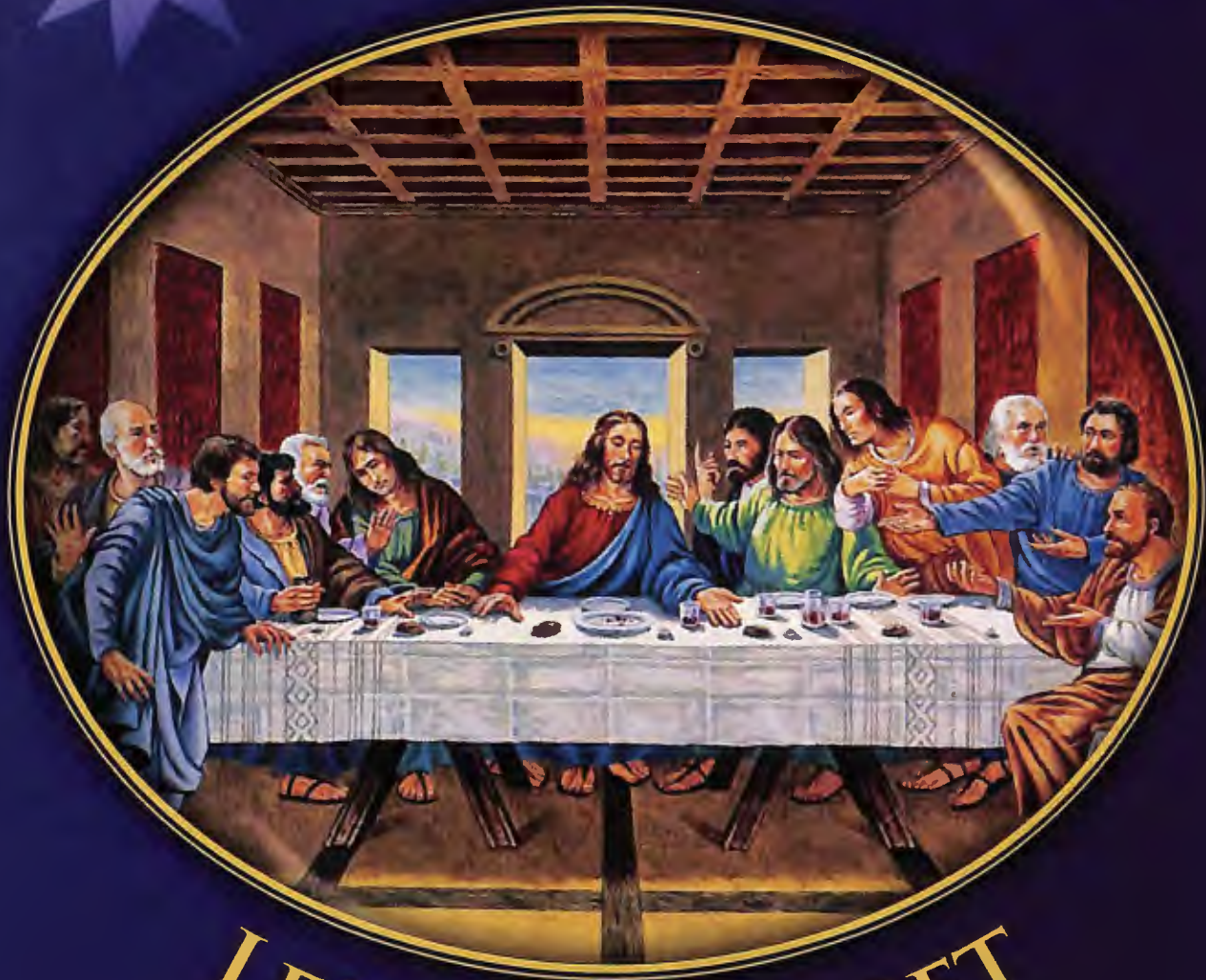


# HERITAGE

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT - FOR THE FUTURE  
VOLUME 33 No. 126 2009



## LEST WE FORGET

Know the Truth and the Truth will set you free



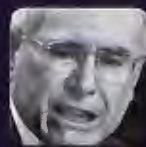
**The Christian concept of freedom**



**Lest we forget**  
The last week of Christ's life



**Hereward the Wake!**  
The life of an English hero



**Master and faithful servant!**  
The story of John Howard



**George Washington  
Thomas Lambert**



**Political correctness is  
cultural Marxism**

COVER PHOTOGRAPH:  
**The Last Supper**

# HERITAGE

No. 126 2009

PUBLISHED BY THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

## The Australian Heritage Society

The Australian Heritage Society was launched in Melbourne on 18th September, 1971 at an Australian League of Rights Seminar. It was clear that Australia's heritage is under increasing attack from all sides; spiritual, cultural, political and constitutional. A permanent body was required to ensure that young Australians were not cut off from their true heritage and the Heritage Society assumed that role in a number of ways.

The Australian Heritage Society welcomes people of all ages to join in its programme for the regeneration of the spirit of Australia. To value the great spiritual realities that we have come to know and respect through our heritage, the virtues of patriotism, of integrity and love of truth, pursuit of goodness and beauty, and unselfish concern for other people - to maintain a love and loyalty for those values.

Young Australians have a real challenge before them. The Australian Heritage Society, with your support, can give the required lead in building a better Australia.

*"Our heritage today is the fragments gleaned from past ages; the heritage of tomorrow - good or bad - will be determined by your actions today."*

SIR RAPHAEL CILENTO

First Patron of the Australian Heritage Society

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

THE CHRISTIAN CONCEPT  
OF FREEDOM

**W**ITH foolish ideas in our heads of the inevitability of human progress, we have seen with horror and surprise, the eruption into civilised life of cruelty, lawlessness and depersonalisation on a vast scale. Realising that these demonic outbreaks must have historic roots we have been forced to look again at the development of thought during the last three centuries, and we have seen clearly how the basic idea of Western civilisation, the uniqueness of the individual, has steadily weakened, therefore there must be a fresh attempt to discover the true nature of man and consider his destiny.

That which differentiates a man from an animal is his ability to make a choice and a decision over and above the needs and appetites of the moment. Wisdom has usually meant the ability to ascertain the laws of the universe and conform to them; and a moral choice implies a desire to work "along the grain of the universe" and the will to do so, as against the choice which is ignorant or perverse.

Where the consequences of actions are likely to be terrible it is well that men should know the truth. Mankind on a whole needs continually reminding of the Reign of Law – that inevitable nexus of cause and consequence which holds throughout physical nature – holds also in the sphere of conduct. No one who has watched the actual working out of the Reign of Law in individual character or in the external consequences of action in social life – regenerating or devastating as the case may be can miss the glory or tragedy which follows the right or wrong in moral choice. Right choice depends quite as much on knowing what one ought to do as well as on the will to do it. That is why, in the Bible, wisdom is regarded as an essential of morality. The individual conscience is an unsafe guide unless it has been educated, not only by the right living but also the educating and reflection on moral issues. Conscience is not a 'labour-saving' device to exempt us from the trouble of thinking.

If the Christian God the Father is prepared to countenance the possibility of pain and suffering and tragedy by giving freedom of choice to each of us

to develop our individuality in our own way, then we must assume that this freedom is part of God's purpose, so fundamentally essential that even death is not considered too high a price to pay for it; and we must assume that without freedom of choice the divine destiny of man would be impossible.

"And ye shall know the truth and the truth will make you free." This puts freedom, in the Christian world, above truth, in fact supplies the only solid reason for the pursuit of truth. Christians therefore are not without guidance when they attack the problems of the individual vis-a-vis the modern all-powerful government. In case there should be any doubt about what we mean by freedom, C.H. Douglas has defined it for us as "freedom to choose or refuse one thing at a time".



It is possible to give a government a great deal of power, provided the individual can contract out of any situation as it arises without being victimised. "Democratic" Governments have consistently claimed the right to victimise minorities because they claim to represent the majority; this makes "democratic" Governments more difficult to fight than an open dictatorship, and leaves the individual ridiculously vulnerable to victimisation.

The power taken by governments is taken from the individual; and not only is the individual stripped of this power, he finds when he fights for his rights and

freedom, that his efforts are dwarfed by a massive accretion of power stolen from millions of people and concentrated into the hands of a Chosen Few. The individual, confronting the great monopolies, governmental and semi-governmental (monopolies cannot exist without Government protection), finds himself legally and financially in such a hopeless position that only a few, inside or outside the Church, have the temerity to challenge the Central Power which is so obviously the seat of corruption and a direct challenge to the whole basis of Christian life on this planet.

The character and personality of man, grows or becomes distorted according to how he meets the problems of life. He can meet these problems face to face or escape rapidly down the easy path especially organised for him. There is no such thing as a purely economic problem, a purely political problem or a purely spiritual problem. If we are among the more responsible section of the community the problems we tackle, whether they appertain to the Church, to education, to industry, or even to food or water, will bring us to the point where we shall have to ask permission, or obtain money, to do something beyond the capacity of a heavily-taxed community; at that point that problem becomes political. For any responsible man to say he is not interested in politics is to say he is not interested in life.

Although party-politics would nauseate any decent man, that does not supply him with sufficient reason for saying he is not interested in politics. Crime always nauseates, but honest men generally play some part in trying to reduce it and protect possible victims.

"Christianity", as C.H. Douglas said, "is something inherent in the very warp and woof of the Universe, or is it just another set of interesting opinions." Many gallant fighters have believed that the Christian Charter of political freedom, enshrined in those immortal words "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath", was backed by an Authority superior to all government authority. The principle here expressed is either inherent in the very warp and woof of the Universe or it represents just another interesting opinion.

*continued*

The Church is being challenged today to speak with Authority and state where it stands in this fight for the freedom of the individual.

The ancient sun which shone over Antony and Cleopatra, will rise today and tomorrow to herald the new days. That this statement can be made at all, and have it readily accepted, shows a recognisable continuity of purpose behind the gigantic force which gives life to this planet; above all it indicates and integrity behind the Grand Scheme of things which stands out in violent contrast to the catastrophic changes of fortune which has befallen so many human institutions.

If we accept, as we are bound to accept, the fact that there is a Mind behind this universe, we are also bound to accept the fact that this Mind is not working erratically but according to certain principles, which, to say the least, have stood the test of a very long time. Modern revelations points to the fact that the deserts produced on the surface of this fertile planet are not the acts of God but the acts of men, and we can possibly say the same about a great deal of suffering and disease.

Nevertheless much of the suffering of innocent people has appeared to men and women as pointless and unnecessary and many have bitterly asked time and time again through the ages "Where is this Christian God?" Where is this God of Love? This God the Father", and it is difficult sometimes to understand why a human father, far less God the Father should permit so much suffering.

When man was created in God's image he was given freedom to fulfil his divine destiny or destroy himself and his environment.

And here we come to one of those vantage points where we catch a glimpse of the working of God's Laws in contrast to the working of man's law. No doubt mankind could have been saved a lot of pain and suffering had they been made like robots in an environment in which they had no power to alter, or made like primitive beasts without the higher powers of appreciation and discrimination which tends to intensify suffering.

That this freedom to choose is a fundamental part of the Grand Scheme is obvious enough; it is also obvious, that because of this freedom some suffering will ensue, what is not so obvious, but

rather repugnant to all Christian thought, is that suffering should be on such a ridiculously elaborate scale, indicating not ordinary evil-doing, but organised evil, on a gigantic scale.

To blame ordinary men and women entirely for this is not only unfair, it appears to be cowardly, especially if we consider the case of war. We have been informed from all sides and from all levels that no one wants war, yet we have war, constant war.

We can say therefore that the ordinary men and women not only did not choose war, they had no power of choice. No one would suggest that the conscript armies had much choice or got much fun or glory out of war. We can say very definitely that the suffering and degradation of the victims of war were due not to freedom of choice at all, but to the complete lack of it, which is a very different story to what we have often been asked to believe. Apart from the unimaginable sufferings in Socialist Germany and Communist Russia, the Middle East and other corners of the world, the supreme tragedy of the vast experiment of anti-Christ lies in the inability of so-called Christian people to realise that this organised evil which has been responsible for the murder of millions of innocent people is an inherent part of the principles and practice of the Socialist State, wherein all decisions are made by the chosen few, the rest of the population being merely robots, that is if they wish to live. In the modern socialist, or the globalised state, there is little difference between the military conscript and the economic conscript; the evil we have met with is organised evil, centrally organised evil. Fundamentally there has never been a possibility of a food shortage on this earth unless it was central organised.

We must realise that the traditional strongholds of Western Civilisation are already in the hands of men who, following the same socialist policy as Germany and Russia, are quickly reaching the same destination under the guise of 'Globalism' throughout the Christian world.

The problem is to get enough men and women to see the danger while there is still time to take action, but time is running out if we do not take heed. Any so-called Christian who sees his country

being turned into a vast political prison and blames every man except those directly responsible, is in the nature of things suspect.

Dr. S.S. Laurie once said, "When we think of those things we realise the greatness and the difficulty of the task assigned to men. . . To stand aside and, under the cloak of effeminate despair, or of a self-satisfied cynicism or even of a self-indulgent seductive mysticism to affect a certain superiority to actual and inevitable conditions is the very suicide of manhood".

If we accept the Christian God the Father and the fact of organised evil, then God Himself must be suffering along with us and naturally will take part in the struggle. It certainly seems that our faith in the ultimate issue and our ability to bear present evils are strengthened by thus fairly recognising cosmic anarchy as ever resisting the entrance of the divine Spirit, ever defeating the Good.

If it be that the great God Himself is engaged, here and now, in a very serious business, then even to be a humble private in His advancing hosts is a distinction.

There will always be a certain proportion of weak combatants to be pitied and helped, of traitors to be punished, and of craven spirits who slink into the rear with the baggage under cover of an easy scepticism, as to the conduct of the campaign or a supercilious and egotistical superiority to their fellow soldiers. Not to such have the advances of humanity in the past been due; but only to those who have been faithful to ideals and pursued them to the end.

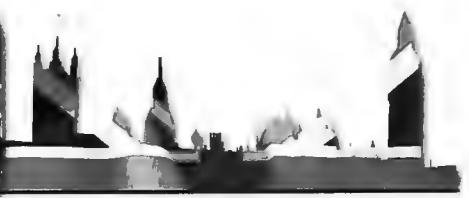
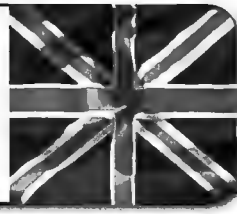
## Quotes:

"We need decentralisation, empowering people at the grass roots."

*Imran Khan- Pakistan, 1998*

"In a time of universal deceit telling the truth is a revolutionary act."

*George Orwell.*



## New Statue Portrays Queen Mother's Wartime Courage

**Q**UEEN Elizabeth 11 has recently unveiled a statue of the Queen Mother costing 2 million pounds (\$4.5million) which is placed in the London Mall. It is just a few metres from the imposing sculpture of the Queen Mother's beloved husband, George V1.

The unveiling by the Queen of the 2.9m bronze statue was a reminder of the simple ceremony she performed in tribute to her father in 1955, only three years after his death at the age of 56.

Sculptor Philip Jackson depicted the Queen Mother at 51, the age she was when George V1 died. He spent hours poring over photographs in the archive at Windsor Castle and met her shortly before her death.

The statue is flanked by two bronze reliefs which show the Queen Mother in World War 11, when the Royal Family defied Foreign Office advice to escape the Blitz and chose to remain in London.

The centrepiece depicts her holding her hand out to a child as she and the King meet families made homeless by bombing raids.

Even the bombing of Buckingham Palace did not dissuade her from staying in the capital. She famously said at the time: "I'm glad we've been bombed. It makes me feel I can look the East End in the face."



*In her prime: The memorial to the Queen Mother stands in The Mall, in London, in front of a statue of her husband, King George VI.*



*Royal sport: A bronze relief shows the Queen Mother at the Ascot races.*



*September 1940: Their Majesties view bomb damage to Buckingham Palace.*

# The Ron Paul REVOLUTION

THE WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF  
CONGRESSMAN RON PAUL

FOREWORD BY CHARLOTTE ISERBYT

**D**ESPITE the best efforts of the elites to marginalise Dr. Ron Paul, this anti-establishment lawmaker from a rural part of Southern Texas was still able to mobilize hundreds of thousands of supporters, raise millions of dollars during his presidential campaign and make a tremendous impact on the race for the White House in 2008. Dr. Paul's unflappable eminently reasonable views on a host of issues – from civil liberties to limited government to foreign intervention to taxes to healthcare to fiscal responsibility – struck a chord with a growing segment of the U.S. population, that is fed up with the way in which Washington does business.

