

AUDACITY!

Anybody Who Is Against The White
Australia Policy Is Against The
Australian Nation - Jack Lang



The South Must Look To The South
For Strength In The Storm That Is
Yet To Break - Henry Lawson

Series 2, Number 15, Southern Hemisphere Summer 2014 Price:\$2.50

Australia First counts followers *not* voters as it builds support and profile:

A historical party like Australia First does not compromise its principles!

THE 2013 Federal Election campaign in which Australia First Party offered ten candidates for the House of Representatives and two Senate tickets (New South Wales and Queensland), established the nationalist movement at a *minimum base* of support.

The party obtained 7412 votes which averages at 741.2 per seat – less than 1% of the votes over the ten electorates. This might mean, if we take this figure to be a 'poll' indicator, that the party has some 111,180 votes across the country's 150 electorates.

Even if we were generous and allowed that the party would have done better with more polling day workers (where booths were consistently manned, we were polling 2%), we should not claim that we have more than 150,000 – 180,000 voters in the Nation.

Whatever the case, it is the party's view *that it does not have voters, it has followers.*

It has been clear to the party that those who vote for it are generally determined and sure in what they do. This was noticed in the 2012 Councils' poll in New South Wales.

Followers are people who consider that their party is Australia First, not because they can be persuaded that there is some immediate advantage in voting for us as the major parties

offer themselves, but because they recognize *the long-term interest of their social group* may be best managed through Australia First (the party launched specific appeals to farmers, truckies, pensioners in poorer housing and young unemployed) and then, more deeply, that Australia First is the party of the Australian People and its true basis is a historical one born of the very principles and the people underlying the formation of the Nation itself.

More immediately, the Federal poll saw off the One Nation party of Pauline Hanson. One Nation had divided in any case between nationalists and conservatives and the latter have disintegrated. The election also dismissed the cowardly Stable Population Party, which opposes the mad immigration politics of the system, but so fears being labelled as 'racist' that they ran for cover and even preferred Australia First and One Nation – last. We outpolled them in any case, proving that the 'racists' (sic) outnumber the gutless.

The new National President of the party, Dr. Jim Saleam, said: "*The election increased our membership and it raised our community profile. We proved we have a small base of support, which looms larger in Council polls than Federal elections. But even more important than any election, we used the circumstances of the election to sink the Chinese Trade Centre in Wagga.*"



The globalist parties sow the death of the Nation: no compromise is possible

This particular defeat of the traitor class, which had sought to impose a half-billion-dollar economic command centre upon the Riverina, was a victory for the Australian People and it was achieved by our agitational method. Many more assaults upon the new intrusive Chinese imperialism are intended.

In effect, Australia First has achieved an important status in the field. Although some residual groups may exist which may appear to the people to be 'similar' to it, Australia First has a practical monopoly of its territory. One more push and that will be final.

That does not mean Australia First will treat other groups badly. Quite the contrary, but it means that Australia First considers that it has a particular strength and vitality others do not have - and the party certainly suggests that the rank and file of other patriotic movements may gain that sure quality as individuals, by joining themselves to a true cause, not to just 'another' party, but to a historical party.

Historical party defined

Australia First Party draws its staying power from its historical character in
Con't page 2

Australian Federation Flag. Australia's
First National Flag, 1901-1903

Australian National Flag.

Eureka Flag Or Southern Cross

YOUTH NATION DESTINY

Con't from page 1

that it serves a historical cause and has a depth derived of the Nation's history.

There are in Australia today five historical parties: the Liberal-National grouping, the Labor Party, the Communist Party, the Democratic Labour Party and Australia First.

A historical party is one which not only draws upon particular cultural, social or other roots in the country's history, but which represents a cause and has a long period of organisational life behind it. People are attracted to it for whatever reason and consider they have entered a community of purpose and belief.

Of course, we may state that some of these parties are not appetizing, nor do they now really espouse much any member may be said to believe in. But patterns exist. The LibNats derive of the founding money class and possess a close connection to the mechanisms of state ; Labor traded its nationalism for social democracy, but this movement is a powerful one giving Labor its theory of the state and its liberal globalism. The Communists — well, enough said! The Democratic Labour party harks back to the original DLP of the 1950's when a section of labour opinion based upon the Catholic tradition hived away leaving a tradition for the new party to draw on. Australia First draws upon the fountain of the original nationalist labour movement and the radical-nationalist literary tradition down to P.R. Stephensen and his Australia First Movement. We are the tradition yet to break through into a mass party. Our time will come.

