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The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance

Print Post Publication Number 10000815

Vol. 60 No. 08

8th March 2024

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HEALING A DIVIDED NATION By Arnis Luks

Travelling Report

Diverse points of view and open discussions allowed healthy consideration of some of the main topics affecting us as a nation. In particular, one young person asked the important question, 'what can bring us together?' This astute consideration has found some expressions by 'amassing differing groups', which in my view, will lead to imminent failure of being run into the long grass by subversives. I don't believe the answer is in action-groups becoming bigger, but rather, finding 'unity' in a clear direction, but 'diversity' in a plethora of methods utilised to achieve that clear direction.

Magna Carta as The Precursor Of Our Limiting Constitution

The 'sealing' of Magna Carta onto parchment, was the embodied-method of that time, to uphold (the spirit or intent) of the individuals' ancient rights and freedoms. The common man had wished for accepted custom to be upheld by the government of that day, which happened to be King John. The Baron's provided the necessary physical sanctions (of arms) to encourage King John to place his seal upon the parchment – the embodied method.

Our Limiting Constitution in printed form is the embodied-method of our time. However, without adherence to the spirit, intent or purpose of our Limiting Constitution, it falls into disarray. This is our area, or opportunity for work which we find ourselves in with the current state of our Constitutional circumstances, to uphold the spirit, intent and purpose of our Limiting Constitutional Monarchy embodied in our written Constitution.

Devolution of Powers

Having defined the parliamentary-model as being Limiting, Trinitarian, and Federalistic, our Constitution sets out our system of government as functioning by 'unity amidst diversity'. The primary function of our Limiting Constitutional Monarchy, of which 'we the people' have agreed, is to arrange the various branches and levels of government, divesting those limiting powers given over to the Commonwealth in clearly defined separations – Executive- Administrating those powers, Parliament- Legislating those powers and holding the Executive to account, Judiciary- Determining those limiting-powers 'in Law'. Federalism is the legislative method of divesting those powers even further, across differing levels of government - Commonwealth, State and Local Government.

Note: Although local government is not mentioned within the Constitution, it remains a State function, having been rejected from the Commonwealth Constitution in several referenda.

Section 51 and Section 52 are identifying only those limited powers handed over to the Commonwealth.

High Court decisions such as Franklin Dam, Mabo, and Wik have extended those 'limited powers' of the Commonwealth beyond what is specifically defined within our Constitution. These decisions by an activist High Court must be turned back by an active citizenry working collaboratively with like-minded politicians and other community minded leadership, just as the Barons needed to do in 1215, and onwards until 1297.

...The Magna Carta was not a conscious attempt to write a constitutional document of wide application. In its own terms, the Magna Carta of 1215 was a political failure because King John promptly persuaded the Pope to annul it. Magna Carta was reissued on King John's death in 1216, reissued again in 1217, and reissued again in 1225 on the coming of age of King Henry III.^[30] As the 'Great Charter of the Liberties' (as it was referred to by King Edward I), it was absorbed into statute law during his reign in 1297.^[31] As mentioned earlier, the version of 1297 is the 'authoritative text' for constitutional purposes.^[32] <https://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/MelbULawRw/2015/23.html>

While the *Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth* by Quick and Garran (\$200) is an excellent resource for the study of the Constitutional Conventions, legislative processes and debates concerning each stanza of the Constitution, a PDF here: https://peo.gov.au/public/assets/documents/2023_Australian_Constitution.pdf

or a printed Pocket Constitution can be obtained from <https://peo.gov.au/teach-our-parliament/education-resources/print-and-news-resources/australias-constitution-pocket-edition> \$3.00 posted to consider the Legislative Act, which is what it is, an Act of the British Parliament drafted and designed by our own Australian political and other legal minds. Quick and Garran's scholastic-record mentions how the politicians tried to seize-the-initiative by drafting 'their' own, but were ignored by the States. Eventually the various State Governments enacted legislation for a second series of conventions whereby the delegates (some being popularly elected) were empowered with the purpose of creating a Federated Commonwealth Constitution Act to then be submitted to the Australian people for acceptance by referenda – a majority of states and a majority of people. <https://archive.org/details/annotatedconstit00quicuoft>

Upholding our Limiting Constitution and rolling back those High Court incursions (to extend Commonwealth Powers) are significant objectives for an active citizenry wishing to restore limits to the Executive and the Bureaucracy, which have both usurped those powers not intended for our Commonwealth Government. This being the primary objective, to restore our ancient rights and freedoms without dismembering our legitimate cultural inheritance embodied within our written Constitution.