This Book, "Ron Paul Revolution: The writings and speeches of Congressman Ron Paul", is unique in its effort to relate a broad range of Dr. Paul's positions, which draw upon the ideals set by America's Founding Fathers to never compromise. While it is not intended to be all-inclusive, it conveys the principles held by one man among 535 in Congress, who may hold the answers to the terrible problems which face America today as a nation.

Ron Paul is a modern-day Davy Crockett, a Texan who refuses to use other people's money for unconstitutional spending.

The story of the encounter between the then-member of Congress, Davy Crockett, and one of his constituents, Horace Bunce, is part of American lore. Not only that, but it is significant when another congressman Ron Paul (R-Tex), was a candidate for president in 2008. Here's how the story goes.

Crockett was on the campaign trail for re-election. As history knows, he had already had a successful career, being a renowned hunter, trapper, patriot and soldier. And as he travelled around his Tennessee district he ran across a difficult voter, namely Horace Bunce.

Bunce was a taciturn, thoughtful man, well-known for miles around. His opinions were always well-reasoned and respected. When Congressman Crockett met Bunce, he was aware of his reputation, and as he believed that his record in Congress was a good one, he was surprised at Bunce's coolness. In inquiring as to the reason

for Bunce's apparent lack of enthusiasm, he quickly learned that it was because he had voted to assist a home owner in Washington who was wiped out by a fire. Bunce explained to Crockett that the tax money Crockett had voted away was not his to give because the Constitution nowhere provided for taxpayer-funded relief for anyone, no matter how just the cause itself. Bunce said that if the congressmen and senators wanted to pay money to help people who suffered from natural disasters, they should spend their own. At first, Crockett was angered by the argument of Bunce but then he realised that his constituent was correct.

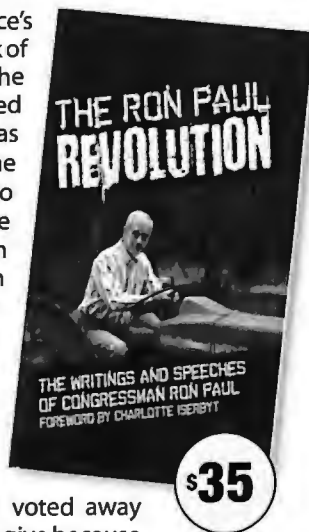
Soldier Crockett was killed at the Alamo during the War for Texas Independence.

Ten-term Republican Congressman Ron Paul, long before he made waves by running for president in the 2008 elections, had applied the same outlook on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives ever since he ventured into Congress. He never forgets that tax dollars are other people's money. Therefore, if the proposed expenditure is not authorised in the Constitution. "political correctness" does not make it so.

Ron Paul is seen today as the modern counterpart of the example of Davy Crockett.

A very readable and enlightening book, it is history in the making and an understanding of our times.

**Softcover: 267 pages - Price: 35.00 Posted.**  
Order From: *The Australian Heritage Society OR*  
*your State Bookshop – Mailing Services.*  
*See Inside Front Cover for Addresses.*



## All Things Bright and Beautiful

**A**LL THINGS bright and  
beautiful,  
All creatures great and small.  
All things wise and wonderful,  
The Lord God made them all.

Each little flower that opens,  
Each little bird that sings,  
He made their glowing colours,  
He made their tiny wings:

The purple-headed mountain,  
The river running by,  
The sunset and the morning,  
That brightens up the sky:

The cold wind in the winter,  
The pleasant summer sun,  
The ripe fruits in the garden,  
He made them every one:

The tall trees in the greenwood,  
The meadows for our play,  
The rushes by the water  
To gather every day:

He gave us eyes to see them,  
And lips that we might tell  
How great is God Almighty,  
Who has made all things well.

Cecil Frances  
Alexander



Davy Crockett



Ron Paul

# SECRET OF THE LUSITANIA

BY SAM GREENHILL

**T**HE LUSITANIA'S sinking with the loss of almost 1,200 lives caused such outrage that it propelled the U.S. into the First World War. But now divers have revealed a dark secret about the cargo carried by the Lusitania on its final journey in May 1915. Munitions they found in the hold suggest that the Germans had been right all along in claiming the ship was carrying war materials and was a legitimate military target.

The Cunard vessel, steaming from New York to Liverpool, was sunk eight miles off the Irish coast by a U-boat. Maintaining that the Lusitania was solely a passenger vessel, the British quickly accused the 'Pirate Hun' of slaughtering civilians.

The disaster was used to whip up anti-German anger, especially in the U.S. where 128 of the 1,198 victims came from.

A hundred of the dead were children, many of them under two years of age. Robert Lansing, the U.S. Secretary of State, later wrote that the sinking gave him the conviction we would ultimately become the ally of Britain'. Americans were even told, falsely, that German children were given a day off school to celebrate the sinking of the Lusitania.

The disaster inspired a multitude of recruitment posters demanding vengeance for the victims.

One, famously showing a young mother slipping below the waves with her baby, carried the simple slogan 'Enlist'. Two years later, the Americans joined the Allies as an associated power – a decision that turned the war decisively against Germany.



The diving team estimates that around four million rounds of U.S. manufactured Remington 303 bullets lie in the Lusitania's hold at a depth of 300 feet. The Germans had insisted the Lusitania – the fastest liner in the North Atlantic – was being used as a weapons ship to break the blockade Berlin had been trying to impose around Britain since the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

## WINSTON CHURCHILL

Winston Churchill, who was First Lord of the Admiralty and has long been suspected of knowing more about the circumstances of the attack than he let on to the public, wrote in a confidential letter shortly before the sinking that some German submarine attacks were to be welcomed. He said: "It is most important to attract neutral shipping to our shores, in the hope especially of embroiling the U.S. with Germany. "For our part we want the traffic – the more the better and if some of it gets into trouble, better still."

Hampton Sides, a writer with Men's Vogue in the U.S., witnessed the divers' discovery.

He said: "They are bullets that were expressly manufactured to kill Germans in World War 1 – bullets that British officials in Whitehall, and American officials in Washington, have long denied were aboard the Lusitania."

The discovery may help explain why the 787ft Lusitania sank within 18 minutes of a single German torpedo slamming into its hull.

## SECOND EXPLOSION

Some of the 764 survivors reported a second explosion which might have been munitions going off. Gregg Bemis, an American businessman who owns the rights to the wreck and is funding its exploration said: "Those four million rounds of 303s were not just some private hunter's stash. Now that we have found it, the British cannot deny any more that there was ammunition on board. That raises the question of what else was on board. There were literally tons and tons of stuff stored in unrefrigerated cargo holds that were dubiously marked cheese, butter and oysters. I've always felt there were some significant high explosives in the holds – shells, powder, and gun cotton – that were set off by the torpedo and the inflow of water. That's what sank the ship".

Mr Bemis is planning to commission further dives in 2009 in a full-scale forensic examination of the wreck off County Cork.

*Mail On-Line [London]*

*December 2008*



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**

NEW

# BARACK H. OBAMA The Unauthorised Biography

By Webster Griffin Tarpley

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Barack H. Obama  
The Unauthorized Biography



Webster Griffin Tarpley  
author of *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography*

WEBSTER Tarpley Griffin "This book marks my first foray into the field of presidential candidate biography since the publication of my *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography* (1992). I have been impelled to return to the business of presidential candidate biography by a profound sense of alarm and national emergency, because of the threat to the American people and to the future survival of the world posed by the Trilateral Commission puppet and Manchurian candidate, Barack Hussein Obama. During the early months of 2008, I issued a series of articles which analysed the dynamics of Obama's postmodern coup d'etat from the standpoint of comparing the Illinois Messiah's lemming legions and Kool-Aid cult fanatic following with the incipient and inchoate fascist movement which coalesced around the young Benito Mussolini between 1919 and 1922, in a period of crisis similar to the one we are traversing today. These articles were supplemented by a theoretical introduction restating the basic characteristics of a fascist mass movement, and also by an extended comparison between Obama's campaign platform and the record in office of Jimmy Carter, who is the most recent example of a puppet president controlled by the Trilateral-Rockefeller banking elite." *Webster Griffin Tarpley.*



A critical unauthorised biography of President Barack Hussein Obama is urgent and essential reading today; as the world stands at the crossroads of unprecedented events and happenings never before witnessed by mankind.

**"You know, I've come to the conclusion that poverty is closer to the problem than colour – Robert F. Kennedy, 1968."**

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NEW

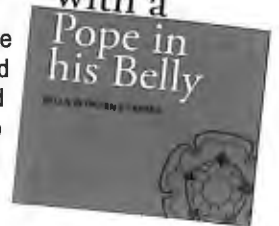
# THE KING WITH A POPE IN HIS BELLY

By BELLA WYBORN d'ABRERA • Editorial: Terence W. Brady  
HISTORY REVISITED

\$29.95

REVISITING HISTORY

The King with a Pope in his Belly



ATRUPLY remarkable book which traces the early history of the destruction of the Catholic Faith in England until the execution of Thomas Cromwell. This Cromwell, an ancestor of the later Oliver, was the evil genius who arranged for Henry's illicit divorce or annulment from Catherine of Aragon and carried out the destruction of the monasteries and shrines. In this small and very readable book (also charmingly illustrated by the author, to lighten the horror of the tale) no crack is papered over but the full story from incest to murder in the Henrician regime is exposed to the reader's increasing disbelief that such a tyrant should have been allowed to live.

Every History has a history. The art and craft of historiography always carries either the odium or a vindication of its time, or the purposes of the culture from which it arose. Few Histories have been truly objective, written without an eye to propaganda. Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, was a rare model of that kind. The severely translated work of Flavius Josephus was another. In the main however, great historical publications have emanated as reflections of, and justifications for great civilisations Even the Catholic Church has suffered from unashamed triumphalism in the works of many of its historians. It has ever been 'Victor's History'.

And so to the British Empire, where Pax britannica has been the guiding principle of Histories that have emanated for nearly five centuries from scholars and the great seats of learning in Britain.

Consequently, the history of that period, still with us, is in effect tainted by a justification of Pax anglicana, that is, the history of Reformation and post-Reformation England.

To that end, the author has undertaken to correct the inherent bias of the period by revisiting its history in a trilogy of works, of which this is the first part, and will base her studies on a wider range than the currently accepted canon of historical sources.

*Bella Wyborn d'Abera, who is based in London, is a graduate of Monash University in Melbourne. She completed her Masters degree at the University of St. Andrews, and was awarded a Doctorate of Philosophy by the University of Cambridge in 2003. She is the author of The Tribunal of Zaragoza and Crypto-Judaism 1484-1515. (Brepols, 2008).*

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King Henry VIII and his Cardinal, Wolsley: Circa 1520

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See Addresses Inside Front Cover:



# To the Lady of the Lake

Here is a place of mist and ghosts and the cold hand  
Of the demon's breath.  
After arduous walking one comes at last to the brink  
And the dank sand.  
There are enemies back there who are planning one's death  
With nod and wink,  
And one's sword is broken. The wind, working the reeds,  
Is turning its back,  
While the rain drizzle spits and cuts hard at one's face  
And one's soul bleeds.  
Why was one born at all in this time of appalling lack  
Of bravery and grace?  
Great webs of treachery and lies entangle folk  
Who dare not cry  
Or stand to protect elders unjustly thrust in cells.  
Beneath the yoke  
They step dumbly, cravenly, with deviating, downcast eye  
Into new hells.  
One has come here, to the immemorial lake, to find  
Her out of dream,  
To call for her gleaming, her magisterial command  
And fathomless mind,  
To be blessed by a fresh inspiration of her ancient theme

And firm demand.  
And surely she will come; one will detect a form steadily  
Clarifying in light,  
A gracious apparition, unwavering in mien, stance and will,  
Revealing steadily  
Herself as lady from the other world so radiantly bright,  
Benignant, still.  
One will take the sword; she  
will give no hint at all  
Of future fate,  
But one is bound by an  
unspoken word of  
honour clearly  
To fear no fall.  
They say that she rules a  
green island beyond the  
sun's gate  
And loves one dearly.

NIGEL JACKSON: 2009



## Letters to the Editor...

### I AM THE FLAG

Congratulations on publishing the article "I Am The Flag" in the Heritage Journal December Issue, No.125, Vol.32. With congratulations also to The Australian National Flag Association (ANFA, WA Inc.).

A comment by a staunch republican in his letter to me (copy attached), in my view, summed up the flag discussion better than most comments on retaining our flag, namely:

"The flag should not be changed . . . it is our history book, and you cannot change history" wrote Victorian trucking supremo Lindsay E. Fox, AO.

Having only recently called Green's Senator Bob Brown's office to confirm a call of one year ago, I was indeed disappointed to learn that the Greens support changing our flag in the same way as it supports 'a republic', i.e. with no alternative model for us all to examine in both cases.

I am seeking written confirmation of this.

It is indeed comforting to know that Malcolm Turnbull who resigned as an earlier Director of Ausflag Ltd. And is now a supporter of ANFA (NSW) actively promotes our flag where and when appropriate, as does the Australians for Constitutional Monarchy (ACM).

I await the Australian Republican Movement's published support for the flag, rather than their "it's a separate subject" statement, described by some as a 'cop-out'.

P.L. Gibson, Paddington, NSW.

# Queen Elizabeth II Christmas Message 2008

THE QUEEN MAKES HER 56TH CHRISTMAS BROADCAST TO THE NATIONS



**C**HRISTMAS is a time for celebration, but this year it is a more sombre occasion for many. Some of those things which could once have been taken for granted suddenly seem less certain and, naturally, give rise to feelings of insecurity.

People are touched by events which have their roots far across the world. Whether it is the global economy or violence in a distant land, the effects can be keenly felt at home.

Once again, many of our service men and women are serving on operations in common cause to bring peace and security to troubled places. In this 90th year since the end of the First World War, the last survivors recently commemorated the service and enormous sacrifice of their own generation.

Their successors in theatres such as Iraq and Afghanistan are still to be found in harm's way in the service of others. For their loved ones, the worry will never cease until they are safely home.

In such times as these we can all learn something from the past. We might begin to see things in a new perspective. And certainly, we begin to ask ourselves where it is that we can find lasting happiness.

Over the years those who have seemed to me to be the most happy, contented and fulfilled have always been the people who have lived the most outgoing and unselfish lives; the kind of people who are generous with their talents or their time.

There are those who use their prosperity or good fortune for the benefit of others whether they number among the great philanthropists or are people who, with whatever they have, simply have a desire to help those less fortunate than themselves.

What they offer comes in the form of what can easily be recognised as service to the nation or service to the wider community.

As often as not however, their unselfishness is a simply taken for granted part of the life of their family or neighbourhood.

They tend to have some sense that life itself is full of blessings, and is a precious gift for which we should be thankful.

When life seems hard the courageous do not lie down and accept defeat; instead they are all the more determined to struggle for a better future.

I think we have a huge amount to learn from individuals such as these. And what I believe many of us share

with them is a source of strength and peace of mind in our families and friends.

Indeed, Prince Philip and I can reflect on the blessing, comfort and support we have gained from our own family in this special year for our son, the Prince of Wales.

Sixty years ago, he was baptised here in the Music Room at Buckingham Palace. As parents and grandparents, we feel great pride in seeing our family make their own unique contributions to society.

Through his charities, the Prince of Wales has worked to support young people and other causes for the benefit of the wider community.

At Christmas, we feel very fortunate to have our family around us. But for many of you, this Christmas will mean separation from loved ones and perhaps reflection on the memories of those no longer with us.

I hope that, like me, you will be comforted by the example of Jesus of Nazareth who, often in circumstances of great adversity, managed to live an outgoing, unselfish and sacrificial life. Countless millions of people around the world continue to celebrate his birthday at Christmas, inspired by his teaching.