The Rant: One More Try-anyasian-georgesoros-vex In Canberra

THE last election where many a pied piper approached a pie-bald mob with a promise here, a handshake there, and one or two babies coming down with rubella from one too many kisses

The political circus was suitably entertaining. Clearly, some have construed a vote of no confidence in the cause of Australian Nationalism. If we consider that all the anti immigration parties, including the Sustainable Population party which has the support of some professionals from the CSIRO and millionaire philanthropist Dick Smith, did not do as well as Australia First can only beg one question. Why is this so?

Well in the absence of old Professor Julius Sumner Miller we are compelled to address this question ourselves. As indicated in the previous *Audacity!* too many a liberal bunny and Queensland cane-toadie was pulled out of a top hat.

Clive Palmer offered many a promissory note on the bank of futures. Like every good miner, he draws his inspiration from a Queensland Dreamtime. The solution is quite simple. All good Queensland cane-toadies as long as they keep being true to their toadie self-serving Sinophile sycophantic nature and offer an imminent mining utopia as the Australian bella vista, can continue to play a pied piper for a coterie of political rats and children.

This creature of foreign financial interests passed himself off as an alternative to the status quo. His patriotism is reminiscent of his mentor Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen and

The parties to nowhere

But the historical parties are not alone in the political arena.

There are a multitude of religious parties from the Christian Democrats and Family First through to the Australian Christians and Rise Up Australia. These parties attempt to monopolise moral concerns and the Christian interest.

There are interest parties like the Building Australia Party and the Shooters and Fishers and the Outdoor Recreation Party, that cater to a bloc of perceived 'need'. The Katter party represents some rural interest and the Palmer party is a personalist capitalism on the loose.

There are one-issue lobby-type parties, campaigners from the Motoring Enthusiasts to Smokers' Rights.

There are ideological parties like the two Trotskyite parties and those humanists called the Greens and the hyper libertarians of the Liberal Democratic Party.

But the five historical parties have a particular resonance for good or bad and argue out the broad traditions of our country's politics.

The importance of principles

The parties of state or opposition weave their way through a maze. For Australia First, many of the parties in existence present mere opportunities. The idea that a bloc interest or a single issue party has much to offer to Australia First is electoralist illusion. A part-time electoral deal, a united front on

some issue and so forth, are all permissible - but they are a house of cards for progress.

For Australia First, it is clear that we are writing on a different page. The sheer number of parties is indicative of the social crisis of Australia under liberal-globalism. The crisis of the system cannot be solved by programmes and voter preference deals and alliances (sic). We cannot trade principles, nor can we offer ourselves as a prop to others. Our message is an eternal Australian one: *we demand Australia for Australians*. We seek to expel the New World Order system from Australia, so we reach back to history to be ourselves and show the goal of the past — a Working Man's Paradise, an independent Australia, can be the only goal.

The immediate origins of Australia First

The origin of Australia First has particular qualities that proves the point. This newspaper was a revival and ideological continuation of *Audacity*, founded in 1977. The great Jack Lang had called upon one of the editors of the first *Audacity* to establish a paper to speak for the Nation. It became the tribune for Australian National Alliance, which restated the principles of the original nationalist labour movement and the radical-nationalist writers like Henry Lawson and Bernard O'Dowd and raised up its other icons and its flag — the Southern Cross.

The new nationalists - Australianists - took up the faith as the only possible one. They set out to relate it to then-contemporary conditions. In doing so, they embraced the immigration restriction movement **Con't page 3**



We of the never-never can only get promissory notes on his Bank of Futures.

that dominated the Queensland National Party. He successfully wooed away the anti-establishment protest vote with the fiction that he was a cleanskin alternative.

We who pride ourselves on being the custodians of the Nation's memory do remember that there was many a question mark that hung over Clive Palmer when he rubbed shoulders and played golf with the white-shoe brigade. Some allege that it was not merely pocket-billiards that was being played as a periodical alternative to golf. Some purport that there may have been some serious pocketing. — the questions being how, when, where.???

The onus is now on him to demonstrate that his party which purports to be a reconstitution of Menzies' United Australia party is not simply another libertarian and neo-conservative black hole. Real Australian nationalists are neither interested in playing golf with Palmer's party, and certainly not pocket-billiards.

