A New Britannia In The Southern Seas

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Chapter 1

A New Britannia In The Southern Seas

Those of us who were fortunate enough when young to have teachers who taught us about the achievements of our pioneering forebears, will recall the names of Wentworth, Blaxland and Lawson the explorers who were the first to find a way over the Blue Mounains from Sydney and to allow the struggling new settlement of New South Wales to expand westward. But Wentworth was more than an explorer; like many others involved in the development of the young British colony, he was a visionary. He visualised the establishment of "A New Britannia In The Southern Seas."

At a time when the previous unity of the British world has been badly fractured, and Western Civilisation, of which Australia is a part, displays all the signs of being gripped with a death wish, Australians must face the question of what is their future. We can at least thank Prime Minister Keating for raising the question, even if he gives the wrong answer, insisting that Australia's destiny is in Asia.

But as Prince Charles has stressed, no nation can survive into the future unless it goes back to its roots. Those roots will not be found in Asia. Now, as never before, Australians of all backgrounds need to be reminded that Australia's political, constitutional, cultural and spiritual roots are in the British Isles. Cut those roots and Australia is left without the very source of life; it has no future as a free and independent nation, and must die.

Geographically, Australia, along with its little neighbour New Zealand, is an outpost of Western European Civilisation. Although what Professor Geoffrey Blainey has described as "the tyranny of distance", has been partly overcome by the modern jets as they circle the globe. Australia is further removed geographically from fellow European nations than any other European nation.

In a realistic sense, it is a time in the history of our relatively young nation to assess its place in a world which is becoming increasingly turbulent. The break up of the Soviet Empire has not led to a world of greater peace and stability. There is growing instability throughout the Asia to which Australians are urged to rely upon for their future. Beginning with Japan after the Second World War, the Asian nations have progressively adopted Western technology and currently have what are called booming economies with growth rates which Australians are invited to consider with awe and reverence. But as already witnessed by Japan, Asian adoption of Western financial orthodoxy along with its technology, is inevitably leading to the same economic and social problems afflicting the Western world. As their production is expanded under present financial rules, there must be an increasing stress on the necessity to export in an endeavour to make domestic economies work.

Conflict with Western nations is inevitable under debt-finance, with not only Japan but Taiwan, South Korea and China complaining about trade relations with the USA, that the USA is restricting their exports and there will be growing conflict between the developing Asian nations. For historical reasons there is widespread distrust of Japan throughout Asia, where the Japanese attempt to create a Japanese Co-Prosperity Zone before the Second World War, is still remembered.

Chinese Factor

But now the major emerging factor in Asia is China, with its enormous population and vast resources. Not only are there big cultural differences between the Asians of South East Asia and the Chinese, but there are memories of how the Chinese Communists pursued a policy of subversion throughout the whole area. For example, the near successful coup in Indonesia was promoted by Communist China and supported by the local Chinese. In the long-forgotten insurgency in Malaysia, the revolution was led by the Chinese Chem Pen.

As the Chinese ecomomy is progressively expanded, there must be increasing pressure to export. China is faced with massive internal problems. Inflation is starting to soar while the massive industrialisation programme has resulted in a number of farmer revolts.

Generally overlooked is the rapid escalation of the Chinese armed forces and the Chinese arms industry... It is estimated that China already is perhaps the third largest military power in the world today, with a nuclear capacity, and is allocating a big percentage of its economic resources to expanding its military power still further. Chinese developments are viewed with some apprehension by fellow Asian nations. Australia should be objectively assessing the realities of Asia and asking what type of a constructive contribution can it make to assist its Asian neighbours while ensuring its own future as an independent nation.

British Influence

Great Britain's greatest influence on its Continental European neighbours was exercised as a relatively smaller nation which persisted with maintaining its own unique traditions. Its foreign policy was designed to ensure that no Continental monopoly of power emerged. Napoleon was eventually defeated by a Great Britain which by its example constantly held out hope to the Continental Europeans. It was the same during the dark years of the Hitler occupation of most of Europe. One of Great Britain's greatest assets was its geographical position as an island nation. One of Australia's greatest assets is that it is an island nation, sharing no land borders with any other nations. Its vast economic resources make it potentially completely independent.

However, no nation can be termed independent unless it has the military capacity to defend itself. Modern defence systems require a lead time of at least a decade. In the present state of the world it is wishful thinking for Australians to believe that they can automatically depend upon American support under all circumstances. It is now known that at the time of Indonesia's aggressive policies under President Soekarno and the annexation of West New Guinea, USA policy was not to oppose Indonesia.