He makes it clear that genuine human happiness and satisfaction lie more in giving than receiving; more in serving than in being served.

We can surely be grateful that, two thousand years after the birth of Jesus, so many of us are able to draw inspiration from his life and message, and to find in him a source of strength and courage.

I hope that the Christmas message will encourage and sustain you too, now and in the coming year. I wish you all a very happy Christmas.

# OBAMA ORDERS 17,000 MORE TO AFGHAN WAR



Money man: President Barak Obama

**U.S. PRESIDENT Barack Obama has agreed to send about 17,000 more American troops to Afghanistan in what is expected to be a build-up to nearly 50,000 soldiers to tackle a resurgent Taliban.**

About 8,000 Marines are expected to go in first, followed by about 9,000 US Army troops in the Northern summer.

The additional forces meet in part a standing request from the US Commander in Afghanistan, Gen. David McKiernan, who has sought as many as 30,000 extra US troops to counter the resurgence of the Taliban Militants.

The US now has slightly more than 30,000 troops in Afghanistan.

The move is likely to increase pressure on all nations participating in the multi-national force, including Australia, though the main pressure is likely to be exerted on several EU nations which provide troops but with restrictions on their taking part in combat duties.

Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Stephen Smith said he had not received a request from the Obama administration to increase Australia's commitment.

*"We have made it clear that at this stage we see our contribution to*

*Afghanistan as being about right," he said.*

The demand for more troops will reach a head when NATO meets to discuss progress in April.

Australian Defence Minister Joel Fitzgibbon discussed the issue with his US counterpart, Robert Gates, at a meeting in Poland in February this year.

Mr Obama said it had become possible to send more US troops because withdrawals from Iraq had increased flexibility to reinforce in Afghanistan.

*"The Taliban is resurgent in Afghanistan, and al-Qaida supports the insurgency and threatens America from its safe haven along the Pakistani border," he said.*

*"This increase is necessary to stabilise a deteriorating situation in Afghanistan, which has not received the strategic attention, direction and resources it urgently requires."*

Mr Obama said the announcement did not predetermine the outcome of a strategic review under way and that further resources may be necessary.

The decision to send more troops came as a new United Nations report found that civilian casualties in Afghanistan rose 40 per cent last year, from 1523 to 2118, the highest level since the American-led invasion in late 2001 that dislodged the Taliban government.



*Front line: More than 1000 Australian troops are based in Afghanistan. They are to be joined by hundreds more, who will train Afghan soldiers.*



*Surge: US troop numbers in Afghanistan will increase to about 47,000 by mid-year.*

More than half the casualties were from roadside bomb and suicide attacks by militants but many were because air strikes and other actions by NATO And US forces battling the resurgent Taliban, the report said.

Source: West Australian  
February 19<sup>th</sup> 2009

## Pastor's Business Card

A new pastor was visiting in the homes of his parishioners. At one house it seemed obvious that someone was at home, but no answer came to his repeated knocks at the door.

Therefore, he took out a business card and wrote 'Revelation 3:20' on the back of it and stuck it in the door.

When the offering was processed the following Sunday, he found that his card had been returned. Added to it was this cryptic message, 'Genesis 3:10.'

Reaching for his Bible to check out the citation, he broke up in gales of laughter. Revelation 3:20 begins **'Behold, I stand at the door and knock.'** Genesis 3:10 reads, **'I heard your voice in the garden and I was afraid for I was naked.'**

*'A cheerful heart is good medicine'  
(Prov. 17:22)*

# Lest We Forget

JOHN BRETT

**T**HE DEATH of Christ and the last week of his life, left us with the most valuable lesson in all history, but there is no celebration of this monumental drama, save the salutary Biblical readings on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. This dramatic last week of Christ's life, from Palm Sunday until the resurrection a week later, was the *most explosive political event in recorded history, not likely to be ever eclipsed. There was very little religion abroad that week, only naked power.*

A producer setting out today to dramatise that last week in Christ's life, would have no trouble portraying the events and characters of that week, but he could only be successful and have the audience grasp the truth of that event, if there was a preface to the play. Briefly, the preface would need to point out that the great constant in history, is the application of power by men over man. There is never a power vacuum in the affairs of men. Doing unto others what you would have them do to you does not always happen.

Politics is all about the application of power and it has only three dynamics, which always identify it as political. Those three dynamics are:- Physical force, psychological force and financial force. They can be used separately, in pairs or all together, but they are **ALWAYS** identifiable. Psychological force is either the **LIE** or the **TRUTH**. Being politically correct is the lie, to persuade you towards that destiny. All of those dynamics saturate the last week of Christ's life. Then in approaching the scene, it would be helpful to point out that Judea was a **multicultural State** and a province of the Roman **Republic**.

Power was wielded in Judea by the Roman authority under Pontius Pilate, who alone could carry out the death sentence. The older and ancient power was vested in the Sanhedrin and the Temple Priests and the Sadducees. Christ's on-going challenge had been with the Temple Priests, who did not challenge the Truths he spoke about, but

were concerned about the transfer of allegiance from the Temple to Christ. Christ knew there was no hope of converting his adversaries because of their vested interest in the fountain of power, but the Judean people were flocking to hear him as they perceived here lay the truth and their freedom.

**“KNOW THE TRUTH AND  
THE TRUTH WILL SET YOU  
FREE”**

Christ rode into Jerusalem on what is known as Palm Sunday and his first act in the new week was to go to the Temple and thrash the 'Money lenders' with a whip. This was his only act of **violence**. This one single act was to change the whole course of history, as one man used physical force against the financial force of the day. We notice that the Temple sheltered both the Priests and the money power. Money, then, as is now, has no physical qualities at all, it is **invisible**, only currency as coins and notes are visible. Otherwise it is a system of symbols the same as these words, and the real crime is the Priests claiming ownership of those symbols, so directing the lives of people and keeping them in constant bondage by debt. This sudden turn of events carrying with it the threat of exposure alarmed the power structure like it had never been threatened before.

We can only imagine the consternation that would have taken place in the corridors of power at the Temple, as the threat of exposure from this upstart from Galilee began to take hold of their minds. From any other source this sudden threat would have brought swift vengeance, but nothing happened until the next day when Christ was approached by one of the priests, who produced a coin with Caesar's effigy stamped upon it, a dual symbol of Caesar's power, and asked Christ:- **“To whom does this coin belong?”** No mention of the whipping the day before or any condemnation of



that act, but again the lesser financial dynamic is produced with the obvious purpose of tricking Christ into an answer they hoped for. The answer they got was again to resound down through the centuries to this very day, when he answered: - **“RENDER UNTO CAESAR WHAT IS CAESAR'S AND UNTO GOD WHAT IS GOD'S”**. That was, the power of money was Caesar's and so was legitimate, but the authority to use that power was God's. For the first time **POWER AND AUTHORITY WERE SEPARATED**. Prior to this the Caesar of the day had both power and authority. Henceforth Caesar should ask permission to kill all blue-eyed babies. Two thousand years later we are still struggling with this very simple verity. From this moment on, Christ knew they could only react in one way, and that was to dispose of him one way or another, lest the crowds coming to Jerusalem for the Passover spent their time listening to the Christ, rather than the Priests.

Accordingly Christ sent his disciples into Jerusalem to prepare for the last supper with him, knowing the end was not far away. The day before this at the house of one Simon, a woman anointed Christ, when she poured the expensive perfume over Christ's head. Meanwhile, back at the Temple, ways and means were frantically being sought to dispose of this man before the holiday. They had to be sure that any death sentence their court could fix on this man, would be carried out by Pontius Pilate the next day

at the latest. Their guilt was compounded when they offered the disciple Judas, thirty pieces of silver to deliver this peaceful man into their hands. For the third time, into the equation came the money dynamics, when it wasn't really needed. So far the week's drama had been dominated by the money dynamic and Christ's psychological dynamic of TRUTH. By now the die was cast and events had to move as no man could stop them. Time was to play its inexplicable role, as it does in so many human dramas once events proceed to a certain point. Some call it a psychological parallelogram of forces.

After the last supper where Christ told his disciples that one of them would betray him, they adjourned to the garden of Gethsemane, where some of the disciples fell asleep, for the hour was late. Eventually the armed Temple guard arrived, led by Judas, who kissed the man they were to arrest. One of the disciples cut off the ear of a guard with his sword, before the party moved away towards the city below. For the third time in the drama the physical dynamic was used, as they set out for the house of the High Priest, with the illegal use of the Temple guard, for an illegal trial.

Judean law forbade a trial for life between sunset and sunrise. Ironically only 'Trials for money' could be conducted after sunset. The accusers, according to their law, had to bring the accused before the court, where the 'Witnesses had to agree'. It was illegal for the judge to cross examine the prisoner after the testimony of the witnesses had broken down, and if the testimony was demonstrably false, the witnesses should have been sentenced to death by stoning. The three charges brought against Christ were:-

1. That he had threatened to destroy the Temple.
2. That he had claimed to be the son of God.
3. That he had stirred up the people against Caesar.

None of these charges carried the death penalty, and none of the charges stuck, because the witnesses could not agree.

As St. Mark put it, "Many bore false witness against Him". But the court was not dismissed, nor would it be until somehow a death sentence could be made to stick. Finally Caiaphas, the Judge, asked Christ, "Art thou the Christ, dost you claim to be he that shall come"? Christ replied: "I am ("if thou sayest"), and this reply of course was blasphemous, and that was all the court needed, for under their law that reply carried the death penalty. As the courts verdict had to be approved by the all powerful Sanhedrin the next morning, Caiaphas could hardly believe his ears. The Sanhedrin had no illusions about the political consequences of a Messiah and the truths that would come with Him that had already made them uncomfortable. So this **illegal midnight trial was to become the most famous, most written about, most talked about, and most argued about trial in all history.** Which the churches have now abandoned. "Sin" is the only "crime" they discuss. This was to be the model for all "politically correct" trials to follow down the centuries; it was saturated with the dynamic of the lie, in desperation to conceal the truth, by the murder of one who had done no more than expose them. As the High Priest said:- **"It is better that one should die"**.

During the night Pilate's wife Claudia, had witnessed the constant comings and goings of all these people seeking Pilate's co-operation in the morning and she must have learnt of

Pilate's intention to carry out their wishes. When she awoke early on the Friday morning and found that Pilate had already left the Palace, she immediately sent a message to him; **"Have thou nothing to do with this righteous man, for I suffered many things this day in a dream because of him"**.

Claudia Procula was no light weight procurators wife. She was the illegitimate daughter of Claudia, third wife of Tiberius and the granddaughter of Augustus Caesar. When Pilate was appointed procurator of Judea, on the recommendation of Sejanus, he obtained the unusual privilege of taking his wife with him.

However, Pilate thought he was going to deal with the Priests requests the night before, this message from his wife complicated and compounded any dilemma he may have held previously, for what if his wife's version of this affair, **"came to the ear of Caesar"**?





Early on that fateful Friday morning the high priests had gathered outside Caesar's court, bringing a well-versed Judean **"Rent-A-Crowd"** with them, as they were not that certain that Pilate would adhere to his words of the night before. Pilate's dilemma becomes obvious as he tries to wash his hands of the whole affair. He goes out to the Priests after receiving Christ and asks them:- "What accusation bring ye against this man"? They answer him not directly but:- "If this man were not an evil doer, we would not have delivered him up to you", to which Pilate's rejoinder was:- Take him yourselves, and judge him according to your law". The Priests reply that it is not lawful for them to put a man to death, but they found him perverting our nation and refusing to pay tribute to Caesar and saying he is 'Christ The King'. Whereupon Pilate re-entered the palace and asked Christ:- "Are you the King of the Judeans"? "Yes I am" replied Christ, "The reason for my coming into the world is to witness to the Truth". To which Pilate asked:- **"What is Truth"?** Then going out to the Judeans Pilate said:- "I find nothing criminal about this man, but I have an arrangement with you to set a prisoner free at Passover time, shall I release the King of the Judeans or the criminal so -called Barrabas"? They shouted to release Barrabas and crucify Christ. So Pilate sent Christ to be scourged then crucified, sending with him a sign that read:- **"Christ the King of the Judeans"**. (Jesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum), just in case it came to the ear of Caesar.

From the lying at the midnight trial, the early morning events twist and weave around the manipulation of Pilate, only the lie and Christ's answer in Truth prevail, culminating in Pilate's question:-

**"What is Truth"?**

The enormity, the consequences and repercussions of this enormous political event have almost disappeared from the memory of modern man, to be replaced with something we believe at our peril. Our present day Church would not exist, if it were not for this one single week of political activity, around which all future political history would pivot. Last century alone has probably seen more "midnight trials" than in all the preceding 1900 years.

Pilate's verdict then set in motion a further train of physical action of the most violent kind. Christ was scourged, had a crown of thorns placed upon his head and made to carry his crucifixion cross to Golgotha – the place of skulls – where he was nailed to the cross, and where he slowly died in agony. This part of the week the Church has not forgotten, but rather emphasises and expands. By all previous experience this was the end of that man and all he stood for, and should have closed forever the political intrigue of that stupendous week, which **started with violence when Christ whipped the money lenders.**

But the end of that day brought another man onto the scene, whose role we have been able to remember. A member of the powerful Sanhedrin, an importer by profession, **possibly an uncle of Christ's**, but a true friend at the end. Joseph from Arimathea went to Pilate and asked for the body of Christ, that he may lay it to rest in his own sepulchre, rather than leave it to rot at Golgotha. Pilate agreed and as darkness was falling Joseph placed the body in his sepulchre, then rolled a huge stone across the entrance. So bringing this huge drama to an end, never to be heard of again!

On the Sunday following the Sabbath Saturday, the women folk went to the sepulchre to embalm Christ's body, only to find it was not there, but a stranger there told them he had gone to Galilee. The Temple guards who had been placed at the sepulchre by the Priests to prevent the disciples – "stealing the body away", had fled to the city to report to the Priests that the stone had been rolled away and Jesus had left the tomb. After "consultation with

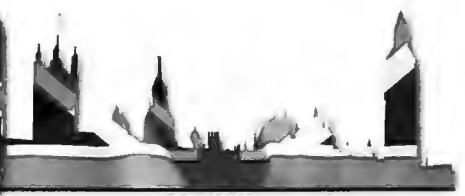
the elders" the guards were given a "considerable amount of money" and told their story must be:- "That the disciples had come after dark, and while they slept had stolen the body away". If it should reach the ears of the Governor, the Priests would put it right with him". So, the final dynamic in the drama was again money and the lie. Here was the resurrection with all its meaning and consequences, never to be denied by the Priests or the Sanhedrin and certainly not by Pilate.

Now a fourth dynamic of dimension comes into focus, which is beyond the comprehension of the power men. Why was this? Because it is spiritual, a cannon easily transmitted silently between people because of its 'rightness'. Physical death does not remove it, but rather enhances it. People in all places in all time recognise it. Christ simply called it **TRUTH**. His physical death did not extinguish it, but amplified it. The smallest amount of truth can drown a ton of lies. It can go alone without accomplices and it confirms itself, just as Christ said:-

**"KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH WILL SET YOU FREE"**. Try it, for as Herbert Spencer observed:- **"The profoundest of all infidelities is the fear that the truth will be bad"**.

*St. Paul on Priests and academics:-  
"Forever learning, but never coming to the knowledge of the Truth".*

*Reference: "Who Moved the Stone"?*  
*By Frank Morrison.*



## Treasure Wreck Hits Storm Over Ownership

**A**MERICAN deep-sea explorers say they have discovered the wreck of a legendary British warship thought to contain millions of dollars in gold that sank in the English Channel 264 years ago.

HMS Victory, the forerunner of Admiral Nelson's flagship of the same name, went down in a storm near the Channel Islands between France and Britain in 1744 with 1150 crew.

The ship, the fourth of six HMS Victories, sank around the Casquets, a group of rocks off the Channel Islands. Among other valuable artefacts, it is believed to contain 100,000 gold coins.

After months of secrecy, Odyssey Marine Exploration, a US company, is expected to confirm that the ship, codenamed Legend, which it found in the area in May last year is in fact the Victory.

Odyssey co-founder Greg Stemm said the company was still mapping the debris field of the site, about 100m beneath the surface.

The company said it was negotiating with the British Government over collaborating on the project.