Drawing inspiration from Professor Julius Sumner Miller who posed the question 'why is it so' only serves to conjure up images of the popular comedy show - 'The Big Bang Theory'. Too many mining maggots have pretensions of being industrial magnates. Ultimately, they are the nerds and political-turds who offer sophisms as solutions on the pretext that the Australia that once rode on the sheep's back will enter into paradise through a mining boom. Their Nirvana is the perennial spin-doctor's snake-oil potion The boom which began as a big bang is like a balloon full of hot air. One too many pricks and it is f...k. I must now be cryptic.

In a *Time* magazine article from 2012, its author postulated that shale will continue to play a prominent role in the fuel economic mix. *Audacity!* appreciates the necessity for fossil fuels, but also it proudly articulates a commitment to the necessity for a deep-green approach as explained in our last edition when we spoke of the imperative for national resistance. *Audacity!* is not a fossil but a clarion call to Youth, for National Resistance!

CLASSIC AUSSIE TEXTS BY FRANK ANSTEY, MP

The Kingdom Of Shylock and *The Money Power* explained the rise of finance capital in the early 20th Century. What is money? How is it created by private banks? What was the nationalist alternative?

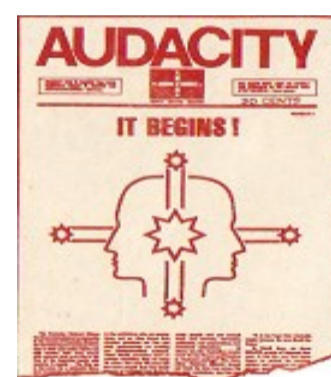
www.alphalink.com.au/~radnat

AUSTRALIAN LONG DISTANCE OWNERS' AND DRIVERS' ASSOCIATION

Led by truck owners and drivers and to defend their professional interest is ALDODA. The President is 'Bunny' Brown, a determined advocate for truckies' rights.

The ALDODA can be contacted At:

P.O. Box 13 Adelong 2729
0438 072 494
aldoda@hotmail.com



About Audacity
Established 1977.
Re-established 2007.

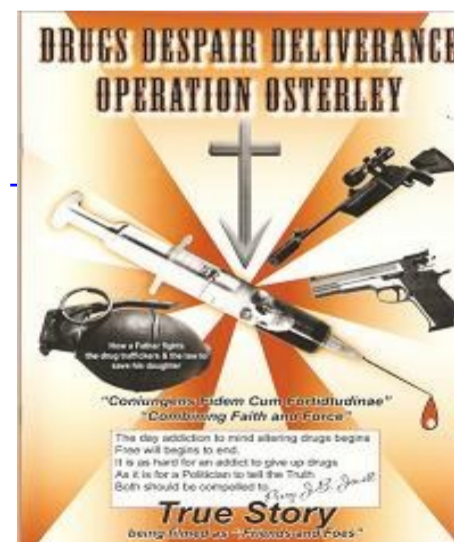
The Bulletin of the 21st Century

That which failed to destroy us, only made us stronger.

Subscription: Audacity will be published seasonally. \$10 for 4 issues. Cheques / money orders payable Australia First Party.

Our logo is the Janus head imposed upon the Southern Cross. This Roman god looked backwards and forwards, binding past, present and future

Audacity, printed and authorised by A.F. Norwick 725 Princes Highway, Tempe, 2044



Drugs, Despair, Deliverance: Operation Osterley, by seasoned patriot Perry Jewell, is a *must-read* for all parents with a drug -dependent child, or for all young people challenged by drugs. It makes a strong call for war on the drug criminals, for parental rights over young addicts and for a new strategy to cure the scourge. Price: \$20 from P.O. Box 7799 Mail Centre Toowoomba 4351

Australia First promotes this book.

Property Investors As Modern-Day Parasites?

We reproduce this measured article composed by Nationalist Alternative and provide its citation.

<http://www.natalt.org/2013/11/22/property-investors-as-modern-day-parasites>

"FIRST-home buyers have gone missing in the latest housing market upswing, despite low interest rates", reports news.com.au. The figures in the article are shocking. First home buyers make up only 1/8th of all home buyers, the lowest figures, ever. The reason? Competition with investors, both domestic, and foreign and other property investors seeking to be modern-day parasites. Australians looking for a HOME are having to compete with rent-seeking opportunists, and fly-in, fly-out Chinese investors, who, according to anecdotal reports, are flouting our regulations regarding foreign buyers of residential property. Many are reporting that auctions now, particularly in Melbourne's east, are seeing Chinese investors snap up our homes, often paying ridiculously high prices, prices honest working Australians cannot afford. To make matters worse, this activity is [driving up prices](#). Mainstream news media still continue to describe our property market as 'affordable'. What a joke.

