

HERITAGE

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT – FOR THE FUTURE
VOLUME 33 No. 128 2009



soil, nutrition &
national well-being

HOW HEALTHY
IS OUR FOOD?



The Wizards of Eng
A brief history of the land of Os



A culture of surveillance
The personal computer may soon be not-so-private



Henry Lawson
The people's poet!



Poverty: what went wrong?
Economics...challenging the mantra



Rudyard Kipling
England's beloved author and poet



The Sphinx mystery
On the Anvil: Book review

HERITAGE

No. 128 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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ADMINISTRATION & SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Secretary, Australian Heritage Society
P.O. Box 163, Chidlow, WA 6556
Telephone/Fax (08) 9574 6042

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

PO Box 163 Chidlow, WA 6556
Telephone/Fax (08) 9574 6042

WESTERN AUSTRALIA Heritage Bookmailing Service

P.O. Box 163, Chidlow, WA 6556
Telephone/Fax (08) 9574 6042

VICTORIA

G.P.O. Box 1052, Melbourne, VIC 3001
Telephone (03) 9650 9749 Fax (03) 9650 9368

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Heritage Books - Bookmail
P.O. Box 27, Happy Valley, SA 5159
Telephone (08) 8258 7005 Fax (08) 8258 5002

NEW ZEALAND League of Rights

PO Box 20-752, Glen Eden, Auckland, NZ

UNITED KINGDOM Bloomfield Books

26 Meadow Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk England CO10 6TD

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"I am pessimistic about the human race because it is too ingenious for its own good.

Our approach to nature is to beat it into submission. We would stand a better chance of survival if we accommodated ourselves to this planet and viewed it appreciatively instead of sceptically and dictatorially."

E.B. WHITE

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

IF we are to grasp the basic essential of sound nutrition we must, for the moment turn a deaf ear to the food experts and look hard and steadily at certain primary facts to which the industrial era has blinded us.

This industrial revolution which, from the eighteenth century turned Britain from a predominately food-growing country into a network of mining, smelting, and manufacturing towns and cities, while it enormously stimulated invention and technical process, also led to ever-growing concentrations of population in particular areas. One outstanding but seldom recognised result was a profound change in taste, habit and outlook.

The Britain of Queen Anne lived almost entirely on the fresh produce of its own fields and farms; the Britain of Queen Victoria lived increasingly on the produce of other countries and on the processed foods of commercial enterprise.

This one fact alone, while it played into the hands of international debt-loan finance, played ducks and drakes with both primary instinct and good taste. The nation became town-minded, then shop-minded, and finally advertisement-minded.

NUTRITION

The first essential of sound nutrition is that food must be fresh and whole.

What is whole food? It is food that retains all the nutritive values of the fresh product. Now one of the most disastrous outcomes of social changes induced by the industrial revolution was the increase in the manufacture and consumption of processed and refined foods.

The steel roller-mills which displaced stone-grinding were designed to produce white flour, which is wheat deprived of its various layers and its living germ or embryo. This led onto bleaching such flour with chemicals to achieve the perfect whiteness which the puritan mind confused with purity.

The yellow maize of American fields was similarly treated to produce cornflour, which is almost pure starch. The old-style pot barley which had nothing but the woody husk removed, was processed to make "pearl" and "patent" barley. The rich mealy rice from the East was peeled then polished. The sugar refineries turned the rich juice of sugar-cane and sugar-beet into crystallised white sugar, a development which encouraged an enormous increase in the manufacture of sweets and chocolate.

The fruits of California and Australia were peeled and sterilised and packed in cans with syrup derived from refined sugar. "Condensed" milk was similarly sterilised, sweetened and canned.

These and many other devices laid the foundation for an immense

variety of time-saving, thought-saving, skill-saving, but not health-saving, commodities which, with ever-mounting advertising skill, were brought into the homes of towns-people, and consequently spread to the homes of the countryside.

The Supermarket shelves and refrigerators are jammed packed with canned and frozen instant meals, most with very little nutritional value; laced with preservatives, colourings and in many cases contain very little of the main ingredient that is advertised on the label. The malpractice of food substitutes being foisted upon a confounded and ignorant population is very evident. Food substitutes are nothing new they go back several generations:

The Western world has to a serious extent lost its senses on the subject of food.

The results of such departures from good sense, though slow to show at times are to be seen in the advertisements, that avidly and colourfully advertise remedies for many all-too-common-disorders, an excellent example being the avalanche of advertisements, advertising diet and



Landfill: The organic waste-matter that goes into the dustbin of every house in every town and city has been used for dumps and landfill as a basis for new houses and roads.

weight loss supplements, this being due to the rising obesity problem affecting a large number of the population, in particular the younger generation.

FOOD AND SOIL-HEALTH

The second basic fact about nutrition is namely, that it cannot be isolated from soil-health.

All food except fish and edible sea-plants comes from the earth, whether first-hand in the form of cultivated vegetables, fruits and grains, or at one removed such as eggs, milk, cheese, butter, meat, poultry and game.

It follows that the quality of even whole fresh foods depends on the quality and condition of the soil from which they derive.

Alongside the industrial development of modern civilisation, and arising out of the false and short-sighted values that have so largely dominated that development, there has been a truly criminal mismanagement of cultivated and grazing soils.

Firstly, there is the fact that it was a policy of British finance, British industrialism, and British Governments to seek prosperity by exporting coal, manufactured goods, and machinery, and to feed the nation largely on cheap, imported food. This depressed British agriculture, disintegrated the traditional rural life, and all it stood for in our history and culture, and as previously outlined, encouraged the deplorable process by which the town-mind, shop-mind, and the advertisement-mind sank deeper and deeper into the arms of the druggists and the drug manufacturer.

Next, there is the fact that the methods of feeding the soil became increasingly chemical and fractional; when above everything the soil needs whole organic manuring and the return to it of the full equivalent of what it has yielded.

To keep themselves going at all, farmers fell for the chemical manuring because, superficially and on short-term valuation, heavy crops resulted. On these they were able to "cash in." But the wisest of them knew in their bones and very soul that the exhaust fumes of machines and the by products of chemical industries were no substitute for natural animal manure.

They suspected the best among them, that they were exploiting whatever reserves of fertility there were left in the soil, and that the chemical "fertiliser"

was in the nature of a stimulant or even a drug. The significant thing is that over this period of fragmentary soil-feeding there appeared ever-increasing crop diseases, pests, and animal diseases. The soil is alive, so far as its vast population of earth-worms, fungi, and bacteria is concerned, and like any living thing it exhibits and spreads disease when wrongly fed and wrongly treated.

Plants growing in maltreated soil, however bulky they may be, are prone to disease, and they lose their normal resistance to parasitic organisms; and the animals feeding on the products of sick and over-stimulated soils suffer in the same manner. Finally the nation that lives on food derived from sick and over-stimulated or over-cropped soils, (here and abroad) is affected in the quality of its nutrition.

But, it has been a scientific age! So the parasites and diseases are attacked with poisonous sprays and soil fumigants, just as the so-called disease germs that we are told are the cause of human ill-health are attacked scientifically with vaccines and drugs. In fact farmers have spent enormous sums, in total, fighting the results of the exploitation of the soil.



Weighty issue: The stuff of TV ads

RULE OF RETURN

And that is precisely what is wrong – exploiting the soil instead of husbanding its fertility. The old word for cultivation was a husbandman, a man who protects, nurtures, and husbands his soil.

Soil health, on which depends maximum soil-fertility and through this, maximum plant-health, animal-health, and human-health, demands a faithful observance of the Rule of Return.

Everything that crops and animals and human beings take from the soil as

food must, by appropriate and varied means, be returned. This great principle has been violated.

For one thing the growth of huge city and town populations has involved the loss of all sewage, (now pumped into the oceans) a net loss of gigantic proportions. For another, the organic waste-matter that goes into the dustbin of every house in every town and city has been used for dumps and landfill as a basis for new houses and roads: another enormous debit.

Will anyone have the audacity to argue that such losses of organic material – so huge a break in the natural cycle – can be made good by dressing the soil with powerful chemicals? Or that such a half-witted procedure can have any other result – in the long run – than the decay of the very roots of national life?

Health must be married to agriculture. But nutrition is not only inextricably bound up with true husbandry, it is inseparable from finance or the money system.

Given a restored agriculture in which was once a healthy environment in the land, the cultivators; farmers, market-gardeners and orchardists cannot live unless their produce can be sold, that is, unless there is enough money in people's pockets to buy all that is produced. Money does not automatically come into existence when a crop is gathered, or harvested. It originates elsewhere, by processes hitherto carefully screened from public knowledge and always at a cost to the nation. Never has any other device been so deflected from its true function.

Money is a mechanism, a device for facilitating the exchange of real things. Yet this mechanism is in the hands of a small group who control the policy of the banking industry. Its control makes them the masters of us all.

So, while the national health, if it is to be raised to a high level in terms of vitality and natural immunity, must be rooted in fresh, whole food deriving from soil of maximum health and fertility, the money system must be adjusted with complete realism.

Crops are real, food is real, animals and plants and women and children are real, the earth is real. And these are real wealth. Money must be made to reflect those realities accurately in terms of ability to do what is essential and consume all that we need.



Rachel Carson watching birds on Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, in 1945.

Basic to the whole future of the nation, and indeed all nations; and to the quality of its life and culture, the three factors of nutrition, husbandry, and finance stand at the very centre of all reconstruction. There must be full-scale planning for the right use of our total land area, so that industries are distributed among new and well-planned townships, each drawing the bulk of its food from its own fully cultivated surroundings. 'Centralisation' is anathema to the national well-being.

And to finance this revolution, the issue and control of financial credit must be restored to national authority, so that what is physically possible is made financially practicable. [H]

The 'control of nature' is a phrase conceived by the practitioners of chemical control, born of the Neanderthal age of biology and philosophy, when it was supposed that nature exists for the convenience of man. The concepts and practices of applied entomology for the most part date from that Stone Age of science. It is our alarming misfortune that so primitive a science has armed itself with the most modern and terrible weapons, and that in turning them against the insects it has also turned them against the earth. The chemical barrage has been hurled against the fabric of life – a fabric on the one hand delicate and destructible, on the other miraculously tough and resilient, and capable of striking back in unexpected ways.

Extract: "Silent Spring"
– Author Rachel Carson, 1962.



OUR AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL FLAG TURNS 108

It was a bright sunny day on 3 September 1901 when our magnificent new flag was unfurled and flew for the very first time from the dome of the Royal Exhibition Building in Melbourne.

Now, 108 years later, this masterpiece has been there and done it all. It is steeped in the history and heritage of the best country in the world and is still the only national flag on the planet to be designed by the people, for the people.

It is much loved, touched, worn and flown by Australians here and across the world. It graces our most solemn occasions and significant moments. It flies proudly aloft in schools, neighborhoods, communities, urban centers, in the bush and those battlefields where the fight for freedom still rages. Wherever it is raised it stirs within our breast a feeling of deep patriotism and unity.

We must always be mindful, and constantly vigilant that the threats to our flag are still in existence and are simmering away ready to explode upon us – just as soon as a trigger is provided. There is only one thing on the agenda of the enemies of our Australian flag, and that is to destroy it.

The Greens-Australia wide are actively promoting a new flag for Australia and will probably endorse something that resembles a dishcloth....Something that could never reflect our history nor our heritage.

If we blindly, and without thought, endorse the plans and machinations of unpatriotic, sterile politicians to foist upon the Australian people a 'Republic' – our historical flag is automatically gone.

It is our personal responsibility to thwart these plans, for the love of our country, and to keep trust in our acknowledgement to those men and women who have laid down their lives in war across the globe, and who made that ultimate sacrifice, so that Australia and her people would remain free forever.

God Save Our Flag and God Bless Australia. [H]



CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLIES INTERNATIONAL

CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLIES INTERNATIONAL

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throughout Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, USA,
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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

THE WIZARDS OF ENG

BEING A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LAND OF OS, AS RECORDED BY PHILGARLICK, THE SCRIBE

(Reprinted from *New Times*, February 9, 1940)

Translated from the Original by H.J. Millard

I, Philgarlick the Scribe, a dweller in the tents of Os, being full of years and like unto a snail with the rheumatism, do write these things, that they who run may read, and having read, take heed lest worse things befall them.

STAN, THE SERVANT OF WIZARDS

IT came to pass in the days of Stan, a servant of the Wizards of Eng, that the people of Os were bewitched by reason of figures written in books, so that they forsook the Lord their God and worshipped the figures written in the books of the Wizards. And they beheld no longer the glory of the heavens, and the beauty of the earth was hidden from their sight, so that the souls of the people dwindled within them, and they strove among themselves who could swindle his brother, and counted it wisdom to score every man over his neighbour for the sake of the figures. For the spell was heavy upon them.

Now in those days was a judge set up over the common people to decide what they should receive in return for their labours. And the people of Os received not sufficient money to buy the goods they produced, so that many starved and many became entangled in the snares of the servants of the Wizards, who were Dealers in Debt. And when the Wizards saw that the people had no faith in the Lord their God, but only in the figures in books, they said in their hearts, "behold, Satan has delivered them into our hands." And they took counsel among themselves how they might subdue the people and take away their homes. Then Monty the Magician, the Chief of the Wizards of Eng, sent word unto Stan, his servant saying, "Behold there is too much money in the pockets of the people. Put down therefore the judge that presideth over the courts that the money may be taken from them." But when the people heard this thing they waxed wrath and cast

out Stan into outer darkness. And he straightway went and dwelt in the land of Eng with the Wizards his masters, and Scull reigned in his stead.

THE REIGN OF SCULL

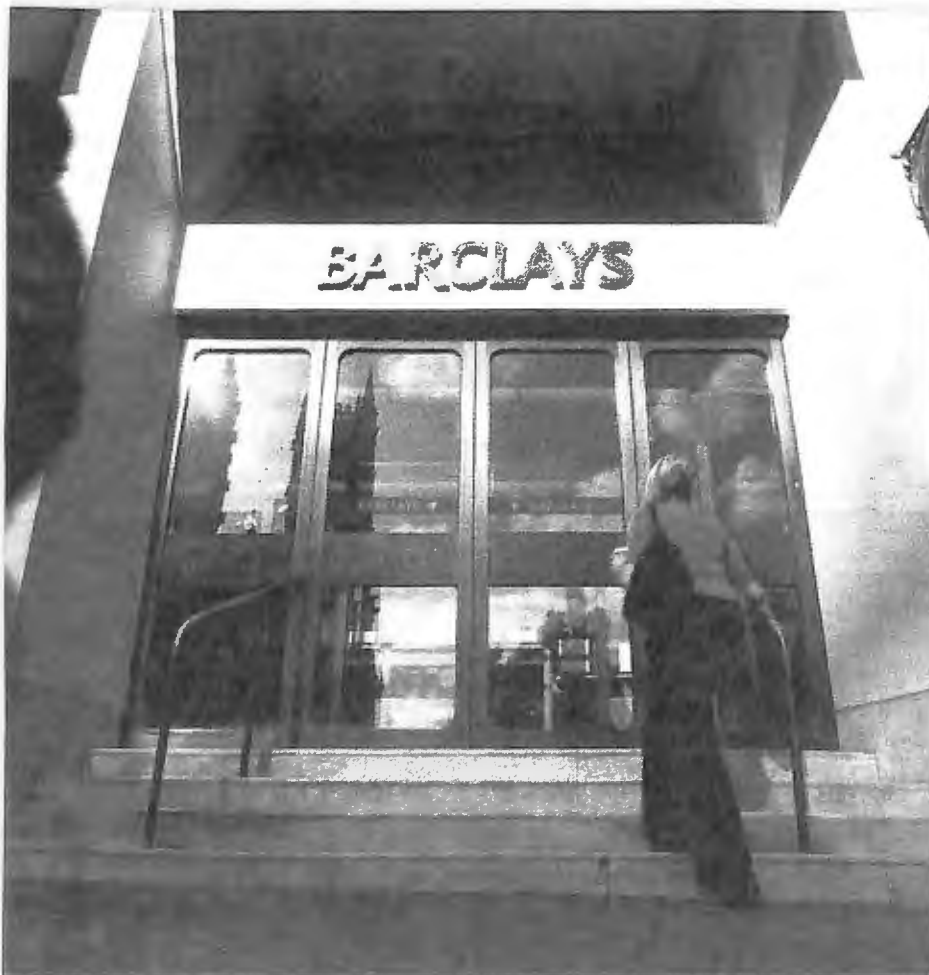
Now it happened in the reign of Scull that the land was blessed with an exceeding great abundance, so that the flocks and herds increased mightily, and the earth brought forth fruit in such quantity that no man dare pray for more because of the abundance. Nor could they store up the fruits of the earth, for each season brought forth enough and to spare, so that the rulers were sore perplexed and took counsel among themselves what they might do, for the common people went hungry and naked in the midst of plenty, and poverty stalked the land because of the spell.

And when the Wizards beheld the sorry plight of the people they sent a bailiff, named Otto, to take possession of the land; and when he was come, the rulers of Os bowed themselves before him, saying: "Speak to us, O Sage!" And Otto lifted up his voice and said: "Command the judges that they take away from the people one-tenth of the contents of their pay envelopes." And there was taken away one-tenth of his pay from every man, so that the plight of all the people was worse than before. And there arose an economic blizzard which smote the people, so that their homes and their farms and their lands were taken from them and became the property of the servants of the Wizards, who were Dealers in Debt. And many starved and were homeless.

And the people made a great moan and said: "Behold, we starve unto death, and our wives and children starve also. It must be the fault of Scull. We will throw him out." And they threw him out, and elected Jo to rule over them.

HONEST JO

Now the name of Jo was famed through the lands as "Honest" Jo, because he had forsaken his own people to serve the Wizards of Eng that had cast a spell upon the people of Os. And the Wizards had confidence in him and wrote figures in their books, that the people



Open door: Barclays is trying to poach commodity traders with a \$59 million deal

might live. And all the people fell down and worshipped the figures in the books of the Wizards, declaring them greater than the fruits of the earth and greater than their own flesh and blood. And, behold, the figures increased like rabbits in Gippsland, but the birth-rate of the people of Os increased not at all, so that the servants of the Wizards said among themselves: "Lo, the slaves whom we have bred to toil for us are perishing from off the face of the earth." And they did moan exceedingly, for about this time came wars and rumours of wars as nation strove against nation and men slew each other because of the spell.

And the servants of the Wizards went unto Jo and said: "Behold, the peoples of the earth are at war. Take, therefore, all the young men from their homes and from their studies and teach them to kill their brethren, that they may go forth and kill whosoever we shall command."

But Jo pondered this request, whether it was of God or of Mammon. And he knew in his heart that the nations of the earth made war one against the other because of the buying and selling, and because of the figures in books. And he answered and said: "I will not do this wicked thing." And he did it not. And because he did it not, the name of Jo shall be numbered with the illustrious forgotten men who have fought against their sins.

And the days of Jo were three score years when he was gathered to his fathers; and after many days his mantle fell upon the shoulders of Menz.

THE MISSION OF MENZ

Now Menz was a man of talent, having brains and courage. And he perceived in his youth that there were many things that a man should know, and he dreamed dreams of service to humanity after the manner of youths the world over.

But, because the schools of Os worshipped the figures in books, the only things they knew how to teach were how to play the game of life, according to the rules of the Wizards, and how to gain power, or pelf, or position and how spiritual things may be discreetly and reverently adapted to material ends, that all the hopes and ambitions of youth might be guided into the service of the Wizards. For they knew in their hearts that the power and high places were given unto the servants of the Wizards. And the reward of cleverness was called success.



So it came to pass that Menz was smitten with a great curse, so that, whatsoever the Wizards commanded, seemed right in his sight. And he was condemned to serve the Wizards all the days of his life, even though his country became as a mortgaged estate and his people as serfs under the yoke of the Dealers of Debt. And there were given unto him honour, and power, and position. And behold, the fruits of office were as ashes in his mouth, and he said in his heart: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world?" But he could not forsake the service of the Wizards, because of the curse which had been laid upon him in his youth. And there came a war upon the land of Eng and upon the land of Os, by reason of the spell which had been cast upon the nations. But the nations stayed their hands, for they feared the slaughter. And certain of the people said: "Let us take counsel together whether this thing may not be settled without further carnage."

But Menz harkened not to the voice of the people, but gave heed unto the Wizards his masters. And he lifted up his voice, saying: "This is but the beginning. More and greater sacrifices will be required of you. For the people of Eng must be slaughtered and their towns and cities laid to waste, and many of the children of Os must perish, and there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. So shall the evil which is in Germ be purged, and the nations be made free."

Then entered he into all the pulpits of Koo and preached to the people, so that the word of the Lord was heard no longer throughout the city, but only the gospel, according to Menz. And, because he spoke bravely and with fair words, and the memory of the people were short, they were deceived, and said: "surely this war is due to Hit, or to Stal, or maybe to Muss, or even to the people of Timbuctoo. First, let us destroy the

spirit of militarism by means of a Great Universal Slaughtering, then we will have a peace conference." And while they were listening to the words of Menz their young men were taken from them, and they were delivered still further into the bondage of the Dealers in Debt, who had become Dealers in Death.

And the Wizards of Eng sent word unto Menz day by day what he should do. And he did according to their commands.

THE AWAKENING OF OS

Now there dwelt in the land of Os certain people who had escaped from the spell of the Wizards, and who marvelled greatly that any could be deceived thereby. For in those days the schools of Os gave courses in Bilge and conferred degrees in Stupidity because of the spell. And they that took degrees were hired by the servants of the Wizards of Eng to deceive the people and to confuse their minds, that they might not seek the real reason why they were deprived of the abundant wealth which God had given them, but might continue under the yoke of the Wizards for ever.

And the people spake together concerning the figures in books and concerning the spell that had been laid upon them. And their eyes were opened, that they might perceive the iniquity of their rulers.

And when the students of Bilge saw that they could no longer deceive the people, they were afraid and began to proclaim such of the truths that could no longer be hid. And, behold, they ran breathlessly after the people and caught hold of their skirts to restrain them. But the people paid no heed: and said: "If you knew these things, why did you not tell us before? Have we not slaved under the yoke of the Wizards these many years until our eyes are dim and our backs bent, and we were like to become brute beasts, fit only to mind the machines and to toil

in the counting houses of the Dealers in Debt?" For the Wizards had sought to kill the spirit of God that dwells in the souls of men, that they might become as trained beasts, fit only to breed and to toil.