*"This is a big one, just because of the history," Mr Stemm said. "Very rarely do you solve an age-old mystery like this."*

The announcement is set to open a row over the contents of the ship, which is thought to be lying in international waters. Because it is a military wreck, the ship is protected by "sovereign immunity" and belongs to the state.

It is thought the company struck a deal with the British Government over a \$US500million haul recovered from the wreck of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century HMS Sussex in the Strait of Gibraltar in 2007.

The move infuriated the Spanish Government, which suspected that the treasure – 500,000 gold and silver coins – had been taken from Spanish waters without permission.

If the British Government



*Scientific: A robot arms measures the bore hole of a bronze cannon.*

arranges a similar agreement over the Victory, it could be in breach of a United Nations convention on nautical archaeology, which aims to preserve underwater heritage.

Britain will soon sign the convention and has agreed to abide by it in the meantime.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said that the Government would negotiate with the company.

The Odyssey team has raised at least 16 brass cannon from the wreck. Experts estimate the ship's 100 guns would now be worth between 10,000 pounds (\$23,000) and 20,000 pounds.

It is also believed to be searching for the ship's gold coins.

Mike Williams, a law lecturer at Wolverhampton University and a member of the Nautical Archaeology Society, said that if Odyssey was allowed to go ahead with the operation, it would cause an uproar.



*Evidence: The royal crest of King George I is visible on one of the bronze cannon found on the wrecked ship.*

# Non-Mechanical Fabrication of Machine Parts by Chemicals

BY DENIS ROSS

**I**NDUSTRIAL fabrication of metal machine parts typically involves casting or forging a part then machining it on a lathe, in a milling machine, or in a press drill to achieve a final useful shape or item.

The processes of lathe turning, machining and milling and drilling all can be replaced by use of chemicals such as acid baths carefully applied to the pieces of metal to be worked.

The metal piece is coated with acid-resistant material in the areas not to be etched by acid, and whole batches of parts can be fabricated at the same time in a single acid bath saving industrial processing time and dispensing with the need for labour skills developed over five years of apprenticeship training. Use of angle grinders for finishing processes needing little skill can complement the process. In the event of an industrial emergency such as war, unskilled labour can be pressed into service in minimal time to churn out desired metal fabrications such as rifles, machine guns, artillery pieces, motor engines, aircraft components etc. using chemical bath means of fabrication.

The process is an offshoot of photo-lithography used in the printing industry which was successfully transferred to the electrical manufacturing industry in the form of printed circuit boards. Such printed electrical circuits combined with the invention of the transistor miniaturised electronic components and equipment that characterise "the space age".

Chemical tooling or fabrication of finished industrial metal parts takes the process a step further.

Development of industry built on such chemical processing would rely on adequate supplies of the three basic acids for industrial use – nitric, sulphuric and hydrochloric acids – as well as adequate supplies of acid-resistant chemicals. These acids already are in widespread industrial use so metal fabrication by acids would merely require expansion of acid output.

Allied to the process of acid chemical fabrication of metals is the use of space age glues such as epoxy resins to permanently join working parts of items such as aircraft and other machinery. Such chemical bonding could successfully replace drilling, screwing, riveting and welding in many applications. The chemical glues could be derived from coal as readily as from oil supplies.

Development of ultrasonic welding and cleaning processes for metal fabrication might complement the savings in labour, in time and in

materials involved in chemical fabrication of metal parts.

An advantage of ultrasonic welding is that it uses very little electrical power to provide the noise that effects the weld, and items as thin as foil the thickness of a cigarette paper can be welded successfully together or to larger thicker items which cannot be achieved by traditional heat welding.

Ultrasonic cleaning utilises a similar device to an ultrasonic welder but projects sound waves through a bath in which the items to be cleaned are immersed. This is an important process in industrial manufacture of metal components both before and after industrial processing.



*Ford Workers*



# Hereward The Wake!

## THE LIFE OF AN ENGLISH HERO 1035 - 1072

BY ALAN BARTON

On the Tombstone of Sir Hereward was written:

*“Here Lies The Last Of The English.”*

Few today may remember Hereward the Wake, but until recent generations he was a household name to those of British and Saxon descent.

*“Saxon” derives from “Isaacson” or “Sons of Isaac”. These Israelite people migrated westwards into Europe from their pre-Christian captivities in Assyria and Babylon.*

**H**ERWARD lived in the time of that cataclysmic event “1066” which is our history and English heritage.

Hereward was the second son of Leofric Earl of Mercia in the English Midlands, but whilst Hereward’s elder brother and nephews’ lived, Hereward would remain only a small landowner in his own right, with land near Bourne in Lincolnshire and would never become Earl.

Hereward’s mother Lady Godiva is remembered in English history for riding naked, only covered by her long hair, on a horse through the streets of Coventry, this exploit was performed to force the removal of an unfair and oppressive taxation from the people. England being under the then reign of King Edward the Confessor, who ruled from 1042 to 1066, with the help of four trusted Earls.

Hereward’s sister was married to Harold, who was King of England from January to October in the year 1066. The worthy King Harold beat off a northern invasion of England on the 25<sup>th</sup> September. Then learning of William the Conqueror’s invasion in the south raced his battle-weary troops back to the south again, only to be beaten at the battle of Hastings 16 days later, and where he was killed.

The successful Norman invasion of England had been well-planned over a number of years, with the invasion being well supported by the Pope in Rome, and the lure of the plunder of England drew many mercenary soldiers from all lands to join William’s invasion force.

William, the Norman in his pre-invasion planning had introduced a fifth column, the plan being to divide and conquer the English people, by allowing this column which consisted chiefly of Norman settlers, and Norman and Flemish Jewish merchants into England. Also a number of Norman and French Priests, who had come over with the invading troops, were all to play a major role in the breakdown of English faith, heritage and culture.

One of these priests was a man named Herluin, who was to be the catalyst which forced Hereward into becoming an outlaw.

### HERWARD, THE OUTLAW-THE EXILE

Herluin had been set upon by Hereward and his House Carls, who had stolen Herluin’s horse, some clothes and sixteen silver pennies.

Hereward had put himself outside the law by his actions, and was now officially deemed an outlaw by King Edward the Confessor. A price was put upon his head, meaning that he could be captured or killed by any who sought the reward.

He was only eighteen years of age when he officially became a wanted man, and was described as being of a short, sturdy build, with one grey eye and one blue eye, and to being well-liked by the honest and common people of the land. Where was he to go? A man with a price upon his head. His best future lay in hiring himself out as a mercenary soldier, a soldier of fortune.

Taking his House Carls with him, Hereward rode north. On the journey he met up with a renegade Irish Monk called Martin Lightfoot, who was to become his life-long friend and



comrade.

Martin was born in Waterford, Ireland. His mother a captured English slave. On her death, Martin was pressed or sold to the local Abbey, where he learnt to speak and write in Latin and French. After ill-treatment and beatings at the hands of the monks, he escaped and fled to England. He had also acquired the skill to use the battle-axe deftly and could run like the wind.

The events of Shakespeare’s “MacBeth” occurred at this time, and Hereward was known to be in the area, therefore he probably fought on one of the opposing sides when Birnam Wood went to Dunsinane, and MacBeth was defeated.

Hereward took service under Gilbert of Ghent, a Fleming who had settled in Eastern Scotland.

Gilbert had a number of captive animals including a Polar Bear, and this animal escaped from his cage. Those present fled inside the building, locking the doors and leaving a ten year-old English Princess, Alfruda, alone in the courtyard with the incensed and savage bear. Hereward, returning from hunting immediately took in the scene; never hesitating,

attracted the bear's attention away from the girl, drew his sword and killed the bear.

The ladies loved Hereward; the knights were jealous of his abilities, as he constantly overshadowed their own accomplishments on the field. This fuelled a great deal of antagonism against Hereward, and a plot was hatched by three knights to ambush Hereward in the forest and kill him. After the failed attempt upon his life, Hereward moved to Cornwall. It was while in Cornwall that he became a hero once again, when he rescued a Cornish Princess from a forced marriage, by killing the unwanted husband to-be, and reuniting the Princess with her Irish beloved.

In Ireland, Hereward took up military service with Ranald, King of Waterford, where he became engaged in battle with the Kings enemies. After the battle had been fought and won, he decided that it was time to move on, and was rewarded by King Ranald, with two good ships and fifty crewmen, for services rendered. But, his new intended career as pirate and raider was not successful.

After sailing North round Scotland, his ships were wrecked on the Flanders coast. Here with his band of men he took military service with Count Baldwin of Flanders, against the people of Holland, known today as The Netherlands.

The great events of '1066' were now close at hand. The rivals, William and Harold were perhaps the only men superior in ability to Hereward, and both these men wanted and needed Hereward with them. His knowledge and fighting skills had become the stuff of legend.

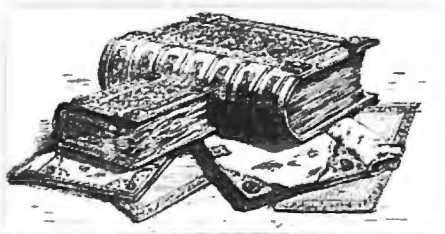
He was promised much by both, even an Earldom when one became vacant. Hereward declined both their offers and promises. Maybe this was because he valued his personal freedom too much; therefore he was still in Flanders when the news of Stanford Bridge and Hastings reached him. Hereward, had also married a dark-haired beauty named Torfrida, who came from Provence in South East France. Torfrida, had a very good

influence upon him, and they would have one child, a daughter, also called Torfrida after her mother.

## HEREWARD RETURNS TO ENGLAND

Perhaps, Hereward believed Harold could defend England successfully without his help, but after the Norman Conquest, Hereward's fears for his fellow countrymen and family grew, so he and Martin travelled back to England and onto Bourne.

Just before they reached Bourne they conducted an out-of-sight scouting trip in the surrounding area, to find a Norman Garrison had conquered and taken over the town. Hereward's younger 16 year-old brother, Godwin, in protecting their mother, Lady Godiva, had killed two Normans before he himself was slain, beheaded and his head placed upon the Town Hall gable.



*Domesday Book: Record of a general census of England Made 1085-86 by order of William I (William the Conqueror). Its purpose was to ascertain potential crown revenue.*

The evening Hereward and Martin arrived in Bourne the Norman Garrison were feasting and drinking in the hall. Hereward entered the hall sword in hand, while Martin positioned himself strategically in the doorway with his battle-axe, disposing any Norman's who had managed to get past Hereward. At sunrise all the Norman heads lined the Town hall gable, replacing his brother's. Godwin's mutilated body was buried in the nave of the nearby Crowland Church.

As well as the Crown in those days, the English Church could also confer Knighthoods. Hereward, along with two others, Winter and Gwenloch, were knighted by Wilton of Ely, in Peterborough Minster.

Hereward now replaced the Bear Emblem on his shield with a 'W' for Wake painted in Monks Knots; this was to show he was a Monks' Knight and not a Kings' Knight. His motto was "Watch and Pray".

He returned to Flanders to finalise his commitments, before moving to England to organise English resistance to the Normans. Disunity and ignorance of military tactics had played a leading role in the English defeat.

The North of England now revolted against William and many Normans were killed. In the autumn of 1069 much of England seemed lost to William. But William, competent and ruthless went North, bribing and playing one opponent against another. He turned much of northern England into wasteland, which needed generations to recover. These human deserts show up in the Domesday Book.

Further, to suppress the English, William commenced building strong stone castles. These restricted the English resistance from movement, as castle forces could mount attacks on their flanks and rear.

In those days much of Lincolnshire was fenland, or covered with water. On joining the English resistance to William, Hereward and his men adopting the castle principle, set up a fortified refuge on the Isle of Ely, a Church site surrounded by water. The monks were armed, and the stoutest of Englishmen joined Hereward all prepared to fight to the death.

William determined as ever, built a floating bridge towards the island, but the weight of the attackers caused it to sink, with great loss of life for the Normans.

With the temporary retirement of William, Hereward disguised as a Potter, infiltrated William's camp. He was recognised and thrown into prison, but managed to escape and avoid capture, as he made his way back to Ely.

William resumed the attack on Ely with the building of a better and stronger bridge. Hereward's forces

set fire to the fens, thus destroying William's bridge; but Hereward recognises in William a worthy foe who will not give up at any cost.

William's next plan was to inform the Monks on Ely that unless they surrender to him, he would seize their properties and assets in England outside of Ely. The Monks waited until Hereward and his men were away foraging for food, and the treacherous Monks then let the Norman soldiers into Ely. The Monks did not gain from their treachery however. The Ely Church lost all of their treasure to the Normans, as well as the Durham treasure, which was in their hands for safe-keeping. Many on Ely suffered terribly under the hand of the Normans, with their eyes being put out and losing the use of their hands by torture.

It was a devastating blow to Hereward, as he and a loyal remnant of men took refuge deeper in the surrounding fens, which today is known as Lincolnshire. Some of the Normans who had sacked Ely died violent deaths. Some believed this was retribution from Saint Etheldreda, who was the Patron Saint of Ely, and also the most popular female Anglo-Saxon Saint.

### HEREWARD THE RESISTANCE LEADER

In those days England was greenwood forests from the fens to Scotland. For the next few years in these Greenwoods, Hereward, his wife Torfrida and like-minded brave souls carried on the English resistance against the Normans. They set an example of heroic resistance to non-legal force, that would be later copied by men such as the famous Robin Hood, although some of Hereward's deeds and exploits were later incorporated into the legends of Robin Hood, the Boer Commandoes in Africa and Lawrence of Arabia.

Summer life in the Greenwood would have been idyllic, but the winter's cold and soul depressing.

Meanwhile, Alfruda the little Princess Hereward had saved from the Polar Bear all those years before had grown into a beautiful woman.



*With the exceptions of King Edward V and VIII, Westminster Abbey has witnessed the coronation of every English monarch since King Harold in 1066. Many of our sovereigns are also buried here.*

She had never forgotten how Hereward had saved her life as a child. She became his eyes and ears, and was able to send warnings to him and his band, and alert them as to when the large Norman armed sweeps through the forests were to take place. She also hoped that in return, Hereward would once again save her, this time from being forced into a marriage she did not want.

In further contact with Hereward, Alfruda informs him that she has arranged things' with King William. William would receive Hereward at Winchester, restore to him his lands, and in return Alfruda would marry Hereward.

Torfrida, Hereward's wife is distraught. She and Martin Lightfoot return to Crowland Minster, where she enters the Church to become a Nun and serves the ageing Lady Godiva.

Out of love for Hereward, Torfrida admits to sorcery so that Hereward can remarry through the Church and produce a son and heir. Hereward married Alfruda and returned to his estates at Bourne. Alfruda lacked Torfrida's strong character, and it is thought was influenced by Norman Peer pressure.

Many Normans nursed a hatred of Hereward, and one day when Alfruda with escort of House Carls was away visiting Crowland. Hereward tired after a day's hunting was caught unprepared. As the force of Norman Knights approached, Hereward had only time to grab his sword and shield and with his companion Knight in-arms Winter to guard his back, strode out to meet the enemy. When Winter fell there were eleven Norman's dead. When Hereward joined Winter in death, the total Normans dead were fifteen. Hereward's sword was broken, and only a piece of his shield was left. Near the end, Hereward hit a Norman with his piece of shield, who fell face down to the ground. Later, the remaining Normans chided this man for pretending to be dead as to avoid the combat, but when he was rolled over his head was split open.

Torfrida and Martin Lightfoot took Hereward's body to be buried in the Choir of Crowland Church where Torfrida was to join him when she died. Lady Godiva was buried in her own Minster Church at Coventry.

The Norman French filled England with stone castles, but under the guiding influence of the teachings of Jesus, Son of our Creator, the British civilisation would continue to grow and development as a Christian society for hundreds of years to come.

Since Hereward's time the fens have been drained of water and turned into productive pasture.

Hereward's daughter Torfrida, who had been forced into marriage to a Norman Knight, may have been the first to start this pasture improvement in the fens.