Explosive events in other parts of the world have demonstated the folly of accepting the view that there is no military threat to Australia in the forseeable future. A long-term military strategy, with the emphasis purely on defence, should be developed as soon as possible. Australia's long coast line makes its imperative that a

major naval force be developed. Military defence is more than ensuring that a nation can defend itself against military invasion; it is essential for realistic diplomacy. Frederick the Great of Germany said that "Diplomacy without arms is an orchestra without instruments." Aided by geography, the relatively small nation of Switzerland has managed to preserve its neutrality during a century of major military conflicts by maintaining a strong military defence system. It is designed primarily for defensive action in keeping with the nation's long-standing policy of non-aligned neutrality.

With every able-bodied citizen required to be armed at all times, in a national crisis Switzerland has the capacity to mobilise a major military force in a relatively short time. Australia would do well to emulate the Swiss defence system. Potential aggressors know that a military attack on Switzerland would be an extremely costly affair.

A Deplorable Defence Situation

But what of Australia? The current (August, 1993) defence situation may be judged by the fact that in the event of a major emergency Australia could only put two battalions into the field with adequate supporting equipment. Naval forces consist of four destroyers, three submarines and two squadrons of frigates, and there are two squadrons of fighter bombers. Australia's military defence capabilities have been progressively reduced by all political parties who do not believe that in the present economic climate there are many votes to be obtained by stressing the necessity for stronger military defences. But genuine statesman could link together a stronger defence system and a re-generated economy.

All of Australia's Asian neighbours are increasing their defence spending. Apart from China's clear intention to become a super-power as quickly as possible, India is doing likewise. India's defence expenditure is scheduled to increase by 9.6 percent in 1994. Both the Indian navy and airforce are being expanded. India has a nuclear capacity. India's naval strategy is designed to create a major blue water navy with the capacity to extend its influence into the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. As geography is not given a high priority in today's education system, a large number of Australians may not even be aware that the Indian Ocean reaches the Western Australian coast line.

Australia's survival as a European nation requires that the nation's true history be more widely known, of how Australia was developed. What were the origins and character of those who pioneered the building of a new nation?

Chapter 5

Australia's Racial Roots

In order to fully understand their own roots, Australians need to clear away some of the myths and misunderstandings concerning their own history. They will not be assisted by Prime Minister Paul Keating and some of his fellow Republicans like writer Thomas Kenneally, who seek to create divisions between the Anglo-Saxon -Celtic peoples who in spite of multiculturalism, are still the majority group in Australia. The Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples were the dominant founding factor in the development of Australia. Historical differences between these peoples in the British Isles, particularly the Irish question, progressively disappeared in the building of the new nation of Australia. All the Celtic peoples, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish have made a distinctive contribution to what is generally described as British culture.

Republican Thomas Kenneally presents a dangerously false picture of the role of Irish Roman Catholics in the development of Australia. The Irish have produced a number of excellent fiction writers, but Kenneally has become a victim of his own flair for fiction, which he started writing thirty years ago. Kenneally makes it clear that he has no time for religion of any kind. His views concerning the Irish Australians of Roman Catholic belief and the majority who have been generally described as Protestants - although a number of Anglicans would disagree with this description - are scathing. As is so often the case when an individual breaks from his traditional roots, Kenneally is most vitriolic in his criticism of his fellow Irish who have maintained their faith. He refers to the "preposterous institution in Rome" and the "Mannix-

minded Pole", Pope John Paul. And there is "the dead hand of the British Monarchy." This is strange language from a man who, like his fellow Republican Paul Keating, talks about "reconciliation".

Not all the Irish came to Australia as convicts and while in the past there has been an element of anti-English feeling because of past injustices, the Irish in Australia have been prominent in upholding the British constitutional system and the English Common Law. There are a number of myths concerning the minor Eureka rebellion on the Ballarat gold fields. But generally overlooked is the subsequent history of Peter Lalor, who lost an arm at Eureka. He later took his place in the Victorian parliament and became speaker. Lalor was no Republican and like many others of Irish background came to appreciate the British system of government as it flowered in Australia.