And when they were free of the spell the people saw that their lot was just as hard, whether they were governed by Stan, by Scull, by Jo, or by Menz, for all the political parties of the land were controlled by the servants of the Wizards of Eng. So they wrote every man to his representative in the councils of the land, saying: "Too long have we laboured for the Dealers in Debt, who are also dealers in misery and in death, and we are determined to throw off the yoke of the evil ones. Therefore, shall you renounce all parties and factions, rendering account to no man, but to the electors?" And they that paid no heed were cast into outer darkness. And the vested interests, which made vast contributions to party funds, that the Wizards might be served instead of the people, were sorely vexed, for no representative would take their money, fearing the wrath of the electors.

Then the representatives of the people stood erect in the councils and spoke fearlessly those things which the people commanded. And peace came upon the land of Eng, because of the wisdom of the people of Os. And they called together the wise men of the land, who summoned Dr. Ro, the Keeper of the Records of Os, that he might tell them of the wealth of the nation, of all the primary and secondary products, of the value added in process of manufacture, and of all the beasts of the field, according to the records. And, behold, there was enough and to spare for all of the inhabitants of the land; and claims were given unto all men, that they might buy goods from all who wished to sell. Now, as the Lord caused the sun to shine upon the just and the unjust, so were the claims given to the rich and to the poor, to the clever and to the foolish, to the righteous and to the unrighteous, to every man, because he was the child of the most high God.

And the servants of the Wizards uttered a great moan and prophesied woe unto the people of Os, because they had thrown of the yoke of the Dealers in Debt. But when all the inhabitants of Os were fed and clothed, it was found that there was an abundance left over, even an abundance of wool and wheat and butter and eggs and of all the foodstuffs needed

for the well-being of mankind. So the people of Os took the surplus wool and sent it to Eng, where millions of children were cold and ill-clad, and they gathered together the surplus foodstuffs and sent it all to the ends of the earth, wheresoever the peoples desired. But to no land was anything sent that was not desired by the inhabitants thereof.

And, because the representatives no longer served the Wizards, all social evils were gradually abolished, according to the vision of the people. And the vision of the people was increased a hundredfold, because they served the Lord, their God, and worshipped no longer the figures in the books of the Wizards. And, behold, brother no longer strove against brother, nor was the doctrine of Menz preached from the pulpit any longer, but only the Gospel of the Man of Galilee.

Then was the name of Os blessed among nations, and the people were joyful, and said: "Come let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and He will teach us his ways, and we will walk in His paths." And the priests of the Lord read aloud to the people the words of Micah, the Prophet, saying: "They shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not rise up against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig-tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of Hosts hath spoken it."

And all of the people did answer and say, "Amen". ☒

Blest be the Tie that Binds . . .

Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of
kindred minds
Is like to that above.

Before our Father's throne
We pour our ardent prayers;
Our fears, our hopes,
our aims are one,
Our comforts and our cares.

We share our mutual woes,
Our mutual burdens bear,
And often for each other flows
The sympathising tear,

When we asunder part
It gives us inward pain,
But we shall still be
joined in heart,
And hope to meet again.

This glorious hope revives
Our courage by the way;
While each in expectation lives
And longs to see the day.

From sorrow, toil, and pain,
And sin we shall be free;
And perfect love and
friendship reign
Through all eternity.

John Fawcett: 1740-1817

A PRAYER FOR TODAY

Every day I need Thee Lord, but this day specially.
I need some extra strength to face whatever is to be
... This day more than any day I need to feel Thee
near – to fortify my courage and to overcome my fear.

By myself I cannot meet the challenge of the hour.
There are times when human creatures need a higher
Power – to help them bear what must be borne.
And so, dear Lord, I pray – hold on to my trembling
hand and be with me today.



FreeFoto.com

"A CULTURE OF SURVEILLANCE"

By Chuck Baldwin

It is truly amazing how much news the American news media chooses to ignore. If one wants to discover what is actually going on in the world, he or she often has to go to the foreign press. This has again been the case with a story that every American should be extremely interested in, but which has been totally ignored by the American news media. I found this story in Russia Today.

ACCORDING to Russia Today.com, "The personal computer may soon be not-so-private, with the U.S. and some European nations working on laws allowing them access to search the content held on a person's hard drive.

"President Obama's administration is keeping unusually tight-lipped on the details, which is raising concerns among computer users and liberty activists."

The report also states, "In extreme secrecy from the public, the United States is hammering out an international copyright treaty with several other countries and the European Union. Under the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (or ACTA), governments will get sweeping new powers to search and seize material thought to be in breach of copyright. But why all the secrecy?"

Russia Today quotes Richard Stallman, prominent American software freedom activist, as saying, "Democracy gets bypassed and they can do to us whatever they want. I can only guess that it's going to be nasty, because if it weren't going to be nasty, they wouldn't need to keep it a secret."

The report also said, "Up until now, the breach of copyright has been a civil matter. The Obama administration seems to now want to criminalize it."

The report continued saying, "Some say modern America is being overtaken by a culture of surveillance."



A culture of surveillance indeed. What began in earnest under former President George W. Bush is now sharply escalating under President Barack Obama.

THE CYBERSECURITY ACT OF 2009

According to Ecommerce Journal, President Obama and his Big Brother fellow travellers in Congress are seeking power to "cut the whole world off the Internet." The report says, "Senators John Rockefeller and Olympia Snowe proposed the Cybersecurity Act that would create the Office of the National Cybersecurity Advisor. Its powers are detailed in the The Cybersecurity Act of 2009.

"If the President so chooses, he can call a 'cybersecurity emergency' and shut down or limit any 'net traffic or a 'critical' network' in the name of national security,' though the bill fails to provide concrete definitions on what is 'critical' or what constitutes an 'emergency'."

The report goes on to say, "This new legislation seeks to give even more power to the government to regulate the Internet and, in future, the possibility to regulate content and usage. What begins

as a method of defeating terrorism and protecting telecommunications, can quickly become a method to regulate "hate speech" to assign "motive" or "intent" to harm and even to regulate and legislate the flow of information that is deemed by the 'thought police' to be inflammatory or counter-productive to their cause.

The report says that the new cybersecurity legislation can be a "framework for future, more invasive legislation. It is a first step to the loss of internet privacy, free speech and the free flow of information."

So, once again, the passing of a Republican Presidential administration and the advent of a Democratic Presidential administration have resulted in zero change in the overall direction of the ship of state.

In the name of "national security," the federal government of this country continues to deepen its commitment to what can only be described as a police-state mentality. And once again, the national news media in America chooses to ignore the story, and by so doing, shows wilful compliance with this disturbing phenomenon.

I wonder how many Obama supporters are paying attention?

During the Bush years, my "conservative" brethren (especially the ones calling themselves Christians) repeatedly turned a blind eye and deaf





Barack Obama

ear to the myriad foibles and falsehoods, and the frequent fraudulence of President Bush because he was a Republican. Now we will see how many Obama supporters will look the other way in order to protect President Obama because he is a Democrat. I suppose most of them will show themselves of no better character than the Bush supporters.

Consider: Obama promised to end the war in Iraq. But what has he done since being elected? He merely moved the major combat theatre to Afghanistan to possibly include Pakistan. So, where are the "peacenik" liberals who supported Obama? Why do they not loudly proclaim their opposition, as they did when Bush was in office?

CONTINUING FAILED POLICIES

Furthermore, Obama criticised Bush's undisciplined deficit spending, but what has he done since becoming President? He has deeply expanded Bush's failed financial policy of excessive deficit spending. Again, where are all the loud voices in protest?

George Bush wanted amnesty for illegal aliens. Barack Obama wants amnesty for illegal aliens. George Bush supported the assault weapons ban. Barack Obama supports the assault weapons ban. George Bush wanted to limit the legal rights of certain people charged with crimes. Well, friends, Barack Obama also wants to limit the rights of people charged with crimes.

Recently, an Associated Press report stated, "The Obama administration is asking the Supreme Court to overrule long-standing law that stops police from

initiating questions unless a defendant's lawyer is present, another stark example of the White House seeking to limit rather than expand rights.

"The administration's – and several others – have disappointed civil rights and civil liberties groups that expected President Barack Obama to reverse the policies of his Republican predecessor, George W. Bush, after the Democrat's call for change during the 2008 campaign."

So, where are Obama's supporters who thought they were voting for change? Will they do nothing, as did Bush's supporters, and accept this abridgement of personal liberty, simply because "their man" is in the White House? Probably.

In addition, George Bush created a Big-Government monster known as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Can there be any doubt that DHS is in the process of manufacturing a ubiquitous surveillance society that eavesdrops, snoops, and monitors virtually our entire lives? And what does Barack Obama do immediately after assuming office? He multiplies and expands the surveillance to even greater degrees. So again I ask where are all the Bush critics to denounce Barack Obama's draconian anti-privacy, anti-freedom policies?

The Internet is the last best source of free and independent information left. Think where the liberty movement would be without the Internet. But, President Obama and his allies are in the process to obtain the authority to censor information – and curtail access to – the Internet. Plus, in the name of "cybersecurity", they are plotting to obtain the authority to monitor and seize anyone's personal computer at will.

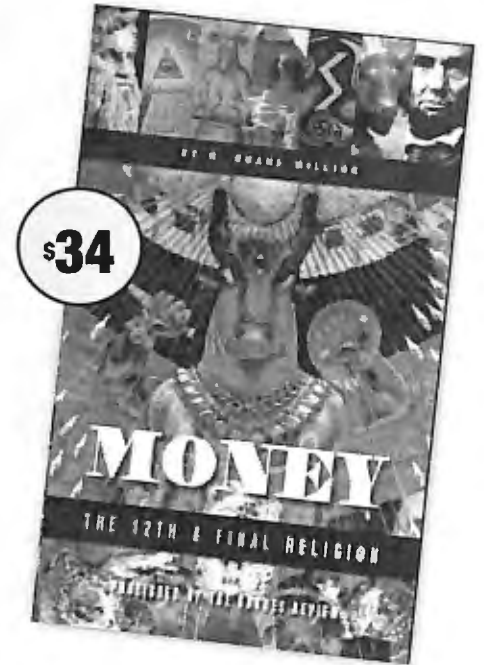
The Russia Today report is right: We do have a culture of surveillance. We also have a culture of cowardice by people from both sides of the political aisle who, in the name of partisan politics, are wilfully accommodating and facilitating the demise of this constitutional republic. [E]

(This column is archived at

[http://www.Chuckbaldwinlive.com/c2009/cbarchive_20090428.htm\(c\) Chuck Baldwin](http://www.Chuckbaldwinlive.com/c2009/cbarchive_20090428.htm(c) Chuck Baldwin))

MONEY

THE 12TH & FINAL RELIGION



AUTHOR: R. Duane Willing gives you the key to understanding why the illuminated ones of the New World Order need to substitute secrecy for justice. Learn how God Moloch, devoid of any capacity for either mercy or forgiveness, is moving with brute force for world control behind the myth called Israel. The Moloch conceals the invention of credit based money. Belief in money drives the human condition to prey on the planet and its inhabitants. Money creation has Biblical consequences called usury. The key to usury is hidden in the legend of the Holy Grail. The covenant obligation to take dominion and prosper in harmony with nature is subverted by secretive organizations. There is talk of Bilderbergers, and various Councils and globalist corporations. As if by design, the collective mind remains hypnotized by their Moloch magic of central banking with its perpetual (National) debts, money at interest and stock exchanges and income tax.

Softcover: 190 pages
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See Addresses inside front cover

Food regulator allows fluoride in bottled water

Andrew Tillett CANBERRA



Critics of bottled water have always argued it is no different to what comes out of the tap.

Now they have been handed further ammunition after food authorities gave permission for fluoride to be added to bottled water. The first bottles containing the chemical are expected to appear on shelves within six months.

FLUORIDE has long been added to town water supplies to help prevent tooth decay despite vocal opponents claiming it is a poison and the public should not be mass medicated. After lobbying from drink makers, Food Standards Australia and New Zealand agreed in July, 2009 that fluoride could be added voluntarily.

The Australasian Bottled Water Institute's chief executive Geoff Parker said fluoridated bottles would be clearly marked.

Source: *West Australian*
- 17/07/09.

Editor's Note: What is Fluoride? Fluoride is a toxic pollutant collected in the chimneys of American Fertilizer factories, and cannot be dumped anywhere in the world: It is dumped though in a few countries, Australia being one of those countries where it is 'dumped' into our water supplies because, to quote "it is considered it will stop tooth decay". This is the greatest medical, dental fraud ever perpetrated on any community. The chemical, sodium silicofluoride, has to be taken out of superphosphate in the manufacture of that fertilizer because, and this is most important, if it were left in the fertilizer, IT WOULD KILL EVERYTHING ON THE FARM AND POSSIBLY THE FARMER.

Therefore, by international law, all superphosphates must have most of the fluoride produced in the manufacture of that product removed. It is interesting to note that by international law that same product (sodium silicofluoride) which we drink every day is not allowed to be dumped in the oceans, the rivers, and not even into landfills.

All Australian governments except that of Queensland put it in to their water supplies. Queensland is currently 2009/2010 in the process

of being fluoridated. The Government of America is the greatest promoter of fluoride; because, there is nowhere else to get rid of the sodium silicofluoride except to dump it in water. And we blithely drink it everyday. So we can congratulate ourselves on being the greatest walking waste disposal units for the American fertilizer factories:

Fluoride has no beneficial effect at all on teeth. There is not one scientific study anywhere in the world that proves that fluoride will stop tooth decay. But there are THOUSANDS of studies to show what fluoride WILL DO to the body. So the claim about reduction of tooth decay rates are unfounded.

Source: *The Australian Fluoridation News* - April-June, 2009.

Letters to the Editor...



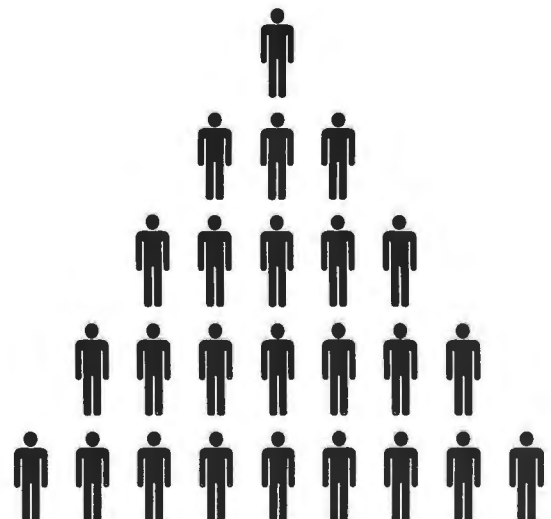
ENTERING THE BRAVE NEW WORLD

Dear Editor,

I read the following verses in 1949, and sixty years on find them still valid as Wangaratta, now Rural City of Wangaratta, prepares to enter the Brave New World.

Anne Russell - Wangaratta, Victoria

One public servant had not much to do
So asked for an assistant and then there were two.
Two public servants kept the job alive,
Three more appointed and then there were five.
Five public servants pushing at a pen,
Five more appointed and then there were ten.
Ten public servants one would think was plenty,
Ten more appointed and then there were twenty.
Twenty public servants but the Minister grew haughty,
His Department wasn't big enough and then there were forty.
Forty public servants for reasons full and weighty,
Forty more appointed and then there were eighty.
And so the game goes on and on it's really rather fun
making a hundred joblets grow where formerly was one!





THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE

Dear Editor,

I am writing to thank you for a wonderful and indeed a unique magazine which I read from the front to the back with great interest and enjoyment.

My parents were brought up in Australia during the Great Depression; my father fought in World War 11; our family has lost a brother in the Vietnam War and another member of the family has fought in the first Iraq war, which became known as "Desert Storm." I now have a grandson fighting against the Taliban in Afghanistan.

As the world slips into more and more conflict not only on the war-front, but also due to the pressures being placed upon our farmers, manufacturing, small business and importantly the moral and educational pressures placed upon our future generations. My mind conjures up the story my father told me many years ago of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." On reflection, I was prompted to look to the internet for this story just out of curiosity and also to refresh my memory. In searching and reading this material, I felt I would like to share the following excerpts with Heritage, as I personally feel all the signs are there for the entire world to see.

I remain yours in faith.

Lionel D. Shannon - Brisbane, Qld

QUESTION: "WHO ARE THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE?"

ANSWER: The four horsemen of the Apocalypse are described in Revelation chapter 6, verses 1-8. The four horsemen are symbolic descriptions of different events which will take place in the end times.

The first horseman of the Apocalypse is mentioned in Revelation 6:2: "I looked, and there before me was a white horse! Its rider held a bow, and he was given a crown, and he rode out as a conqueror bent on conquest." This first horseman likely refers to the Antichrist, who will be given authority and will conquer all who oppose him. The antichrist is the false imitator of the true Christ, who will also return on a white horse (Revelation 19:11-16).

The second horseman of the Apocalypse appears in Revelation 6:4, "Then another horse came out, a fiery red one. Its rider was given power to take peace from the earth and to make men slay each other. To him was given a large



sword." The second horseman refers to terrible warfare that will break out in the end times.

The third horseman is described in Revelation 6:5-6, "...and there before me was a black horse! Its rider was holding a pair of scales in his hand. Then I heard what sounded like a voice among the four living creatures, saying, 'A quart of wheat for a day's wages, and three quarts of barley for a day's wages, and do not damage the oil and the wine!'" The third horseman of the Apocalypse refers to a

great famine that will take place, likely as a result of the wars from the second horseman.

The fourth horseman is mentioned in Revelation 6:8, "I looked, and there before me was a pale horse! Its rider was named Death, and Hades was following close behind him. They were given power over a fourth of the earth to kill by sword, famine and plague, and by the wild beasts of the earth." The fourth horseman of the Apocalypse is symbolic of death and devastation. It seems

to be a combination of the previous horsemen. The fourth horseman of the Apocalypse will bring further warfare and terrible famines along with awful plagues and diseases. What is most amazing, or perhaps terrifying, is that the four horsemen of the Apocalypse are just "precursors" of even worse judgments that come later in the tribulation (Revelation chapters 8-9 and 16). ■

Recommended Resource: Understanding End Times Prophecy by Paul Benware.

Germany Says Genetically Modified Corn Dangerous;

AND BANS IT

The head of the German agriculture department has issued new guidelines that effectively ban a type of genetically modified corn, which has been made in a laboratory by scientists at biotech giant Monsanto.

The variety of corn, called “MON 810” and sold under its trade name “Yield Guard,” has been altered on a genetic level, making it resistant to the corn borer, a moth larva that consumes the plant and kills it.

MON 810 is grown extensively around the world. According to Agbios, an online database on genetically modified crops, more than 32 million acres in the United States alone, has been planted down with this type of GM corn.

Germany is following in the footsteps of several other EU countries – Austria, Hungary, Greece, France and Luxembourg – which have already banned it in spite of threats of sanctions from globalist groups.

Citing a move in Luxembourg in early April, 2009 to ban the cultivation of MON 810, German Agriculture Minister Ilse Aigner announced that the German government was taking steps to prohibit farmers from planting the corn.

The two governments based their mandates on European studies that suggest a particular toxin, called Bt, added to the corn on a genetic level may be fatal to “non-target organisms,” such as ladybugs. Ladybugs and other predator bugs eat pests such as moths and beetles.

A symptom of modern agriculture, the heavy use of pesticides has resulted in a never-ending cycle, where good and bad insects are indiscriminately killed and the natural cycle is thrown out of balance.

Worse still, German officials cited research showing that pollen from corn spreads much farther than previously thought. Since corn is pollinated by wind-borne pollen, the concern is that neighbouring non-GM corn could



become contaminated by genetic material from the Frankenfoods, which blow for miles in the wind.

This is substantiated by many organic growers, who contend that it is becoming more and more difficult to find truly heirloom, organic seeds that have not been contaminated by genetically modified crops.

“I have come to the conclusion there are just reasons to assume that the genetically modified [corn] Mon 810 represents a danger for the environment,” Ms. Aigner, a member of the conservative Bavaria-based Christian Social Union, told reporters. “Therefore, the cultivation of MON 810 is now banned in Germany.”

Critics of genetically modified foods have pointed to several studies, which indicate that foods modified in a laboratory at a genetic level can be hazardous to your health. One recent study in Europe has shown that GM corn fed to rats resulted in rampant infertility. Those that did reproduce suffered from low birth weights for offspring.

Not surprisingly, the billion-dollar biotech corporation has responded by

suing Germany over the ban. In the suit, Monsanto insists that its product, which has been approved by the EU, is “safe to use.”

“We are disappointed and frankly, we don’t believe that they have justification to warrant this,” Brad Mitchell, a spokesman for Monsanto, told a U.S. newspaper. “They have cited unconvincing evidence that it is unsafe....But the scientific committee of the European Union approved it.”

The EU has responded by saying that Germany is within its rights to ban GM corn, but has issued a threat saying it will block the German government if it uncovers evidence that Germany has banned GM corn because it is pursuing “protectionist trade measure,”

Still, even if Monsanto fails to overturn Germany’s ruling, the U.S. based corporation can appeal to the global trade body, the World Trade Organization, which Germany is a member of. This could result in penalties and trade sanctions being imposed on the country.

By Christopher J. Petherick

HENRY LAWSON

The People's Poet!

There was no doctor or midwife at hand when Henry Archibald Lawson was born, and the only roof over his head was the canvas of a miner's tent.

And even that afforded him but poor protection, for it collapsed on him and his mother a few minutes after he had drawn his first breath, an omen, perhaps of the insecurity which was to mark his life.

The neighbour who had assisted at the birth wrapped the two of them in warm coats, and hurried them to a nearby house.

IT was the seventeenth day of June in the year 1867, and torrential rain, together with biting cold winds, swept the gold-mining township of Grenfell, in N.S.W., where Henry's father, Peter Larsen, had staked his claim as one of a party of four.

The birth of a baby in a mining camp was such a novelty that the young mother was visited by every digger of the field, all of whom came bearing presents for her first son. So in his early days Henry became a public figure, but his life was to lead him through many hardships before he was to establish himself in a permanent position of fame.

In his youth and young manhood, Henry would frequently tell stories of his parents and his own childhood to suit the particular occasion or the company he was in. Thus, when he first saw aborigines in a half-wild state, he exclaimed to a friend, "They're a dying race, Jim, I know it, I was suckled on a black breast." And when he was drinking with a Spaniard, he asserted stoutly, "My father was a Spaniard"; and yet again declared, "For I come from Gypsies, too."

HENRY'S PARENTS WERE NOT AS HE PROJECTED

The story of his parents was quite a prosaic one. Louisa, his mother, was the daughter of a storekeeper in Gulgong. She was a young woman with a remarkably fine soprano voice, to whose singing local inhabitants and diggers came to listen nightly. His father was a quartermaster of a Norwegian barque, from which he had run away in order to go seeking for gold.



Henry Lawson bitterly advised young writers to leave Australia. In 1899 he estimated that 12 years of writing had only earned him about £700

He had visited the store with friends and there met and fallen in love with the storekeeper's daughter.