*Author's Note: One of the most decorated women in World War II, was the Australian/New Zealand girl, Nancy Wake, who served with the French Resistance against Hitler and the German forces during World War II.*

*One wonders, did this "Wake" namesake have Hereward's blood in her veins?*

*Nancy Wake was also known as the "White Mouse."*

*Alan Barton.*

# Master and Faithful Servant!

**J**OHNSON Winston Howard was born on the 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1939, and was the fourth son of Lyall Howard and Mona (nee Kell.) His parents were married in 1925. His eldest brother Stanley was born in 1926, followed by Walter in 1929, and Robert (Bob) in 1936. Lyall Howard was an admirer of Winston Churchill and a sympathiser with the "New Guard".

Howard grew up in the Sydney suburb of Earlwood in a Methodist family.

He married fellow Liberal Party member Janette Parker in 1971, with whom he had three children: Melanie (1974), Tim (1977) and Richard (1980).

John Howard was the 25th Prime Minister of Australia from the 11<sup>th</sup> March, 1996 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2007. He is the second-longest serving Australian Prime Minister after Sir Robert Menzies.

Howard was a member of the Australian House of Representatives from 1974 to 2007, representing the Division of Bennelong, New South Wales. He served as Treasurer in the government of Malcolm Fraser from 1977 – 1983. He was Leader of the Liberal Party and Coalition Opposition from 1985 – 1989, which included the 1987 federal election against Robert (Bob) Hawke. He was



*Award: Mr Bush presents the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Mr Howard.*



*John Howard*

re-elected as Leader of the Opposition in 1995.

Howard led the Liberal-National Coalition to victory at the 1996 federal election, defeating Paul Keating's Labor government and ending a record 13 years of Coalition opposition.

Howard was sworn in as Prime Minister on the 11<sup>th</sup> March 1996.

Howard's government was re-elected at the 1998, 2001 and 2004 elections.

Major issues for the Howard Government were taxation, industrial relations, immigration, the Iraq war, and aboriginal relations.

Howard's coalition government was defeated at the 2007 election, by the Australian Labor Party led by Kevin Rudd. Howard also lost his electoral division of Bennelong to Labor's Maxine McKew, making him the second Australian Prime Minister, after Stanley Bruce in 1929, to lose his own seat.

During his term in office he received a number of awards, in particular from an appreciative Jewish community, such as awards from the Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce, the American Jewish Committee and Sydney's Jewish Communal Appeal.

## LIST OF HONOURS:

1. Awarded the Centenary Medal in January, 2001.
2. Awarded the Star of the Solomon Islands together with former Prime Minister of New Zealand Helen Clark on the 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2005 for their respective roles in restoring law and order in the Solomon Islands. This award allows him to use the post-nominal letters "SSI."
3. Awarded the Woodrow Wilson Award from the Woodrow Wilson Centre of the U.S. Smithsonian Institution on the 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2005 in Sydney.
4. Awarded by B'nai B'rith International, who bestowed its Presidential Gold Medal on John Howard in 2006.
5. On May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2007 John Howard was honoured with a Jewish National Fund (JNF) forest in his name. Named the John Howard Negev Forest.
6. Received an honorary doctorate from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in December, 2008 for "outstanding statesmanship and leading role on the world stage in promoting democracy and combating "international terrorism" and his "remarkable understanding of, and exceptional support for, the State of Israel and his deep friendship with the Australian Jewish community".
7. Awarded the Irving Kristol Award, the highest award of the American Enterprise Institute, on January, 3<sup>rd</sup> 2008.
8. Appointed a Companion of the Order of Australia in the 2008 Queen's Birthday Honours list "for distinguished service to the Parliament of Australia, particularly as Prime Minister and through contributions to economic

and social policy reform, fostering and promoting Australia's interests internationally, and for the development of significant philanthropic links between the business sector, arts and charitable organisations".

9. Awarded the Common Wealth Award of Distinguished Service in Government, on the 6<sup>th</sup> April, 2008.
10. Awarded the United States Presidential Medal of Freedom on the 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2009, by former U.S. President George W. Bush. [End]

**Editor's Note:**

Reference: Honours List No.5. John Howard Negev Forest

John Howard personally accepted this honour at a fundraiser gala dinner for JNF's Victorian branch at the Crown Palladium on May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2007.

JNF Victorian President at the time Tom Borsky praised the Howard Government for its "genuine commitment and friendship towards the Jewish Community".

The forest is located in Israel's Negev region and was created as a perpetual tribute to John Howard.

The Howard Forest became the third such forest dedicated to an Australian Prime Minister. Such forests have recognised Sir Robert Menzies, Robert (Bob) Hawke, and former Governor-General Sir Zelman Cowan:

The Australia Israel Friendship Forest in the Galilee, which was dedicated in 1988, also bestowed a general honour on all the prime ministers of Australia and Israel in a tribute to the Australian Bicentenary and the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the State of Israel.



Bob Hawke



Paul Keating



Kevin Rudd

*Hawke, Keating and Rudd. Some of Howard's formidable political foes.*

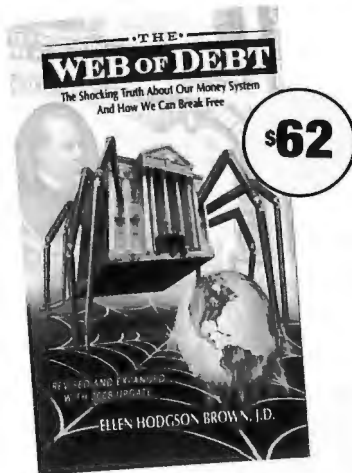
# The WEB of DEBT

## THE SHOCKING TRUTH ABOUT OUR MONEY SYSTEM AND HOW WE CAN BREAK FREE

By ELLEN HODGSON BROWN, J.D.  
Revised and Expanded with 2008 Update

### Exploding The Myths About Money

OUR MONEY system is not what we have been led to believe. The creation of money has been "privatised," taken over by a private money cartel. Except for coins, all of money is now created as loans advanced by private banking institutions, including the "private" Federal Reserve. Banks create the principal but not the interest to service their loans. To find the interest, new loans must continually be taken out, expanding the money supply, inflating prices, and robbing you of the value of your money. Web of Debt unravels the deception and presents a crystal clear picture of the financial abyss towards which we are heading. Then it explores a workable alternative, one that was tested in Colonial America and is grounded in the best of American economic thought, including the writings of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. If you care about financial security, your own or your nation's, you should read this book.



Softcover: 544 pages – Price: \$62.00c Posted.

*"The real truth is ... that a financial element in the large centres has owned the Government ever since the days of Andrew Jackson."*  
– President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933

*"The sack of the United States by the Fed is the greatest crime in history. Every effort has been made by the Fed to conceal its powers, but the truth is the Fed has usurped the government."*  
– Charles McFadden, Chairman, House Banking and Currency Committee, 1932

*Ellen Brown is an attorney and the author of eleven books. She has seen the economic problems of developing countries firsthand, having lived in four of them. She now lives in Los Angeles.*

Order From: The Australian Heritage Society OR your State Bookshop and Mailing Services.  
See Addresses inside Front Cover.

# Nanny State Needs Dose of Common Sense

BY CORY BERNADI

**A**USTRALIA is facing a number of immediate and future challenges. Yet the financial crisis, rising unemployment and climate change are most likely less damaging to our long-term interests than the death of plain old common sense.

In recent decades, what was painfully obvious to previous generations has been lost in a plethora of big government programs and politically correct babble.

The wisdom of the ages that includes such gems as “only buy a home you can afford” and “money you borrow always needs to be repaid” lent themselves to a prudent society.

Somehow they were replaced by “McMansions” and endless cycles of revolving consumer credit. But when the music stops and your debt becomes a millstone (due to some crisis caused by an absence of common sense), fear not, because the Government will shower you with other people’s money.

Of course, saving the Government’s largesse or paying your debts is not part of the deal. You’ll be instructed by Big Brother to spend, spend in order to keep the party going.

But there are countless examples of where we have suspended common sense in an attempt to appease the unquenchable hunger of those who seek to replace personal responsibility with collective guilt. The economic and social truisms that have sustained our society for generations have been eroded to such an extent that redressing the imbalance will prove extremely difficult.



*Money Shower: Is it right to expect government to bail out troubled businesses, such as ABC Learning Centres?*

While after its first year, it appears certain the Rudd Government will not rise to the challenge of restoring common sense and personal responsibility, that role should ultimately be returned to the family unit. But families themselves are under threat.

Families were once at the front and centre of our society. Parents accepted responsibility for their children’s welfare and taught them right from wrong. Now, big government programs have sought to replace these traditional societal expectations of the family unit. There are no winners and losers in this brave new world. Every child wins a prize on sports day.

Consequentially, the family has been redefined by government, from the common sense ideal of a man and woman who love each other and want to raise children together and claim their “right” to have children.

It’s saddening this apparent adult right often comes at a cost – that of the child’s long-term developmental need to have a mother and a father. Unfortunately, the delusions that are

created by the absence of common sense are, like most sophistry, sustainable for a period. The human and societal implications are often not immediately apparent and this leads credence to the absurdity that has seen the decline of common sense in our decision making.

The folly of this new direction becomes patently obvious in following decades amid cries that “the government should do something about it”. Is it any coincidence that many of the problems we demand the government do something about – such as substance abuse, homelessness and youth violence – coincide with the diminishing role of family life in shaping our future generations in favour of government social engineering?

But the self-evident truths are decried by many in favour of there being an excuse for every problem and little personal responsibility for the solution.

Such mirages are not new. Throughout the ages, common sense has been suspended and replaced by various fads, manias and foolishness.

*continued*

But in this new age, it is no longer the individual who is held accountable. Responsibility is collectivised across society by an ever expanding role of government.

As we enter 2009, let's remember that the best government, the most efficient and the least threatening government, is self-government. And self-government begins with a return to common sense.

### RULES FOR LIFE

Here are some immutable laws that governed our society since the dawn of civilisation.

- In times past, the cost of the poor decisions was borne by those who made them.
- Poor business management meant you lost your business (and sometimes your house).
- Poor investments meant the investor suffered losses.
- Borrowing too much money meant you eventually went broke.
- Too much food and too little exercise meant you put on weight.

*Cory Bernardi is a Liberal Senator for South Australia.*

*Source: This article appeared in the "Advertiser" January 6<sup>th</sup>. 2009.*

"Life is  
 mostly froth  
 and bubble"  
  
 Life is mostly froth  
 and bubble,  
 Two things stand like stone,  
 Kindness in  
 another's trouble,  
 Courage in your own.  
  
*Adam Lindsay Gordon.*

# What is a Friend?

**Think about this for a minute.....**

If I happened to show up on your doorstep crying,  
Would you care?

If I called you and asked you to pick me up because something  
Unexpected had happened,  
Would you come?

If I had only one day left to live my life,  
Would you be with me for a while of that last day?

If I needed a shoulder to cry on,  
Would you lend me yours?

This is a test to discover if you are a friend, or just someone to talk to when you are bored with your life.

Do you know the relationship between your two eyes?  
They blink together, they move together, they cry together,  
They see things together and they sleep together,  
BUT, THEY NEVER SEE EACH OTHER.....

That's what friendship is.  
Your aspiration is your motivation,  
your motivation comes from within your mind.  
Your mind contains your peace, yourself, your heaven on earth.

Peace is living with yourself without complaint or pain or loss.  
Trying to live in someone else's mind, or abandoning your own mind,  
BECOMES HELL ON EARTH.

Do you know what is between your two ears,  
as well as what is behind your two eyes?

You cannot see or hear what is there because it is invisible.  
It is spiritual, the driving force of the life  
we share with all human beings.

It is the spiritual realm or abode which we call the mind.  
From the mind all sight and sound and thought are processed to be sent to your friends  
outside of your mind and to what  
Scientists call our conscience inside our mind.

Before the name change our grandparents called this identity God.  
The God who was in their minds then, was their first and  
everlasting friend, who remains there forever in their minds.

It is still this same mind we must learn to control  
and use for the benefit of our friends, lest it controls us  
and we become hell on earth to our friends.

God arrives in this mind to speak and listen to us constantly,  
Even when we sleep.

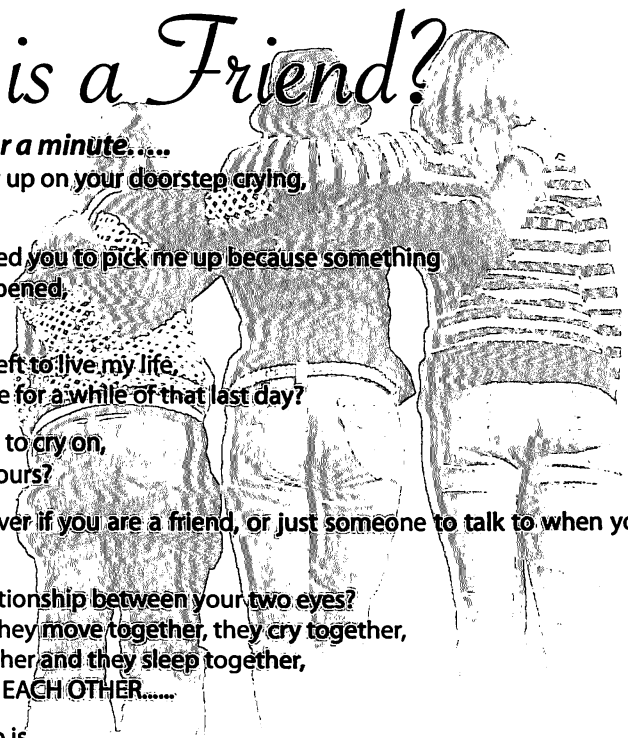
It is eternal, arriving in the first year of your life, from then on  
Being your lifetime companion.

Invisible, unfathomable, immortal, unhasting as silent as light,  
As any other good friend you have will be.

Before the massive word change in the Gospels last century, Walter Chalmers Smith,  
who wrote in the previous century before the changes started, penned these immortal  
words in Hymn Number 12 in the old Hymn Book, before it was progressively  
changed.

They fit this message perfectly:-  
"Immortal invisible, in light inaccessible hid from our eyes.  
Unresting, unhasting, as silent as light.

Nor wanting, nor wasting thou rulest in might  
We wither and perish – but nought changest thee."



# GEORGE WASHINGTON THOMAS LAMBERT

*Engineering is a profession which can take men far from their homes and into strange lands. George Washington Lambert, named by his parents after their national hero, was an American Engineer.*

*His work took him to Tsarist Russia in the late sixties of the nineteenth century to help in the work of railway construction then being introduced.*

**M**OST of the other engineers Lambert met in Russia had come from other lands, for the Russians in the nineteenth century were far behind the western nations scientifically and industrially. Amongst his fellow-workers was an Englishman, Thomas Firth, who had an only child, a daughter, just in the first bloom of womanhood.

The young American fell in love with the girl and they were married. It was not long before they had a family of three daughters, but George longed for a son to whom he could pass on his name. His wish was fulfilled on September 13<sup>th</sup>, 1873, when his wife gave birth to a baby boy, who was christened George Washington Thomas Lambert. The Thomas was added in respect to his maternal grandfather, but it was a name which he was never to use.

The young engineer's delight in his son was to be of short duration, however, for he died suddenly when the boy was only two years old, leaving his widow with the care of four small children. His father-in-law moved into the place of provider and protector that he had left.

Shortly, after her husband's death, Mrs Lambert moved with Thomas Firth to Germany, where he was engaged on another engineering undertaking. They lived there for six years, so that young George's babyhood and early boyhood was spent among strangers, away from the people of his own race.

At the end of the period in Germany Firth returned to England, taking his daughter and her children with him. Here George was sent to school at

Kingston College, in Somerset. There he made remarkable progress, soon distinguishing himself by his general ability in scholarship, and it was while at Kingston that he first showed his talent for art. A pencil drawing which he had entered for the competitions at South Kensington won first prize in the under twelve section.

## AUSTRALIA BECKONS THE LAMBERT FAMILY

By this time Thomas Firth was growing old and nearing the age of retirement. His brother had some years earlier emigrated and owned a station at Eurobla, near Nevertire, in New South Wales. Firth decided it would be a good idea to join him, and would provide an opportunity for his grandchildren to build themselves a future in a new land.

One of the grandchildren, at any rate, was very enthusiastic about the idea, and that was George. From the moment he arrived in the wild open country of Australia he loved it. He had little schooling while he lived on his grand-uncle's farm, but he revelled in the freedom and the life of the bush. He rode and swam and spent his days in idyllic happiness close to nature.

