

A DARK HORSE

One astute observer of the transformation of black religion into a jaded form of socio-politics has been the founder of the Californian Biblical University and Seminary Robert A. Morley. In his dissertation, *The Truth about Black Liberal Theology*, Morley believes that black ideology wants to turn religion into sociology . . . Jesus into a black Marxist rebel, and the gospel into violent revolution. Morley believes the power politics interests black liberationists more than salvation.

No American election has illustrated Dr. Morley's thesis better than the 2008 presidential campaign. Senator Barack Obama has been the centre of a firestorm, created largely by Reverend Jeremiah Wright. Reverend Wright has emerged as

someone who has thrust black liberation theology onto a national stage. Born in Philadelphia, in 1941, Wright's parents instilled in him a deep religious faith and a positive image of his black heritage. In 1972 he became pastor of Trinity United Church of Christ congregation in the inner city of Chicago.

In just 30 years his congregation increased to about 8000.

Trinity's affiliation with the liberal United Church of Christ provides the ideological context for Wright's impact on the election. Trinity is part of one of the most liberal church systems in America. It was the first to ordain homosexuals, women and blacks as ministers. Under Wright, Trinity has pushed the religious envelope to the extreme left with its amalgamation of black power and liberation theology.

Preaching in his culture's traditional style, Wright's fiery sermons focused primarily on black social issues, with victimology and conspiracy theories at their core. They are marinated in Wright's bitterness toward the country of his birth. Wright cleverly exploits their deep-seated belief that blacks are the perpetual victims of white oppression. Wright relied on his erroneous belief that 40 years after the Civil Rights Act, white oppression has prevented any social progress among black people. His preaching reached its controversial nadir during a fiery 2003 speech in which he asked God, not to bless America . . . but to damn it for killing innocent people. James Cone has identified Wright's church as embodying his teachings better than any other one in America.

THE WRONG CONNECTION

The political firestorm that Reverend Wright's radical statements have caused his former congregant, still lingers as the election approaches. Barack Obama joined Trinity in the 1980's while he was working as a community organizer in Chicago before attending Harvard Law School. Since then he has endowed the Church with about a quarter million dollars of his books' royalties. Wright officiated at the wedding ceremony of Barack and Michelle Obama in 1992 and years later at their daughters' baptisms. The Senator took the title of one of his memoirs, *The Audacity of Hope*, from one of Wright's sermons.

It was ABC News that first publicized several of Wright's racially charged sermons in March 2008. Since their

public revelations, Obama has shied away from his Wright Connection. In late April, Wright increased his tirade against white America and casually dismissed Obama protestations as just the words of a politician. At first Obama was tepid in his response to the Reverend's fulminations. But at his April 29th news conference Obama finally denounced Wright's remarks as a bunch of rants that aren't grounded in the truth. His tardy response to Wright's radicalism focused only how wronged he felt by Wright's personal attacks. Unfortunately, his reticence to condemn Wright's teachings implied, at best, a passive acceptance of his pastor's radicalism.

To date Obama still has not explained his failure to condemn Wright's radicalism during the twenty years that he attended Trinity. It took another inflammatory sermon by a visiting preacher, Father Michael Pfeleger, a white Catholic priest in the Chicago Archdiocese for Obama to finally sever his connection with the Trinity Church.

THE PINNACLE OF HISTORY

Barack Obama was born on August 4, 1961, in Honolulu, Hawaii, to mixed parents, Barack Obama, Sr. a Kenyan, and Ann Dunham of Wichita, Kansas. His father deserted Obama and his mother when he was two years old. Dunham later married Lolo Soetoro, who moved them to his native Indonesia in 1967. When he was 10 years old, Obama was sent to live with his maternal grandparents in Honolulu where he stayed until he graduated from high school in 1979.

After two years at Occidental College in Los Angeles, Obama transferred to Columbia University in New York City, graduating in 1983. After three years as a community organizer in Chicago, where he was schooled in Chicago's simmering radicalism, Obama entered Harvard Law School and in 1990 he became the first black president of the 'Harvard Law Review'. After graduating magna cum laude in 1991, Obama returned to Chicago where he led a voter registration drive and began writing his first book, *Dreams from My Father*, a memoir published in 1995. Obama met Michelle Robinson in June 1989 while an intern at a Chicago law firm.