The marriage had not turned out happily; in fact the couple realised their mistake within a fortnight of the wedding.

As the years passed Peter Larsen stayed for long periods away from home. He made little money from gold-mining, but by a lucky accident he struck a big flow of water while digging, which gave him a monopoly of the water-carrying business in Grenfell.

Henry's brother, Charles, was born in the same tent as he had been, and then the family moved back to Gulgong and changed their name to Lawson at Louisa's wish. They stayed there only a few years before transferring to a small holding at Eurunderee. And so Henry,

a shy, sensitive child, had bred in him a desire to wander, never to settle long in one place. But though he seldom spoke of what he felt, he was storing up in his mind memories of people and places which were later to become alive on paper.

While they lived at Gulgong, Peter Lawson seldom came to see his family, and after the birth of their third son, Peter, he stayed away for three whole years, even though he might pass close to the small store and post office which his wife ran.

They were poverty-stricken days, especially as the miners began to drift away to better fields. Henry's father did return, however, when Louisa became anxious about her eldest son's education, and petitioned the Education Department to open a school. To Peter senior was given the job of building the school, and if his son's description of the end result can be believed, he certainly did not do it well:

"It was built of bark and poles, and the roof was full of holes,
Where each leak in rainy weather made a pool;
And the walls were mostly cracks, lined with calico and sacks,
There was little need for windows in that school."

In spite of his mother's concern, however, Henry's education was of the most desultory kind. He was not a keen scholar, nor was he popular, and his mother was inclined to quarrel with his teachers and transfer him from school to school. Even when he was presumably attending classes, as often as not he was playing truant, or else staying home where his help was greatly needed. He learnt most of his lessons as he trailed after slow cattle seeking pasturage in drought seasons.

HENRY SUFFERS A SEVERE DISABILITY AND HIS LIFE CHANGES

Whilst he was still a boy the disability developed which was to trouble him till death. Following a serious illness Henry became deaf, and with his deafness his sensitiveness increased. More and more he withdrew into a world of his own, a

world of dreams and unreality. From this retreat he watched people, saw and understood their sorrows and joys, but he was never one of them. Though he might suffer and rejoice with others, they were unaware of this; to the outside world he was an awkward fellow, with no charm or grace of manner.

And then his mother wrote a poem about the death of one of twin babies born to her, and it was published in the local Mudgee newspaper. Henry read it, hardly able to believe it was really true. In excitement he dashed outside into the bush with pencil and paper and wrote a poem himself entitled "William the Conqueror." He showed it to Louisa with pride, and she smiled at his eagerness and acclaimed it good, but his father, who happened to be home at the time, was disgusted with such a waste of time, and committed the offending sheet to the fire. Henry's next effort met the same fate, but neither he nor his mother were discouraged.

Although Peter had certainly not been a good father to his son, and hardly proved himself worthy of the boy's affection, yet when Henry was fourteen he went away with him to help on a railway station building at Rylstone. In his spare time the boy acted as Rylstone correspondent of the Independent, the Mudgee newspaper which had printed his mother's verses. Father and son apparently at this point in time got on well enough together, for Henry was able to write without malice

– "I worked with father in the bush
At splitting rails and palings;
He never was unkind to me
Although he had his failings."

HENRY EMBARKS ON THE ROAD OF A POET

At sixteen Henry returned to his mother, who had moved to Granville, near Sydney. She had started the publication of the first women's newspaper in Australia, under the title of *The Dawn* – a Journal for Australian Women. She wrote most of the editorial matter herself, set the type and collected her own advertisements. The paper ran for a number of years until ill-health forced her to discontinue it.

While in Sydney Henry was apprenticed to a firm of railway contractors, who, in view of the experience he had gained with his father, started him off at thirty shillings a week.

In order to be at work in time he had to rise at five in the morning, and fear of not doing so often kept him awake all night. This experience led him to write the story, "Arvie Aspinall's Alarm Clock."

In the evenings he attended night school, or wandered around Paddy's Market, still alone, still aloof, still outside the world of living people all round him, of which he longed to be a real part, but did not know the way of entry.

A year later he wrote a poem about the wreck of a ship the "Derry Castle." He thought it to be good and he wanted to see it published, but he did not know what to do about it. Finally he decided to submit it to the Bulletin in Sydney, and, in fear at his own courage, walked there himself with the precious manuscript in his hand. But he was too frightened to go into one of the offices with it, so he lingered on the stairs until a kindly charwoman asked him what he wanted, and he thrust the paper into her hands, begging her to give it to the editor. She smiled at him and took it straight to J.F. Archibald, the man whose name has gone down in the annals of Australian literature as the inspiration and adviser of so many of our writers.

ARCHIBALD READ THE VERSES AND SAW THERE WAS GOOD IN THEM.

"There's something in this," he remarked to Fred Broomfield, who was then on the Bulletin staff, "but I haven't the time to correct it."

Broomfield picked up the paper. "You're right," he agreed, "I think I can fix this, do you mind if I have a try?"

So Henry Lawson's first published work appeared, and it did not go unnoticed. Professor J. Le Gay Brereton, of the Sydney University, wrote a letter to him and asked if he would call on him. He felt the poet had the gift of making others see what he the poet had seen; in fact, Henry's description of the drowning people had haunted his dreams for nights.

And Henry accepted the invitation; putting all his reticence behind him he kept the appointment. It was a meeting that was to lead to a lifelong friendship, but at the time Le Brereton could not believe that such a boy had written the powerful lines he had so admired.

"I was astounded," he said later,

"when a strip of a lad called on me."

The meeting for Henry was like the fulfilment of a dream. It was his ambition to attend the University, he was studying at night to that end, and here he was having the opportunity of talking to one of its professors. This ambition of Henry's was, however, never to be achieved, for three times he tried unsuccessfully to matriculate, and finally was forced to give up.

This thwarting of his ambition led to a bitterness which remained with him right through his life, an echo of which is found in the poem, "The Uncultured Rhymer to His Cultured Critics."

Henry's life was full in these last years of his 'teens. He was working in the daytime, studying at night, and doing more than his share in the keeping of the family in his father's absence. Nevertheless, in between times, he managed to write.

The firm by which he was employed sent him to Newcastle, where he was tried out unsuccessfully as a clerk. To tie him to a desk was like imprisoning as eagle; and all the time, so close, just down at the wharves were ships preparing to sail away to distant parts of the earth.

From Newcastle he drifted back to Sydney, a failure, and began the hopeless task of looking for a job. In the early hours of the morning he would stand outside the Sydney Morning Herald building, where the "Situations Vacant" advertisements were displayed, and, with his mind only on what he was seeking, would watch the down-and-outs, and his heart would hurt with the pain of the desire to do something for them. It was at this time he wrote his "Song of the Republic," which was published in the Worker.

When he was nineteen, Henry's mother sent him to Melbourne for treatment at the Eye and Ear Hospital, but his hearing did not improve. He stayed there for a while and obtained a position with a photographer, retouching photographs, a job at which he was so unskilful that his wages gradually dropped to fifteen shillings a week. In despair he returned to New South Wales to work with his father at Mount Victoria. Here he fell in with four men, his first real "mates," who were destined to figure frequently in his subsequent writings. But they were not a good influence on the youth, for

they taught him to drink, and when he found that after a few glasses he forgot his shyness and was able to be a man amongst other men, he took to drinking where and whenever possible.

Shocked when he first saw his son drunk, Peter Lawson telegraphed his wife to find work for him somewhere else, but before anything could be done the older Lawson died. Henry felt he should stay on and finish his father's contracts. He brooded so much over his father's death that, after his return to Sydney, Louisa suggested that he should write the story of all that had happened to them together. This he did, his first prose work, under the title of "His Father's Mate."

HENRY AND THE OPPOSITE SEX

About this time Henry felt he should test his standing with the opposite sex. He knew people made fun of his appearance, that he had no presence, that he was self-conscious and gauche. But all the same he wanted to know what would happen if he made an approach to a woman. Bolstering his courage with a drink he went to one of his mother's boarders and proposed marriage. To his consternation she accepted him and went rushing out to Louisa exclaiming: "Your son, Henry, and I are engaged, and we're going to be married."

She got no further. Before she knew what had hit her, she was out in the street with her luggage, with the door firmly closed. Louisa in a fury began making arrangements for Henry and his brother Peter to be shipped off to Albany in Western Australia.

In the Western Australian town Henry worked as a house painter, and wrote a little for the local paper.

Back in Sydney once more he had a serious quarrel with his mother, not over his behaviour with the unfortunate boarder, as might have been expected, but over a poem he had written entitled "The Ghost." Although they subsequently patched things up the influence she had always had over her eldest son seemed to die from that moment.

Henry now lived on his own, in cheap lodging houses, picking up jobs here and there, and amassing endless copy for his writing. And then what seemed the opportunity for which he had been waiting came; he received an appointment on the Brisbane Boomerang, to write the "Country Crumbs" column. But the paper

died within six months, and its passing he described in a poem, rich in humour and pathos, called the "Cambaroona Star."

With the death of the Boomerang Henry returned penniless to Sydney. In the year 1892 Australia was deep in the gloom of a financial depression, and work was harder than ever to obtain. He was speaking from experience when he wrote: "I think there's something noble and I swear nothing low; In the pride of human nature, when its pants begin to go."

***"Henry was at
times inclined
to be what today
would be termed
'fussy'."***

WORKING AND WALKING THE OUTBACK

J.F. Archibald now came to Lawson's assistance with a fare to Bourke and five pounds in cash.

Accompanied by a fellow writer, Jim Grahame, he went swagging it outback. The two young men took jobs where they could, one at house painting, which only lasted a fortnight, then a succession of others at shearing sheds, moving on as each one cut out. They worked as rouseabouts, picking up wool, but neither of them ever shored a sheep. When they had finished their last shed they decided to walk to Queensland.

An interesting sidelight on Lawson's character is given in a description of this trip together which Grahame wrote years later:

"Henry was at times inclined to be what today would be termed 'fussy.' For instance I was in some ways a bit of a sloven in regards to rolling and carrying the swag and kit. I'd use a piece of rope or a strap to sling it over my shoulder. This used to annoy him; it wasn't the right way. The towel, its ends tied to the binding straps, should be used.

"Another thing was the billy. Mine used to bump against my leg and soil the brown moleskins - washed nearly white. His billy had a kind of sheath, pulled stocking-wise over it."

From that trip Henry Lawson brought back with him a mass of material for

short stories and verse. The stories were published in the Sydney Worker, which paper he edited for a while, with the promise of a permanent position, a promise never fulfilled. Most of the stories of this period appear in the collection "While the Billy Boils."

HENRY FALLS IN LOVE

Apart from his one unfortunate attempt to interest a woman in himself, members of the opposite sex had played little part in Lawson's life up to this time. But now, in 1895, as a man of twenty-eight, he was to find himself hopelessly in love. The girl in question, Bertha Bredt, was only eighteen. She had been nursing in Victoria but had returned to Sydney to visit her mother, who kept a bookshop in Castlereagh Street.

He proved to be a persistent lover; doggedly he arrived at the shop each day, and just as doggedly, when he knew Bertha returned his love, did he press on for their marriage in spite of her mother's opposition and even that of the girl herself, who was anxious that he should be better established before they wed.

Bertha with her lover visited George Robertson of Angus and Robertson, of Sydney, on one occasion. This house had the publication of Henry's first book in hand, a collection which was brought out under the name of "In the Days When the World Was Wide." Robertson tried his best to dissuade the girl from marriage. "He's a genius," he said, "and you know what geniuses are - they can never make a woman happy."

But despite all the warnings she received from his friends, and her mother's disapproval, Bertha married Henry on April 15th, 1896, his capital at the time being ten pounds he had borrowed from another writer. Having found temporary accommodation he took her to the offices of the Bulletin, where in high glee he introduced his wife to the disbelieving staff.

When Angus and Robertson gave Lawson Fifty pounds as an advance royalty against his book, the young couple felt they were made for life. With so much money at one time Henry could not be satisfied to stay where he was, and within a few days he had persuaded his young wife to go with him to Western Australia seeking gold at Coolgardie. They took passage on the Marloo and sailed through Sydney Heads one sunny afternoon, the world before them, a world

at which they looked with happy eyes, for it seemed to promise them fame and contentment.

But Lawson did not go hunting gold in Western Australia; instead the couple lived in a tent at East Perth, where he supplemented his small capital by the writing of articles for the *Western Mail*, and verse for the *Bulletin*. There he spent a great deal of time drinking with the local newspapermen.

With the publication of his second book, "While the Billy Boils," Bertha thought it best for them to return to Sydney.

It was typical of Lawson that when the ship put into Melbourne and the Press came aboard to interview him he should entertain them lavishly. The Captain had given him the use of the first-class saloon for the occasion, and the reception the young writer gave cost him so much that he and his wife landed in Sydney with only two shillings left in their pocket.

Once back among his old friends, who were mostly of the Bohemian type, Henry Lawson spent far more time in their company than Bertha felt was good for his work. When, in the early hours of one morning he arrived home with a horse and dog which he had collected on his way, she felt the time had come for a definite break with old associations.

Archibald came to her aid with two steerage passages to New Zealand and letters of introduction to a number of public men. The couple landed in Wellington in 1897 with twelve-and-



Henry Lawson

seven pence in their pockets, and with no immediate prospect of adding to it – that is, no prospect except Henry's pen. They took a room for the night and the poet settled down to work. The result was the poem, "Three Kings," which he sold the next day for three guineas.

By sheer persistence and the help of Archibald's letters, Bertha managed to obtain a position as a teacher in charge of a little school at a country village called Mangananunu.

Here, free from the necessity of physical work to provide a livelihood and removed from the temptation of drinking with his friends, Henry wrote some of his best stories and verse.

All of "Joe Wilson and His Mates" was written at this time, and much of the material included in "Verses Popular and Humorous."

But whether he was really happy in exile is a matter for conjecture? His poem, "Written Afterwards," suggests he had some regrets for the good old days:

"So the days of my tramping are over,
And the days of my riding are done –
I'm about as content as a rover
Will ever be under the sun;
I write after reading your letter –
My pipe with old memories rife –
And I feel in a mood that had better
Not meet the true eyes of the wife."

They moved to Wellington when Bertha was expecting her first child, and returned to Sydney after the birth of James. There Henry Lawson obtained a job in the Government Statistician's Department; he worked hard for the first week, not so hard the second, and after that only occasionally, with the result that in six weeks he was once more a free-lance. Nevertheless, for a period of two years he abstained entirely from liquor.

THE DEMON CALLED 'DRINK' REARS ITS UGLY HEAD

The second child of the Lawson's, a girl, Bertha was born in February of 1900. Two months later the family was on its way to England, a move urged by Henry following an awakening of interest in the Motherland for his work, with the move financed by the Governor of New South Wales, Earl Beauchamp.

The Lawson's stay in England was a short and unhappy one. They were

horribly poor, and Henry once more slipped back into Bohemian life.

A godsend in the shape of a hundred pounds advance on royalties from Blackwoods, who published, during his stay, "The Country I Come From." An English edition of "Children of the Bush," alleviated the position. With the money Bertha booked passages for herself and the children back to Australia, for relations between her and her husband were already extremely strained. Henry followed in the next boat, and reconciliation was effected in Melbourne.

Nevertheless, the marriage was doomed. Continued poverty, the death at birth of a third child, and the seizing of the family's furniture for unpaid rent, were the final blows which smashed the marriage. Henry and Bertha agreed to part. And she took a position as a saleswoman for a bookseller to support herself and her two children.

Lawson, however, always kept in touch with his family, visiting them from time to time and writing them innumerable letters. He was inordinately proud when his daughter became a Bachelor of Arts, an honor which he had always craved for himself. His pride was such that he sent a crumpled and soiled photograph of his daughter to a Sydney newspaper, with a note that "he'd like to see this picture in the Woman's Page." He also included one of his son, "Jim, who is nothing particular, except a bigger old fool than his Dad."

On his own Henry was happy; he was free from responsibility and could come and go as he wished. Passionately fond of children, he was often to be seen with a crowd of them round him, and would keep threepences in his hatband ready to hand out. He wrote assiduously, if spasmodically, over the succeeding years, producing book after book of collected prose and verse. From time to time he took a job, but as he spent most of his time satirising his superiors, or writing facetious resignations, each was of but a short duration.

In 1916 the Premier of New South Wales, W.A. Holman, suggested Lawson should be employed by the Irrigation Area Commission at Leeton to write stories and verse to advertise the district. Henry accepted and stuck to the job for nearly two years, during which time he wrote two stories on the required lines, and also met again Jim Grahame,

with whom he had gone bush twenty-five years earlier. One of the greatest advantages of the job to Henry was the free railway pass which would take him away from Leeton whenever he wished to go. He frequently resigned from the position but Holman would cheerfully tear up his resignations. A change of government, however resulted in one of them being accepted and, in great glee, Lawson took a train out of Leeton for the last time.

In 1921, a period in the Coast Hospital, necessitated by extremes in drinking, caused Henry's friends to rally round and determine to help him. A holiday on Lord Howe Island was planned, and then he was to return to Bertha and his children.


But the good intentions of others were frustrated. A so-called friend met him as he left hospital and within a few hours he was drinking as heavily as ever.

Lawson knew his weakness, knew how easily he could be led to do the thing he loathed. In agony he cried out against those who had helped to spoil and twist his life;

"They shall feel it, they shall know it,
Who, when from the sky of azure that
dread thunder-bolt was hurled,
Made me drunkard who was sober,
made me devil who was poet,
Made the girl-wife and boy-husband man
and woman of the world."

A year later, on September 2nd, 1922, Henry Lawson died. He was buried at Waverley, overlooking the restless waves of the Pacific, a restlessness in keeping with his life.

The strength and charm of Lawson's writing lie in the humanness of his perception, and the impartiality of his narration. There was no artificiality in his love for his country or for his fellowmen, and this honesty and understanding finds expression in all his work. He based his stories on fact and real people, so that they live and have meaning for all time. He felt his country's successes and failures as his own, and used his pen often in an attempt to awaken people to a realisation of her needs.

As the Lord Mayor of Sydney wrote just after Lawson's death, "Henry Lawson is ours; how shall we remember him? Born of the land, like his mother before him, he is ours. Writer of our land, he is ours." 

Compiled By: Eve Bennetts

The Ghost

Down the street as I was drifting with the city's human tide,
Came a ghost, and for a moment walked in silence by my side –
Now my heart was hard and bitter, and a bitter spirit he,
So I felt no great aversion to his ghostly company.
Said the Shade: 'At finer feelings let your lip in scorn be curled,
'Self and Pelf', my friend, remember, is the motto of the world.'

And he said: 'If you'd be happy, you must clip your fancy's wings,
Stretch your conscience at the edges to the size of earthly things;
Never fight another's battle, for a friend can never know
When he'll gladly fly for succour to the bosom of the foe.
At the power of truth and friendship let your lip in scorn be curled –
'Self and Pelf', my friend, remember that's the motto of the world.

'Where Society is mighty, always truckle to her rule;
Never send an 'I' undotted to the teacher of a school;
Only fight a wrong or falsehood when the crowd is at your back,
And, till Charity repay you, shut the purse, and let her pack;
At the fools who would do other let your lip in scorn be curled,
'Self and Pelf', my friend, remember, that's the motto of the world.

'Ne'er assail shaky ladders Fame from her niches hung,
Lest unfriendly heels above you grind your fingers from the rung;
Or the fools who idle under, envious of your fair renown,
Heedless of the pain you suffer, do their worst to shake you down.
At the praise of men, or censure, let your lip in scorn be curled,
'Self and Pelf', my friend, remember, that's the motto of the world.

'Flowing founts of inspiration leave their sources parched and dry,
Scalding tears of indignation sear the hearts that beat too high;
Chilly waters thrown upon it drown the fire that's in the bard;
And the banter of the critic hurts his heart till it grows hard.
At the fame your muse may offer let your lip in scorn be curled,
'Self and Pelf', my friend, remember that's the motto of the world.

'Shun the fields of love, where lightly, to a low mocking tune,
Strong and useful lives are ruined, and the broken hearts are strewn.
Not a farthing is the value of the honest love you hold;
Call it lust, and make it serve you! Set your heart on nought but gold.
At the bliss of purer passions let your lip in scorn be curled –
'Self and Pelf', my friend, shall ever be the motto of the world.'

Then he ceased and looked intently in my face, and nearer drew;
But a sudden deep repugnance to his presence thrilled me through;
Then I saw his face was cruel, by the look that o'er it stole,
Then I felt his breath was poison, by the shuddering of my soul,
Then I guessed his purpose evil, by his lip in sneering curled,
And I knew he slandered mankind, by my knowledge of the world.

But he vanished as a purer brighter presence gained my side –
'Heed him not! there's truth and friendship
in this wondrous world,' she cried,
And of those who cleave to virtue in their climbing for renown,
Only they who faint or falter from the height are shaken down.
At a cynic's baneful teaching let your lip in scorn be curled!
'Brotherhood and Love and Honour!' is the motto for the world.'

Henry Lawson



Home-grown Solution

By Bernie Reppel

Tiny native bees offer hope in the fight against a deadly mite which threatens the pollination of crops and orchards across Australia.

SAY g'day to *Trigona carbonaria*, one of Australia's stingless native bees which produce a unique honey that came to be known to the early European settlers – led by Aboriginal example as “sugarbag”.

In an increasingly urban nation, few of today's Australians know much, or anything at all for that matter, about “sugarbag”, or stingless native bees, but that should change when, not if, the varroa mite becomes an unwelcome migrant to this country.

Like their bigger, albeit distant relatives, the European honeybees, native bees pollinate plants as they go about their main job of making honey.

Which is where we come to Brisbane-based CSIRO entomologist Dr Tim Heard and his years of researching the hive multiplication and pollination potential of *Trigona carbonaria*.

Varroa mites are the world's most serious pest of European honeybees – their natural host, the Asian honeybee, has a natural resistance but European honeybees are susceptible – and any infested hive is doomed unless, in an apiary situation the beekeeper intervenes.

Australia is the only country in the world that does not have varroa mites. So far.

According to Dr Heard, varroa mites were identified in New Zealand in 2000 and exist already on some islands in the Torres Strait between Cape York and New Guinea.

His worry is that varroa will reach Australia on an infested Asian bee colony carried on a visiting ship, or one of European honeybees on a vessel from New Zealand, prospects which keep the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS) on a very keen lookout.

FERAL BEES HARD AT WORK

Australian apiarists should be able to control the mite in their honeybee hives



with systematic treatment but the very considerable number of feral honeybee populations which have made their homes in hollow tree trunks and other habitable refuges around the country are almost certain to be wiped out.