But young George was the man of the family and such freedom could not last forever. He must learn to earn his own living, and at thirteen he was sent to Sydney to take a position as a junior clerk in the firm of Macarthur and Co., wholesale drapers. The hours were very long, the work tedious, and George absolutely hated it. He stayed only a short while and then became a probationer clerk in a Government shipping office.

Here the atmosphere was far pleasanter, the hours shorter, and George settled in contentedly.

He remained in the shipping office for five years, and for relaxation spent his leisure hours in reading and music, both of which occupations never failed to hold him, for his artistic impulse seemed to be reaching out to find expression for itself.

Before he was twenty George felt the bush calling him back once more. At last he could resist no longer, and throwing up his position with the shipping office, he took a job on a station.

There he worked energetically all the week, but when he had time to himself over the week-ends he spent it in sketching the glory of the countryside all around him. He felt that in this talent he had found the art of self-expression.

When he next visited Sydney he took some of his sketches with him. It so happened that this holiday was to mark a milestone in his life, for while there he met an artist, B.E. Minns, to whom he showed his drawings and paintings of the bush. Minns was impressed with them, and suggested the young man should see Julian Ashton, instructor of the Royal Art Society's classes from 1892 to 1896, a man to whom so many of Australia's artists have had cause to be grateful.

Ashton agreed to admit George Lambert as a student in the class. This necessitated the young man's forsaking of the bush for city life once more, and he took a job in a cash desk at a grocers so that he could live in Sydney. While he was studying he commenced sending black and white sketches to the Bulletin, then the show-window of Australian artists and writers. His first picture was exhibited in the Royal Art Society show in 1894; its rather prosaic subject being a horse and cart.

## LAMBERT FINDS HIS NICHE AS AN ARTIST

Two years later Lambert was able to give up his job, as his drawings were being regularly accepted by the Bulletin,

*continued*



*"Across the Black Soil Plains, N.S.W" by George W. Lambert*



and providing him with sufficient means for his physical needs, which were not great. Like all great artists his work came before personal comfort.

One of the most encouraging successes of this early period was the purchase for twenty guineas by the Sydney Gallery a painting entitled "A Bush Idyll" which was exhibited by the Royal Art Society in 1896.

He now planned his most ambitious work, for the execution of which he retired to his real home – the bush. There he spent time in making studies which were to be incorporated into a massive canvas. The picture was too large for him to paint in his studio, so he was forced to erect it in an outhouse in his mother's garden. Here he laboured untiringly till finally this youthful masterpiece was completed.

The resulting picture, "Across the Blacksoil Plains." Was exhibited by the Society of Artists in 1899, and brought his name prominently before the public. In many ways the picture, as was natural, was immature, but it possessed remarkable strength and virility. It was bought by the National Gallery of New South Wales for one hundred guineas, and was also awarded the Wynne Prize of 27 pounds.

The year of 1899 was a good one for Lambert, for besides his success with "Across the Blacksoil Plains" the State Government voted an annual subsidy of 400 pounds to the Society of Artists, and the society decided to establish a travelling scholarship valued at 150 pounds a year. Entrants for the scholarship were required to submit three pictures. Lambert's were a study entitled "Youth and the River," a portrait of his mother, and a small landscape. Eagerly he awaited the judges' decision, and joyfully he learnt that he had been selected as the first holder of the scholarship.

He had already met and fallen in love with a young woman, Amy Absell. He could not bear the thought of leaving her behind in Australia while he went overseas, so, two days before he was due to sail, on September 4<sup>th</sup>, 1900, he married her, and they left the country together. Besides the scholarship allowance he had contracted to do work for the Bulletin which provided him with a small salary. It was not with great wealth, therefore, that these two young people set out to conquer the world, but

they were filled with love for each other, and the inspiration of accomplishing an ideal.

At Melbourne another Australian artist joined the ship. Hugh Ramsey was also young, and also intent on learning from the old world. On arrival in England George took a studio in Bayswater while Ramsey went on a visit to Scotland, but a few weeks later they crossed the Channel together and entered Colarossi's school in Paris.

George and Amy had a studio on the top floor of a factory in the Latin Quarter, and Ramsey shared one in the same building with James MacDonald, who was later to become first the Director of the Sydney and then of the Melbourne Gallery.

Here among other artists Lambert developed in his search after beauty, for Paris has been over the last three hundred years the centre of culture. As Clive Bell once said, "It has been to France that the rest of Europe has always looked for some measure of fine thinking, delicate feeling and general amenity."

And probably the Paris of the nineties' had more to offer in the stimulating exchange of theories and ideas than ever before. The humiliating defeat of the Franco-Prussian War and its revolutionary aftermath had seemed to inject fresh vigour into the arteries of France. In Paris forgathered young men of all nations: in the salons and cafes could be heard a veritable babble of ideas. A strong and vigorous journalism made these ideas into questions of the day. It was a time when a duel – a comic opera proceeding to the many Anglo-Saxons who daily promenaded the boulevards – could be fought over a question of taste. The battle of Impressionism had been won and painters of the New School had triumphed over the conservatism of the old. Painting had reached an astonishing height of technique, and the ateliers, where students could receive instruction for a few pence a day, were presided over by teachers of the first rank. It was to this atmosphere that the young man who



*A portrait by George Lambert of a sergeant of the Australian Light Horse in Palestine.*

loved the subtle colours and quietness of the Australian bush came.

As many another artist had done before him in similar circumstances, Lambert found his commitments to the Bulletin retarded what he knew to be his real work. He needed to live, however, for he had a wife to keep as well as himself, and there was a child expected. Ramsey's work was gaining recognition early in those Paris days, but fame to Lambert was slower in coming, and the struggle to make ends meet was hard. He was, however, represented at the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts in 1901 by a painting entitled "La Guitariste."

In June of that year his son was born, and he still had a few buyers for his paintings in Paris. He decided, therefore, to try his fortune in London and, having given up his work for the Bulletin, travelled there in November. He found a market in England with magazines, and was featured chiefly in the Strand and Pall Mall.

It was in London that he took seriously to the painting of portraits. One of Miss Thea Proctor was hung at the Royal Academy exhibition in 1903. From 1905 to 1911 he was to have pictures hung there annually. Best known of these were "Lotty" and the "Lady" (1906) which is now in the Melbourne Gallery. "The Bathers" (1908) and "Holiday in Essex" (1910).

By 1911 George Lambert was generally recognised a portraitist.

*continued*

## THESE WERE FULL YEARS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN ARTIST

He worked with unflagging energy at his own painting and also teaching at Brangwyn's London School of Art. He exhibited not only with the Royal Academy but also with European societies such as the International Society and the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts. In 1911, which was one of his most successful years, he was awarded a silver medal at the Exposition Internacional de Arte at Barcelona for his picture "The Sonnet." It was also in this year that his Academy picture, "The Mask," was exhibited in Venice, and finally bought for a gallery in St. Petersburg, the city of his birth.

When the First World War broke out, Lambert went to Australia House to enlist, but he was told that if he wanted to join the AIF he would have to go back to Australia to do so. Not wishing to do this he offered himself for service in England, and, after a period of training, was appointed as a divisional works officer in Wales, where he superintended the getting of timber. It was characteristic of the man that whatever he did he did to the best of his ability. Just as he had earned a name for himself as a hardworking artist, he now earned a similar one for his diligence and efficiency at a task which was foreign to that of a painter.

In the latter years of the war a growing need was felt by the Allies for artists, as well as war correspondents, to cover the battlefronts and present to the world and posterity a pictorial record of the great conflict. Knowing of this, Lambert communicated with the Australian authorities for accreditation as a war artist.

While his application was being considered he was approached on behalf of the Canadian War Memorials Fund, towards the end of 1917, and offered an artist's commission. If he accepted, he was informed, he would be amongst such great men as John, Orpen and Cameron. The honour was an outstanding one and bore witness to Lambert's quality as an artist. He, nevertheless, declined, and awaited Australia's answer.

## AN ACCREDITED AUSTRALIAN WAR ARTIST

In December of 1917 he was accredited as an Australian war artist, and left for Egypt in the following January.

His tremendous output of work can be judged by the fact that by the middle of February he had dispatched to Australia House twenty-three drawings and eleven paintings. Nor did his energies flag during the next five years while he still remained a war artist. In the War Museum at Canberra, alone, there are 250 examples of his war pictures.

This Museum commissioned him to paint the landing on Gallipoli, the light-horse charge at Neck and the Beersheba charge. For this purpose he toured Gallipoli and Palestine with an official war correspondent to make his studies. The war now, of course was over, but it was planned that the museum of the National Australian Memorial should have records of all the great doings of those who had gone across the seas.

Having collected his material Lambert returned to England. He was offered the use of a house in Cornwall by Algernon Talmage, R.A., which he gratefully accepted. There in the quiet peace of his favourite surroundings, the countryside, he worked on the "The Beersheba Charge" and "The Battle of Romani." But he felt he could do better in Australia, among the men themselves whom he was seeking to portray, so, at the beginning of 1921, he set sail for the beloved land of his youth, Australia.

Not long after his arrival he held a highly successful one-man show in Melbourne at the Fine Arts Society gallery. He then went on to Sydney, where he was welcomed by the Society of Artists, whose scholarship he had won over twenty years before, and which had taken him so far away from his home. For a while he joined in with contemporary artists, but soon he revolted from their hospitality and kindness, for he was naturally a worker, and he had work to do. He had many commissions on hand for portraits, as well as his war work, to complete. And he had recently taken up sculpture.

In this new expression for his creative artistry, Lambert was working on a sketch for a design for the Port Said memorial competition. He was disappointed when this design did not win, but it was probably rejected because the cost of its execution would have been far too expensive. He was consoled, however, by receiving the commission for the Geelong Grammar School war memorial.

While in Sydney in 1922 Lambert

undertook the production of the "Persian Garden" Tableaux being staged in aid of the Children's Hospital. He was in charge of the direction as well as the design of the scenery and costumes. The Tableaux was performed at the Theatre Royal on July 4<sup>th</sup>, and the performance was an outstanding success. This was a venture quite foreign to his normal expression through painting and sculpture, an expending of energy on the extraneous art which it was his habit to condemn. He had often spoken to his students against diverting their energies in similar ways.

"For the artist of high achievement," Lambert said, "has but one kind of work, one profession, and an essay he make in a metier, other than his own, either for the sake of instructing his students or recording his experiences for posterity, must of necessity be an interruption, a loss of time, of force and virtue."

Already a foundation member of the Modern Society of Portrait Painters, a member of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, and an associate of the New Salon, Lambert was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1922, while he was in Sydney.

"Am I really an A.R.A.?" he wrote to his wife in England. "And what does one do about it?"

Actually, the first thing he did about it was to celebrate with friends, so that his stay in Sydney ended with a period in hospital to recuperate from what he termed his "debauch."

Lambert at this time was finding the strain of pressure of work was beginning to affect his health.

## "ILL-HEALTH TAKES ITS TOLL"

In 1924 he suffered a complete breakdown, and was forced to rest. It had been his intention ever since his return to Australia to go back to England, but pressure of work had prevented him from doing so. Now, however, he was not physically able to travel, but had to rest.

The Geelong memorial was unveiled on June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1927, and his next two important commissions were one for the Unknown Soldier for St Mary's Cathedral, and the other for the Henry Lawson memorial. In both of these his work was eased by the assistance of Arthur Murch and of a skilled stone-

cutter, George Perugia. He was still under doctor's orders, however, and his hours of labour were restricted. Nevertheless, in 1928 he won the Archibald Prize.

The Lawson group was completed and shown to friends on March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1930, and then reaction followed, and Lambert collapsed. Again he went to the country for a rest, this time on a visit to "Murrindah", the home of General Macarthur Onslow, at Camden. His health, however, showed little improvement. He wrote to his wife in disgust, "It was Lawson 'done' it." That was on April 14<sup>th</sup>. A little over a month later he was dead.

He had taken his horse "Old Iron," with him, but the animal had gotten out of hand while his master had been working on the memorial so that he was difficult to manage. Undoubtedly, attempts to control the horse had further strained Lambert's heart. On May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1930, he was stooping to repair a feed-box when he fell to the ground unconscious. When helpers rushed to assist him they found it was too late.

George Lambert was a true artist; to him art was the mainspring of life. In appearance he was tall and athletic, his hair was fair, and he wore a reddish beard. In manner he was often inclined to be theatrical, and he possessed a certain nervousness which caused acquaintances at times, to accuse him of being a poseur. He had a real appreciation for the work of others, and never hesitated to give praise where he honestly felt it was due; an example of this characteristic is the fact that he put Murch's name as well as his own on the "Unknown Soldier."

Australia's great artist was buried at South Head Cemetery, Sydney. Engraved on his tombstone are the words:

"George Lambert, A.R.A.  
1873-1930  
Painter and Sculptor  
Single in Purpose."

*Compiled By Eve Bennetts*

## 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.

## ON THE ANVIL

NIGEL JACKSON

AN INDEPENDENT COMMENTARY ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS



BOOK REVIEW

# A Very Readable Cat

## DEWEY The Small-Town Library Cat Who Touched the World

by Vicki Myron with Bret Witter  
(Grand Central Publishing, USA, 2008)

**D**EWEY Readmore Books (yes, that was the name he was given) was a handsome marmalade tabby cat who lived for almost his entire nineteen years in the library of Spencer, a small town in the corn country of Iowa in the USA. This is the deeply touching and continually interesting story of a remarkable feline by his finder and guardian, Vicki Myron, who was the head librarian.

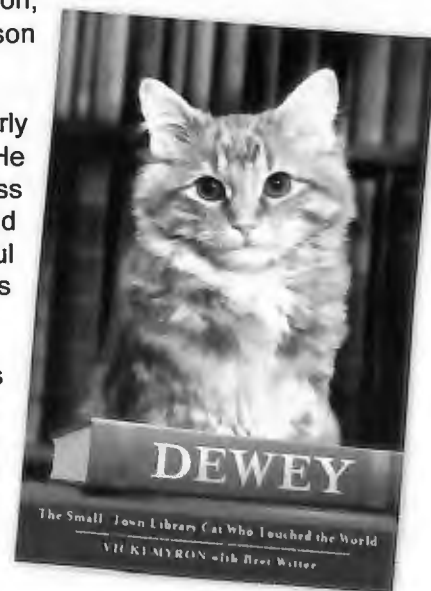
It is also very much Vicki's autobiography. She was destined to suffer rather more severe blows of fate than most people; and the tale of how she coped and flourished despite these hard knocks is cleverly interwoven with Dewey's own biography. A third strand of interest in the book is its portrait of a small country town in 20<sup>th</sup> Century America struggling to avert economic disaster and maintain a quality community life for its inhabitants. Vicki's co-writer, Bret Witter, is probably responsible for the effective structure of Dewey and its delightful readability.

On an exceptionally cold evening in January 1988 someone 'posted' a small kitten in the library's return books drop box. That was how Dewey came and he was lucky to survive the night. Why did this small, bedraggled creature make such a profound impact on so many lives? After all, there are always plenty of library cats in many places, so what was so special about Dewey? Vicki Myron attempts to provide the answer through looking at him in many contexts and at the various stages of his long life.

Within an hour or so of his mysterious advent Dewey had been thawed out and given a warm bath. Here is how he reacted to Vicki and three others of the staff. 'The poor kitten could barely stand..... He steadied himself on the table and slowly looked up into each face. Then he began to hobble. As each person reached to pet him, he rubbed his tiny head against her hand and purred..... It was as if, from that moment on, he wanted to personally thank every person he ever met for saving his life.'

Dewey, it seems, had more than a particularly warm, ardent and peaceful nature. He also had an extraordinary graciousness combined with an intensely insightful and empathetic perception of the state of soul of the large number of people of all ages with whom he came into contact.

Saint Paul famously wrote in Philippians 4: 'All that is true, all that is noble, all that is just and pure, all that is lovable and gracious, whatever is excellent and admirable – fill all your thoughts with these things.' Reading Dewey is a splendid way of following that injunction.