The problem is many fold, but the primary causes of this problem are:

1. Negative Gearing: Tax payers, i.e., working Australians trying to buy a home, are subsidising investors by allowing them to claim tax breaks on loss-making property ventures. This insane piece of regulation, somewhat unique to Australia, encourages spivs to enter the market as investors, with the tax payer covering their back. What does the tax payer get in return? Nothing. This system encourages investment at the expense of those who wish to become owner-occupiers. Some suggest that negative gearing makes property affordable. This is often told to investors, to perhaps make 'mum and dad' investors feel better about their investment and placate their concerns about home ownership being out of reach for their children. This is easily debunked with the simple fact that almost all other countries do not have this scheme, and most other countries have more affordable housing. Rent has been shown to be correlated with house prices. If negative gearing increases house prices, then rent goes up. Rent can't go up beyond what the market will bear anyway, so again, people saying it makes renting houses affordable are again wrong. With or without negative gearing, landlords must meet the market. Negative gearing just allows them greater capital gains without having to price themselves out of the rental market. It is also difficult to believe landlords voluntarily charge less rent than they could otherwise get. Lastly, it is not the construction costs which is the issue, but land. We can build the houses without landlords doing us the 'favour' of buying the land and building themselves. What they are doing, is maximising their income from holding land.

If investors weren't subsidised by taxpayers to build and rent new dwellings, then developers would have to drop land prices, which they can easily do as property prices

are, according to every reputable analyst, overpriced. Negative gearing only makes sense when there is no room for prices to fall, but there is *much* room for prices to fall. Speculators, developers and investors simply don't want the prices to fall, and negative gearing allows them not to by distorting the market.

- 2 High population growth: Australia's population growth is among the highest in the world, comparable to Africa and other third-world nations. Mostly driven by immigration, this massive influx of unneeded people creates demand on our housing market. Speculators and developers love this, as it allows them to build cheap shoddy apartments en masse and sell them to unwitting 'recent arrivals'. Developers like Harry Triguboff openly call for mass immigration, presumably to purchase their tiny, overpriced apartments and make money subdividing the Australian dream.

3. Loose lending standards. The influx of cheap credit kicked off the housing boom, with people taking advantage of low interest rates in the early 2000's and loose lending standards to BID, BID, BID! Even now, the Reserve Bank is lowering interest rates again and again, to ensure that Australians can 'afford' ever increasing levels of debt to keep the [housing ponzi scheme going](#). The big banks have repeatedly shown that they are complicit in keeping the bubble going, primarily by denying a bubble exists.

4. Auctions. Australia is rather unique in that auctions are commonplace for selling ordinary residential properties. Around the world, private sales are the norm, and auctions generally for exceptional properties. In Australia, auctions are common place, and auctions drive up prices. Auctions are highly emotional and competitive, and therefore lead to poor decision making and evaluation.

5. Market Interference. The government and federal reserve are doing everything in their power to keep prices high, from keeping interest rates low to allow young Australians to get into deeper levels of debt, to relaxing foreign investment laws and increasing immigration to create demand.

Australia's love affair with property and 'easy money'. Exemplified by shows like "Hot Property" and "The Block".

The title of this article is perhaps unfair. An investor makes an investment into *something*. Classic examples are investments into start ups, capital to get new discoveries commercialised, or investment into a business which may go big. Such relationships are symbiotic, the investor enables the investment to develop and grow, thereby taking a commensurate share in the profits and gain in wealth which result. That doesn't describe many who invest in property. It certainly doesn't describe the real estate industry, or those who buy properties to leave empty, in the hope of future capital gains, or foreign investors. Speculation is what is driving the property market now, and most of these speculators, by definition, are parasites.



Harry Triguboff on Sydney: "You go north and we have all these reserves and you go south and you have all the reserves, and they are the best part of the coast. That is crazy. We should be building on this area," "If they want to see trees, they can go to Katoomba, there are plenty of trees there." "...the population of Sydney should be 20 million by 2050, with the population of Australia 150 million.." "What's more important for me - a guy who can fix my tap or a guy who can speak English?"

Parasites operate by drawing life force from their host, without anything in return. This is an apt description for those who buy and hoard property, extract every cent of rent possible, then sell at an inflated price without doing *anything* to improve the value. The end result? The speculator makes money without having to produce anything of value, and the Australian worker buying the property has to work longer and harder to pay the increased debt to cover the inflated value.