Australian orchardists and other farmers generally don't realise how high and widespread the population of feral honeybees is – thanks to the natural bush still remaining in much of the landscape – or appreciate the contribution of feral honeybees to the pollination of crops and trees.

Although on well managed farms and orchards beekeepers are paid on contract or under other business arrangements, to provide crop pollination services at particular times, the reality is that many farmers and horticulturalists across Australia are having their crops pollinated free, courtesy of those feral honeybees.

All of which brings us back to the particular native stingless bee *Trigona carbonaria*.

Dr Heard, and his increasing interest in the tiny insect, interest which led to an initial 1988 thesis on their propagation into box hives and then to another, for his doctorate, on their value as pollinators in macadamia crops.

Dr Heard broke ground in the 1980's with the development of a way of transferring colonies of *Trigona carbonaria* into small, timber boxes, splitting the hives at the appropriate time and systematically propagating them on to increase their potential for crop pollination.

Before that, manageable hives of *carbonaria* could only be obtained by

transferring a colony from a natural location, usually a hollow tree trunk or a limb, to a box.

“Stingless bees of the *Trigona* genus are found in all tropical areas of the world, although the *carbonaria* species is unique to Australia. It and other stingless species are common in the northern half of the continent,” Dr Heard says.

“At about 4 mm long, *carbonaria* are a fifth of the length of the European honeybee, five per cent of its weight, black in colour and live in hives which, although with much smaller populations than the honeybee, also have a highly developed social system and a complex society.

“Like honeybees they are good at storing food, and storing it quickly, have a queen, workers and complex internal architecture.

“Hives also send out a scout to work the neighbouring environment and find new sources of food. We know the scouts alert their hive mates to the location of food when they do find it, but while we know they can communicate with one another, we are not sure of the mechanism they use.

“We do know it is not the same as that used by honeybees and think it involves leaving a pheromone on the flower to attract other workers and also the flower scent which the scout bee carries back to the hive on its body.”

Dr Heard says native stingless bees are biologically different from honeybees, not a surprise really, because the two types are not so closely related.

One big difference is in hive multiplication. Honeybee swarms leave

their home hives when they know the hives are full, and can spend days swarming around looking for a new site to move into.

Stingless bees find their new home and even prepare it, before they move; they prefer it within flight range of the original hive but that is getting harder to do because of widespread clearing of their habitat environment. Naturally they like the new hive to be close to sources of food.

STAYING CLOSE TO HOME

Another major difference is in pollination, because the native bee is so much smaller, with a much shorter flight range, around half a kilometre compared to many kilometres for the honeybee,

But, Dr Heard says, a short flight range can be an advantage when it confines the bees to certain area of crop or orchard or particular pollination purposes.

Trigona species have been implicated in the pollination of many useful plants, several of which are major crops, or potentially so, for tropical and subtropical Australia – macadamia, mango, lychee, coffee, passionfruit, carambola and choko.

The bad news is that being a tropical and subtropical species, their potential to replace pollination by honeybees will be limited to northern Australia.

“People don’t need a lot of expertise to breed native bees, because the basic skills required are not difficult

and the hives themselves need little management,” Dr Heard says.

“Well managed artificial hives can be very effective pollinators but there is still plenty of multiplication of hives to be done, because there are large areas where new orchards have been planted but native bees are extinct because of the destruction of their native habitat.

“You could say the stingless native bee industry – which is more of a network than a true industry at this stage – is still in the early stages of commercialisation.

“A survey of stingless bees in 1988/89 brought responses from 250 beekeepers with more than 1,400 colonies.

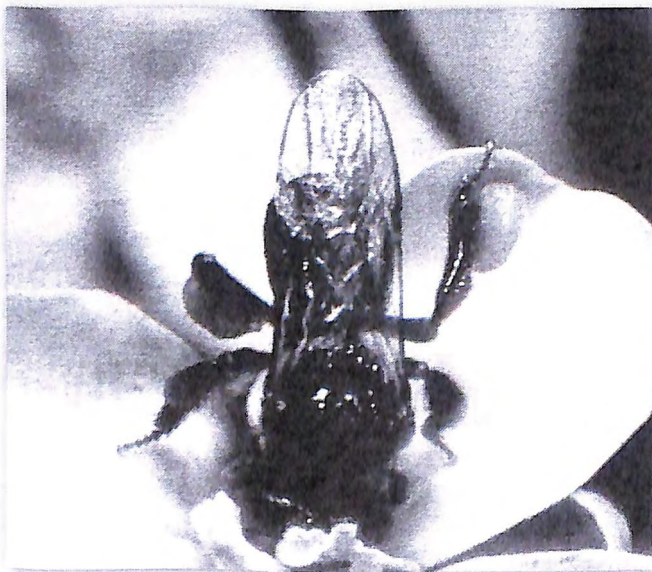
“We are about to do another survey and wouldn’t be surprised if, given the great increase in Australian natural flora and fauna, there aren’t 10 times as many native beekeepers and hives out there.”

Dr Heard says the Federal Government is aware of the value of native bees, dating back to his early research but it is not the subject of any particular project and very little other money is available.

He himself has a professional interest in native bees, dating back to his early research in macadamia orchards 20 years ago, but overall it is a small part of his work with CSIRO, which is in a number of entomological areas. ■

Source: *The Furrow*

For more information www.aussiebee.com.au



The stingless native bee may be a vital player in our cropping and horticultural industries if the feared varroa mite makes it into Australia

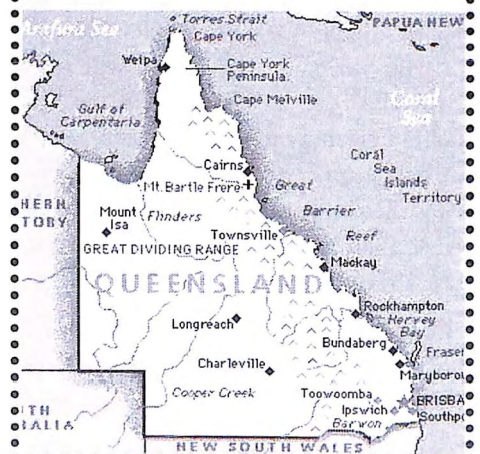
WHAT WAS THE BRISBANE LINE?

THE Brisbane Line was the name popularly given to a supposed plan to defend only the most heavily populated parts of Australia in the event of a Japanese invasion during World War II in the 1940’s.

The line would have run from Brisbane to either Melbourne or Adelaide, and excluded the north and west of Australia.

Although such strategies were contemplated, and the reality was it would have been impossible to defend all of Australia with the resources available at the time, there is no evidence the Brisbane Line was ever part of government policy.

Its significance may have been exaggerated by politicians seeking to win the support of electors who lived in parts of Australia that lay outside the defence line.



A Few Natural Ways to Prevent Glaucoma, Macular Degeneration

By Pat Shannan

Glaucoma is the second leading cause of blindness in the world, and belongs to a group of eye diseases that damage your optic nerve, leading to vision loss. In its early stages, glaucoma may produce no symptoms at all, and it is estimated that more than half of the millions of people with glaucoma do not even realise they have it. In America alone 4 million people are known to suffer from this disease.



BECAUSE the vision loss caused by glaucoma comes on so gradually, it is sometimes called the “silent thief of sight.” Often, it is not until the disease is at an advanced stage that the related vision loss becomes apparent, and by then one’s sight may suffer permanent damage.

We have another option, though: As surprising as it may sound, the same lifestyle changes that lower blood pressure typically also work to lower your eye pressure, thereby helping to prevent and even treat glaucoma without a risk of side effects.

According to the Glaucoma Research Foundation, the top two steps are:

1. Lower your insulin levels: As your insulin levels rise, it causes your blood pressure, and possibly also your eye pressure to increase. In time this can cause your body to become insulin resistant, and studies show insulin resistance – which is common in people with diabetes, obesity and high blood pressure – is linked to elevated eye pressure.

The solution is to avoid sugar and grains, the two “food groups” that will inevitably cause surges in your insulin levels. Even whole, organic grains will rapidly break down to sugars, so in addition to avoiding sugar, if you have glaucoma or are concerned about it, avoid too much of the foods like breads, pasta, rice, cereal and potatoes. Or even avoid these foods altogether.

2. Exercise regularly: One of the most effective ways to lower your insulin levels is through exercise. A regular, effective program consisting of aerobics, sprint-burst type exercises, and strength training can go a long way toward reducing your insulin levels and protecting your vision.

A FEW OTHER TIPS:

As part of your overall program to keep eyesight clear and problem-free, even for the elderly, try to do the following on a regular basis:

Take an animal-based omega-3 fat supplement. A type of omega-3 fat called docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) may help protect and promote healthy retinal function. DHA is concentrated in your eye’s retina and has been found to be particularly useful in preventing macular degeneration, the leading cause of blindness.

Eating too much fish is not recommended due to the concerns of mercury and other toxins that have been found in fish from oceans, lakes and streams, and even farm-raised fish. Instead the most highly recommended source for omega-3 fat is krill oil.

Take loads of lutein and zeaxanthin. Many have never heard of these two vision powerhouses, but they are incredibly important for your eyesight. Lutein, which is a carotenoid found in particularly large quantities in green, leafy vegetables, acts as an antioxidant, protecting cells from free radical damage.

Some excellent sources include kale, collard greens, spinach, broccoli, brussels

sprouts and egg yolks. Egg yolks also have zeaxanthin, another carotenoid, in an equal amount to lutein.

Zeaxanthin is likely to be equally effective as lutein in protecting eyesight. Both carotenoids occur in the retina.


It is important to note that lutein is

an oil-soluble nutrient, and by merely consuming the above vegetables without some oil or butter, the lutein cannot be absorbed. This is solved by eating some healthy fat along with the veggies.

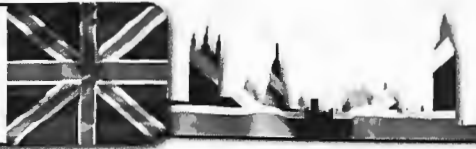
Avoid trans fats: Trans fats may interfere with omega-3 fats in your body, which are extremely important to eye health. A diet high in trans fat also appears to contribute to macular degeneration. Trans fat is found in many processed foods and baked goods, including margarine, shortening, fried foods like french fries, fried chicken, doughnuts, cookies, pastries and crackers.

Eating dark-coloured berries: The Bilberry (related to the blueberry) is known to prevent and even reverse macular degeneration and bioflavonoids from other dark-coloured berries including blueberries, cranberries and others will also be beneficial. They work by strengthening the capillaries that carry nutrients to eye muscles and nerves.

However, because berries contain natural sugar they should be eaten in moderation to avoid upsetting your insulin levels.

The foundation warns that if you already have glaucoma, it is especially important to eliminate those grains and sugars, exercise and consume animal-based omega-3 fat regularly in order to keep the disease from progressing. 

Pat Shannan is a contributing editor to American Free Press newspaper. He has long tried to correct the falsehoods put out by the mainstream medical establishment about natural alternatives.



DOGS AS BRIGHT AS TODDLERS: PROFESSOR *Canine IQ test reveals smartest and dumbest*

Dogs are as intelligent as the average two-year-old child, according to research by animal psychologists.

THE team found that dogs could understand up to 250 words and gestures, count up to five and do simple mathematical calculations.

The team used tests originally designed to show the development of language, pre-language and basic arithmetic in children and found that the average dog was far more intelligent than given credit for.

They rated the most intelligent and least intelligent breeds using obedient classes and found that border collies and retrievers were among the most intelligent, while hounds and terriers were the least.

"The average dog is about as bright linguistically as a human two-year-old." Professor Stanley Coren, from the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, said.

"This means they can understand about 165 words, signs and signals.

"Those in the top 20 per cent were able to understand as many as 250 words and signals, which is about the same as a 2 1/2-year-old.

"Obviously we are not going to be able to sit down and have a conversation with a dog but, like a two-year-old, they show that they can understand words and gestures."

Professor Coren presented his work at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association in Toronto, in early August, 2009.

He said dogs were among the most intelligent animals and could rival apes and parrots for their ability to understand language.

Though most dogs understood simple commands such as sit, fetch and stay, a border collie showed knowledge of 200 spoken words. It could recognise the names of items it was asked to fetch and retrieve them. It was also quick to learn the

names for new items and, after being taught a new word, brought back the correct item 70 per cent of the time.

Dogs could count using tests developed for young children.

"They can also deliberately deceive, which is something that young children only start developing later in their life," Professor Coren said. [1]

Source: TELEGRAPH GROUP, LONDON

BEST OF BREED

MOST INTELLIGENT

- Border collie
- Poodle
- German shepherd
- Golden retriever
- Doberman pinscher
- Shetland sheepdog
- Labrador retriever
- Papillon
- Rottweiler
- Australian cattle dog

LEAST INTELLIGENT

- Afghan hound
- Basenji
- Bulldog
- Chow chow
- Borzoi
- Bloodhound
- Pekingese
- Beagle
- Mastiff
- Basset hound

TERMINATOR TERROR WARNING

The world is sleepwalking into an international robot arms race, an expert has warned.

PROFESSOR Noel Sharkey fears increased research by countries including the US, Russia, China and Israel will lead to the use of battlefield robots that can decide when to kill within 10 years.

He also predicts that it is only a matter of time before robots become a standard terrorist weapon, replacing suicide bombers.

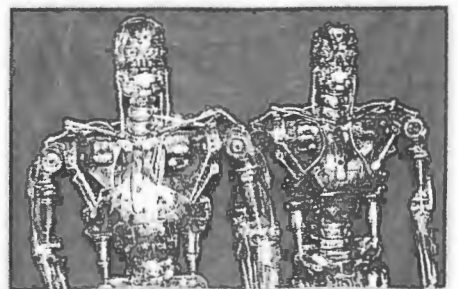
Professor Sharkey, of the University of Sheffield's Department of Computer Science, outlined his concerns in a speech at a conference in Whitehall, London, on the ethics of unmanned military systems organised by the Royal United Services Institute, a respected defence think tank.

Professor Sharkey best known as a judge in the BBC television series Robot Wars, said: "There's a massive drive towards developing autonomous robots for more complex missions.

"We are rapidly moving towards robots that can make the decision to apply lethal force, when to apply it and who to apply it to. I think maybe we're talking about a 10-year time frame."

US forces have deployed remote-controlled robots equipped with automatic weapons in Iraq. [1]

Source: West Australian
February 28, 2008.



They'll be back: Terminator-style robots are a matter of time, a British expert says

Quotes:

"The wisest men follow their own direction."
Euripides, 484BC - 406BC





“POVERTY”

WHAT WENT WRONG? (With the Economy)

Economics...Challenging the Mantra

By Robert B. Dewar

NO ANSWERS

Anyone who has taken the faintest interest in matters economic must surely have realised that orthodox economists have no real answers to the on-going problems that plague even the most efficient industrialised nations. We proceed cautiously along the knife-edge between boom or bust...a delicate balancing act between inflation and unemployment, or sometimes both together. The idea of a steady economy without inflation or unemployment is not even contemplated; to even suggest that this could be possible is considered a wild splurge into fantasy-land only available to the near insane.

It is becoming increasingly obvious as this is being written (October 08) that the orthodox economists are lost, and that politicians world-wide have lost confidence in them. The recent G7 conference in Washington raised not the slightest blip on the world economic scene, indicating that the stock markets have no faith in the politicians, and in turn the politicians have lost faith in the economists, as there was not an economist in sight at the all-powerful, all-embracing talkfest which was supposed to kick-start the world on the way to recovery.

There was not a practical constructive suggestion of any kind, but simply a vague intention to produce a coordinated approach to the problem. What we have here a classic case of the blind leading the blind.

AN ALTERNATE VIEW OF THE PROBLEM

Many will be surprised to learn that, over the years, there has existed a group of people, generally called “Monetary Reformers”, who challenge the beliefs and conclusions of orthodox economists. The article which follows is broadly a summary of their views and conclusions.

ANALYSING THE PROBLEM

It must be clear to even blind Freddy that modern industrialised societies have long solved the problems of production. We are awash with consumer goods of all kinds. Obviously the problem is not one of production, but distribution...getting the goods abundantly produced into the hands of consumers.

Distribution of goods within an economy is largely a matter of the volume of money in circulation, its velocity of circulation, and its spread throughout the social strata. According to a widely accepted economic theory (Say’s Law) this should occur more or less automatically. Why it does not is the vexed question which has plagued the economics discipline since its inception, not to mention governments and the long-suffering general public.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

To understand how poverty amidst plenty occurs in a highly efficient industrialised economy it is necessary to understand how money is created and distributed.

We are all well aware that productive enterprises (factories) distribute into the economy by various means the goods they produce, but few appreciate that they are also simultaneously distributing purchasing power (money) into the community. A seldom disputed economic dictum, Say’s law, states...”All costs of a productive enterprise are distributed into the economy and become purchasing power, equal to the total value of the goods produced”. This law implies that there should always be perfect balance between supply and demand, because whatever is produced, the money is always somewhere out there in the economy for someone to purchase it.

But what do we see in the real world. We see everywhere unsold goods on shelves which eventually translate into unemployment, (See Note 1) bankruptcies, family breakdown and even suicide.

To appreciate why Say’s Law fails to function according to theory it is necessary to understand two basic economic concepts...

- a. A clear definition of money.
- b. How money is created, and how it is put into circulation.

MONEY

The vexed topic of money dominates the thinking of large sections of the community. Sadly, few could give an accurate and meaningful definition. In defining money by function in the usual manner we get answers such as...

- (A) A measure of value.
- (B) A medium of exchange.
- (C) A demand for goods and services.

Sadly, none of the usual definitions answer the most important question...is money a commodity? And herein is the beginning of the quantum gulf between orthodox economists and monetary reformers. Orthodox economists believe that it is (a commodity) ...monetary reformers believe that it is not.

There is no doubt that in ancient times money was indeed a commodity. The metal coinage used down the ages contained a quantity of metal approximately equal to the nominated value of the coin. All this changed in Britain in the 16th century when goldsmiths receipts, issued for bullion deposited for safe-keeping, became a medium of exchange, and particularly when the volume of receipts in circulation expanded out far beyond the amount of gold which they were supposed to represent. At this point in time, for the first time in human history, the amount of money which could be created was not limited by the amount of metal available. A form of money, (that is it carried out the functions of money) was now available which was not in itself, by all normal definitions, as commodity.

Today the backing for the nation’s money supply is the borrower’s property, which in turn is founded on the nation’s productive capacity. In other words the value of the currency is determined by what it will purchase, which in turn is determined by the productive capacity of

the nation.

Governments print the nation's small-change, authenticate it and give it a convenient name, but at the end of the day have little control over its value, except indirectly by pursuing policies which facilitate productivity.

There have been many examples throughout history where objects have served as money which have had no intrinsic value in their own right, Sea shells, leather disks, or the famous tallies issued by the Lord of the Manor in medieval England effectively served the purpose of primitive money...Clearly a modern-day bank note has no intrinsic value; it is merely a piece of paper with some printing and strange squiggles, and usually a couple of pictures of famous people. Its value is derived entirely from the fact that the government of the day has declared it to be legal tender, and the productive capacity of the nation in which it is issued determines what it will purchase, which at the end of the day is its real value.

AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE

History is dotted with examples of strange objects being used as money. One such is the story of the brick factory in Russia which paid its employees in bricks, as the Rouble had become virtually worthless. It is amusing to imagine people going shopping with a barrow-load of bricks. However, if the management of the factory had known a little elementary economics they could have issued brick certificates, which would have done the job much better and saved people much inconvenience.

All the conditions for a primitive currency would have been met. The currency itself (the Brick Certificates) has no intrinsic value; what gives it its value is the fact that it can readily be exchanged for a real commodity, in this case bricks, and by association, with other commodities available in the immediate district. People could "cash-in" the certificates if they needed bricks or exchange them for some other desired commodity. As long as the chimney of the brickyard kept smoking the system would continue to work.

What we have established here (albeit by accident) is a perfect (but miniature) economy. Whatever quantity of bricks are produced, the money value is automatically put into the economy. As the bricks are used, the money value is reduced. Perfect balance between supply and demand has, theoretically,

been achieved. Further, as the cost of producing the bricks is very constant, so is the value of the brick certificates.

Sadly, in the real world, the system would not be allowed to operate for very long. Government would move to destroy it, as the system is not paying tax. If it could not be stopped, a way of taxing the production would be found, even if in the long run the tax burden destroyed the whole system. Additionally, the banks would soon realise that the brick company was creating a form of money, in some ways superior to their own. This threat to their monopoly would have to be removed. We would soon find government moving to ban the process.

"One such is of the story of the brick factory in Russia... paid its employees in bricks...It is amusing to imagine people going shopping with a barrow-load of bricks."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MONEY

The public perception of money is the key to the whole matter. If the populace accepts that the bank notes which the government prints are money, then they will continue to serve that function. However should an unresolvable general strike occur and all economic activity cease, this currency will lose its value in a very short time. Monetary Reformers believe that government money or bank credit are merely a ticket system, a claim to real wealth of some kind. If the real wealth is not there then the paper money/bank credit is worthless. The key to the whole system is public confidence. If people lose confidence in the system, regardless of any other factor, the system will cease to work, even if the factories of the nation are sitting idle.

If money is indeed merely a ticket system then the idea that a nation, or individual citizens of that nation, should go without something which they desperately need because there is

insufficient money is nothing more than a monstrous nonsense. We may rationally go without something because there are insufficient materials or labour, but to go without basic necessities because of a lack of money (tickets) makes no sense at all. It would be just as sensible to watch an empty train pull out of the station because the railway company had failed to print the tickets.

All the above does not mean that people should, or could, expect to have everything they want at the push of a button; there will of course always be limits on production. Monetary Reformers believe that the only limit on production should be a nation's ability and desire to produce goods and services, giving due regard to any environmental limitations which may be considered necessary. When people come to look upon money as merely a ticket system, and not wealth as such, the "experts" will have an extremely hard time defending their position on this subject.

BANKS AND BANKING

It is impossible to understand the impact that banks, and banking practise, have on a modern free-market economy without being aware of one simple but little-known fact...'BANKS CREATE OUR MONEY SUPPLY'. Those who would attempt to deny this simple fact must eventually bring upon themselves considerable embarrassment, as the evidence is irrefutable. They should carefully consider the following....

It is well known that when a borrower applies for a bank loan, he/she must produce security of some kind, usually a title-deed to a property or a promissory note. The bank simply writes up the value of the security AS A DEPOSIT OF MONEY. In doing this the bank has simply converted a title deed to a borrower's asset into money, as whatever a bank calls money is almost universally accepted as money. Money which did not exist before now appears in the account of the borrower, and every time a withdrawal is made against this account the total amount of money in circulation increases.