# Political Correctness is Cultural Marxism

BY BRANNON HOWSE

*Brannon reveals five national consequences that come to a nation that continually rejects God.*

**M**ANY of those who follow **One-World Spirituality and pagan spirituality are committed to the economic policies of socialism, and the economic system that is based not only on the re-distribution of wealth but on the confiscation of private property as well. The author of the Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx called for a powerful central government, a punitive progressive income tax system, the merging of education with industrial production, the elimination of a free press, and much more. Sadly, Marxism is alive and well in America, but this destructive worldview has been hidden from Americans under terms that mask the reality of what is going on.**

When you hear “political correctness,” what comes to mind? Informed, discerning, and insightful individuals immediately think of such PC words as tolerance, diversity, multiculturalism, and feminism. But what do these words really mean?

**Tolerance** means that one person never expresses a judgment about someone else’s ideas, beliefs, and values from a worldview of absolute truth.

Tolerance demands that you not only accept the other worldview but that you value their worldview – unless, of course, their worldview is Biblical Christianity. Tolerance is very intolerant of Bible-minded Christians.

**Diversity or sensitive training** is about the normalization of the homosexual lifestyle.

**Multiculturalism** is not the study of many cultures but the criticism of the Western Culture and its founding worldview of Christianity. Multiculturalism also desires to destroy patriotism.

**Feminism** is not about equal rights for women but about the destruction of a patriarchal society in favour of a matriarchal society. In other words, the goal of feminism is the destruction of the family by eliminating the husband and father as the provider, protector, and principled leader of his home. Think of fathers like Charles Ingalls from *Little House on the Prairie*, John Walton from *The Waltons*, and Ward

Cleaver from *Leave it to Beaver*. Each of these television programs presented the father in an accurate portrayal of what American Society at one time expected and loved about the patriarch of the family. A father who did not shape and encourage his children to embrace and live out a Christian worldview through their characters and life choices was looked down upon by society as being a deadbeat, a drunkard, an immoral reprobate, or slothful.

## FATHER IS THE WHIPPING BOY

Today, society no longer has these high expectations or the shunning of men who are not principled and present fathers. Look at today’s television programs where the father is often not even in the picture, and, if he is, he is not a principled leader of his home who seeks to disciple his children in truth and right living. Often the father is the whipping boy of the program, the stooge that the children treat with extreme disrespect.



*Germaine Greer: Australian Feminist and Writer*

Feminism has accomplished its ultimate goal – the destruction of the family through the destruction of the father and, thus, the rise of the welfare state.

***Political correctness is all about creating chaos by destroying the family, replacing the role of father with the role of the state, normalizing sexual perversion, and ridiculing traditional morals and virtues that stem from Christianity.***

The PC crowd uses this chaos to justify more government. Political correctness is really a masking term for

cultural Marxism. An all-powerful and intrusive government that robs you of your freedoms is the ultimate goal of what you may only know as political correctness.

## NO LAUGHING MATTER

People laugh about political correctness as if it is some kind of joke, but losing your freedom of religion, freedom of speech, property rights, and parental authority is no laughing matter.

Thought control is not funny, and many Christians have been prosecuted under state hate-crime laws for sharing the gospel and for publicly speaking out against homosexuality.

If you doubt me, then you should order *Worldview Weekend’s DVD, The Criminalization of Christianity*, which documents many such cases.

Marxists have used the term political correctness for at least 80 years to hide the worldview of cultural Marxism. In 1923, a group of German intellectuals started what has become known as the Frankfurt School. The writings of the Frankfurt School faculty and their disciples are abundant, and their goal can be summed up as the eradication of Christianity from the culture.

By eradicating Christianity not only would the family fall and the church become impotent, but capitalism and the free enterprise system that was birthed out of the Protestant Reformation would be destroyed.

In 1933, when the Nazis came to power in Germany, many members of the Frankfurt School conveniently found refuge in America at the invitation of Secular Humanist John Dewey, who was on staff at Columbia University in New York. Dewey is best known as the father of modern education in America, honorary president of the National Education Association, and co-author of the *Humanist Manifesto 1*.

Dewey saw the opportunity to place these German Marxists at leading colleges and universities around the country. Dewey and his friends specifically targeted the institutions of education and media as the means by which to inculcate their worldview into millions of Americans and eventually into American culture.

*continued*

## EDWARD R. MURROW

Dewey had help from Edward R. Murrow in spreading these German Marxists around the nation. In 1934, at the age of 26, Murrow became the Assistant Secretary of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars. A few years earlier, in 1932, Murrow had become the Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education, which was established through a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Murrow was hired by Stephen Duggan, the Director of IIE who advised the Soviet government on issues related to their workers' colleges. Duggan was a crusader for the Communist agenda.

Murrow also joined the American Russian Institute, which had been founded with the help of John Dewey. The Institute sponsored lectures from individuals such as Anna Louise Strong, a well-known journalist who wrote books defending the Soviet system.

Murrow eventually went to work for CBS, where he became the famed newscaster. Murrow is perhaps best known for using his broadcasts to destroy U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy, who was investigating the infiltration of Communists into education, media and Hollywood. McCarthy had personality quirks that made him an easy target for marginalisation, yet many experts now admit that McCarthy was correct in his view that Communists had infiltrated American education and the media. Of course, Murrow knew this to be true because he assisted in bringing many of these Marxists to America and dropping them into influential positions. To the discerning and informed American it becomes clear why Murrow was out to destroy McCarthy before he could uncover the anti-American agenda of Dewey, Murrow and friends.

One of the men whom Murrow brought to America from the Frankfurt School was Herbert Marcuse. The phrase "make love, not war" that was shouted during the counter-culture revolution of the 1960's was coined by Marcuse. The student rebels of the 1960's implemented the strategies laid out by Marcuse in his writings. Marcuse was greatly influenced by the writings of Italian Communist, Antonio Gramsci.

The student leaders of the 1960's were encouraged by Marcuse's cultural revolution statements such as:

"One can rightfully speak of a cultural revolution, since the protest is directed toward the whole cultural establishment; including the morality of existing society...there is one thing we can say with complete assurance. The traditional idea of revolution and the traditional strategy of revolution has ended. These ideas are old-fashioned.... what we must undertake is a type of diffuse and dispersed disintegration of the system."

## REBELS NOW UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS



*Edward R. Murrow (born Egbert Roscoe Murrow) 1908-1965*

Many of the anti-American, flag burning, pot-smoking, pagan spiritualists of the counter cultural revolution are now college and university presidents, professors, and American textbook authors.

T. Kenneth Cribb, Jr. wrote in a research paper entitled *Political Correctness in Higher Education* that:

"Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of the Political Correct assault on the curriculum is that it has occurred at many of America's elite universities. Take, for example, the case of Stanford University, an institution that has long played a leadership role in American higher education. Stanford eliminated its long-standing Western civilization requirement in 1988 and replaced it with a multicultural program known as Cultures, Ideas and Values. Under this new program, freshmen at Stanford can just as easily study Marxist revolutionaries in Central America as they can Plato, Shakespeare or Newton. Because elite institutions such as Stanford set an example for the rest of American higher education, other universities eagerly adopt these devastating assaults on the curriculum. This 'trickle-down' effect will have a long-lasting impact on the

way future generations of Americans will be educated. One distinguished scholar recently lamented that "higher education is increasingly about acquiring attitudes and opinions that one puts on like a uniform."

The best way to combat Political Correctness is to expose it for what it really is – Cultural Marxism. Equally important in defeating this anti-Christian, anti-American worldview is to not comply with its mandates. Call homosexuality what it is – sin. Expose feminism for what it is – **anti-family, anti-father**. Expose tolerance as moral relativism and intolerance toward those who do not conform to their dictates of tolerance. Expose sensitivity training as an attempt to destroy freedom of speech and freedom of religion. Point out to your family and friends the consequences that cultural Marxism has had and is having on our faith, families and freedoms.

Unless you desire to live in a country where the middle class has been destroyed and we are under the tyrannical thumb of a small group of cultural elitists who control every aspect of your life, then you had better speak up. Nothing is more powerful than the truth, and nothing scares the elitists more than their worldview and agenda being exposed for what it really seeks to accomplish.



*Joseph R. McCarthy (Senator) 1908-1957*

For further information:  
[www.worldviewweekend.com](http://www.worldviewweekend.com)  
 This article represents some of the information presented in Brannon's new DVD, *Three Worldviews Seeking To Destroy Your Faith, Family and Freedoms*.  
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# ISAAC ISAACS: OUR FIRST AUSTRALIAN-BORN GOVERNOR GENERAL

BY ROGER HUGHES

**WHEN** the Australian colonies federated to become one nation in 1901 the position of governor-general was created to represent the British government and monarch. In the early years all those appointed to the office were of British origin but in 1931 our government, then under the leadership of James Scullin, successfully nominated an Australian as governor-general. The person appointed to the office was Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, a man already noted for a distinguished career in both law and politics.

Isaacs was the son of a Jewish tailor, Alfred Isaacs, who came from a part of Poland then under the control of Russia, and Rebecca Abrahams, an English Jewess.

They married in London and migrated to Melbourne, arriving during the height of the gold rush in 1854. The Isaacs had two children while living in Melbourne, Isaac and Braham but the younger boy died in infancy. The family moved to Yackandandah, near Beechworth, where they had another four children.

Young Isaacs received his early education in Beechworth and afterwards worked as a teacher. After falling out with the principal he resigned and in 1875 took up a position with the Crown Law Department. While gaining practical experience in law work he studied part-time for a law degree and a Master of Laws, and went on to pursue a career as a barrister.

In 1888 he married Deborah (Daisy) Jacobs, the daughter of a Prussian Jew who had arrived in Melbourne in 1852. The marriage produced two daughters.

Although Isaacs was successful in his law career he was attracted to politics and in 1892 was elected to

the Victorian Legislative Assembly as the member for Bogong. He was a strong supporter of federation and in 1901 he became the member for Indi in the House of Representatives. Here he supported female suffrage, old age pensions, a federal conciliation and arbitration system, and the White Australia Policy.

At the time Asian and other non-white immigration were seen as a threat to Australian wage levels and living standards. People at the time were more racially conscious, or at least appeared to be, and the modern concept of political correctness had not arisen.

During the debate in parliament on the Immigration Restriction Act, Isaacs gave an impassioned speech in support of the Bill. Part of this reads:

*"...that there is no measure which has yet been placed before us or which I think could be placed before us that possesses more vital interest for us in regard to our immediate surroundings, or is of greater import with regard to imperial relations or more lasting concern to the future of the Commonwealth than the present measure...I am prepared to do all that is necessary to insure that Australia shall be white and that we shall be free for all time from the contaminating and degrading influence of inferior races. There is one way to do it, and if we were free to regard the matter from one standpoint of Australia...I should not hesitate to do in this regard what seems to me the clear, short, decisive act of expressing in unmistakable terms what we mean to effect. In doing that I would simply follow the line that nature herself has drawn, that nature herself has painted in ineffaceable tints, and I would say in so many words that the colour line is the one that shall mark the distinction; the colour line is that*



*which shall bar inferior races from entering Australia...I would not suffer any black or tinted man to come in and block progress."*

He conceded that the Japanese had made magnificent progress but could see no advantage in allowing their admission to this country.

Nevertheless he did favour the proposal to enforce immigration restriction by means of a dictation test rather than a direct colour bar as proposed by J.C. Watson the leader of the Labour Party.

At the Imperial Conference of 1897 Joseph Chamberlain had made it clear that the British had no worries about the issues involved in restricting coloured immigrants but only with the method by which it was achieved. It was felt that a direct colour bar would be offensive to many non-white British subjects.

Isaacs also spoke in favour of the Pacific Labourer's Act which was meant to phase out the importation of Kanaka labour for work in Queensland's sugar cane fields.

*"...I think that if we have any regard for the welfare of these unfortunate beings – these inferior beings who are dragged, so to speak, at the chariot wheels of our progress – we ought, out of consideration for them alone, to abolish this traffic, and at the earliest moment...I cannot frame any reason in my own mind that would be satisfying to any humane conscience why we should delay as desired the definite, final, and I hope, irrevocable solution of this monstrosity."*

While a strong nationalist and enduring supporter of White Australia

*continued*



he was also an ardent imperialist, stating during a defence debate in 1906:

*“the most unfaltering allegiance to Australia is not incompatible with that larger British citizenship to which we all aspire....”*

He continued his political career until October 1906 when he was appointed to the High Court Bench. He became Chief Justice in April 1930. In a distinguished career on the bench he never lost his radicalism or patriotism.

In January, 1931 by which time he had been knighted as K.C.M.G., he resigned from the High Court and took the oaths of office as Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Despite his age, Isaacs proved to be just as active as the younger men who had preceded him, travelling widely and becoming noted for the quality of his speeches. He remained in this office for five years, a period of stress for the population, due to the Great Depression, and of political upheaval. The Scullin government that had pushed to have Isaacs made governor-general was defeated towards the end of 1931 and in January 1932 Joseph Lyons became prime minister.

Isaacs stepped down from office of governor-general in January 1936, not long after the death of King George V.

Despite his official retirement he remained active, reading widely, writing and publishing pamphlets and papers, and giving speeches.

During the 1930's he raised concerns about the Nazi ascendancy in Germany and the menace of Japanese imperialism. In 1930 he expressed support for trade unionists who were refusing to load pig iron onto ships bound for Japan.

While maintaining an interest in religion, including but not restricted to his own Jewish religion, he was not overly involved in religious organisations. As early as 1906, while still serving as Commonwealth Attorney-General, he intervened in a community debate to oppose the establishment of a Jewish Board of Deputies. He believed that such an organisation would serve to emphasise the separateness of the Jewish community and serve as a barrier between it and the rest of the community.

Later in his life he spoke against Zionism and the establishment of a separate Jewish state in the Middle-East. He was certainly not favourable to anti-Semitism but saw Judaism as a religion and not a race or nationality.

Even in his twilight years Isaacs remained active and still demonstrated a keen intellect. At the age of 89 he was still writing on the subject of political Zionism for the Jewish press as well as writing and broadcasting on constitutional reform.

He died peacefully in February 1948. Thus Australia lost one of its greatest legal minds and one of its most fervent nationalists.

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# THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS

## CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

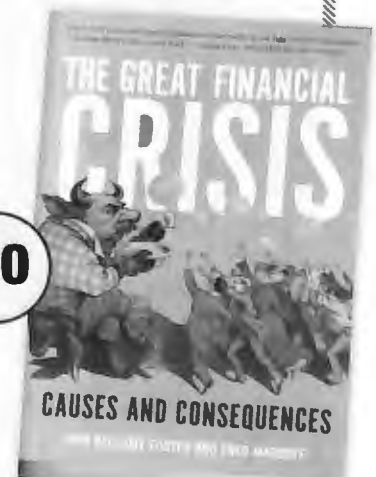
By JOHN BELLAMY FOSTER  
And FRED MAGDOFF

**T**HE FINANCIAL crisis of 2007-08 and more certainly in store for 2009 and beyond is one of the great calamities of modern neoliberal capitalism. In a series of highly accessible and cogent articles, Bellamy and Magdoff have consistently explained both the build-up to the crisis and its consequences.

The Great Financial Crisis brings their ideas together in one place. It is compelling reading for those seeking to both understand and change the world we live in today.

Written over a two-year period immediately prior to and during the full onset of the financial crisis in Fall 2008, this timely and illuminating book is necessary reading for all those who wish to understand the current situation, how we got here, and where we are heading.

Softcover: 160 pages – Price: \$30.00 Posted.  
Order Direct From: The Australian Heritage Society.



# Bankers Can't Be Trusted: Greenspan Says 'Nationalize'

BY CHRISTOPHER J. PETHERICK

**T**HE WORDS of former Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan echoed around the world after he dropped a bombshell in a recent interview with a financial newspaper.

Washington, he said, will likely have to fork over billions more in taxpayer money to nationalize banks in order to avoid collapse of the entire system of debt.

Who would have thought it would come to this? Turn the clocks back to 1913 and the passage of the Federal Reserve Act. Minnesota Rep. Charles August Lindbergh, the father of the famous aviator, argued that the Federal Reserve "establishes the most gigantic trust on Earth. . . . The people may not know it immediately, but the day of reckoning is only a few years removed. The trusts will soon realise that they have gone too far even for their own good."