Right now, thousands of Australians are working in productive jobs to pay off crushing debts, to reward "investors" whose only contribution to the nation through their investment activity is to sit on their arse and rake in money. These speculators are deluded in thinking they are doing us a favour. The Real Estate industry, the media and property investment spivs have formulated all sorts of inane, mostly false and often laughable justifications. This gives the speculators some kind of moral righteousness, as if they are doing Australia a service, a favour. But the simple fact is, if they were, housing would be affordable and rents low.

Such rent-seeking is essentially people with the wherewithal to do so, skimming wealth off productive people. In times of prosperity, this isn't such a burden and people are able to prosper despite this. Today, in a post GFC world, with population pressures, high prices, outsourcing of employment and high house prices this activity places a huge imposition on us. Young Australian couples are now finding having to delay starting a family, in order to find the means to pay these inflated

Historical party, con't. from p.2

and the cause of industrial and agricultural protectionism and national independence, which were once again by the 1970's to the concern of many workers, farmers and patriotic people. The new nationalists affirmed too, the programme of National Credit established with the Commonwealth Bank of 1912, when Australian nationalists of those days sought to finance national development free of the burden of local and foreign loans and their interest burdens.

The nationalists set out to challenge

home prices to provide wealth for foreign investors and provide high returns for Baby Boomers Self Managed Super Funds. Our nation simply cannot continue to bleed itself to provide returns for lazy, passive investments.

We must return our economy to a productive economy. An economy where income is drawn from producing physical and intellectual wealth which is useful to people, instead of speculating and drawing wealth from the productive. An economy which rewards the worker and recognises the workers and business entrepreneurs as the true wealth generators and economic engine of the nation, not those who find clever ways to divert the flow of money to themselves and are able to 'game' the system. Our economy is weak precisely because we've lost focus of what an economy really is, a means for people to turn inputs (resources, labour, knowledge) into desired outputs (goods and services) as efficiently as possible. However, so long as we have in power those who wish to draw massive incomes for no work (as is human nature to want to do), we'll have economists and the media justifying such a system on their behalf and putting forward propaganda to convince the masses that such a system is necessary and just. We, the workers, the productive people who *build* the wealth of the nation must challenge that and demand fair payment for our efforts. More for the wealth creators, less for the unproductive speculators and lazy investors. More for those who *build* houses and less for those who do nothing but use housing purchases to gamble for capital gains and extract rents.

the liberal-globalist system, which meant challenging its ideology, with a modern programme based upon a Historical Truth.

Therefore, it is very obvious, that Australia First Party is a lineal descendant of a line of organisations and movements from the 1970's, that have upheld this programme and its foundation Truth. Australia First Party is a political school, a movement of decades-long evolution which carries the eternal national values within it from the first great nationalist movement. When the various parties of nothingness fail, its turn will come.

China And The Independence Of Australia And New Zealand

Dr. Kerry Bolton

This article, from a long time New Zealand nationalist writer and activist, applies to both countries, though it is skewed towards Australian readers. Dr. Bolton has highlighted the Chinese question as a key campaign issue for nationalist movements in New Zealand.

WHOMSOEVER has the courage and foresight to question the wisdom of Chinese immigration is routinely damned as a 'xenophobe' and a 'racist'. The discussion of critical issues is shut down with quips about the unscrupulousness of 'playing the race card' in politics.

While the political and business Establishment ridicules those who question Asianisation policies as 'bigoted' and 'ignorant', their own response to what are matters of geopolitics, ecology and sociology is simplistic and bigoted (the word meaning 'intolerant'). A few slogans and clichés by the Asianisers and multiculturalists are supposed to suffice as the final words on issues that are fundamental to sheer survival. We are reminded, for example, that the first wave of Chinese migrants during the latter part of the 19th century have worked hard, settled and lived in Australasia to become fine citizens. And perhaps best of all, according to the apologists for Asianisation, the Chinese contribution to multiculturalism has added zest to our cuisine - a very literal case of selling one's birth-right for a 'mess of pottage'.

The stark brutality and exploitation of international capitalism hides behind slogans such as 'democracy', 'human rights', and 'equality', but such slogans have heralded mass slaughter and territorial invasion for generations. Today, multiculturalism and Asianisation are promoted with catchphrases such as 'the global village'. What this means is that the Earth's variety of nations, ethnicities and cultures, are to be obliterated, so that nations become mere pieces of real estate that can be literally sold to the highest bidders and ethnic cultures are replaced by a global consumer culture to maximise sales across the world. This is the reality of what is called 'globalisation'. While the Left, including the Greens, claim to be opposed to globalisation, they shout the same slogans as the corporate CEO's and advertisers, because they too, see *difference* among humanity as an obstacle to the creation of a 'new world order'.