Another way in which banks create money is known as Fractional Reserve Banking. Under this system, long-term deposits are put into a special reserve account and kept aside as "backing" for the issue of loans. Banks have found that, under normal circumstances, most such deposits remain with the bank for

considerable periods, so the bank "on lends". The same money now appears in a number of accounts...the depositors and a number of borrowers. The depositor's money becomes backing for money lent to several borrowers (fractional reserve). The deposit "backing" for this type of loan varies with circumstances, but is believed to be usually about 10%. This action explains why banks "go bankrupt". When large numbers of long-term depositors withdraw their funds the bank no longer has backing for its outstanding loans.

It is no coincidence that this action is an exact parallel to the action of the medieval goldsmith in demanding back and destroying the receipt when the owner claims the bullion, but demanding a portion of the bullion as payment for services rendered. This practise became an established principle of modern-day banking.

A more technical interpretation of the situation is that banks allow a person to change a tangible asset (usually a title deed to a property) into bank credit. As a charge for carrying out this relatively simple accounting function the banks charge exorbitant fees (interest on the loan), and in fact claim ownership of the asset until all fees (interest) and principal are repaid.

PROOF OF CREATION

An absolute proof that banks create money comes from the actions of the Federal Reserve Bank in varying interest rates to control the economy. To "dampen down" an "overheated" economy interest rates are increased Why? Simply because the level of activity in an economy depends mainly on the amount of money in circulation, which in turn depends on interest rates. Increasing interest rates discourages borrowing which reduces the amount of money in circulation and therefore economic activity; And the reverse applies; cast-iron proof that the banks are creating money.

This, then, gives us an insight into the cause of the world's economic problems. Banks, while creating the money, also create debt, and the debt accumulates. Businesses must recover debt through prices, which causes inflation. Unserviceable debt causes bankruptcies and loss of homes and property. If we need proof of this just look at the situation in America. According to the John Birch Society the American national debt has now reached

9.6 trillion dollars. (9.6 thousand billion) and this in the most productive and innovative economy the world has known.

Orthodox economists ignore the fact that all debt is inflationary, particularly when the borrowing is carried out by government or business, as all debt servicing must be recovered in prices or taxes. All taxes are a cost to someone, and therefore are inflationary. These same people take the view that money created by government to finance its legitimate expenditure would be highly inflationary and put the economy into melt-down. They claim that debt has no effect on an economy and is economically neutral, (one person's debt is the lender's asset). This is a nonsense. The debt we are discussing here is money owed to banks,. Any realistic program to reduce and control inflation must obviously take this fact into account. Orthodox economists entirely ignore it. Orthodox economists claim that debt is economically neutral, because one person's debt is another person's asset. This is perfectly true when the debt is between private individuals or companies, but people in debt seldom owe money to relatives, friends, neighbours, businesses or the government. At least not for long. What we are talking about here is money owed to banks, the vast majority of a nation's internal debt.

Is it any wonder that the system is in serious trouble? Money is created and put into circulation for the wrong reasons. Instead of being put into circulation by the government according to the needs of society to conduct trade and commercial intercourse, it is put into circulation only as a result of citizens being willing to pawn their future. The economy of every industrialised nation balances on the knife-edge. If anything happens to cause a loss of confidence people stop borrowing, but the repayments on past borrowings continue to flow back into the banks, and as previously explained, are cancelled out of existence, and the economy just winds down.

Another unspeakable nonsense perpetuated by orthodox economists is economic rationalism; (neither economic nor rational). They maintain that if a product can be produced cheaper in another country it should be imported, and our factory closed down. They pay lip service to Say's Law (explained above) but in this case completely ignore it.

THE HUMBLE BRICK AS MONEY

Take the humble house brick. It starts life as a shovel full of useless mud. Transported to the brickworks, pressed into shape and heated to the correct temperature, it becomes a very precious commodity....we build our homes with them. The monetary costs paid out during production of the brick is now circulating as purchasing power in the local economy, and if 100 million bricks have been produced then at least \$100 million has been put into circulation. (Says law). This is how wealth is created...by value adding to raw materials. Not only do we now have all these bricks but we are all a little wealthier.

But then along comes the economists and tell us that they can be made cheaper in China, so we shut down our brickworks and import them. The money put into circulation during their production is now in China, and we must now go further into debt if we want to build a home. Sound familiar?

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT

We have now come to the core of the problem and are in a position to answer a key question...Why is Say's Law not operating as the theory dictates? If we examine the previous section on banking and look carefully at the statement..."another action of banks, carried out during their book-keeping operations, is to cancel out the principal on loans as it is repaid", it is obvious that the company repaying the loan must have received this money as part of its price structure, but instead of putting this into circulation to become purchasing power, they have used it to repay portion of an overdraft. The bank would have kept the interest as its profit on the transaction and cancelled the principal out of existence, the opposite of its action in creating the money in the first place. The money cancelled would have been used by the company to produce goods, but would not have been put into circulation, as this part of its costs has gone back to the bank and been cancelled. Therefore...Say's Law is not valid when productive enterprises are repaying borrowed money to a bank, and this action accounts for the classic gap between supply and demand which is the scourge of all free-market economies.

INFLATION...WHO IS TO BLAME?

Orthodox economists will only accept one possible cause of inflation. They dogmatically believe the inflation is caused by firms arbitrarily (that is, without due cause) raising prices when business is good. (excess demand in the economy).

The vast sums of money spent on advertising surely refutes this idea, We are asked to believe that the endless parade of posters, billboards and Neon signs on every available free space in every town and city in the industrialised world, not to mention radio advertising, TV advertising, newspapers, magazines and letter-box junk-mail drops are all unnecessary, because there are always more buyers than sellers, and businesses are raising prices without due cause. The question must be asked...Why would business spend these vast sums of money advertising products which were easy to sell? (It could be well argued that the advertising industry, world wide, was the biggest industry of all) There can be no doubt that what we are seeing here is, in most cases, an ongoing desperate battle for market share.

There are a number of causes of prices continually rising, but excess demand is seldom one of them. How can you believe that there is excess demand when the shelves of the shops are crammed with unsold goods, and there is a high level of unemployment? (The almost normal situation.) The fact that wages have risen faster than prices, with few exceptions, since the industrial revolution is entirely ignored by orthodox economists. Similarly, the undoubted upward pressure on production costs, and therefore prices, caused by servicing debt is little understood within the discipline.

To summarise, we can state emphatically that established banking practise, with total support of the established discipline of economics, creates, or at least adds to, the following economic problems.

Inflation...The costs of servicing bank created debt must always be recovered in prices, and continuously increases.

Unemployment...the gap between supply and demand created by the banking system in cancelling out of existence money which has been used in the production process creates this problem.

Bankruptcies...the rules of Fractional

Reserve Banking dictate that when deposits of money decline, as in a recession, the decline in the money supply is greatly magnified. The banks lose their liquidity (readily available money). Banks must call in their loans at a proportionally higher rate than the reduction in deposits. This action not only causes wide-spread bankruptcies in the productive sector, but causes the banks themselves to collapse.

THE SHARE MARKET

The simple truth is that the world's financial system, and particularly the share markets, have absolutely no relationship whatever to what is happening in the real world. Productivity in the industrialised world has increased steadily since the industrial revolution. The currencies of nations involved in this ongoing thrust towards ever increasing productive efficiency should surely reflect this trend. What we see is exactly the opposite...wild fluctuations are the norm, with the share markets becoming little more than a vast casino. Even if the current imbroglio mysteriously sorts itself out, thinking people must surely realise that there is a serious fault within the system which needs the full attention of all with any care for the future of civilisation.

“Without the depression Hitler could never have come to power in Germany and WW11 would and could, never had occurred.”

THE AMERICAN SUB-PRIME MELTDOWN

The popular myth is that the American sub-prime meltdown caused the current world economic crisis. The truth of the matter is that America had built up a tremendous burden of both government and private debt, which was approaching the limits of what the country could service. The sub-prime crisis was simply the trigger which started the rot. As explained earlier, under an honest economic system there would

not be the large pool of economically fragile borrowers to cause this problem. Money would be more freely available and interest rates lower.

THE SAD LESSONS OF HISTORY

Sceptics will no doubt demand that proof of the statements made above be given, but informed people know that in the so-called science of economics no thesis is provable... The economies of the world cannot be stopped, as we do in a laboratory, to alter one thing at a time and observe the results, to prove or disprove a thesis. On the other side of the coin the total failure of a range of Socialist governments, from the brutal Communist regime in Russia to the benign paternalism of the Labour years in Great Britain, to correct the economic woes of modern industrialised societies, is surely proof that their actions are based on false theory.

If the economic principles outlined above were general knowledge, the tragic ongoing drama that was the 20th century could be entirely rewritten. The Great Depression undoubtedly brought on by a period of irresponsible and unsustainable borrowing in America following WW1 need and should never have occurred. (See Note2) The economic loss and social trauma which resulted from this event have never, and could never, be accurately or even vaguely quantified. Without the depression Hitler could never have come to power in Germany and WW11 would and could, never had occurred.

Perhaps no single idea has impacted more on modern history than that crystallised in Karl Marx's "Communist Manifesto", a tragic misconception based on the false idea that profits are the cause of the world's economic woes. With the economic knowledge outlined above the indescribable miseries caused by this paradox of unrealities could never have seen the light of day. As a result of the false theories of orthodox economists, based on misconceptions about money and profits, the world was plunged into a period of unprecedented trauma and conflict (WW11 and the Cold War period). Without the expansionist policies of belligerent Marxist Communism the Korean and Vietnam wars would never have occurred.

It is interesting to note that the grand vision of Marx to tap into the "enormous pool of profits" created by the capitalist

productive system to build a better society was a total failure. Even though the state controlled every step of the productive system, from raw material to finished produce on the shelves, the anticipated vast cash flow never materialised. Surely another proof that profits (money paid out to shareholders) is only a relatively small proportion of total expenditure, and therefore has little effect on prices.

THE ISSUE THAT DIVIDES US

With few exceptions, the political divide of the citizens of the Western World revolves around the question of the cause of inflation and unemployment. You are either in the "left camp"; (profits are the cause), or the "right camp" (militant unionism is the cause). There is little middle ground. The hard-liners on either side of the debate never change their allegiance to the party of their political persuasion, while the undecided change with the climate of the moment, or follow a strong personality, causing the periodic change of government. Attempts to form parties based on some other criterion fail in the long term. The business/labour divide is so ingrained it will take a world-shattering event of some kind to cause people to look at other alternatives. Monetary reformers believe that they are both wrong.

OUTCOMES OF DEBT FINANCE

Are the facts outlined above a major cause of crime? If one sees raw unrestrained capitalism as the only means of providing for peoples economic needs, which at the same time exploits its workforce and treats them as mere units of productive output, (merely another form of machinery), then one sees Western Christian society as an evil monstrosity. Cynicism sets in...the first step on the road to a life of crime. Another outcome of debt finance is undoubtedly the continuing break-up of the traditional family, brought under increasing financial pressure by rising costs. Single income families are particularly vulnerable, finding themselves the poor relation to their peers. Trying to keep up forces them into unacceptable debt levels and the inevitable frictions arise. When mother enters the workforce to alleviate this problem, another problem immediately arises...children coming home to an empty house after school. A sure recipe

for trouble. The friction continues and eventually the family breaks up. Debt finance (the creation of the nation's money supply by banks) exacerbates all these problems.

FAILURE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Christian scholars have written at length on the rise of atheism, which has virtually engulfed "The West". None are apparently aware of the fact that debt finance, the flaw in the monetary system outlined above, which causes inflation unemployment, war, economic depressions and the rising economic gulf between rich and poor which has led to the rise in anti-Christian sentiments and atheist philosophy in the Western World. When this fault is corrected Christianity will rise again and fulfil its destiny. Should it not be corrected the future is bleak indeed.

POPULAR MYTHS ABOUT CAPITALIST ECONOMIES:

(A) We are deeply in debt because we are living beyond our means.

Answer: We must distinguish here between the two different parts of the system...our productive means and our financial means. Who would want to argue that we are living beyond our productive means? We are awash with consumer goods of all kinds. However we have certainly been living beyond our financial means. Under the present banking system ever increasing debt is inevitable, as this is the only way we can obtain money. Correcting this problem is what this article is all about.

(B) The poor are poor because the rich are rich.

Answer: In ancient times this was certainly true, because metal coinage was the only money available. Only the wealthy could afford to store money, which reduced that available to the poor. Today we have government paper money and bank credit, the amount of which is limited only by people's willingness to borrow. Those with surplus money invest it and thereby create wealth for all.

(C) Printing more money would simply create inflation (as in Zimbabwe) this idea is false for two reasons.

(1) When large amounts of debt are eliminated from the economy less money inflation would be reduced or eliminated as less money would be required to keep the economy operating at full capacity.

(2) If new debt free money is put into circulation in a manner which increases production there is no reason why it should cause inflation until full employment is reached.

(D) There can be no free lunch. (Money must have its price).

Answer: The idea arises from the false concept of money accepted by orthodox economists. The concept of money previously put forward in this article strongly refutes this argument.

CORRECTING THE PROBLEM.

If we accept the undisputable facts and logic in the above article then solutions to the current financial mess into which the world has got itself become abundantly clear. With regard to Australia, citizens must demand of their Federal Parliamentary Representative the following....

Short term corrections to curb inflation and stimulate the economy... Creation of sufficient debt-free money by the Reserve Bank to balance out all private and public debt to financial institutions. Put this money into circulation as normal Commonwealth expenditure.

Long term solutions... Authorise the Reserve bank to create sufficient debt-free money each year to achieve full employment without inflation. Banks, both private and government, be prohibited from adding to the money supply during their normal operations, or in any other manner.

Balance foreign trade. Foreign countries can only export into Australia goods to the value of those which they purchase from us, except in very special circumstances. i.e. A need to for essential rare metals and goods of that nature.

It is not suggested here that these few measures will correct and eliminate all this country's current and future problems. However, they must surely be a mammoth step in the right direction. Future fine tuning will no doubt be necessary.

POWERFUL PRECEDENTS

Debt-free money has been introduced into the Australian economy in the past with nothing but beneficial results. Those old enough will remember that immediately before the outbreak of WW11 money was in extremely short supply. The economy staggered along in bottom gear and nothing much

happened. However immediately upon the outbreak of war things changed.. Large numbers of young men were recruited into the services, many of them bringing home a wage for the first time. Public works which had been on hold for years now commenced. Local engineering works which had previously been operating well below capacity were working overtime. Suddenly there was money for everything and anything. And the secret, not revealed until many years later...the Reserve Bank was pumping credit into the government coffers in whatever amount required...debt and interest free.

Amazingly, at least to orthodox economists, inflation was very moderate, in fact near zero, and these boom times carried on well after the war, and throughout the Menzies era. The economic boom which commenced with the outbreak of WW11 continued for many years following. There is no doubt that it was these boom times, created by the introduction of debt-free money during the war which kept the Menzies government in power for so long. Sadly, as large- scale borrowing took hold, causing the inevitable inflation and unemployment, the Menzies government took the blame, the good times gradually faded, and the Labor years began.

THE WAY FORWARD

We are all repeatedly told by the "experts" that the current economic slump was started by the collapse of the sub-prime mortgage market in America. This simplistic explanation leaves many questions unanswered

*Why is it that large numbers of

people who are citizens of the most productive economy in history must mortgage themselves to the hilt to obtain a home?

*Why has this minor upset in a small sector of the American economic playing field spread to the whole country, and hence to the world?

The simple truth is that, as explained earlier, any country which allows its banking system to create its money supply sits on an economic knife-edge. Monetary reformers believe that it must happen sooner or later, and the later is now here....for all of us.

It must be said that it is not entirely impossible that the current crisis will pass. The banks and international finance cannot be happy with what is happening, as it their world which is falling apart, just as much as everyone else. They will be manoeuvring mightily behind the scenes to induce governments to initiate massive 'pump priming' projects (borrowing our way out of debt) to get our economies functioning . It is possible that they may succeed. However if they do it must be remembered that the basic course of the problem has not been removed. The debt generated from the pump-priming programmes will have to be repaid in future years, and debt levels generated by normal borrowings will continue to increase. Future generations will be burdened ever increasing debt, and the same sorry saga repeated sometime in the future

THE GOOD NEWS.

At last...at last...after all the gloom and doom some good news.

Beyond dispute is the fact that the problems outlined above are gigantic,

but not impossible to correct. At least now we have a correct analysis of the problem, and possible answers come to light. Nobody alone can correct this problem, but at the other end of the scale there is hardly anyone on earth who can't do something. If you are reading this you are one of these. These days we have "the net". Just email this article to your friends. If we can just get people thinking and debating about the mysteries of money we will have taken a giant step in the right direction.

One small click on your computer may turn out to be a giant step forward for mankind.

Author's Note:

Note: (1) By unemployment we mean people who genuinely seek work and have the skills to perform the work being sought. We are not discussing here those who make unemployment a chosen life-style, or those unemployable due to attitude and other psychological problems.

Note: (2) Nothing has been learned from past mistakes. The American Government and Reserve Bank at this very moment are desperately manoeuvring to prevent a possible economic collapse initiated by irresponsible and unrestricted borrowing (lending by the banking system.), exactly as preceded the Great Depression. However answers to these problems will not be found until people start asking the correct questions, which is simply this. Why is it that so many people in the most productive and innovative country the world has ever known have to mortgage themselves to the hilt under a set of rules made expressively for and by American Banks for their own special benefit ? This is not greed...it was their only option. When the answer to this question is fully understood the answer will become abundantly clear. [R] **R.B. Dewar**

For further information Email: robert.dewar@bigpond.com.au

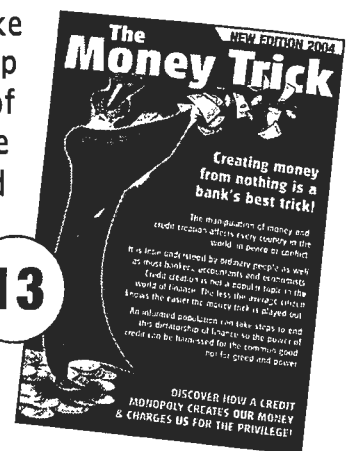
ESSENTIAL READING FOR "DEBT SLAVES"

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

An informed population can take steps to end this dictatorship of finance so the power of credit can be harnessed for the common good, not for greed and power.

Order from Heritage bookshop or mailing services. See addresses inside front cover.

\$13



RUDYARD KIPLING

England's Beloved Author and Poet – he celebrated life in Poetry and Prose

Elizabeth K. McMinchin

RUDYARD Kipling was born on 30th December, 1865 in Bombay, British India, to Alice Kipling (nee MacDonal) and (John) Lockwood Kipling. Alice Kipling (one of four remarkable Victorian sisters) was a vivacious woman about whom a future Viceroy of India would say, "Dullness and Mrs. Kipling cannot exist in the same room." Lockwood Kipling, a sculptor and pottery designer, was the principal and professor of architectural sculpture at the newly-founded Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry in Bombay.

CHILDHOOD AND EARLY LIFE

The couple, who had moved to India earlier that year, had met in courtship two years previously at Rudyard Lake in Rudyard, Staffordshire, England, and had been so taken by its beauty that they named their firstborn after it.

Kiplings maternal Aunt, Georgiana, was married to the painter Edward Burne-Jones and his Aunt Agnes was married to the painter Edward Poynter. His most famous relative was his first cousin, Stanley Baldwin, who was Conservative Prime Minister three times in the 1920's and 1930's.

Kipling's birthplace home still stands on the campus of the Sir J.J. Institute of Applied Art in Mumbai and for many years was used as the Dean's residence.



The building on Villiers Street off the Strand in London where Kipling rented rooms from 1889 to 1891

Mumbai historian Foy Nissen points out however that although the cottage bears a plaque stating that this is where Kipling was born, the original cottage was pulled down decades ago and a new one built in its place. The wooden bungalow has been empty and locked up for many years.

In November 2007, it was announced that his birthplace in the campus of the Sir J.J. School of Applied Art in Mumbai will be turned into a museum celebrating the author and his works.

Kipling's parents considered themselves at the time 'Anglo-Indians' (a term used in the 19th century for British citizens living in India) and so too would their son, though he in fact spent the bulk of his life elsewhere.

Complex issues of identity and national allegiance would become prominent features in his fictional writings.

Kipling himself was to write about these conflicts: "In the afternoon heats before we took our sleep, she (the Portuguese ayah, or nanny) or Meeta (the Hindu bearer, or male attendant) would tell us stories and Indian nursery songs all unforgotten, and we were sent into the dining-room after we had been dressed, with the caution "Speak English now to Papa and Mamma." So one spoke 'English' haltingly translated out of the vernacular idiom that one thought and dreamed in".

RUDYARD AND SISTER ALICE TAKEN TO ENGLAND

Kipling's days of "strong light and darkness" in Bombay were to end when he was six years old. As was the custom in British India, he and his three-year-old sister, Alice ("Trix") were taken to England – in their case to Southsea, Portsmouth, to be cared for by a couple that took in children of British nationals living in India. The two children would live with the couple, Captain and Mrs. Holloway, at their house, "Lorne Lodge", for the next six years. In his autobiography, published some 65 years later, Kipling would recall this time with horror, and wonder ironically if the combination of cruelty and neglect he experienced there at the hands of Mrs. Holloway might not have hastened the



Photograph of Kipling from "Current History of the War v. 1", December 1914 - March 1915. New York: New York Times Company

onset of his literary life: "If you cross-examine a child of seven or eight on his day's doings (specially when he wants to go to sleep) he will contradict himself very satisfactorily. If each contradiction be set down as a lie and retailed at breakfast, life is not easy. I have known a certain amount of bullying, but this was calculated torture – religious as well as scientific. Yet it made me give attention to the lies I soon found it necessary to tell: and this, I presume, is the foundation of literary effort".

Rudyard's sister Trix fared better at "Lorne Lodge", Mrs. Holloway apparently hoping that Trix would eventually marry the Holloway son.

The two children however did have relatives in England they could visit. They spent a month each Christmas with their maternal Aunt Georgiana ("Georgy"), and her husband, the artist Edward Burne-Jones, at their house, "The Grange" in Fulham, London, which Kipling was to call "a paradise which I verily believe saved me." In the spring of 1877, Alice Kipling returned from India and removed the children from "Lorne Lodge". Kipling remembers, "Often and often afterwards, the beloved Aunt would ask me why I had never told any one how I was being treated. Children tell little more than animals, for what comes to them they accept as eternally established. Also, badly-treated children have a clear notion of what they are likely to get if they betray the secrets of a prison-house before they are clear of it".