In just over a dozen years, Barack Obama has gone from relative obscurity in college teaching and as a legislator in state government to become a United States Senator. And now, four years later,

he is the Democratic Party's nominee for the President of the United States. Even a cursory look at his intellectual pedigree should alarm even his most ardent supporters. As the most liberal and pro-abortion member of the senate, his extremism was derived from the usual socialist mentors, urban agitators Saul Alinsky and Marxist Frank Marshall Davis. Now at the pinnacle of history, Senator Obama's long relationship with Reverend Wright is alarming, shocking and scandalous.

STILL WATERS OF BELIEF

Authentic Christianity transcends race and ethnicity. There is no black or white cultural value system in the Bible. Human beings of all shades are made in the image and likeness of God and redeemed through the saving ministry of Jesus Christ. The good news is that there is not unanimity among the black churches on liberation theology. Many black ministers view it as misguided, if not a deviant form of Christianity.

The Marxism embedded in Reverend Wright's preaching and Senator Obama's passivity should raise serious doubts about his religious beliefs. Before attending Wright's church, Obama's religious sentiments appear to have been a blank slate. In *Audacity of Hope* Obama describes his mother as detached from religion, yet in many ways the most spiritually awakened person that I have ever known. He says that his Kenyan father, who was raised a Muslim, was a confirmed atheist who saw religion as not particularly useful.

Contrary to all the above, Obama says that he has found Jesus in Wright's church. Is Obama's Jesus the one on the cross, or the one of black liberation? Does he really believe in the saving ministry of Jesus, or in the racist hopes of his former pastor? How deeply do the still waters of black liberation run in his spiritual veins? Does Obama fully accept Dr. Cone's belief that together, black religion and Marxist philosophy may show the way to build a completely new society? Is that the change Obama believes in? In Cone's amalgamation of Marx with Jesus, is it only Marx who motivates him? Or maybe the Senator is just another pragmatic politician who finds religion to be useful? The country deserves the answers to these questions.

*Source: The Mindszenty Report:
Published Monthly by the Cardinal
Mindszenty Foundation.*

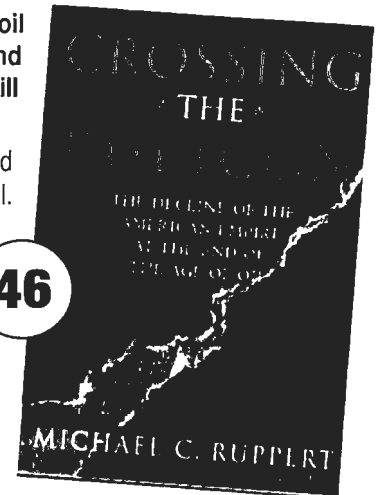
CROSSING THE RUBICON

THE DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN EMPIRE AT THE END OF THE AGE OF OIL

By MICHAEL C. RUPPERT

THE RUBICON signifies a point of no return. Peak oil and 9/11 are two such points that signal so profound a change in the course of world events that no one will remain unaffected.

The attacks of September 11, 2001 were accomplished through an amazing orchestration of logistics and personnel. *Crossing the Rubicon* discovers and identifies key –suspects – finding some of them in the highest echelons of American Government – by showing how they acted in concert to guarantee that the attacks produced the desired result. A superbly detailed scrutiny of the events of 9/11, the book also ranges across the terrain of rapidly diminishing hydrocarbon energy supplies, geopolitics, narco-traffic, intelligence and militarism – without which 9/11 cannot be understood.



Crafted as a criminal investigation of a homicide, *Crossing The Rubicon* examines;

- * the motives for the 9/11 attacks, including the Pentagon's need for a pretext for war that would enable an all-out drive for the planet's last reserves of oil and gas; Wall Street's need for liquid cash from restored traffic in Afghani heroin; and the administration's need for legal domestic repression during severe and imminent resource shortages;
- the personnel, including Dick Cheney, the Pakistani Intelligence Agency (ISI), the Taliban, al- Qaeda, the bin-Ladens and elements of the government of Saudi Arabia;
- the intelligence, including covert software, the full complexity of the US intelligence community; the connections with Wall Street and the Israeli government;
- the carefully designed opportunity on the day of the attacks, the role of the Secret Service and the US Vice President;
- the cover-up; and
- the outcome; "The War on Terror" as pretext for the loss of civil liberties and domination of world oil reserves.