What this means to our region - Australasia - is that by the current rulebook, our rulers 'accept' Chinese hegemony because China is a senior player in this proffered universal regime.

Glimpse our Future: Tibet

Chinese immigration is merely the most visible symptom of a cause: globalisation. Chinese immigrants are the advance guard in a cynical strategy of merging Australasia into an Asian economic bloc at the behest of global big business, among which the new class of Chinese billionaires, in tandem with the Chinese state, play a prominent role. The Chinese and Western economies, and particularly the American economy, have become symbiotic. That is why, behind the shadow-boxing on the world stage, there is

unlikely to be a real showdown, in the short-term at least, between China and the USA, and it is naïve to assume that the Americans would come to our defence should there be a Chinese military threat in the region. Global capitalists are perfectly happy for the Chinese military to maintain order and secure their investments.

One need only look at Tibet, which has been turned into a *special economic zone* where Western corporations can exploit the vast mineral wealth, while China has control of the headwaters of the Himalayas which supply much of the water resources of India and South East Asia. Tibet is a perfect example of the corporate globalists and Chinese military working in tandem, the result being the obliteration of an ancient people, nation and culture and the devastation of a unique ecology in the pursuit of money and geopolitical dominance.

The 4000 km oil pipeline from Xinjiang to Shanghai, known as the 'West-East Pipeline' project, costing \$US 18 billion, is being undertaken in partnership with Shell, Exxon/Mobil and other global corporations. Australian-owned Sino Mining International (SMI) and other foreign investors, plan to develop the Tanjashan gold deposit in northern Tibet. Western corporations are devastating Tibet under the heel of the Chinese military. This is the 'new world order' in practice.

One of the major strategies for China's domination and exploitation of Tibet has been the displacement of Tibetans with Chinese migrants, and the elimination of Tibetan culture. In New Zealand and Australia when the same process takes place, it is called 'multiculturalism' and 'cultural enrichment'.

Sell-out Left

What of the Left, the trusty henchman of capitalism? They mindlessly regurgitate the clichés about 'racism' and 'xenophobia', and vomit out the slogans given to them by their supposed enemies, shouting 'down with borders', 'one race, the human race'; they are ever-ready to jump on the bandwagon of any cause that undermines the nation, and in particular the European foundations of Australasia.

The Left is unrecognisable from the socialists of the pioneer days, those who knew exactly the issues involved in regard to capitalism and the use of non-European labour. Today, the Australian Left is embarrassed by the former White Australia Policy having been the result of actions waged by the Labor Party and trades unions, and they must avoid the fact that *the only political party that is the heir to that legacy* is the Australia First Party. Presumably Jack Lang, William Lane, Ben Chifley, William Spence, Arthur Calwell, and other stalwarts of Old Labor, were all proto-Nazis, according to current Leftist orthodoxy. Pioneer Labor knew that the struggle for the former White Australia Policy was a fight against capitalism; and that remains the issue today. (Bolton, *Babel Inc.*, pp. 18-40).

However, while we observe that the issues have re-presented themselves, Australasia today faces a very much greater threat to its essential European foundations and survival than was previously faced and addressed by



Eeny meeny miney moe, it's off to the lands of the Anzacs we do go

by our forefathers

We are now confronted with China as a world power, both economically and militarily. The Chinese coolie of yesteryear, is likely today to be a globalist oligarch. When the first Chinese settled in Australasia they dug for gold, established market gardens and other small businesses.

The present situation with China and Chinese immigrants is hardly comparable to those days. Now, China encroaches on Australasia with the reality of unlimited financial resources and an expanding military - to secure its investments.

China's Aggressive Intent

While China has been able to get its own way by diplomacy and economics, it does so with the backing of an ever-present threat of armed force. China has long had aggressive intent, and this legacy goes back to ancient times. With the resurgence of China as a world power, it is now in a position to return to its old imperial ambitions. Even Russia, China's traditional enemy, bows down before Chinese demands, and if the old territorial disputes between the two now seem to have been peaceably settled, it has all been in China's favour. For example, China has now displaced Russia's influence over mineral rich Mongolia under the 1994 'Sino-Mongolian Treaty on Friendship and Mutual Assistance'. The seeming rapport between Russia and China, however, will not endure and China continues to look to the vast lands and resources of Russia's Far East.