In January, 1878, Kipling was admitted to the United Services College, at Westward Ho!, Devon, a school founded a few years earlier to prepare for the armed forces. The school proved rough going for him at first, but later led

to firm friendships, and provided the setting for his schoolboy stories *Stalky & Co.* published many years later.

During his time there, Kipling also met and fell in love with Florence Garrard, a fellow boarder with Trix at Southsea (to which Trix had returned). Florence was to become the model for Maisie in Kipling's first novel *The Light that Failed* (1891).

Towards the end of his stay at the school, it was decided that he lacked the academic ability to get into Oxford University on a scholarship, and his parents lacked the wherewithal to finance him; consequently, Lockwood Kipling obtained a job for his son in Lahore (now Pakistan), where Lockwood was now Principal of the Mayo College of Art and Curator of the Lahore Museum. Rudyard was to be assistant editor of a small local newspaper, the *Civil & Military Gazette*.

EARLY TRAVELS

The *Civil & Military Gazette* in Lahore, which Kipling was to call "mistress and most true love," appeared six days a week throughout the year except for a one-day break each for Christmas and Easter. Kipling was worked hard by the editor, Stephen Wheeler, but his need to write was unstoppable. In 1886, he published his first collection of verse, *Departmental Ditties*. That year also brought a change of editors at the newspaper. Kay Robinson, the new editor, allowed more creative freedom and Kipling was asked to contribute short stories to the newspaper.

During the summer of 1883, Kipling visited Simla (now Shimla), well-known Hill Station and summer Capital of British India. By then it was established practice for the Viceroy of India and the government to move to Simla for six months and the town became a "centre of power as well as pleasure." Kipling's family became yearly visitors to Simla and Lockwood Kipling was asked to serve in the Christ Church there.



Lahore Railway Station

Rudyard returned to Simla for his annual leave each year from 1885 to 1888 and the town figured prominently in many of the stories Kipling was writing for the *Gazette*. Kipling describes this time: "My month's leave at Simla or whatever Hill Station my people went to, was pure joy – every golden hour counted. It began in heat and discomfort, by rail and by road. It ended in the cool evening, with a wood fire in one's bedroom, and next morn – thirty more of them ahead! – The early cup of teas, Mother who brought it in, and the long talks of us all together again. One had leisure to work, too, at whatever play-work was in one's head, and that was usually full."



Malabar Point, Bombay, 1865

Back in Lahore, some thirty-nine stories appeared in the *Gazette* between November 1886 and June 1887. Most of these stories were included in *Plain Tales from the Hills*, Kipling's first prose collection, which was published on Calcutta in January, 1888, a month after his 22nd birthday. His time in Lahore, however, had come to an end. In November, 1887, he had been transferred to the *Gazette's* much larger sister newspaper, *The Pioneer*, in Allahabad in the United Provinces.

His writing continued at a frenetic pace and during the following year, he published six collections of short stories: *Soldiers Three*, *The Story of the Gadsbys*, *In Black and White*, *Under the Deodars*, *The Phantom Rickshaw*, and *Wee Willie Winkie*, containing a total of 41 stories, some quite long. In addition, as *The Pioneer* special correspondent in western region Rajputana, he wrote many sketches that were later collected in *Letters of Marque* and published in *From Sea to Sea and Other Sketches*, *Letters of Travel*.

In early 1889, *The Pioneer* relieved Kipling of his charge over a dispute. For his part, he had been increasingly

thinking about the future. He sold the rights to his six volumes of stories for 200 English pounds and a small royalty, and the *Plain Tales* for 50 English pounds; in addition, from *The Pioneer*, he received six-months' salary in lieu of notice. Rudyard decided to use this money to make his way to London, the centre of the literary universe in the British Empire. On the 9th March, 1889 Kipling left England, travelling first to San Francisco via Rangoon, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan. He then travelled through the United States writing articles for *The Pioneer* that too were collected in *From Sea to Sea and Other Sketches*, *Letters of Travel*.

Starting his American travels in San Francisco, Kipling journeyed north to Portland, Oregon; on to Seattle, Washington; up into Canada, to Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia; back into the U.S. to Yellowstone National Park; down to Salt Lake City; then east to Omaha, Nebraska and on to Chicago, Illinois; then to Beaver, Pennsylvania on the Ohio River to visit the Hill family; from there he went to Chautauqua with Professor Hill, and later to Niagara, Toronto, Washington, D.C. New York and Boston. In the course of this journey he met the author Mark Twain in Elmira, New York and felt much awed in his presence. Rudyard then crossed the Atlantic, and reached Liverpool in October 1889. Soon thereafter he made his debut in the London literary world to great acclaim.

CAREER AS A WRITER

LONDON: In London, Kipling had several stories accepted by various magazines editors.



Kipling in his study, 1895

He also found a place to live for the next two years: "Meantime, I had found quarters in Villiers Street, off the Strand, which was primitive and passionate in its habits and population. My rooms were small, not over-clean or well-kept, but from my desk I could look out of my window through the fanlight of Gatti's Music-Hall entrance, across the street, almost on to its stage. The Charing Cross trains rumbled through my dreams on one side, the boom of the Strand on the other, while, before my windows, Father Thames under the Shot Tower walked up and down with his traffic."

In the next two years, and in short order, he published a novel, *The Light That Failed*; suffered a nervous breakdown; and met an American writer and publishing agent, Wolcott Balestier, with whom he collaborated on a novel, *The Naulahka* (a title he uncharacteristically misspelt). In 1891, on the advice of his doctors, Kipling embarked on another sea voyage visiting South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and once again India. However, he cut short his plans for spending Christmas with his family in India when he heard of Wolcott Balestier's sudden death from typhoid fever and immediately decided to return to London. Before his return, he had used the telegram to propose to (and be accepted by) Wolcott's sister Caroline (Carrie) Balestier, whom he had met a year earlier, and with whom he had apparently been having an intermittent love affair. Meanwhile, late in 1891, his collection of short stories of the British in India, *Life's Handicap*, was also published in London.

On the 18th January, 1892, Carrie Balestier (aged 29) and Rudyard Kipling (aged 26) were married in London, in the "thick of an influenza epidemic,



Josephine, 1895



Naulakha, in Dummerston, Vermont

when the undertakers had run out of black horses and the dead had to be content with brown ones." The wedding was held at All Souls Church, Langham Place. Henry James gave the bride away.

THE UNITED STATES

The couple settled upon a honeymoon that would take them first to the United States (including a stop at the Balestier family estate near Brattleboro, Vermont) and then on to Japan. However, when the couple arrived in Yokohama, Japan, they discovered that their bank, The New Oriental Banking Corporation, had failed. Taking their loss in their stride, they returned to the U.S. and back to Vermont – Carrie by this time was pregnant with their first child – and rented a small cottage on a farm near Brattleboro for ten dollars a month. According to Kipling, "We furnished it with simplicity that fore-ran the hire-purchase system. We bought, second or third hand, a huge hot-air stove which we installed in the cellar. We cut generous holes in our thin floors for its eight inch tin pipes (why we were not burned in our beds each week of the winter I never can understand) and we were extraordinarily and self-centredly content.

In this cottage, Bliss Cottage, their first child, Josephine was born "in three foot of snow on the night of 29 December, 1892. Her Mother's birthday being the 31st and mine the 30th of the same month, we congratulated her on her sense of the fitness of things..."

It was also in this cottage that the first dawnings of the *Jungle Books* came to Kipling; "workroom in Bliss Cottage was seven feet by eight, and from December to April the snow level lay level with its window-sill. It chanced that I had written a tale about Indian Forestry work which included a boy who had been brought up by wolves. In the stillness, and suspense, of the winter

of '92 some memory of the Masonic Lions of my childhood's magazine, and a phrase in Haggard's *Nada the Lily*, combined with the echo of this tale. After blocking out the main idea in my head, the pen took charge, and I watched it begin to write stories about Mowgli and animals, which later grew into the *Jungle Books*."

With Josephine's arrival, Bliss Cottage was felt to be congested, so eventually the couple bought land – 10 acres (40,000m) on a rocky hillside overlooking the Connecticut River – from Carrie's brother Beatty Balestier, and built their own house.

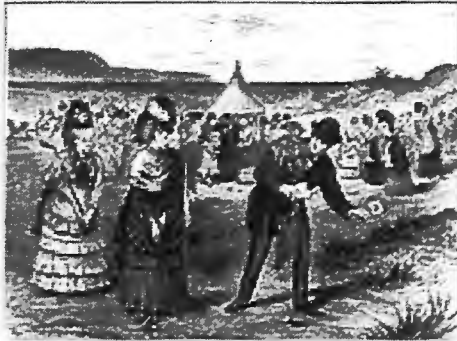
Kipling named the house "Naulakha" in honour of Wolcott and of their collaboration, and this time the name was spelled correctly. From his early years in Lahore (1882-87), Kipling had become enthused by the Mughal architecture, especially the Naulakha Pavilion situated in Lahore Fort, which eventually became an inspiration for the title of his novel as well as the house. The house still stands on Kipling Road, three miles (5km) north of Brattleboro in Dummerston; a big, secluded, dark-green house, with shingled roof and sides, which Kipling called "his ship", and which brought him "sunshine and a mind at ease." His seclusion in Vermont, combined with his healthy "sane clean life", made Kipling both inventive and prolific.

In the short span of four years, he produced, in addition to the *Jungle Books*, a collection of short stories (*The Day's Work*), a novel (*Captains Courageous*), and a profusion of poetry, including the volume *The Seven Seas*. The collection of *Barrack-Room Ballads* first published individually for the most part in 1890 which contains his poems "Mandalay" and "Gunga Din" was issued in March 1892. He especially enjoyed writing the *Jungle Books* – both masterpieces of imaginative writing – and enjoyed corresponding with the many children who wrote to him about them.

In February 1896, the couple's second daughter, Elsie, was born. By this time, according to several biographers, their marital relationship was no longer light-hearted and spontaneous. Although they would always remain loyal to each other, they seemed now to have fallen into set roles. In a letter to a friend who had become engaged around this time, the 30 year-old Kipling offered this sombre counsel: marriage principally taught

“the tougher virtues such as humility, restraint, order, and forethought.”

The Kiplings loved life in Vermont and might have lived out their lives there, were it not for two incidents – one of global politics, the other of family discord – that hastily ended their time there.



The Westward Ho! Ladies Golf Club at Bideford

By the early 1890s, Great Britain and Venezuela had long been locking horns over a border dispute involving British Guiana. Several times, the U.S. had offered to arbitrate, but in 1895 the new American Secretary of State Richard Olney upped the ante by arguing for the American “right” to arbitrate on grounds of sovereignty on the continent. This raised hackles in Britain and before long the incident had snowballed into a major Anglo-American crisis, with talk of war on both sides.

Although the crisis led to greater U.S.-British cooperation, at the time Kipling was bewildered by what he felt was persistent anti-British sentiment in the U.S., especially in the press. He wrote in a letter that it felt like being “aimed at with a decanter across a friendly dinner table.” By January 1896, he had decided, according to his official biographer, to end his family’s “good wholesome life” in the U.S. and seek their fortunes elsewhere.

DEVON

A family dispute became the final straw. For some time, the relations between Carrie and her brother Beatty Balestier had been strained on account of his drinking and insolvency.

In May 1896, an inebriated Beatty ran into Kipling on the street and threatened him with physical harm. The incident led to Beatty’s eventual arrest, but in the subsequent hearing and the resulting publicity, Kipling’s privacy was completely destroyed, and left him feeling miserable and exhausted. In July

1896, a week before the hearing was to resume, the Kipling’s hurriedly packed their belongings and left Naulakha, Vermont, and the U.S. for good.

Back in England, in September 1896, the Kiplings found themselves in Torquay on the coast of Devon, in a hillside home overlooking the sea. Although Kipling did not much care for his new house, whose design, he claimed, left its occupants feeling dispirited and gloomy, he managed to remain productive and socially active. Rudyard Kipling was now a famous man, and in the previous two or three years, had increasingly been making political pronouncements in his writings. His son, John, was born in August 1897. He had also begun to work on two poems, “Recessional” (1897) and “The White Man’s Burden” (1899) which were to create controversy when published. Regarded by some as Anthems for enlightened and duty-bound empire-building (that captured the mood of the Victorian age), the poems equally were regarded by others as propaganda for brazenfaced imperialism and its attendant racial attitudes, still others saw irony in the poems and warnings of the perils of empire.

Take up the White Mans burden –
Send forth the best ye breed –
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives’ need;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild –
Your new-caught sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child.

-The White Man’s Burden

There was also foreboding in the poems, a sense that all could yet come to naught.

Far-called, our navies melt away;
On dune and headland sinks the fire:
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations spare us yet,
Lest we forget-lest we forget!

-Recessional

A prolific writer – nothing about his work was easily labelled – during his time in Torquay, he also wrote *Stalky & Co.*, a collection of school stories (born of his experience at the United Services College in *Westward Ho!*) whose juvenile protagonists displayed a know-it-all, cynical outlook on patriotism and authority. According to his family, Rudyard enjoyed reading aloud stories

from *Stalky & Co.* to them, and often went into spasms of laughter over his own jokes.

SOUTH AFRICA

In early 1898 Kipling and his family travelled to South Africa for their winter holiday, thus beginning an annual tradition which (excepting the following year) was to last until 1908.

With his newly minted reputation as the poet of the Empire, Kipling was warmly received by some of the most influential politicians of the Cape Colony, including Cecil Rhodes, Sir Alfred Milner, and Leander Starr Jameson. In turn, Kipling cultivated their friendship and came to greatly admire all three men and their politics. The period 1898-1910 was a crucial one in the history of South Africa and included the Second Boer War (1899-1902), the ensuing peace treaty, and the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910. Back in England, Kipling wrote poetry in support of the British cause in the Boer War and on his next visit to South Africa in early 1900, he helped start a newspaper, *The Friend*, for the British troops in Bloemfontein, the newly captured capital of the Orange Free State. Although his journalistic stint was to last only two weeks, it was the first time Kipling would work on a newspaper staff since he left *The Pioneer* in Allahabad more than ten years earlier. He also wrote articles published more widely expressing his views on the conflict. Kipling penned an inscription for the Honoured Dead Memorial (Siege memorial) in Kimberley.



The Gallery of HMS Calcutta (Portsmouth), 1876

OTHER WRITING

Kipling began collecting material for another of his children’s classics, *Just So Stories for Little Children*. That work was published in 1902, and another of his enduring works, *Kim*, first saw the light of day the previous year.

Three years previously, on a

family visit to New York in March, 1899, Kipling and his eldest daughter Josephine developed pneumonia from which she eventually died. Kipling became dangerously ill with the same disease and it was many months before he fully regained his health, his recovery hindered by the loss of his beloved daughter. The family was completely devastated by their loss and Kipling never fully recovered from the shock which stayed with him for the rest of his life.

Kipling wrote two science fiction short stories, *With the Night Mail* (1905) and *As Easy As A. B. C.* (1912), both set in the 21st century in Kipling's Aerial Board of Control universe. These read like modern hard science fiction.

In 1934 he published a short story in *Strand Magazine*. "Proofs of Holy Writ". Which postulated that William Shakespeare had helped polish the prose of the King James Bible. In the non-fiction realm he also became involved in the debate over the British response to the rise in German naval power, publishing a series of articles in 1898 which were collected as *A Fleet in Being*.

PEAK OF HIS CAREER

The first decade of the 20th century saw Kipling at the height of his popularity. In 1907 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. The prize citation said: "In consideration of the power of observation, originality of imagination, virility of ideas and remarkable talent for narration which characterize the creations of this world-famous author." Nobel prizes had been established in 1901 and Kipling was the first English language recipient.

At the award ceremony in Stockholm on the 10th December, 1907, the Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy, C.D. af Wirsén, praised both Kipling and three centuries of English literature. "The Swedish Academy, in awarding the Nobel Prize in Literature this year to Rudyard Kipling, desires to pay a tribute of homage to the literature of England, so rich in manifold glories, and to the greatest genius in the realm of narrative that that country has produced in our times."

"Book-ending" this achievement was the publication of two connected poetry and story collections: *Puck of Pook's Hill* and *Rewards and Fairies* in 1906 and 1910 respectively.

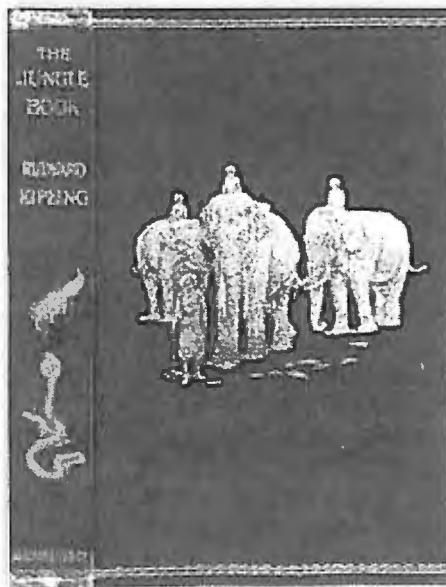
The latter contained the poem "If -." In a 1995 BBC opinion poll, it was

voted Britain's favourite poem. This exhortation to self-control and stoicism is arguably Kipling's most famous poem.

Kipling sympathised with the anti-Home Rule stance of Irish Unionists. He was friends with Edward Carson, the Dublin-born leader of Ulster Unionism, who raised the Ulster Volunteers to oppose "Rome Rule" in Ireland. Kipling wrote the poem "Ulster" in 1912 (?) reflecting this.

The poem reflects on Ulster Day (28 September, 1912) when half a million people signed the Ulster Covenant. Kipling was a staunch opponent of Bolshevism, a position he shared with his friend Rider Haggard. The two had bonded upon Kipling's arrival in London in 1889 largely on the strength of their shared opinions, and they remained lifelong friends.

Many have wondered why he was never made Poet Laureate. Some claim that he was offered the post during the interregnum of 1892-96 and turned it down?



Cover of The Jungle Book first edition

EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR 1

Kipling was so closely associated with the expansive, confident attitude of the late 19th century European civilization that it was inevitable that his reputation would suffer in the years of and after World War I. Kipling also knew personal tragedy at the time as his only son, John Kipling died in 1915 at the Battle of Loos, after which he wrote "If any question why we died? Tell them, because our fathers lied" (Kipling's son's death inspired his poem, "My Boy Jack", and the incident became the

basis for the play *My Boy Jack* and its subsequent television adaptation, along with the documentary *Rudyard Kipling: A Remembrance Tale*.) It is speculated that these words may reveal Kipling's feelings of guilt at his role in getting John a commission in the Irish Guards, despite his initially having been rejected by the army because of his poor eyesight, and his having exerted great influence to have his son accepted for officer training at the age of only 17 years.

Partly in response to this tragedy, Kipling joined Sir Fabian Ware's Imperial War Graves Commission (now the Commonwealth War Graves Commission), the group responsible for the garden-like British war graves that can be found to this day dotted along the former Western Front and all the other locations around the world where Commonwealth troops lie buried.

His most significant contribution to the project was his selection of the biblical phrase "Their Name Liveth For Evermore" found on the Stones of Remembrance in larger war graves and his suggestion of the phrase "Known Unto God" for the gravestones of unidentified servicemen.

He also wrote a two-volume history of the Irish Guards, his son's regiment, which was published in 1923 and is considered to be one of the finest examples of regimental history. Kipling's moving short story, "The Gardener", depicts visits to the war cemeteries.

With the increasing popularity of the automobile, Rudyard became a motoring correspondent for the British press, and wrote enthusiastically of his trips around England and abroad, even though he was usually driven by a chauffeur.

In 1922, Kipling, who had made reference to the work of engineers in some of his poems and writings, was asked by a University of Toronto civil engineering professor for his assistance in developing a dignified obligation and ceremony for graduating engineering students. Kipling was very enthusiastic in his response and shortly produced both, formally entitled "The Ritual of the Calling of an Engineer". Today, engineering graduates all across Canada are presented with an iron ring at the ceremony as a reminder of their obligation to society. The same year Kipling became Lord Rector of St Andrews University in Scotland, a position which ended in 1925.




Kipling, aged 60, on the cover of Time Magazine, 27 September 1926

Kipling kept writing until the early 1930's, but at a slower pace and with much less success than before. He died of a perforated duodenal ulcer on the 18th January, 1936, two days before King George V, at the age of 70 years. (His death had in fact previously been incorrectly announced in a magazine, to which he wrote, "I've just read that I am dead. Don't forget to delete me from your list of subscribers.")

Rudyard Kipling was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium and his ashes were buried in Poets Corner, part of the South Transept of Westminster Abbey, where many distinguished literary people are buried or commemorated.

KIPLING'S HOME AT BURWASH

After the death of Kipling's wife in 1939, his house, "Bateman's" in Burwash, East Sussex was bequeathed to the National Trust and is now a public museum dedicated to the author. Elsie, the only one of his three children to live past the age of eighteen, died childless in 1976, and bequeathed his copyrights to the National Trust.

There is a thriving Kipling Society in the United Kingdom. 

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.



The Gods of the Copybook Headings

AS I pass through my incarnations in every age and race,
AI make my proper prostrations to the Gods of the Market-Place.
Peering through reverent fingers I watch them flourish and fall,
And the Gods of the Copybook Headings, I notice, outlast them all.

We were living in trees when they met us. They showed us each in turn.
That Water would certainly wet us, as Fire would certainly burn:
But we found them lacking in Uplift, Vision and Breath of Mind,
So we left them to teach the Gorillas while we followed the March of Mankind.

We moved as the Spirit listed. They never altered their pace,
Being neither cloud nor wind-borne like the Gods of the Market-Place;
But they always caught up with our progress, and presently word would come
That a tribe had been wiped off its icefield, or the lights had gone out in Rome.

With the Hopes that our World is built on they were utterly out of touch.
They denied that the Moon was Stilton; they denied she was even Dutch.
They denied that Wishes were Horses; they denied that a Pig had Wings.
So we worshipped the Gods of the Market Who promised these beautiful things.

When the Cambrian measures were forming, They promised perpetual peace.
They swore, if we gave them our weapons, that the wars of the tribes would cease.
But when we disarmed They sold us and delivered us bound to our foe,
And the Gods of the Copybook Headings said: "Stick to the Devil you know!"

On the first Feminian Sandstones we were promised the Fuller Life
(Which started by loving our neighbour and ended by loving his wife)
Till our women had no more children and the men lost reason and faith,
And the Gods of the Copybook Heading said: "The Wages of Sin is Death."

In the Carboniferous Epoch we were promised abundance for all,
By robbing selected Peter to pay for collective Paul;
But, though we had plenty of money, there was nothing our money could buy,
And the Gods of the Copybook Heading said: "If you don't work you die."