.... at the end of three years of conducting a really independent investigation, Ruppert is not only heading in the right direction, but also touching the inner sanctum of the hidden government agenda:

After three years of research and writing, Ruppert said " In my new book I will name Vice President Cheney as the prime suspect in the mass murders of 9/11 and will establish that, not only was he a planner in the attacks, but also that on the day of the attacks he was running a completely separate Command, Control and Communications system which was superceding any orders being issued by the FAA, the Pentagon, or the White House Situation Room; I will establish conclusively that in May 2001, by presidential order, Dick Cheney was put in direct command and control of all war game and field exercise training and scheduling through several agencies especially FEMA. This also extended to all of the conflicting and overlapping NORAD drills – some involving hijack simulations- taking place on that day; I will also demonstrate that the TRIPOD!! Exercise being set up on September 10 in Manhattan was directly connected to Cheney's role in the above; I will also show that the Israeli and British governments acted as partners with the highest level of the American government to help in the preparation and, very possibly, the actual execution of the attacks." This book places 9/11 at the centre of a desperate new America, created by specific, named individuals in preparation for Peak Oil: an economic crisis like nothing the world has ever seen.

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PRINCE'S OUTBURST RILES WA FARMERS

Royal roast over State's salinity woes and dire warning about GM crops put Charles in bad books on the land

PRINCE CHARLES is under fire from WA farmers for blaming salinity problems on poor agricultural practices.

The Prince, who runs a profitable organic farming business, also predicted that genetically modified crops, which WA farmers are fighting to grow, would cause the "biggest environmental disaster of all time".

On salt, he blamed "the excessive approaches" of WA agriculturalists and crop scientists.

The comments were in a wide-ranging, scathing attack on big-business farming and agricultural bio-tech.

He said entrusting farming to "gigantic corporations" such as multinational seed companies would be a "classic way of ensuring that there is no food in the future".

"Look at Western Australia," he said. "Huge salination problems, I have been there, seen it, some of the excessive approaches to modern forms of agriculture."

WA farmers were not impressed with the Prince's outburst. WA Farmers Federation spokesman Andy McMillan said: "He's high-profile so unfortunately the media takes notice of his comments."

Mr McMillan denied that WA's

salinity problems were anything to do with agriculture and said it was confusing that the Prince commented on it in the context of his anti-GM views.

"You can't draw a comparison between a rant on anti-GM and salination in WA," he said.

Mr McMillan said engineers working in the Nullarbor Plain had found salinity problems decades before agriculture was established in the area.

"The guys laying the foundations for the railway found the land was saline long before it was cleared," he said. "It's always been an issue."

The idea that farming was to blame was a "crap theory", he said. Farmers had actually helped combat salinity by planting trees and installing drainage on their land.

He admitted that much of the Nullarbor Plain "looks terrible" from the air but said that much of the land was in surprisingly good condition when looked at closely.

"I'm no scientist, perhaps the land should not have been cleared," he said. But agricultural clearance was specifically required in the original land rights charters.

Mr McMillan also said GM technology was a potential "silver lining" because



Expert opinion: Prince Charles during the interview in which he blamed the WA salinity problem on farming practices.

genetically engineered crops could offer a solution for problems such as salinity and drought tolerance.

But Prince Charles told the London Daily Telegraph newspaper. "If (agriculturalists) think somehow it's all going to work because of one form of clever genetic engineering after another, count me out." He added: "food sustainability, not food production – that's what matters".

"If they think this is the way to go, with millions of small farmers all over the world being driven off their land and into unsustainable, unmanageable, degraded, dysfunctional conurbations of unmentionable awfulness – you can count me out."

The Prince has been criticised before for his outspoken green views, and has been accused of lacking touch with reality. Last year, his Duchy Originals organic food business made a reported profit of more than \$3.3 million, much of which he donated to his charitable foundation. But critics have pointed out that running a premium niche food business offered a different set of challenges to addressing the world's looming food crisis.

Mr McMillan accused the Prince of "pontificating with the wisdom of hindsight."

He said WA farmers were unlikely to take advice from someone on the other side of the world and predicted the Prince's remarks would be given "the same sort of credibility as Kevin Pietersen's claim that England will win the Ashes".

Source: The West Australian August 14, 2008.



Let it grow: Beverley farmer Jeff Murray is in favour of genetically modified crops.

LAND OF HOPE AND GLORY

Arthur Christopher Benson (1862 – 1925)

DEAR Land of Hope, thy hope is crowned.