There is the case of the famous Irish Australian Cardinal Moran who had the vision to see a future for the Irish people in a British Australia. Cardinal Moran never ceased to eulogise Magna Carta as a great historic landmark. Cardinal Moran was a strong supporter of the British Empire and pointed out that its development throughout the world enabled the Christian Faith in its Irish form to be spread internationally. He had a vision of Australia being the base from which the Christian Faith could be taken into Asia and the Pacific Islands.

It would be instructive to have Republican Keating's views on the following statement by Cardinal Moran *"...our colonial administration, linked as it is to the Crown of Great Britain (is) the most perfect form of government. It has all the freedom which a republican government imparts, and it is free from the many unpleasant influences to which, as in the United States, an elected head if a republic is a subject."*

Irish Contribution

The history of Australia is one in which Irish Australians have played a notable part in the field of law. There was the special contribution of Roger Therry and John Herbert Plunkett in the development of the Rule of Law in the colony of New South Wales. Both men had every reason to be anti-British; Therry's family had suffered under Penal Laws while Plunkett was a member of a family from which came the executed and canonised Archbishop Plunkett. But while both men were well aware of the wrongs they believed the Irish had suffered, they saw that in the new world it was more important to work for the future than to stress past grievances. Resentment and vengeance were of no value in building a new nation. Plunkett used his postion as New South Wales Attorney General to discourage all forms of sectarianism. His main aim was to duplicate the British Constitution in New South Wales, stating in the Legislative Council in 1853 that "they had no desire for a Republic (and) wished to stick to their Monarchy."

Therry also urged that every effort be made to ensure that a New Britannia was cultivated in Australia. He said, *"For the civilisation she enjoys and the prosperity she has attained, Australia is mainly indebted to England; and her highest ambition, considered with her duty and her interest, should be to cherish and preserve a connexion, by which she has been raised from a lowly state and, in far less than 100 years, elevated into a higher position in the rank of nations, than other countries have achieved in several centuries of time."*

The Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples who pioneered Australia produced their visionaries, who while looking to the future, never lost sight of their roots. They saw themselves as a part of that unique historical development, the British Empire. The story of the development of a Federation of the six sovereign States was one inspired by the vision of strong and independent British European nation. But they never lost sight of the famous British constitutional principle that centralisation should be shunned as unconstitutional. The re-generation of Australia requires a programme of genuine decentralisation, as envisaged by the Fathers of the Federal Constitution. One of the myths cultivated by the centralists is that the creators of the Federation envisaged the abolition of the States. Men like Henry Parkes stressed that not only must State powers be preserved, but that new States should eventually be created. Sections 121, 122, 123, and 124 of the Constitution specifically provide for the creation of new States.

The Vision of New States

Section 124, which is in Chapter V1 of the Federal Consitution, reads, *"A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected."* Generally forgotten today is the Country Party's strong original commitment to the creation of new States as part of its decentralisation strategy. New State movements did take root in Northern Queensland, Central Queensland, The Riverina, N.S.W. and South-East South Australia, but none flourished. Only in New England, NS.W., a vigorous New State movement developed, reaching its peak shortly after the Second World War. Local Country Party Members, both Federal and State were active in the movement, one of the most prominent being the Hon. David Drummond, New England Federal Country Party Member. As on so many other basic issues, the modern Country Party, later to become the National Party, has lost much of the vision of its creators after the First World War, and became content to become little more than an appendage of the Big City based Liberal Party. One tragic result of this has been the rape of rural Australia. Regeneration of rural Australia should be a top priority in any programme of national regeneration.

Chapter 8

Asian Realities

Writing in Programme For The Third World War, C.H. Douglas said that "only Europeans who have had contact with the Oriental mind acquire sufficient wisdom to realise that they only very partially understand its workings, and that it works differently from the mind of any European. Consequently, to contend with it on its own ground is to court disaster.....

"Such ideas as 'fairness', 'decency' and what we call the realistic Christian virtues, convey nothing to Orientals as such..... the Oriental has virtues of his own, but they are not in the main the same virtues as those of the European...

Asian leaders generally resent being lectured by Europeans on the subject of "human rights". The first priority for a nation like Indonesia is to provide "economic growth". The dominant religions of Asia have not placed the same stress on the value of the individual as has Christianity. Australian and other Europeans who suffered under Japanese barbarities during the Second World War were the victims of a philosophy which knew nothing about charity and mercy.