Then the Gods of the Market tumbled, and their smooth-tongued wizards withdrew,
And the hearts of the meanest were humbled and began to believe it was true
That All is not Gold that Glitters, and Two and Two make Four-
And the Gods of the Copybook Headings limped up to explain it once more.

As it will be in the future, it was at the birth of Man-
There are only four things certain since Social Progress began:-
That the Dog returns to his Vomit and the Sow returns to her Mire,
And the burnt Fool's bandaged finger goes wabbling back to the Fire;

And that after this is accomplished, and the brave new world begins
When all men are paid for existing and no man must pay for his sins,
As surely as Water will wet us, as surely as Fire will burn,
The Gods of the Copybook Headings with terror and slaughter return!

- Rudyard Kipling



SCIENTISTS ARE BAFFLED BY LACK OF SUN SPOTS

Scientists are baffled by what they're seeing on the Sun's surface – nothing at all. And this lack of activity could have a major impact on global warming.

The disappearance of sunspots happens every few years, but this time it's gone on far longer than anyone expected – and there is no sign of the Sun waking up.

David Whitehouse Investigates:

COULD the Sun play a greater role in recent climate change than has been believed? Climatologists had dismissed the idea and some solar scientists have been reticent about it because of its connections with those who deny climate change. But now the speculation has grown louder because of what is happening to our Sun. No living scientist has seen it behave this way. There are no sunspots.

The disappearance of sunspots happens every few years, but this time it has gone on far longer than anyone expected – and there is no sign of the Sun waking up. "This is the lowest we've ever seen. We thought we would be out of it now, but we are not," says Marc Hairston of the University of Texas. And it is not just the sunspots that are causing concern. There is also the so-called solar wind – streams of particles the Sun pours out – that is at its weakest since records began. In addition, the Sun's magnetic axis is tilted to an unusual degree. "This is the quietest Sun we have seen in almost a century," says NASA solar scientist David Hathaway. But this is not just a scientific curiosity. It could affect everyone on Earth and force what for many is the unthinkable: a reappraisal of the science behind recent global warming.

EARTH COOLING?

Our Sun is the primary force of the Earth's climate system, driving atmospheric and oceanic circulation patterns. It lies behind every aspect of the Earth's climate and is, of course, a key component of the greenhouse effect. But there is another factor to be considered. When the Sun has gone quiet like this before, it coincided with the earth cooling slightly and there is growing speculation that a similar thing could be happening now. If so, it could alter all our predictions of climate change, and show that our understanding of climate change might not be anywhere near as good as we thought.

Sunspots are dark, cooler patches on

the Sun's surface that come and go in a roughly 11-year cycle. First noticed in 1843, they have gone away before.

They were absent in the 17th century a period called the "Maunder Minimum" after the scientist who spotted it. Crucially, it has been observed that the periods when the Sun's activity is high and low are related to warm and cool climatic periods. The weak Sun in the 17th century co-incident with the so-called 'Little Ice Age'. The Sun took a dip between 1790 and 1830 and the earth also cooled a little. It was weak during the cold Iron Age, and active during the warm Bronze Age. Recent research suggests that in the past 12,000 years there have been 27 grand minima and 19 grand maxima.

Throughout the 20th century the Sun was unusually active peaking in the 1950's and the late 1980s. Dean Pensell of NASA, says that, "Since the Space Age began in the 1950s, solar activity has been generally high. Five of the ten most intense solar cycles on record have occurred in the last 50 years. "The Sun became increasingly active at the same time that the Earth warmed." But according to the scientific consensus, the Sun has had only a minor recent effect on climate change.

Many scientists believe that the Sun was the major player on the Earth's climate until the past few decades, when the greenhouse effect from increasing levels of carbon dioxide overwhelmed it.


Computer models suggest that of the 0.5C increase in global average temperature over the past 30 years, only 10-20 per cent of the temperature variations observed were down to the sun, although some said it was 50 per cent.

But around the turn of the century things started to change. Within a few years of the Sun's activity starting to decline, the rise in the Earth's temperature began to slow and has now been constant since the turn of the century. This was at the time that the levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide carried on rising. So, is the Sun's quietness responsible for the tail-off in global warming and if not what is?

There are some clues as to what is going on. Although at solar maxima there are more sunspots on the Sun's surface, their dimming effect is more than offset by the appearance of bright patches on the Sun's disc called faculae – Italian for "little torches". Overall,

during an 11-year solar cycle the Sun's output changes by only 0.1 per cent, an amount considered by many to be too small a variation to change much on earth. But there is another way of looking at it. While this 0.1 per cent variation is small as a percentage, in terms of absolute energy levels it is enormous, amounting to a highly significant 1.3 Watts of energy per square at the Earth. This means that during the solar cycle's rising phase from solar minima to maxima, the sun's increasing brightness has the same climate-forcing effect as that from increasing atmospheric greenhouse gasses. There is recent research suggesting that solar variability can have a very strong regional climatic influence on Earth – in fact stronger than any man-made greenhouse effect across vast swathes of the Earth. And that could rewrite the rules.

No one knows what will happen or how it will affect our understanding of climate change on Earth. If the Earth cools under a quiet Sun, then it may be an indication that the increase in the Sun's activity since the 'Little Ice Age' has been the dominant factor in global temperature rises.

That would also mean that we have overestimated the sensitivity of the Earth's atmosphere to an increase of carbon dioxide from the pre-industrial three parts per 10,000 by volume to today's four parts per 10,000. Or the Sun could compete with global warming, holding it back for a while. For now, all scientists can do, along with the rest of us, is to watch and wait. 

(Dr. David Whitehouse is author of The Sun: A Biography.)





THE SPHINX MYSTERY

— THE FORGOTTEN ORIGINS OF THE SANCTUARY OF ANUBIS

By Robert Temple with Olivia Temple

Inner Traditions, Rochester USA, 2009, P/B, pp x + 565, RRP \$50.

The very word 'sphinx' connotes enigma. In the Greek drama Oedipus only became King of Thebes after answering the 'riddle of the Sphinx' (often given as a childish puzzle to which the answer is 'Man', but almost certainly, in fact, the mystery of the Great Arcanum of magic which allegedly contains the answer to the question 'Why has God created the universe?'). Universally the Sphinx of Giza is regarded as one of the greatest wonders of the world and many authors through the centuries have endeavored to ascertain and then publish the full explanation of its history and meaning. Robert Temple is a man especially well fitted to do so.

Temple first achieved prominence with *The Sirius Mystery*² in which he investigated the extraordinary knowledge of the binary sun system of Sirius apparently possessed by an African tribe, the Dogon. One implication of this phenomenon was the possibility of a visit to Earth some 5,000 years ago by extraterrestrials from that part of the universe. A man of prodigious intelligence and industry, Temple has gone on to publish more than a dozen books, mainly on various aspects of the history and science of ancient civilizations. These include *Conversations with Eternity*³, in which he explored the traditions and techniques of divination practised in classical Greece, classical Rome and old China (including the *I Ching or Book of Changes*), *The Genius of China*, and *The Crystal Sur*⁴, a study of optical technology in the ancient world, which includes a profound analysis of the significance of the mathematical quantity known as the Comma of Pythagoras. Temple, who already had a university degree in Sanskrit and Oriental Studies by the age of twenty, is a polymath who has also published a free verse translation of *He Who Saw Everything: the Epic of Gilgamesh*, an abridgement of *The Golden Bough* by Sir James Frazer and (with his wife Olivia)

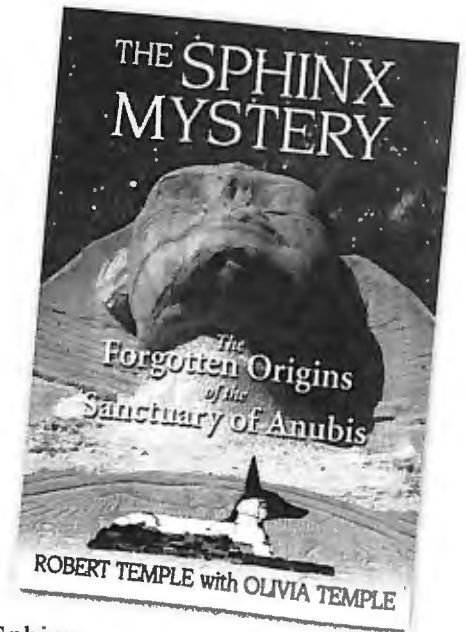
a translation of *The Complete Fables of Aesop*. He holds important positions in a number of distinguished academic institutions and societies.

In short, he is no New Age weirdo or crackpot opiner.

The Sphinx Mystery, Temple explains (page 236), has been written 'to establish the truth about the Sphinx as a preliminary step to carrying forward the discussion of what else was really going on at Giza before the Fifth Dynasty' of the Old Kingdom. A later book, *Egyptian Dawn*, is to follow. As the dust jacket of the present book explains, Temple has produced a revolutionary explanation of the Sphinx which overturns over three thousand years of misunderstandings. Most dramatically, he has provided a comprehensive and convincing case that the Sphinx does not have a lion's body, but is in fact the remnant of a huge statue of Anubis, the jackal (or wild dog) god. This explains, among other things, why the present 'head' of the statue is so grossly out of proportion to the body and why there is no reference to the Sphinx (as understood in modern times) in Old Kingdom texts.

Temple shows that during that period the Anubis statue was surrounded by water (it was called Jackal Lake in the ancient Pyramid Texts) and was the site of important ceremonial activities. This moat, as well as regular dredging procedures, explains (in Temple's mind) the water erosion on the lower body of the statue which has led other researchers to propose an impossibly ancient date of around 10, 500 BC for the fabrication of the piece. 'The popular idea that the Sphinx is thousands of years older than Cheops is absurd..., but it is possible that it is older than the time of Cheops by as much as several centuries. And that poses even more difficult problems for the origin of Egyptian high civilization.' (page 115)

The Sphinx Mystery provides proof that there are secret chambers in the



Sphinx.

Temple has assembled documents involving 'a total of 281 years of discussion of the vertical shaft and subterranean chamber beneath the haunches' of the statue (page 110). The book also contains hundreds of illustrations including photographs taken of the Sphinx at many times and from a huge range of angles and distances. These illustrations are tactfully 'presented as duotones to capture the flavour of the Egyptian landscape and to preserve the original reproduction quality of many of the historic photographs.' (Page VI) The collection of this 'visual library of the Sphinx' is a sign of Temple's indefatigable labours as antiquarian searcher for rare manuscripts and artifacts; and one aspect of *The Sphinx Mystery* is its role as carrier of a generous bequest to the world of the myriad documents Temple has unearthed and analysed. Related to this is the way in which the book shows what an astonishing amount of 'repair work' and even 'rebuilding' of the statue has occurred since it was first carved. This makes it difficult for the modern student to ascertain exactly what the original Sphinx was like in both structure and appearance.

A further revelation of Temple's concerns the identity of the human face presently visible on the Sphinx, which is obviously too small to have been the original head. Temple provides visual and verbal confirmation that the face is that of neither Cheops nor Chephren (up till now the two most frequently

suggested candidates) but of the Middle Kingdom pharaoh Amenemhet II.

Finally, Temple has demonstrated that the exact size and position of the Sphinx were geometrically determined in relation to the nearby pyramids and that the whole Giza complex was part of a pharaonic resurrection cult. The critical factor in his analysis is the 'golden angle' of 26 degrees 33' 54", which 'is the precise value of the acute angle of a right-angled "golden triangle" that embodies the golden mean proportion (the ratio of 1 to 1.618)', which Danish art historian Else Kielland established is 'the basis for all Egyptian art and architecture' (page 142).

The Sphinx Mystery inevitably contains important reflections on the nature of ancient Egyptian civilization, on the characteristics of modern Western European culture, and on the relationships between these human constructs. 'There was no word for "religion" in the ancient Egyptian language, and also no word for "belief"..... They did not have a sacred book in their hand and read from some text that told them how to think..... The Egyptians were not doctrinaire, and they did not go to war over dogma..... Just as the Taoists' main idea is the tao (Way) and the Buddhists' main idea is enlightenment through buddhi (the higher intuitive mind, which transcends the dichotomy of rational and irrational), so the Egyptians' main idea was Maat, or Cosmic Order.' (Pages 381-382) Temple explains that the Egyptians' understanding of, and representation of, Maat was 'highly structured and geometrical' (page 383).

'There is a great body of lore of triangles embedded in Egyptian texts and sacred illustrations that has never been investigated properly..... Now that we have seen that the Giza Plateau and its main monuments are all interrelated geodetically by multiple interlocking golden angles, all the triangle lore that has always infused the most esoteric aspects of Egyptian religion and design science can be seen to be one of their deepest secrets. We can now appreciate the amazing profundity that geometry had for them..... (it was) a way of getting at the heart of matter by elucidating the concealed structures that govern the Cosmic Order.' (page 415) Temple concludes that Egyptian 'religion' was in essence 'a sacred science'⁵. He points out that 'the golden section is a universal phenomenon', that it is 'genuine cosmic structure' and that it 'elucidates real

Cosmic Order.'

Temple is by no means the first person to link Christian sacred tradition to the world of ancient Egypt⁶. He believes that he has identified 'a mystic tradition going back directly to the original Giza tradition via the Ptolemaic Netherworld Texts and illustrations, which were themselves drawn from ancient papyri (no longer fully comprehended) dating from the time when the Sphinx was still Anubis, who welcomed the "word" of the sun (logos, later meaning "word" in Greek) at his rising. We know that *Logos* was St. John's name for Christ. Just to make the connection with the golden angle more obvious, *logos* also means ratio in Greek... In other words, the "mystery of the cross"... goes back to the origins of Egyptian civilization, and Jeschu the Nazarene... must... have been deeply learned in Egyptian lore and embodied it in his esoteric teachings. Jesus made himself an actor in a sacred mystery drama, which he lived out in person to enact certain cosmic truths.' (pages 411-412) This part of *The Sphinx Mystery* seems to me to be a little bit too rushed. It is interesting that Temple reminds us that the word 'Nazarene' comes from the Aramaic word for 'the truth', *nazara*, since the famous statement 'I am the way, the truth and the life,' may well be the overall key to the meaning of the whole gospel story. There are echoes of both Gurdjieff and the poet Robert Graves in Temple's discussion⁷, but Temple seems to be passing them rather hastily as assertions to the reader. Here is the continuation of his thesis: 'The crossbar of the cross represents the major of the upright of the cross divided in golden section..... the foot bar was the minor..... For a sacred figure to be crucified means for that figure to be "nailed to the cross", that is, *fixed in correct proportion with the cosmos by means of the divine proportion and sacred ratio, the golden section*..... Just as Osiris was resurrected as Horus, "the Son of the Father", so too Christ is resurrected as "the Son of his Father"..... *The Logos must be crucified to give the promise of eternal life by his resurrection.*' (pages 412-413) Temple seems to be trying to do in a few pages what really deserves a book-length treatment with the same sophistication of research and analysis that he has devoted to the Sphinx. Has he, for example, even read the authoritative book *The Symbolism of the Cross* by Rene Guenon?⁸ And what hard evidence does he have (if any) that the Jesus of

the Gospels really participated in an actual life drama, as opposed to merely being the central figure in a sacred drama composed by a person or persons now long forgotten? Temple may be correct to claim that in the Old Kingdom 'the divine "word"..... was not meant to be audible, but was in the form of *light*', that 'to the ancient Egyptians the sun (Re) "spoke light" and that 'the importance of the call of light uttered by the sun' was 'its ability to waken the dead to resurrection', an insight he believes was eventually lost by the Christian tradition (page 434); but the topic plainly needs discussion at much greater length than he here provides.

In Greek legend the dog Cerberus guarded the passage to the underworld. This seems plainly to be an echo of the role of Anubis, who guarded the necropolis of Giza. What is mysterious is just what exactly this symbolised or represented. As Temple writes, 'the Sphinx stands guard over the necropolis not only in a physical sense but in an intellectual sense as well..... You have to grapple with the Sphinx first and solve its riddle, just as Oedipus did in Greek myth, before you can avoid being devoured and can go on to *enter the true city*,' (page 236) Tantalisingly, Temple does not explore what this might mean. Perhaps he will do so in the coming *Egyptian Dawn*. Certainly, of interest is a quotation (page 221) he gives us from the *Book of the One of the Netherworld* as given by Terence Du Quesne in *Jackal at the Shaman's Gate*⁹

*The secret ways of Ro-Setawe
The gate of the gods
Only one whose voice is heard
May pass them...
The secret way to which (only)
Anubis has access
In order to conceal the body of
Osiris.*

Ro-Setawe (Rostau) is thought to refer to the immediate vicinity of the Sphinx and the Valley and Sphinx Temples. The impatient side of Temple is also manifest when he comments that 'the Egyptians were very worried by death' and that 'resurrection was therefore another of their manic fixations.' (page 385) It is hard to believe that the creators of the Giza complex were essentially a community gripped by superstitious terror. It is much more likely that they were a community of precious knowledge and held as their chief secret a path of initiation that led

to it. The mystery of the red granite sarcophagus in the King's Chamber of the Great Pyramid may be relevant. As Temple and others before him have noted, this must have been placed in position at the time the pyramid was constructed. Is it the origin both of 'the empty tomb' in the Jesus story and the 'empty tomb' of Masonic ritual? Again, we may hope that *Egyptian Dawn* will cast light on these matters – and also on the reality or otherwise of the *ka* (the spiritual double) and *ba* (the spiritual force) of which the ancient Egyptians wrote so much. (page 386)

Temple is rightly no friend of bigoted religious dogmatism. 'We may view the intolerant form of Christianity as a perversion created by a Roman emperor, just as the intolerant form of Islam known as Wahabism or Salafism, which only originated in the Eighteenth Century, was a perversion adopted and propagated by Saudi kings.' (414) 'The ossification of religious observance into a single form, fanatically adhered to without variation' was unknown to the ancient Egyptians (page 385), but is a dire problem in the modern world. We should compare with such narrow-minded literalism the symbolism of the blue lotus, 'the magical flower that was always being held to the noses of the pharaohs and the gods in sacred art, since its scent represented the breathing in of an essence that could stimulate and provide immortality'. (page 421)

Of course, the high culture of the Old Kingdom appears to have been achieved at great human cost. 'The public was not admitted to the temples for the majority of ceremonies..... The only people who were literate were the priests, scribes and the royal family..... Egypt was a theocratic state..... No one, not even the pharaoh, was allowed to be an individual person in the modern sense.' (page 384) To what extent this theocracy was an unjustifiable tyranny is not a question asked by *The Sphinx Mystery*. It may well be that no people can maintain a high culture based on genuine initiation into wisdom unless there is a rigidly enforced class stratification; but, if the initiatory tradition allows for entrance into its secret community of persons from anywhere within the whole society, then justice may be done and equity maintained. Likewise, the collapse of such a culture may occur when such magnanimity of recruitment has been ended for selfish purposes of family nepotism and power.

Temple fears that Western European civilization may be headed for such a disaster. It is not easy to know whether this theme in *The Sphinx Mystery* is presented coolly as a result of impartial analysis and reflection, or whether it springs from the intense frustrations experienced by a 'superior man' (to use the ancient Chinese term) when hindered by lesser folk and 'academic bastardry'; or whether it proceeds from a mixture of these motives; but it needs to be considered. Early in the book Temple writes: 'Scholars are a vanishing species these days, and as they all die off, they are not really being replaced, due to the collapse of the Western educational systems (in contrast to that of China, which retains rigorous standards of excellence in education...) and the impact of the information deluge which has drowned out serious research and replaced it with the ludicrous substitutes of Google and Wikipedia..... Barely anyone is being trained these days to do real research in information that predates 1990 and depends on printed or manuscript materials..... (in twenty or thirty years' time) the lack of the ability to discover the truth about anything will... contribute to a total collapse of... "civilisation".' (page 47)

That last sentence certainly looks like a piece of throwaway hysteria. Temple, correctly, adheres to the ideal conception of 'the community of scholars' and bitterly opposes any restriction of public materials by certain academics for private and self-interested purposes. 'Members of that community are meant to share information, not conceal it, especially information which was not originated by them.' (page 53) He may again become too mordant, however, when he focuses on the academic world, of which he writes 'there is no sphere of human activity more vicious'. (page 100)

Here he is on the topics of Egyptology and the education of academics: 'The state of scholarship in the Egyptological field has fallen to a very low level indeed – so perilously low, in fact, that it calls into question almost any assertion made today about anything in the entire field. The day of the Egyptological scholar appears to have gone. One of the problems is that professionals are too narrowly educated today, and too narrow also in their professional activities. Many of them would like to display wider interests, but they are cowed and intimidated by peer pressure into confining themselves


to small areas of expertise. Anyone who dares to go against this bullying and "political correctness" run amok risks his or her career..... Thus, the public cannot obtain enlightenment and a vacuum is created into which all sorts of "outsiders" enter.' (pages 69-70) Such outsiders may range in degree of intellectual integrity from men like Graham Hancock, John Anthony West and Robert Bauval, of whom Temple speaks with some sympathy (pages 238-242), to others of much more dubious credibility.