John Quick LL.D. (14 April 1852 – 17 June 1932) of the Victorian Bar; one of the representatives of Victoria in the National Australasian Convention 1897 – 8 When Federation was inaugurated on 1 January 1901, Quick was knighted in recognition of his services to the federation movement. On the same day, Quick and Robert Garran published 'The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth'.

Robert Randolph Garran M.A (10 February 1867 – 11 January 1957) of the New South Wales Bar; author of "The Coming Commonwealth" Garran was an Australian lawyer and public servant, an early leading expert in Australian constitutional law, the first employee of the Government of Australia and the first Solicitor-General of Australia. Garran spent thirty-one years as permanent head of the Attorney-General's Department, providing advice to ten different Prime Ministers (from Barton to Lyons). He played a significant behind-the-scenes role in the Australian federation movement, as adviser to Edmund Barton and chair of the Drafting Committee at the 1897–1898 Constitutional Convention.

THE TRUE CELEBRATION OF THIS NATION IS IN ITS CONSTITUTION

The following is the complete text of the brilliant and inspiring address by Prince Charles in the Sydney Opera House forecourt on the occasion of Australia's Bi-Centennial 1788-1988:

"My wife and I are delighted to be able to return to Australia at this very special time, to celebrate with you your nation's Bicentennial. It is a historic and splendid occasion for all of us — not only here in Australia, but all over the world, and not least in the

United Kingdom.

The modern nation of Australia began here, 200 years ago today. They were harsh beginnings, and the people who were sent here against their will had little cause to rejoice. And all that was just yesterday. As history goes, 200 years is barely a heartbeat. Yet look around you, and see what has happened in that time. A whole new free people. The people of a whole new free country, Australia. If it takes regular visitors from an old country to help you decide whether you should be celebrating or not, my wife and I will be glad to be of assistance. We are both very happy to have been invited to the party.

When Captain Cook discovered this part of the Great South Land and claimed it for the British Crown, he was sailing in quest of knowledge. And whatever is said about the founding of the British Empire, the astonishing courage and resolve of many people like Captain Cook who dramatically advanced the sum of human knowledge in their quest for discovery and trade should not be ignored amidst the less worthy aspects of the story.

But as still happens today when knowledge is invariably examined for its less exalted application, King George III's ministers fairly soon saw the practical possibilities of a place where inconvenient people could be transported and forgotten.

There is no point now in trying to gloss over the circumstances in which the country of which you are rightly proud began. Indeed, to face those facts is a necessary part of realising just how proud you should be. For the sad truth is that in those early days of the colony nobody was free. The men who guarded the convicts were in prison along with them. They were all a long way from home, and they all no doubt thought that Australia was the worst place in the world.

But the best part about the story is that they made their prison into a new home, where freedom became not just the dream of those in shackles, but a reality for everybody. It didn't happen by accident. It took the intelligence and courage of brave men and women. Even within the astonishingly brief span, which covers the whole history of modern Australia, the process of making liberty an institution took time.

For the original people of this land it must all have seemed very different, and if they should say that their predicament has not yet ended, it would be hard to know how to answer, beyond suggesting that a country free enough to examine its own conscience is a land worth living in, a nation to be envied. Anyway, most people who live here now seem to think Australia is the best place in the world, and the rest of the world finds it difficult to argue.

By now, almost every country on Earth is the old country to some family in Australia. Coming from your first old country, and celebrating the 22nd

anniversary, to the month, of my first transportation to Australia, let me say, on behalf of all the lands and peoples who have contributed to your heritage, that you have the best of us.

Australia is its own creation, but in a very real sense it belongs to the world. Australia is an international nation. People from anywhere feel at home here in Australia. It's that sort of place. In two World Wars, Australians fought whole-heartedly against intolerance and tyranny. They didn't just fight for the old Empire, which has now receded into history. They fought for freedom, which lasts, if it is looked after and nurtured. One of Australia's oldest ties with the oldest of its old countries is the Rule of Law. They were harsh judges who sent the first Australians out here, but they were wisely framed laws that turned convicts into free men and women. And free men and women helped make a democracy, which has become a model for the world. They didn't do it just by being good-natured and easy-going — however famous they were, and you are, for those qualities. They did it by carefully writing down the laws of a reasonable and humane society.