Asian leaders generally venerate "economic growth" because they have observed that the high standard of living, and the material power of the major Western European nations, appears to be primarily the result of technology. They have failed to grasp that the great material achievements of the West have been the products of a Civilisation undergirded by Christianity. Whatever explanations offered it is a fact of history that it was in Western Europe that the Christian Faith found its greatest expression. The ground had been

prepared by the Greeks and the Romans, but it was the Christian teaching that man is a special creature made in God's image, which gave the human person a significance unknown outside Western Europe. Unlike the religions of the East, basically religions of pessimism, Christianity was a religion of hope, encouraging the development of man's creative spirit. Christianity did not result in the extension of other types of Civilisations; but in the creation of a completely new type of Civilisation with the outpouring of a creativeness the world had never previously experienced. Christianity produced a specific type of culture, moral codes, laws, political systems, art, of all forms, including literature and music. And equally important, Christianity sustained the men of science in their search for Truth.

Western Creativeness

The industrial and technological revolutions grew out of the cultural climate created by Christianity. All the major technological achievements of the modern world have originated with Western man. Asia has borrowed from the West. But Asia has taken from the West its technology at a time when the West's traditional Christian value system has been eroded to the stage where technology, instead of providing the individual with greater freedom and more scope for spiritualising his life with creative activity, is being made subservient to centralised power exercised through the debt money system. The end result must be increasing social disintegration. It can be predicted with complete certainty that by taking the West's technological discoveries and applying them to drive their economies ever faster, Asia will suffer even greater disasters than the West. The residue of Christian influence still surviving in the West makes it possible to talk realistically about a regeneration programme. But the dominant cultures of the East, which have consistently resisted all Christian influences over the centuries, must collapse completely. Asia is the last part of the world to which Australia should be attempting to tie its future.

This does not mean that Australia should ignore Asia; rather it must understand the realities of Asia. This will be best achieved by acquiring a deeper understanding of its own roots and history. Young Australians will not obtain this understanding of its roots and history, if the current fad concerning the alleged importance of Asian languages, particularly Japanese, being taught in Australian schools continues. It is essential, of course that members of the

Australian diplomatic corp and advisers to Australia engaged in business activities in Asia, have an understanding of some Asian languages. But the suggestion that Japanese should be made a second Australian language, is a manifestation of a type of cultism, that which insists that Australia is "part of Asia." Japanese is a language only spoken in Japan; it has no international usage. It is not an easy language to learn and the time and effort put into teaching it could be more profitably spent in teaching a European language. While English has become the major international language, French is still of great international value. It is used widely in Asia and Africa. European Civilisation owes much to both the French and the Latin heritage.

Both German and French are used to document world scientific information, while Spanish and Portuguese are used throughout Latin America. Irrespective of how proficient a young Australian may become in any Asian language this will make no contribution towards understanding Australia's European roots. A study of British history is essential for an understanding of Australia's political, constitutional and legal system. The history can only be taught through a study and mastery of the rich English language. If Australians wish to have the repect of their Asian neighbours, they will not obtain it by deriding their own historical roots and culture. The major European influence in world affairs is going to continue, at least into the forseeable future, and Australia should see itself as a European nation, but in a unique position to hold up an example of a nation genuinely independent, maintaining the traditional Christian value system, not threatening anyone militarily or economically, but demonstrating that it is capable of meeting any external threat to its independence.

Australia's Vast Resources

Such are Australia's vast natural resources that the rest of the world could sink beneath the sea tomorrow and the Australian people could survive without any difficulties. With a wide range of soil types and climates, Australians can produce an abundance of every type of foodstuff. Ironically, if Australia were freed from the export dogma, a higher standard of living in real terms would be readily available. Instead of primary producers being forced to mine their soils in an attempt to satisfy the debt system, genuine husbandry could be practised with big forestration programmes undertaken. More people could be employed in rural areas.

Australians could not only feed themselves with less effort and a steady increase in soil fertility, but they could also produce sufficient wool and clothing and other needs with less effort. Australia has all the building materials necessary to adequately house the people.

In spite of the economic vandalism of the economic rationalists, Australia still has the industrial capacity to produce everything required for modern living. This capacity could readily be expanded to meet genuine requirements.

No one but a certified economist can dispute that Australia is physically capable of sustaining its present population with a civilised standard of living for all. Under a sane financial policy, this could readily be achieved without increasing foreign debt and intense "export drives."