Temple also writes cogently about a phenomenon he earlier analysed in *The Crystal Sun* and calls 'consensus blindness', which he defines as 'a psychological condition with its origin in animal behaviour.' He adds: 'People see what they want to see, not what they are shown.' (page 105) Temple is prompted to this assertion by the extraordinary ignorance shown by so-called 'experts' on the Sphinx of much of the documentary evidence that he shows to have been on record for three or more centuries. 'Massive amounts of evidence may be thrust under the noses of us humans and be totally ignored..... We just refuse to see what we are convinced cannot be seen.' (page 111) He points out that he had always been told that the Sphinx had the body of a lion with the head of a man, and had accepted that account as being true, as everyone did, 'since who are we mortals to challenge such a fundamental "truth" that "everybody knows"?' (page 196)

Temple elaborates on this human weakness in a plangent declaration: 'Because the Sphinx has definite canine features and no leonine features, the burden of proof is shifted to those who wish to maintain that it is a lion to establish their case. Otherwise we must presume it is a dog. But since there is nothing anyone can bring forward in favour of the Sphinx being a lion but hearsay (i.e., "consensus reality") and the late tradition from New Kingdom times of 1400 BC, when nothing was remembered about the true nature of the Sphinx in Egypt, the case for the Sphinx being a lion is lost. That this has not been recognized for 3,400 years is logically irrelevant: the principles of logic, Occam's razor, and common sense all dovetail in favour of the Sphinx being a dog. The fact is that 3,400 years of "the opinion of the herd" is of no more consequence than a flyspeck when it comes to the determination of the truth. Human

beings are notoriously unobservant and poor at using their brains, and they all tend to allow their thinking to be done for them – second-hand thinking, such as that which is provided for them by numerous churches, religions, political parties, sects and cults. Humans think in packs.’ (pages 205-206)

Temple returns to this theme in another piece of powerful rhetoric: ‘One of the greatest myths of humanity is that everyone cares about the truth. Many people do not. The idea that everyone does is merely a lie told to children. There are many people who do not give a damn about the truth, because they are too busy thinking about themselves for any exterior factor, particularly an inconvenient truth, to matter..... The protective mutual constraint that people build around themselves and share is... *consensus reality*.’ (page 214) He sees politicians and the media as much to blame in this context. ‘The art of political spinning is the art of constructing a consensus reality around political events so that their interpretation is manipulated within a context created by the spinner. It takes advantage of the fact that humans cannot interpret events on their own but require a context; the spinner supplies the context. This excessive timidity of humanity is what enables our species to be routinely manipulated. And as for seeing things, we see only what we are told we can see.... people do not see what is in front of them because they believe they should not. They “censor” their optical impressions and rarely trust the evidence of their own eyes..... Humanity lives not in reality but in a vast collective dream. That is why heretics and original thinkers are always so persecuted, because they threaten the dream.’ (page 215)

On reading this part of *The Sphinx Mystery*, I could not help but think of the fate that currently awaits those most daring of daring intellectuals, the so-called ‘Holocaust revisionists’ (the term ‘Holocaust deniers’ is doubly ambiguous and thus manifestly a masterpiece of spin). If Temple’s book helps to convince a few more intelligent readers around the planet of the essential need of intellectual liberty and independence of vision, if we are to pass on our civilization and its culture to our descendants, then he has performed a much needed and noble service. May the light enlighten the places of darkness! 

¹ Sadhu, Mouni, *The Tarot: A Contemporary Course of the Quintessence of Hermetic Occultism*, Unwin Paperbacks, London, 1990, pp 80-86.

² Sidgwick and Jackson, London, 1976. (reprinted with extensive additions in 1998)

³ Rider & Company, London, 1984. (republished in a revised edition as *Netherworld*, Century, London, 2002)

⁴ Century, London, 2000.

⁵ Here he follows in the footsteps of French Egyptologist and seer R. A. Schwaller de Lubicz, one of whose books is actually called *Sacred Science: The King of Pharaonic Theocracy* (Inner Traditions, Rochester, USA, 1988).

⁶ Apart from R. A. Schwaller de Lubicz, one might also mention Godfrey Higgins (1771-1834), Gerald Massey (1828-1907) and Alvin Boyd Kuhn (1880-1963), all of whose work is discussed in *The Pagan Christ* by Tom Harpur (Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 2005). Also important is the reference by G. I. Gurdjieff to ‘pre-sand Egypt’ in *In Search of the Miraculous* by P. D. Ouspensky, Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London, 1950, pages 302-303.

⁷ See also *The Nazarene Gospel Restored* by Robert Graves (with Joshua Podro), Cassell, London, 1954.

⁸ Luzac & Company Ltd, London, 1975.

⁹ Darengo Publications, Oxfordshire, 1991.

LINES TO MAKE YOU SMILE

1. My husband and I divorced over religious differences. He thought he was God and I didn't.
2. I don't suffer from insanity; I enjoy every minute of it.
3. Some people are alive only because it's illegal to kill them.
4. I used to have a handle on life, but it broke.
5. Don't take life too seriously; no one gets out alive.
6. You're just jealous because the voices only talk to me.
7. Beauty is in the eye of the beer holder.
8. Earth is the insane asylum for the universe.
9. I'm not a complete idiot -- Some parts are just missing.
10. Out of my mind. Back in five minutes.

Appreciate every single thing you have, especially your friends!
Life is too short and friends are too few.

The Bunyip and the Whistling Kettle

I knew a most superior camper
Whose methods were absurdly wrong,
He did not live on tea and damper
But took a little stove along.

And every place he came to settle
He spread with gadgets saving toil,
He even had a whistling kettle
To warn him it was on the boil.

Beneath the waratahs and wattles,
Boronia and coolibah,
He scattered paper, cans and bottles,
And parked his nasty little car.

He camped, this sacrilegious stranger
(The moon was at the full that week),
Once in a spot that teemed with danger
Beside a bunyip-haunted creek.

He spread his junk but did not plunder,
Hoping to stay the weekend long;
He watched the bloodshot sun go under
Across the silent billabong.

He ate canned food without demurring,
He put the kettle on for tea,
He did not see the water stirring
Far out beside a sunken tree.

Then, for the day had made him swelter
And night was hot and tense to spring,
He donned a bathing-suit in shelter,
And left the firelight's friendly ring.

He felt the water kiss and tingle,
He heard the silence – none too soon!
A ripple broke against the shingle,
And dark with blood it met the moon.

Abandoned in the hush, the kettle
Screamed as it guessed its master's plight,
And loud it screamed, the lifeless metal,
Far into the malicious night.

John Manifold



TEMPERING STEEL:

A Vanishing Skill

By Denis Ross

Skills in society vanish if they are not widely used or are concentrated into just a few cloistered hands. Such was the case of making cement. The art of cement making disappeared in the Western world for almost 400 years, from the latter part of the Roman Empire about 400 AD until its rediscovery in England at the beginning of the 19th Century. It is now ubiquitous at least in large industries in the form of Portland Cement.

THE SKILL of tempering steel once widely known to and employed by farmers, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, locksmiths, clockmakers and others is now vanishing into a concentrated small section of the larger steel industry associated with mass production of steel and steel goods. The ordinary layman probably would not nowadays know how to temper a piece of steel even if he wanted to.


The basic art of tempering steel really is simple involving three heat processes – annealing; hardening; and tempering. Sources of heat for the processes can include the gentle flame of a gas stove for small items, or the gentle heat of a charcoal barbecue for larger items.

The piece of steel to be tempered first must be “annealed” – that is, it must be made soft and pliable, able to be hammered, bent, twisted, cut or otherwise worked into the desired shape as a blade, a flat spring or coil spring, or whatever end shape is desired.

To anneal the piece of steel it is heated red hot over its entire length and allowed to slowly cool in air. When cold it can be readily worked into the desired bent or hammered shape of the final product.

Once the piece has been worked into the desired shape the next step is to harden the steel. It is again heated red hot then plunged into a cold bath of water to rapidly cool it. This causes a hardening of the steel so it will not bend and is brittle. This hardened steel maybe desired as an end result for some purposes eliminating the need for any further heat treatment.

But to temper steel so it is flexible and springy requires a last heat treatment of the previously hardened steel. The hardened steel pieces gently heated over its entirety until a blue sheen or film appears on the surface of the piece. It then is removed from the heat and allowed to cool.

The steel then is said to be tempered. This is how tempered steel knives, swords, springs, et cetera are manufactured. The skill is not difficult and some expertise can be attained with practice, but it is desirable it should not be lost to general society and might well be incorporated into the teaching syllabus of vocational and agricultural schools and colleges. 



A bit of Aussie Culcha! A bit of Aussie Culcha! A bit

LOG ON:	Adding wood to make the Barbie hotter.	MOUSE:	The small rodent that eat's the grain in the shed.
LOG OFF:	Not adding any more wood to the Barbie.	MAINFRAME:	What hold's the shed up.
MONITOR:	Keeping an eye on the Barbie.	WEB:	What spiders make.
DOWNLOAD:	Getting the firewood off the Ute.	WEBSITE:	Usually in the shed or under the verandah.
HARD DRIVE:	Making the trip back home without any cold tinnies.	SEARCH ENGINE:	What you do when the Ute won't go.
KEYBOARD:	Where you hang the Ute keys.	CURSOR:	What you say when the Ute won't go.
WINDOW:	What you shut when the weather's cold.	YAHOO:	What you say when the Ute does go.
SCREEN:	What you shut in the mozzie season.	UPGRADE:	A steep hill.
BYTE:	What mozzies do.	SERVER:	The person at the pub who brings out the counter lunch.
MEGABYTE:	What Townsville mozzies do.	MAIL SERVER:	The bloke at the pub who brings out the counter lunch.
CHIP:	A bar snack.		
MICROCHIP:	What's left in the bag after you've eaten the chips.		
MODEM:	What you did to the lawns.		
LAPTOP:	Where the cat sleeps.		
SOFTWARE:	Plastic knives & forks you get at Red Rooster.		
HARDWARE:	Stainless steel knives & forks - from K-Mart.		



**TAKE TIME
TO LAUGH!**

THE SHADOW MONEYLENDERS AND THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL TSUNAMI

THE FINAL VOLUME OF THE
FUTURE FASTFORWARD TRILOGY!

THE END OF THE U.S. DOLLAR HEGEMONY



An expose of the secrets of the Shadow MoneyLenders and how they amassed a \$500 trillion Empire!

Will there be blood in the streets? Find out . . .

Untangling the complex structures and the exotic and baffling practices of derivatives trading.

Matthias Chang has succeeded like no other before in exposing the hidden global loan sharking operations of the Shadow MoneyLenders. The author reveals for the first time to the public the ultimate secret that has enabled the Shadow MoneyLenders to amass a financial empire greater than the U.S. economy. The U.S. GDP is estimated to be \$13 trillion as of 2007. The "GDP" of the Shadow MoneyLenders is \$500 trillion. This is not a typographical error. These are official figures!

Former President George H.W. Bush was reported to have said that if the people knew what these criminal bankers were doing, they would be lynched in the streets.

Even billionaire George Soros has confessed, " ... the current crisis marks the end of an era of credit expansion based on the dollar as the international reserve currency. The periodic crises were part of a larger boom-bust process. The current crisis is the culmination of a super-boom that has lasted for more than 60 years."

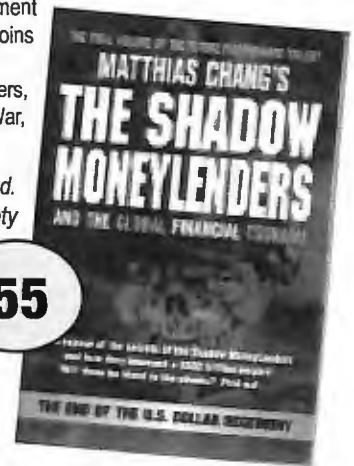
This book exposes so much important information about the global financial system that would otherwise have remained hidden forever from

the public. The author is a passionate advocate for the abolition of the Federal Reserve System in the U.S. and a strict policing of the Central Banks controlling the Global Economy. They have all been complicit in allowing the Shadow MoneyLenders to embark on the largest transfer of wealth in history – from the hundreds of millions of hardworking wage earners across the globe to the two percent that comprises the global elite.

About the author: Matthias Chang is a Malaysian of Chinese descent. He is a barrister of 32 years standing and once served as the political secretary to the former prime minister of Malaysia, Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad. Chang has been actively involved in the anti-war movement for the last 42 years. He is a Catholic but enjoys all to promote inter-faith understanding. Chang is also the author of two bestsellers, *Future Fastforward* and *Brainwashed for War, Programmed to Kill*.

Softcover: 322 pages – Price: \$55.00 Posted.
Order From: The Australian Heritage Society
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See addresses inside front cover.
Future Fastforward and
Brainwashed for War,
Programmed to Kill.
Both Titles are available from
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ORIANA FALLACI THE FORCE OF REASON

THE Force of Reason begins with the execution of Mastro Cecco, a scholar who in 1328 was burnt alive for heresy by the Inquisition because of his books, and ends with the equally heretical Fallaci who seven centuries later is burnt like him in an imaginary auto-de-fe'.

Between the first and second stake, a rigorous analysis of what she calls the Burning of Troy: the decay of a Europe which in her view is no longer Europe, it is an Islamic colony named Eurabia.

The analysis proceeds through historic and political and moral topics, as usual facing issues that nobody dares to face. Readers will find in it a fountain of ideas expressed also through her person.

(Startling, the pages about the abuses and the life-threats she bears for her opinions.

Unforgettable the chapter where she defines herself as a Christian-atheist. Extraordinary the maturity of thought, the impeccable logic often accompanied by an irresistible sense of humour).

And, above all, the courage. The noble heart of a woman who does not know fear.

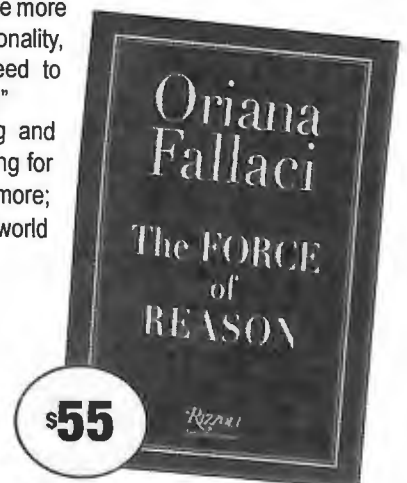
This American edition also contains the brave speech that Fallaci recently gave in New York where she received the 'Annie Taylor' award from the Centre for the Study of Popular Culture.

'No person alive deserves it as much as she does', said the motivation. "She has become the symbol of Resistance to Islamo-fascism, a warrior in the cause of human freedom. Her ferocious determination inspires all of us and we honour her heroism, her valour."

Oriana Fallaci is Italian, and was born in Florence. In conferring her the honorary degree in Letters, the Chicago Columbia College's Dean called her "one of the most read and loved writers in the world." The author of famous novels, she is renowned for her political journalism and for her war-correspondence work too.

In 1968 she was gravely wounded at Mexico City in the massacre of Tlatelolco Square, and for many years she covered the major conflicts of our time: from Vietnam and Cambodia to the Middle East and to Pakistan, to Latin America. She is also a long-time expert on Islam. In the words of Oriana Fallaci, "So this time I do not appeal to rage, to pride. I do not even appeal to passion, I appeal to Reason. And together with Mastro Cecco, once more condemned to death by irrationality, suicidal insanity, I say: we need to rediscover the Force of Reason." This book is thought-provoking and disturbing – It is essential reading for those readers' who would learn more; giving a deep insight into the world of Islam.

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THE NEW JERUSALEM

Zionist Power in America

By Michael Collins Piper

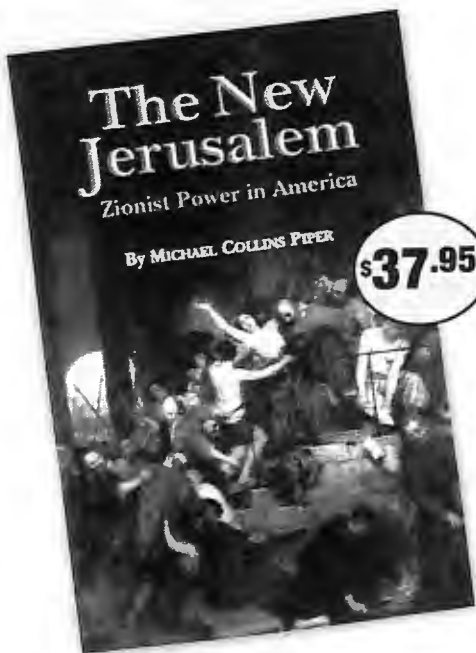
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THE NEW JERUSALEM: ZIONIST POWER IN AMERICA

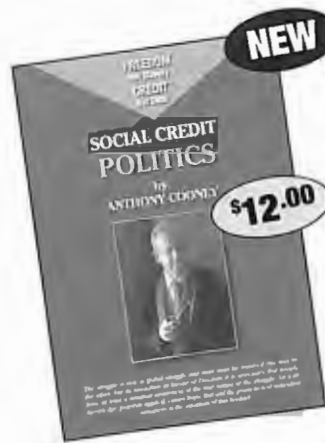
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Anthony Cooney – 2008.

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The Story of the COMMONWEALTH BANK

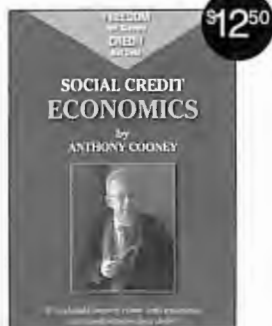
AN ANSWER FROM THE PAST CAN BEAT THE MYTH OF A WORLD CREDIT SHORTAGE



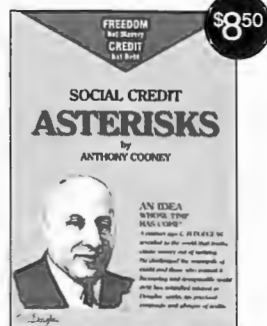
NEW EDITION

Institutions, no matter how excellent they may be, are of little permanent use to a people who do not understand the value of them. The right of the people of the Commonwealth to expand or contract financial credit in accordance with their needs, by means of the Commonwealth Bank, is a guarantee that Australians should have safeguarded with the same jealousy as they safeguard the right to vote.

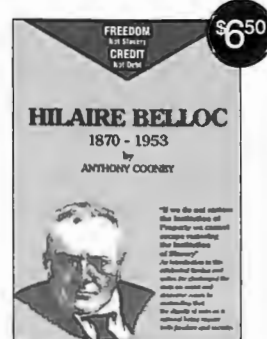
There is no need for governments to borrow from banks in order to prop up the economy.



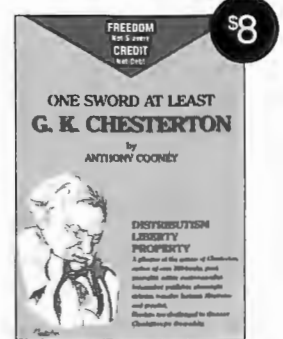
Why should money come into existence only and always as a debt? Most Social Crediters must have been asked the question from time to time: 'What is Social Credit?' There is no short answer. Social Credit is a way of looking at things, a point of view that seems to bring every branch of knowledge into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



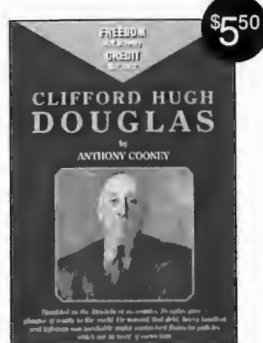
A century ago C. H. Douglas revealed to the world that banks create money out of nothing. He challenged the monopoly of credit and those who control it. Increasing and unrepayable world debt has rekindled interest in Douglas' works, his practical proposals and glimpse of reality. (48 pages.)



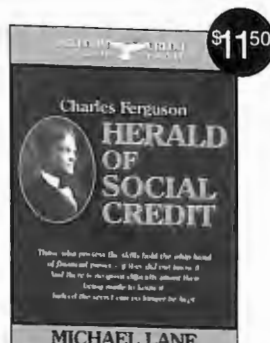
"If we do not restore the Institution of Property we cannot escape restoring the Institution of Slavery" An introduction to this celebrated thinker and writer. He challenged the state on social and economic issues by contending that the dignity of man as a rational being require both freedom and security.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



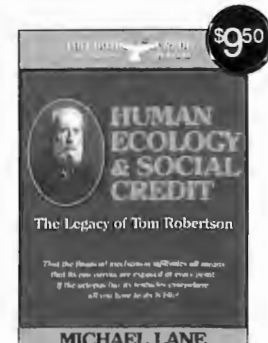
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Heralded as the Einstein of economics, Douglas gave a glimpse of reality to the world. He warned that debt, heavy taxation and inflation was inevitable under centralised financial policies which are in need of correction. (20 pages.)



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



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

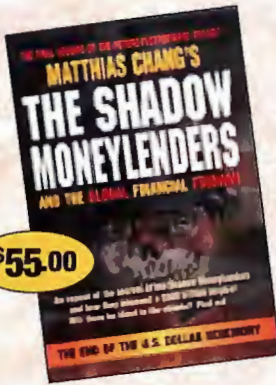
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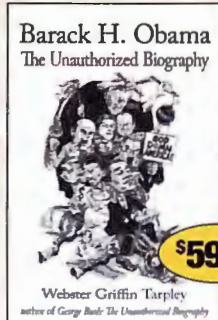
This book exposes so much important information about the global financial system that would otherwise have remained hidden forever from the public. The author is a passionate advocate for the abolition of the Federal Reserve System in the U.S. and a strict policing of the Central Banks controlling the Global Economy.



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D.J. Amos F. C. I. S

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Webster Griffin Tarpley

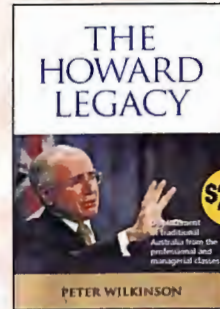
A critical unauthorised biography of President Barack Hussein Obama is urgent and essential reading today, as the world stands at the crossroads of unprecedented events and happenings never before witnessed by mankind.



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Author R. Duane Willing gives you the key to understanding why the illuminated ones of the New World Order need to substitute secrecy for justice. Learn how God Moloch, devoid of any capacity for either mercy or forgiveness, is moving with brute force for world control behind the myth called Israel.



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Peter Wilkinson

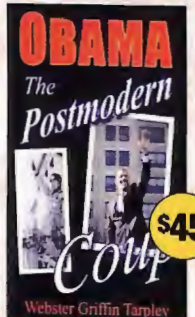
In 2005 in the *Sydney Morning Herald* Michael Durfy asked the rhetorical question: "Is it perhaps the first time in history that a nation's elite have invited another group to come in and replace it?" Now Dr Peter Wilkinson has collected together both readily available and hitherto unpublished data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



THE NEW JERUSALEM

Michael Collins Piper

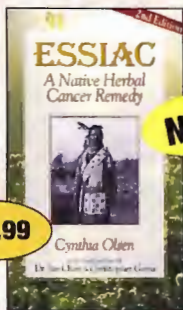
America's most controversial author has now come forth with perhaps his most provocative work yet ... an un-censored and fully-documented forthright examination - based on "mainstream" sources - of the immense power and influence assembled by the Zionist community in America today.



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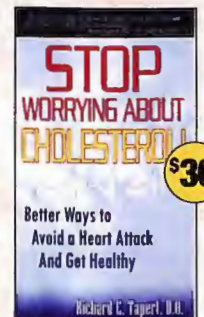
In a time of tsunamic ideological shifts, in which audacious groups propagandists are relentlessly engaged in frenzied efforts to rewrite the facts of history, to challenge these truth-twisters Michael Collins Piper arrives: The American Voltaire, an enlightened thinker and polemicist who has no fear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



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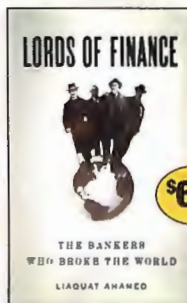
For over 30 years Michael Collins Piper has travelled 'round the world telling good people all over the planet that real Americans do not support the criminal actions of the Zionist elite who reign supreme on American soil... What is the Golem? That provocative question - the answer to which is central to the survival of life on earth - is confronted in no uncertain terms in this explosive first-ever study of its kind...



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