THE ATTACK ON OUR FLAG AND CONSTITUTION By Betty Luks (Reprinted from *On Target* Vol. 48 No. 04 - 4th February 2012)

I have written before about the loyal, little group who manned a stall over about seven years at the Royal Adelaide Show promoting our “Flag, Crown and Constitution”. It was most rewarding to experience at first hand the change of attitudes by members of the public towards Australia’s beautiful flag and the importance of the symbols therein displayed. Over the years, I have continued to note with pleasure that the closer we get to Australia Day and Anzac Day the more flags we see flying so proudly.

We well understand the ‘mob-psyching’ used by those with control of the mechanisms of mass-opinion are intent upon another agenda, other than the good of the people of this great land. Geoffrey Dobbs wrote of it in “*The Local World*”: “Such mob-psyching propaganda is as old as civilisation, but was formerly limited by the range of the human voice. Now its powers are magnified beyond all estimation and reason by modern electronic technology. It is the chief tool of revolution, that is, organised ideological war waged upon an existing culture in order to ‘destabilize’ it and bring about social chaos with a view to displacing the current ruling class by a dictatorship of the revolutionaries, whose actions are the inverse of their idealistic propaganda...”

In this very real war waged against all nations now, it is the issue of RACE that is being used to destroy what little social capital such a racial/cultural mix can build up, as is the case in Australia, and once again our Aboriginal people are being used for such a purpose. Take careful note of who is really benefitting from previous Land Rights legislation - certainly not, in the

The spirit of liberty that they felt within themselves they made legible to others.

The true celebration of this nation is in its Constitution. In those dry-sounding but hard fought for rules and regulations, every family in this remarkable country has its rights protected and cherished.

As it happened so long ago, many of you may not realise that part of my own education took place here in Australia. Quite frankly, it was by far the best part and something, which I shall always cherish. It gave me an insight into the character of this country and the individuals who have shaped it by the force of their personalities and by their infectious good humour.

While I was here I had the Pommy bits bashed off me, like chips off an old block, and the results are only too obvious. I keep coming back for more, and it is always a special pleasure.

But my wife and I are particularly glad to be here this year, on this great day, to help you — as if you Aussies needed help in anything! — to celebrate your good fortune and to wish you well for a future that holds out such great promise." ***

main, the Aboriginal people.

Eric Butler's *Constitutional Barrier's to Serfdom* is worth reading plus C.H. Douglas' *Realistic Constitutionalism* and *The Realistic Position of the Church of England*.

<https://alor.org/Storage/Library/Butler%20ED%20-%20Constitutional%20Barriers%20to%20Serfdom.htm>

<https://alor.org/Storage/Library/PDF/Douglas%20CH%20-%20Realistic%20Constitutionalism.pdf>

<https://alor.org/Storage/Library/Douglas%20CH%20-%20Realistic%20Position%20of%20the%20Church%20of%20England.htm>

The ideas of Constitutions, (agreements between peoples and their rulers) and flags (or banners) as symbols for deeper truths, most people of good will can relate to, and are not new to western man. Prince Charles strives to bring out those truths in his book *Harmony*, as does L.A. Waddell in his monumental work *The Makers of Civilisation in Race and History*, first published in 1929. C.S. Lewis noted that there has been only one Civilisation in all of human history.

<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.34334>

Commandments and Ethics

Waddell lists the traditional commandments and ethics the sage/priest *Auurva* imparted to his Prince “*Sagara*” (or Sargon) four and a half thousand years ago. The priest’s teaching, Waddell records, “is based on his scientific Sun-religion, in which the Lord of the Universe is specially identified with that great luminary, the Light of the World, which is still recognized as the ultimate source of all mundane life. And its Lord is made a beneficent glorious Father-God and the source of the Aryan ethical code, one-and-a-half millenniums or more before Moses”.

The list of commandments and ethics were for the Prince's education and training in Kingship and are seen to agree substantially with the Early Sumerian and Hittite codes and the Ten Commandments of Thor in the Gothic Eddas, and to comprise the whole of the ethical portions of the Commandments which were latterly borrowed by the Hebrews in their Mosaic code:

"The Sun-Lord is most pleased with him who does good to others; who never utters calumny or untruth; who never covets another's wife, or another's wealth; who bears ill-will to none; who neither beats nor slays any living thing; who is ever diligent in the service of God; who is ever desirous of the welfare of all creatures, of his children and of his own soul; whose heart derives no pleasure from the passions of lust and hatred.