Fast forward nearly 100 years. Two of the largest financial institutions on Earth, Citibank and Bank of America, teeter on the verge of collapse – victims of their own greed brought about as a result of the easy debt facilitated by the Federal Reserve. Now, speculation looms large as to whether Washington will be forced to step in and purchase a majority stake with taxpayer money to keep them afloat.



Alan Greenspan

News of that impending crisis prompted the former top banker to say in an interview with *The Financial Times*, "It may be necessary to temporarily nationalize some banks in order to facilitate a swift and orderly restructuring. I understand that once in a hundred years this is what you do."

White House Press Secretary Robert Gibbs denied the claim, adding, "This administration continues to strongly believe that a privately held banking system is the correct way to go, ensuring they are regulated sufficiently by this government." That did not stop "conservative" GOP Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-S-C.) saying that the administration must do "something that no one ever envisioned a year ago . . . limited nationalization."

As the nation's top banker from 1987 to 2006, the free-trading Greenspan was given the moniker "the Maestro" for creating fortunes for his banker cronies. His loose monetary policies flooded the country with cheap dollars, blowing up the U.S. economy up into a series of high-tech and real-estate bubbles. All of that came to an end this past summer when the enormity of the world's debt threatened the global economy.

Now, those same people who once regaled Greenspan as a financial genius see him as responsible for the current economic troubles. Meanwhile, the craggy old banker finds himself at a loss for words over the crisis.

In October 2008, a visibly distressed Greenspan admitted before the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform that his entire belief system is flawed and that he was wrong – well, at least partially wrong – about his "anything goes" fiscal policies.

For the 20 years that Greenspan headed the country's private central bank, he was a fierce advocate of letting markets and bankers rule themselves. Before Congress, he fought

efforts to regulate financial markets and regularly sang the praises of complicated financial instruments known as derivatives that were supposed to spread risk so thinly that they could not fail investors, who clung to the utopian vision that housing prices would go up forever.

But the problem, according to many monetary theorists, was that, while arguing that investors and bankers should police themselves, Greenspan was also intervening to keep rates artificially low so that the money would never stop flowing. This strict adherence to interventionism kept debt cheap and insulated bankers and investors from the repercussions of their greed.

So what can America do now? Lindbergh has more advice to give: "The people must make a declaration of independence to relieve themselves from the monetary power. This they will be able to do by taking control of Congress. Wall Streeters could not cheat us if your senators and representatives did not make a humbug of Congress."

Source: *American Free Press*, March 2009.





# The ANZAC Day Tradition

## WHAT IS ANZAC DAY?

**ANZAC Day – 25 April – is probably Australia’s most important national occasion. It marks the anniversary of the first major military action fought by Australian and New Zealand forces during the First World War. ANZAC stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. The soldiers in those forces quickly became known as ANZACs, and the pride they soon took in that name endures to this day.**

## WHY IS THIS DAY SPECIAL TO AUSTRALIANS?

When war broke out in 1914 Australia had been a federal commonwealth for only 14 years. The new national government was eager to establish its reputation among the nations of the world. In 1915 Australian and New Zealand soldiers formed part of the allied expedition that set out to capture the Gallipoli Peninsula to open the way to the Black Sea for the allied navies. The plan was to capture Constantinople (now Istanbul), the capital of the Ottoman Empire and an ally of Germany. They landed at Gallipoli on 25 April, meeting fierce resistance from the Turkish defenders. What had been planned as a bold stroke to knock Turkey out of the war quickly became a stalemate, and the campaign dragged on for eight months. At the end of 1915 the allied forces were evacuated after both sides had suffered heavy casualties and endured great hardships. Over 8,000 Australian soldiers were killed. News of the landing at Gallipoli made a profound impact on Australians at home and 25 April quickly became the day on which Australians remembered the sacrifice of those who had died in war.

Although the Gallipoli campaign failed in its military objectives of capturing Constantinople and knocking Turkey out of the war, the Australian and New Zealand actions during the campaign bequeathed an intangible but powerful legacy. The creation of what became known as the “ANZAC legend” became an important part of the national identity of both nations. This shaped the ways they viewed both their past and future.

## EARLY COMMEMORATIONS

The date, 25 April, was officially named ANZAC Day in 1916 and was marked by a wide variety of ceremonies

and services in Australia, a march through London, and a sports day in the Australian camp in Egypt. In London over 2,000 Australian and New Zealand troops marched through the streets. A London newspaper headline dubbed them “The knights of Gallipoli”. Marches were held all over Australia in 1916. Wounded soldiers from Gallipoli attended the Sydney march in convoys of cars, attended by nurses. For the remaining years of the war, ANZAC Day was used as an occasion for patriotic rallies and recruiting campaigns, and parades of serving members of the AIF were held in most cities.

During the 1920s ANZAC Day became established as a national day of commemoration for the 60,000 Australians who died during the war. The first year in which all states observed some form of public holiday together on ANZAC Day was 1927. By the mid-1930s all the rituals we today associate with the day – dawn vigils, marches, memorial services, reunions, two-up games – were firmly established as part of ANZAC Day culture.

With the coming of the Second World War, ANZAC Day was used to also commemorate the lives of Australians lost in that war. In subsequent years the meaning of the day has been further broadened to include Australians killed in all the military operations in which Australia has been involved.

ANZAC Day was first commemorated at the Memorial in 1942 but, due to government orders preventing large public gatherings in case of Japanese air attack, it was a small affair and was neither a march nor a memorial service. ANZAC Day has been annually commemorated at the Memorial ever since.

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN TODAY?

Australians recognise 25 April as an occasion of national commemoration. Commemorative services are held at dawn – the time of the original landing – across the nation. Later in the day, ex-servicemen and women meet and join in marches through the major cities and many smaller centres. Commemorative ceremonies are held at war memorials around the country. It is a day when Australians reflect on the many different meanings of war.

## DAWN SERVICE

The Dawn Service observed on ANZAC Day has its origins in an operational routine which is still observed by the Australian Army today. During battle, the half-light of dawn was one of the most favoured times for an attack. Soldiers in defensive positions were, therefore, woken up in the dark, before dawn, so by the time first light crept across the battlefield they were awake, alert, and manning their weapons. This was, and still is, known as “stand-to”. It was also repeated at sunset.

After the First World War, returned soldiers sought the comradeship they felt in those quiet, peaceful moments before dawn. With symbolic links to the dawn landing at Gallipoli, a dawn stand-to or ceremony became a common form of ANZAC Day remembrance during the 1920s; the first official dawn service was held at the Sydney Cenotaph in 1927. Dawn services were originally very simple and followed the operational ritual. In many cases they were restricted to veterans only and the daytime ceremony was for families and other well-wishers. Before dawn the gathered veterans would be ordered to “stand to” and two minutes’ silence would follow. At the end of this time a lone bugler would play the Last Post and then concluded the service with Reveille. In more recent times the families and young people have been encouraged to take part in dawn services, and services in Australian capital cities have seen some of the largest turnouts ever. Reflecting this change, the ceremonies have become more elaborate, incorporating hymns, readings, pipers, and rifle volleys. Others, though, have retained the simple format of the dawn stand-to, familiar to so many soldiers.

## THE ANZAC DAY CEREMONY

Each year the commemorations follow a pattern that is familiar to each generation of Australians. A typical ANZAC Day service contains the following features: introduction, hymn, prayer, an address, laying of wreaths, recitation, Last Post, a period of silence, Rouse or Reveille, and the national anthem. At the Memorial, families often place red poppies beside the names of relatives on the Memorial’s Roll of Honour after events such as the ANZAC Day and Remembrance Day services.

*Source: [http://awm.gov.au/commemoration/anzac/anzac\\_tradition](http://awm.gov.au/commemoration/anzac/anzac_tradition)*

# You Were a Fine Dog, Charlie Brown

GRIEVING OWNER CALLS FOR END TO MANDATORY 'CHIPPING' OF PETS

BY PAT SHANNAN

**A** FLUFFY bundle of life, love and enthusiasm named Charlie Brown was laid to rest recently, the victim of a microchip implant gone horribly wrong. The long-haired, purebred Chihuahua bled to death in the arms of his distraught owners, Lori and Ed Ginsberg of Agua Dulce, California, just hours after undergoing the controversial chipping procedure.

"I wasn't in favour of getting Charlie chipped, but it was the law," said Lori Ginsberg, citing a Los Angeles county ordinance that requires all dog owners to chip their dogs once they reach four months of age. Dog owners who refuse to comply face a \$250.00 fine for the first offence and up to six months in jail for continued non-compliance. "This technology is supposedly so great until it's your animal that dies," she said. "I can't believe Charlie is gone. "I'm just beside myself".

Dr. Reid Loken, the board certified veterinarian who performed the chipping, confirmed that Charlie died from blood loss associated with the microchip. He cited "an extreme amount of bleeding" from the "little hole in the skin where the [microchip implant] needle went in" as the cause of death. He said he was both saddened and puzzled by Charlie's death.

The Ginsbergs were quick to absolve Dr. Loken of responsibility for Charlie's death. "He's a great vet and this was not his fault. The real blame lies with the people who forced us to implant our dog against our better judgement," they said.

The Ginsbergs plan to petition the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to repeal the mandatory chipping law, and have sought the help of a prominent consumer privacy advocate Dr. Katherine Albrecht. Albrecht is a Harvard-trained researcher who has authored a definitive academic paper citing literature that links microchips with cancer in dogs as well as laboratory animals. She has also authored an exhaustive, 47-page report on microchip implants.

Albrecht cites other adverse reactions stemming from microchips in the past. In one case, a struggling kitten died instantly when a microchip was accidentally injected into its brain stem.

In another, a cat was paralysed when an implant entered its spinal column. The implants have been widely reported to migrate within animals' bodies, and can cause abscesses and infection.

In at least two documented cases, dogs have developed cancerous tumours surrounding or adjacent to microchip implants. One would expect the same thing in humans.

Albrecht and the Ginsbergs are calling for a repeal of all mandatory animal chipping laws nationwide, and for the creation of a national registry to document adverse reactions from chipping procedure.



Cats.Cats17.co.com

Source: AFP, March, 2009

## The Boy From Tech

**A** SYDNEY lad, he went out West,  
To work in the shearing game.  
He thought he'd show the  
bushies how,  
And earn great wealth and fame.  
He knew quite well he'd be a star,  
What else could one expect.  
For they were simple country hicks,  
And he was fresh from Tech.

He got a job with Grazcos,  
They sent him to a shed.  
He strode up Monday morning,  
Prepared to knock 'em dead.  
He made one gun quite snarly,  
When he sneered and said, 'By heck,  
You've got this hand piece  
loaded wrong,  
Not like we did at Tech.'

They put him on the table,  
He was far too flaming slow,  
He skirted wool the college way,  
And didn't stand a show.  
So they tried him out at picking up,  
He made each fleece a wreck.  
He wouldn't try the local way,  
It wasn't taught at Tech.

Well, the presser was a bit behind,  
And the Sydney lad was sent,  
To help him catch the shearers up,  
So 'round our hero went.  
He pressed the pins and the  
presser roared,  
I'll break your stupid neck,  
If you ever touch my press again  
You presser from the Tech!

They tried him out at every job  
But all to no avail,  
With his college way of doing things,  
Most dismally he'd fail,  
Until at last the boss strolled up  
And handed him his cheque.  
'You can go and roll your swag,'  
he said,  
'Like they taught you to - at Tech!'

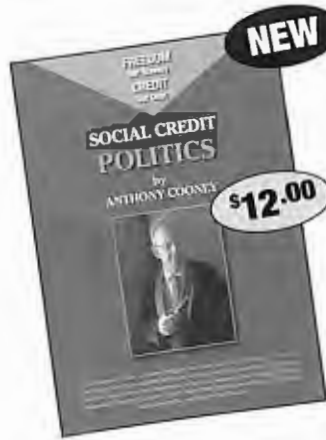
Milton Taylor



'Shearing the Rams' by Tom Roberts.  
A typical shed

# SOCIAL CREDIT

## New, revised editions



### SOCIAL CREDIT POLITICS

By Anthony Cooney

*The struggle is now a global struggle and must be soon resolved one way or the other. For its resolution in favour of Freedom it is necessary that people have at least a minimal awareness of the real nature of the struggle, for with knowledge properly applied, comes hope, that and the promotion of individual initiatives is the intention of this Booklet.*

Anthony Cooney – 2008.

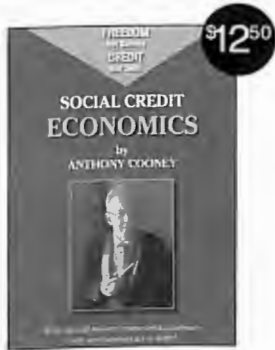
**The Story of the  
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**AN ANSWER FROM THE PAST CAN BEAT THE  
MYTH OF A WORLD CREDIT SHORTAGE**

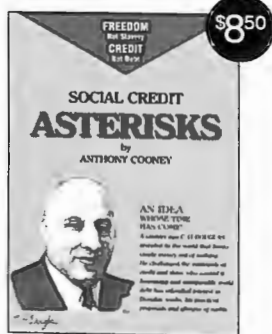
**NEW  
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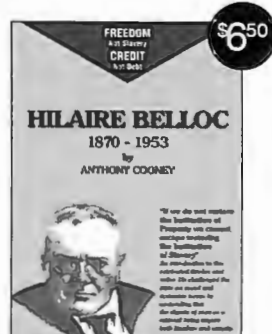
There is no need for governments to borrow from banks in order to prop up the economy.



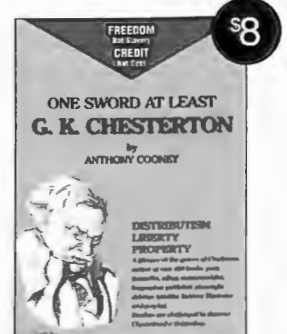
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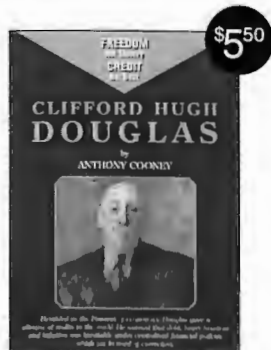
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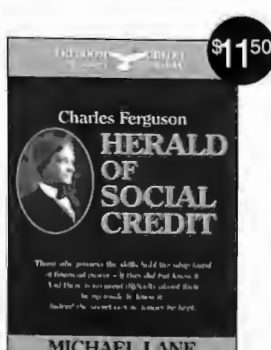
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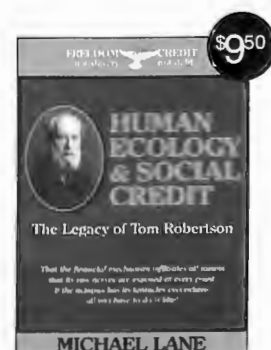
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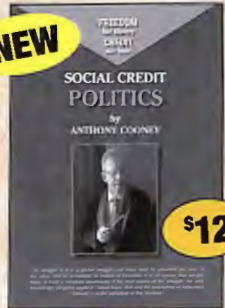


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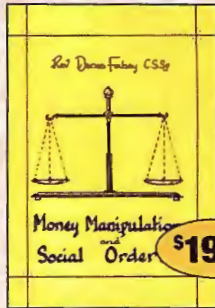
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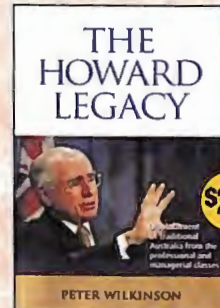


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### OBAMA: THE POST MODERN COUP Webster Griffin Tarpley

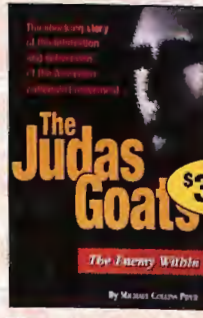
Barack Obama is a deeply troubled personality, the megalomaniac front man for a postmodern coup by the intelligence agencies using fake polls, mobs of swarming adolescents, super-rich contributors, and orchestrated media hysteria to short-circuit normal politics and seize power.



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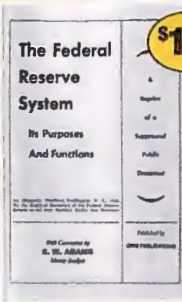
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