Those who doubt that this can be achieved are either the victims of that black magic known as orthodox finance, or are pitifully ignorant of their nation's economic history. A study of that history could start with the establishment of the Commonwealth Bank in 1911 by the Fisher government. The general purpose of the Commonwealth Bank was to provide genuine competition to the private savings banks, and to help finance government activites. The first appointed Governor, Sir Dennison Miller, a former official of the Bank of New South Wales, was obviously a man of vision as well as great ability. His policy forced the trading banks to keep their charges on loans and overdrafts at a reasonable limit.

The Commonwealth Bank

The outbreak of the Great War in 1914 witnessed the Commonwealth Bank being used to save the Australian government millions of pounds in loan services. Desperate primary producers were financed with hundreds of millions of pounds at a rate of interest less than one percent! And the Commonwealth Bank still made considerable profits.

During a 1921 interview concerning Australia's unemployed, Sir Dennison Miller was asked if during the First World War he had financed Australia for 700 million pounds. He replied, "Such was the case; and I could have financed the country for a further like sum had the war continued." And he agreed that the same amount was available for productive purposes in times of peace. Sir Dennison had already provided a striking example of what could be done when during the latter half of 1921, the private trading banks had started to implement the deflationary policy being adopted in other parts of the world, threatening a depression in Australia. He reacted quickly to the threat and between June and December, 1920, he increased the total money by 46 million pounds. This was seen primarily as a threat to what he could do if the threatened deflationary policy was pursued.

The progressive erosion of the independence of the Commonwealth Bank started with legislation introduced by the Bruce-Page government in 1924. The Great Depression, imposed internationally in 1929, by banks calling in overdrafts, increasing interest rates, and curtailing credit, affected Australia along with

all other nations. "Poverty Amidst Plenty" became a dreadful reality. The social and economic dislocation was enormous. Financial orthodoxy dominated the nation, even when the Second World War broke out in September 1939. A grass roots movement swept the nation, demanding that adequate finance be made available to finance the war and Australia's desperate producers, primary and secondary. Government inertia on the question resulted in a Labor party headed by John Curtin, a man who had some understanding of financial realities, being nearly swept to power at the 1940 Federal Elections. One of the two independents holding the balance of power, Mr Alex Wilson, a supporter of breaking the grip of financial dictatorship, eventually decided that the time had come to bring John Curtin to government. As the official record shows, there was an immediate and substantial increase in the national credit supply. The national situation was transformed. Industries operating at part capacity were fully employed helping to produce war equipment. Farmers started to obtain a profitable price for their production. The enormous productive capacity of the nation was graphically demonstrated with large numbers in the armed forces or the Allied Works engaged in destruction instead of production.

War Time Achievements

Australian primary producers not only adequately fed the Australian population but also much of the American forces in the South-Pacific. Australian innovativeness flourished. A young Australian by the name of Owen invented in a back yard a sub-machine gun that was ideal for jungle warfare. It was soon being manufactured in Australian factories with Australian steel, produced by Australians living in houses produced by Australians and eating food also produced by Australians. More and more sophisticated weaponry flowed from Australian factories. By the end of the war Australia was producing first-class aircraft.

All of this was achieved without massive overseas borrowing. Inflation was checked with the introduction of a consumer-price discount system applied to all items used to adjust the Basic Wage. For five years, from 1943 until 1948, there was complete price stability in Australia. At the 1949 Federal Elections the Liberal - Country Party Coalition, led by Sir Robert Menzies, promised to "put the shillings back in the pound" by restoring the consumer-discount system. But six months after the 1949 Federal elections, the new government had to retreat from their pre-election promise: the Federal Treasury, dominated by Fabian-Socialist Dr H.C. Coombs, refused to restore the consumer-discount policy. Inflation continued on, reduced only by the harsh depression conditions imposed by the Hawke-Keating government. Millions of Australians feel desperate and betrayed. The external debt continues to rise, currently standing at $157 billion. Heavy taxation is necessary merely to service the interest bill.

And the only suggestion from the nation's politicians is that Australia's future is in Asia, with the establishment of some type of an Asian Common Market. Australians are not told how it would be possible for their political and constitutional systems to be merged with Asia's different systems, based on different philosophical concepts than Australia's. Australia's best known historian, Professor Geoffrey Blainey, has described the proposal for Australia to seek to enter Asia, as a "pipe dream." But this pipe dream does nothing to increase Asian respect for Australia.