The man who conforms to these duties is he who best worships the Sun-Lord."

<https://archive.org/details/EgyptianCivilizationItsSumerianOriginAndRealChronology> ---->>>>

"Ultimately, our flag serves as a potent symbol of our nation. One nation, of many backgrounds, but ultimately united together by shared values and ideals and a respect for each other and the diversity that is the very essence of who we are."

– His Excellency General the Honourable

Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (Ret'd)

Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

HISTORY OF OUR NATIONAL FLAG

Our final area of thought for this *OnTarget* edition is in regards to our beautiful National Flag. The Federal Flag design competition of April 1901 resulted in the Blue Ensign becoming our official National Flag 3rd of Sept 1901. In Feb 1903, some 18 months later, the Australian Red Ensign was designated for merchant shipping and private pleasure craft. Some minor changes have occurred that clarified the number of points and sizes of the stars of the Southern Cross. The Commonwealth star has also been altered to incorporate seven points - states and territories, rather than the previous six points.

March 1934 - The Commonwealth Government Gazette No 18 provided the exact specifications of the official Blue National Flag, and again, the Australian National Merchant Shipping flag, the Red Ensign.

What Doesn't Unite, Divides

In our quest to restore our ancient rights and freedoms embodied in our Limiting Constitution, the call from some to discard our Blue National Flag in favour of the Red Ensign must be unequivocally rejected.

The 1901 competition, various Acts of Parliament, including the 1953 Flags Act, must be accepted as the lawful workings as to how we shall be governed.

Promoting division is promoting the work of the enemy, to break us up as a united peoples and a united nation. Gen Sir Peter Cosgrove has stated it correctly.

As for a Constitution

"Manis-Tusu or Menes as a Free Constitutional Ruler and Law-Giver": "One of the most interesting and important of the monuments left by King Manis -Tusu is his famous "Black Obelisk," so-called from its black diorite stone. It was discovered by M. de Morgan in 1897 in the French excavations at Susa, the capital of the Elam province of the Sumerians in south-west Persia, where it had been carried off as booty, presumably from Kish, in a raid by a revolted king of Elam of later date, who has endorsed it accordingly and it is now treasured in the Louvre Museum. Its record is a striking illustration of the very advanced free constitutional government which King Manis-Tusu administered; and discloses him as a most enlightened ruler and respecter of the free institutions and rights of private citizens, and quite on a par with our most "modern" times, although about forty-six centuries ago".

And one of the symbols of the 'Sun of Righteousness'?

The Cross of St. George is one of them, i.e., the Red Cross on our Australian flag. The other Crosses that help form the 'Union Jack' are the Crosses of St. Andrew (Patron Saint of Scotland) and St. Patrick's, Patron Saint of Ireland. The Southern Cross and the Commonwealth Star indicate our geographical and ethical/spiritual place in the world of men. Hardly symbols the people of good will in this land (including our Aboriginal folk) would find hateful and to be discarded! ***

History of Our 'Blue' National Flag

Sept 1901

<https://www.anfa-national.org.au/history-of-our-flag/>

Gazetting of The Red Ensign

Feb 1903

<https://www.anfa-national.org.au/education/commonwealth-gazette-1903/>

HEALING A DIVIDED NATION

By Rev. Cedric Jacobs, M.B.E.

A courageous Christian Aborigine exposes the socialistic land rights programme and puts forward a constructive solution for helping Australians of Aboriginal background. Contains considerable wisdom, with a final chapter suggesting constructive financial policies to bring all Australians together. This tremendous book by Aboriginal leader Cedric Jacobs carries an inspiring message for all Australians during the historic Bicentennial year. Irrespective of their backgrounds, all Australians are urged to work together to build upon the best of the past for an even better future. ***

@ <https://veritasbooks.com.au/race-culture-nation/healing-a-divided-nation-land-rights-an-aboriginal-perspective-rev-c-jacobs-m-b-e>

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Our main website of the Douglas Social Credit and Freedom Movement "Archives" :: <https://alor.org/>

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