President Putin has even expressed public concern at China's ambitions on the Russian territory. (*'Chinese Creating a New Vigour in Russian Far East,' New York Times*, 23 September 2001). The resource rich and strategic Primorsky Krai region of the Russian Far East is of particular interest to China. Again, China pursues a policy of encouraging Chinese settlement in Primorsky Krai and other parts of the Russian Far East as a means of peaceful invasion. A report in England's *Daily Telegraph* stated: "*Moscow is wary of large numbers of Chinese settlers moving into this region, bringing timber and mining companies in their wake*". (*'Why the restless Chinese are warming to Russia's frozen east,'* 16 July 2009 <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/comment/5845646/Why-the-restless-Chinese-are-warming-to-Russias-frozen-east.html>).

In Afghanistan, where the USA

created and armed the 'Islamists' to drive out the Russians, China has now displaced Russia under US auspices, and has gained oil and gas concessions.

Even during the years of supposedly 'fraternal communist relations', China and Russia had major border conflicts over long-disputed territories. In 1979, China invaded Vietnam as a dramatic repudiation of the Sino-Russian friendship treaty that had existed uneasily since 1950. China's ambitions towards Vietnam go back several thousand years. China considers Vietnam a part of its territory. Clashes between Vietnam and China continue. China aims to control the oil resources around the Spratly Islands and entered into an agreement with the American corporation Crestone Energy in 1994 - an example, as in Tibet, of the relationship between China and Western corporations.

China's present territorial ambitions include:

1. Aksai Chin in the disputed territory of Kashmir, at the junction of Pakistan, Tibet, and India. India claims the 38,000-square-kilometre territory, currently administered by China.
2. Arunachal Pradesh, bordering on Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and China. China calls the 90,000-square-kilometre area South Tibet.
3. The Senkaku Islands, five unpopulated islands in the East China Sea, which are under Japanese control.
4. Portions of China's western border with Tajikistan.
5. A section of the boundary between China and North Korea in the Baitou Mountain area.
6. The Paracel Islands in the South China Sea, administered by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan.
7. Rich fishing rights and oil reserves of the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, claimed by China, Taiwan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

As indicated, some areas have multiple claimants. This gives some idea of the imbroglia into which Australasia is supposed to be submerged as part of the Asian economic bloc.

China as Senior Partner in a 'New World Order'

China's role in building a new world order is regarded as essential. The Asian economic bloc, dominated by China, is one of the regional zones which are being created as part of this world order. **Con't, p. 5**

Bolton, con't from p. 4

American globalists have enthused about China from when Mao still ran the show. The accord between the USA and Mao was formalised in 1971, but had to proceed cautiously so as not to alienate American public opinion. As far back as 1956 John D. Rockefeller III, a scion of the famous globalist dynasty, established the Asia Society, with the aim of promoting relations between the USA and China. US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who began his career as an employee of the Rockefellers, and has remained close to the family, was the architect of the US-China relationship. The strategy for the relationship had already been developed since the 1960s by the globalist think tank, the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), another organization dominated by Rockefeller interests.

At this early period, a strategy was worked out whereby Taiwan could be dumped in favour of Mao's China, while making it appear that the USA was supporting a 'two China policy'. The policy is explicitly described by CFR historian Peter Grose in an official history of the organisation. (*Continuing The Inquiry: The Council on Foreign Relations from 1921 to 1996*, 'X' Leads the Way'. <http://www.cfr.org/about/history/cfr/index.html>).

China was viewed as an ally against the USSR during the Cold War. The USA threatened the USSR with nuclear attack if Russia acted against China. The same situation pertains today. Despite the apparent rapport between Russia and China and the supposed rivalry between the USA and China, Putin's Russia is regarded by the USA as the main impediment to a new world order, while China is regarded as an essential partner. Veteran globalist foreign policy advisers such as Zbigniew Brzezinski and Kissinger continue to see the world in those terms.

Globalist power broker, currency speculator George Soros, has emerged like the Rockefellers, as a keen advocate for China in the world. Soros said in an interview with *The London Financial Times* in 2009 that China should lead a new world order, which he also called a 'financial world order', and that even although living standards will drop this is part of the process that should not be resisted. Soros said: "I think you need a new world order that China has to be part of the process of creating it and they have to buy in, they have to own it in the same way as the United States owns the current order". He said that China would be the new engine of the global economy.

It is China where the globalists have their investments, and in so doing, have created a new class of Chinese globalists who share the



Harrison Salisbury's: *The Coming War Between Russia And China*, applies the rule of Mackinder's and Haushofer's geopolitics: the power that dominates Eurasia, dominates the world.