God make thee mightier yet!
On Sov'ran brows, beloved, renowned,
Once more thy crown is set.
Thine equal laws, by Freedom gained,
Have ruled thee well and long;
By Freedom gained, by Truth maintained,
Thine Empire shall be strong.

Land of Hope and Glory,
Mother of the Free,
How shall we extol thee,
Who are born of thee?
Wider still and wider
Shall thy bounds be set;
God, who made thee mighty,
Make thee mightier yet.

Thy fame is ancient as the days,
As Ocean large and wide:
A pride that dares, and heeds not
praise,
A stern and silent pride:
Not that false joy that dreams content
With what our sires have won;
The blood a hero sire hath spent
Still nerves a hero son.



Land of Hope and Glory" was first written as a poem by Arthur Christopher Benson and adapted as a British patriotic song, which is found to an extent throughout the Commonwealth Realms. It is particularly noted for being played on the occasion of the Last Night of the Proms amidst much Union Jack flag-waving. The tune for the song was taken from the first of Edward Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance marches, which is used as a graduation march in many universities and high schools in North America. The song is also used as the anthem of England at the Commonwealth Games. England has its National Anthem God Save the Queen (or King).

The music to which the words are set is the trio theme from Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance March No.1. Words were designed for the melody on the suggestion of King Edward VII who told Elgar he thought the melody would make a great song. When Elgar was requested to write a work for the King's coronation, he worked the suggestion into his Coronation Ode, for which he asked the poet and essayist A.C. Benson to write the words. The seventh and last section of the Ode uses the march's melody.

Due to the King's illness, the coronation was postponed. Elgar created a separate song, which was first performed by Clara Butt in June 1902. In fact, only the first of the seven stanzas of the Ode's final section was re-used, as the first four line of the second stanza. This stanza, (which accompanies the trio section of the march) is the part which is sung today, the first and third having faded into obsolescence.

The reference to the extension of the British Empire's boundaries seems to reflect the Boer War, recently won at the time of writing, in which Britain gained further territory, endowed with considerable mineral wealth.

The writing of the song is precisely contemporaneous with the publication of Cecil Rhodes' Will – in which he bequeathed his considerable wealth for the specific purpose of promoting "the extension of British rule throughout the world", and added a long detailed list of territories which Rhodes wanted brought under British rule and colonized by British people.

The song has been adopted (with altered) lyrics by the supporters of West Bromwich Albion Football Club – this is quite ironic considering that it was composed by a supporter of their local rivals Wolverhampton Wanderers.

The title of Hope and Glory, John Boorman's 1987 semi-autobiographical film of a boy growing up during the Blitz in World War II London, is clearly derived from the song.

Source: www.wikipedia

RADICAL PRINCE

by David Lorimer

THE PRACTICAL VISION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

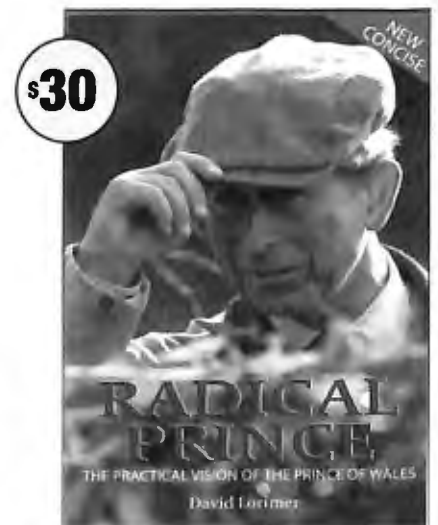
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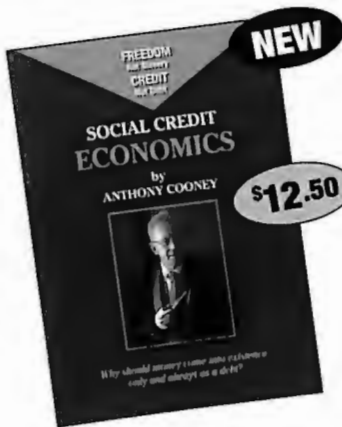