A National Vision

"Without vision a people perish." No realistic vision for Australia's future is possible without looking to the nation's philosophical and cultural roots. It should be boldly proclaimed that Australia belongs to the European stream of history, with special reference to the special British contribution to that stream. A vision for the future should embody the conception of Australia making its own distinctive contribution enriching that stream into the future. The conscious aim should be to emulate in the Asian sphere what the British achieved in Western Europe. It was the British who stood firm against the revolutionary fever of a French Revolution which threatened the very fabric of Western Civilisation, and paved the way for Napoleon. It was the British who provided the leadership around which European resistance to Napoleon was sustained until the decisive Battle of Waterloo.

During the dark years of Hitler's domination of most of Western Europe, it was the British who by example provided a symbol of hope for the future. The tragedy was that what is now known to have been an unnecessarily long conflict, the British exhausted themselves, a situation exploited by those forces of internationalism which had long sought the destruction of the British Empire as a major force in international affairs. The campaign to drive the British into a projected European Super-State has been a major feature of a strategy to fragment the former unity of the British world, a unity based upon diversity, not uniformity.

The Keating argument for an Australian Republic stresses that

as the British are determined to go their own way by joining the European Community, Australia and New Zealand must strike out on their own and seek their future in Asia. No reference is made to the fact that the British people have been denied the right to have a say about their planned demise in a European Super-State. Australian Republicans advance the shallow and false argument that if Australians turn their backs on a Constitutional Monarchy which provides a continuing thread between the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, they will be more readily accepted into Asia.

A Programme for Independent Australia

The reality is that Australia has no need to turn its back on its own history, to further surrender its independence, in an attempt to join any Asian Common Market. The famous British Prime Minister William Pitt exhorted the British to save themselves by their own efforts and the rest of the world by example. Australia needs that type of leadership with a similar message. The first step should be a cutting of the international agreements being exploited to undermine the Federal Constitution. The philosophy of internationalism should be rejected and replaced with one of healthy nationalism. The programme to internationalise the Australian economy should be reversed and economic rationalism rejected in favour of adequate protection for all Australian industries. The banking system should be re-regulated and the nation's financial policy brought firmly under the control of the elected representatives of the people. All foreign borrowing should be halted with necessary finance for Australian industries provided by a domestic banking system.

The fragmenting policy of multi-culturalism should be ended and the current immigration policy changed in favour of immigrants who can speak English come preferably from Common Law countries, and who can readily fit in with Australia's culture. British people who desire to immigrate to Australia should be given every encouragement to do so.

Australia's defence capacity, based on Australian industries, should be substantially increased, with special efforts made to build all kinds of naval vessels including small patrol boats for surveillance of Australia's long coast line. A progressive build up of strong defence forces would help to stimulate second industries and make available constructive careers for large numbers of Australians who will otherwise join the long welfare queue and sink into the dangerous unemployed sub-culture now growing in Australia.

A national education campaign should be undertaken along with the above proposals to encourage a new sense of national pride. The traditional Australian flag should be widely flown, symbolising the reality that Australia is a New Britannia in the Southern Seas. The development of a New Britannia will be the extension into the future of a history extending over a thousand years.

Further Reading - The Works of Eric D. Butler

Social Credit and Christian Philosophy. Social Credit as a policy of the Christian philosophy.

Releasing Reality. An outline of the thinking of C.H. Douglas

The Root of All Evil. An examination of what St. Paul really said about money.

Is the Word Enough? A different view of the Synoptic Gospels.

Censored History. The blackout of vital historical facts.

The Enemy Within the Empire. The best selling history of the development of the Bank of England. First published early in the Second World War, now republished with an additional Introduction by the author.

The Truth About the League of Rights. A short history of the League of Rights with an exposure of the smears of critics like Phillip Adams.

A Defence of Free Enterprise & The Profit Motive. Paper given to the Melbourne Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Red Pattern of World Conquest. One of the author's major historical works, with an Introduction by Sir Raphael Cilento, a founding U.N.O. official.

Dialectics. An easy to read explanation of the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism.

A Programme for Reversing Inflation. Paper presented to a Queensland Country Party Seminar.

Constitutional Barriers to Serfdom. The importance of constitutional restrictions on governments' powers.

Has Christianity Failed? "...so far from Christianity failing, only Man has failed to remain faithful to those Truths which Christianity revealed. But God in his great wisdom has provided Man with free will by which he can repent to past mistakes and make a fresh start."