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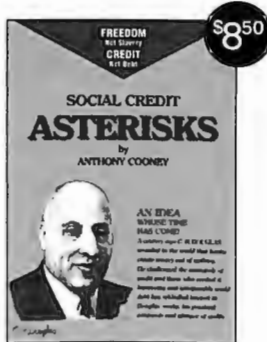
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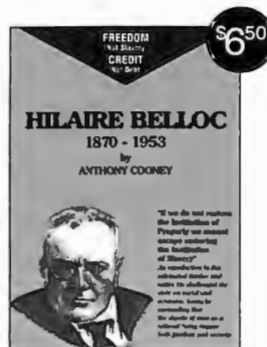
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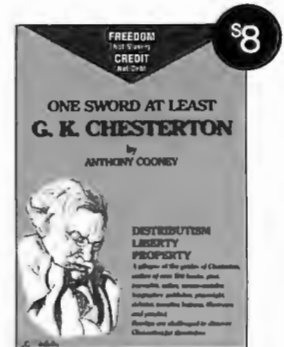
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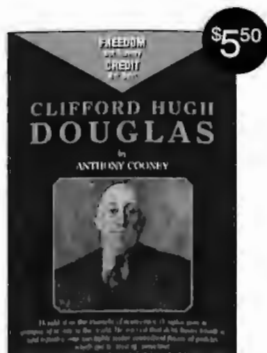
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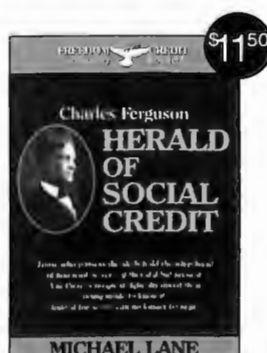
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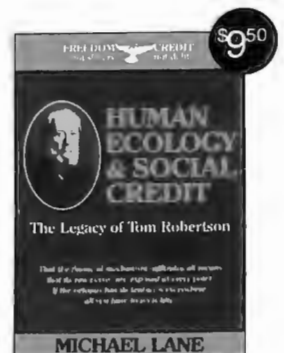
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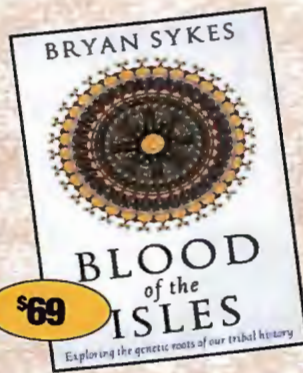
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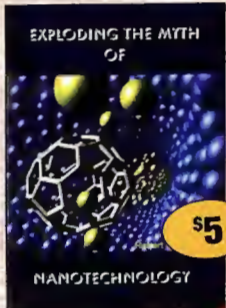
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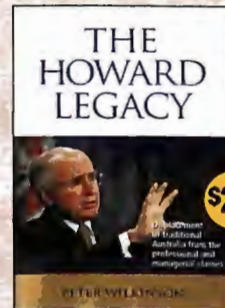
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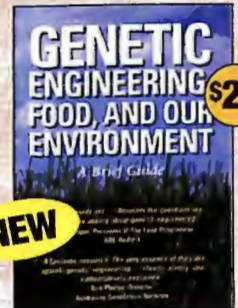


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Peter Wilkinson

In 2005 in the *Sydney Morning Herald* Michael Duffy asked the rhetorical question: "Is it perhaps the first time in history that a nation's elite have invited another group to come in and replace it?" Now Dr Peter Wilkinson has collected together both readily available and hitherto unpublished data to show that indeed traditional Australia is being displaced from the professional and managerial classes.



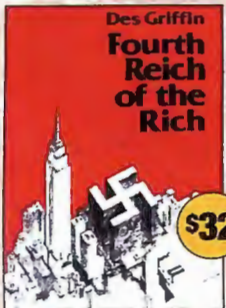
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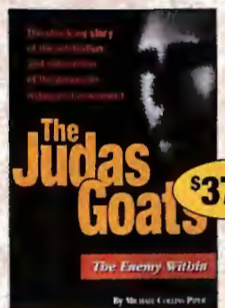
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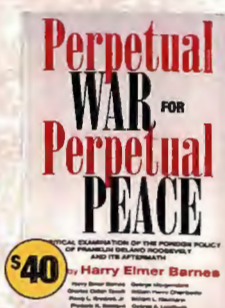


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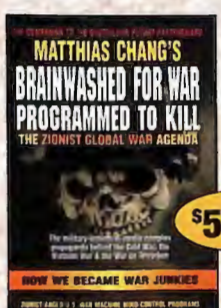


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