Chinese globalists who share identical ideals of 'world order'. They are represented on globalist think-tanks like the Trilateral Commission.

Nicholas Rockefeller sits on a Chinese state commission (Central China Construction and Development Commission). Goldman Sachs, which has emerged from the debt crisis as one of the most powerful banks in the world, is particularly close to China. Of George Soros, *Forbes* magazine (13 November 2009) reported, that he "is pouring money into Chinese stocks. That's because the billionaire believes China will emerge as the big winner after the global financial crisis passes, while the United States will lose the most in the long run from the recent turmoil", and that China will be "a positive force in the world economy". While the USA might play second fiddle to China in this 'financial world order' as described by Soros, the wire pullers behind it all will remain Goldman Sachs, Soros, Rockefeller, Rothschild and the like, in alliance with their counterparts in China and elsewhere. As William Lane wrote in *The Boomerang* in 1888: "monopolistic capitalism has no colour and no country".

Looming Crises

Asia is regarded as the emerging power-house of the 'world economy'. Of course, the Western based globalists have been in on the ground floor of providing the technology and the credits to take advantage of the mass labour and consumer markets and resources. Australia and New Zealand are being de-industrialised, and their economies rationalised to be merged into an Asian economic bloc, existing merely to provide the raw materials for the factories of Asia. The optimism over Asia's future, including China's, is misplaced.

As shown above, Asia is seething with ethnic and geopolitical rivalries, and for the most part these involve China's territorial demands. There are numerous crisis scenarios that are likely to soon emerge, any one or combination thereof, causing an Asian bloc to fall apart.

Soil erosion, air and water pollution, drought, floods, endemic diseases, rice shortages and power shortages plague China. Its energy consumption is insatiable as it has begun a process of economic expansion that it is unable to control. Its economic glamour is based on smoke and mirrors.

What is likely to emerge as a crisis more acute than oil is the shortage of the real lifeblood of peoples - not oil, but water. The probability is for an age of water wars; this region will be particularly affected. As previously mentioned, China controls the water sources of much of India and South East Asia, and seeks to extend its power even into areas of Russia.

Northern China persistently faces drought. Henan, the centre of China's food production, issued a drought red alert in 2009. Other provinces put on 'red alert' in 2009 included: Anhui and Shanxi where approximately one million people and 160,000 heads of livestock face water shortages. Other provinces including Hebei Jiangsu Shaanxi and Shandong are also affected by droughts. Chinese reports state that the drought threatened about 43 percent of China's winter wheat supplies.

In 2009 nearly a million Chinese en-



The modern Chinese blue-water navy – it's certainly no Junk

dured drought in east China, due to the lowering of water levels of four of the province's five rivers. The Chinese news service Xinhuanet reported: "Investigations show that China has 2.62 million square kilometres of areas under desertification, double the total farmland in the country". Another report stated: "About 35% of China's agricultural land is affected by desertification seriously threatening its ability to feed its population, a nationwide survey revealed. About 1.6 million square km of land are being degraded by water erosion each year affecting almost every river basin. Additionally, 2 million square km are eroded by wind".

Although comprising more than 50% of the world's population, Asia has less fresh water than any continent other than Antarctica. Tibet's vast glaciers and high altitude have endowed it with the world's greatest river systems. China controls this river system. The river waters are a lifeline to the world's two most-populous states — China and India — as well as to Bangladesh, Myanmar, Bhutan, Nepal, Cambodia, Pakistan, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. These countries make up 47 percent of the global population. According to Indian geopolitical analyst, Dr. Brahma Chellaney:

"This concern arises from Chinese attempts to dam or redirect the southward flow of river waters from the Tibetan plateau, where major rivers originate, including the Indus, the Mekong, the Yangtze, the Yellow, the Salween, the Brahmaputra, the Karnali and the Sulej. Among Asia's mighty rivers, only the Ganges starts from the Indian side of the Himalayas". There are ten major watersheds formed by the Himalayas and Tibetan highlands, which spread river waters throughout Asia. "Control over the 2.5 million-square-km Tibetan plateau gives China tremendous leverage, besides access to vast natural resources", states Dr. Chellaney. "Having extensively contaminated its own major rivers through unbridled industrialization, China now threatens the ecological viability of river systems tied to South and Southeast Asia in its bid to meet its thirst for water and energy."

Chellaney is certain that China will re-route the Brahmaputra River to the Yellow River. Plans are already being discussed at the highest levels of China.

A 2009 UNESCO report, *Water in a Changing World*, states that water shortages will be a cause of war:

"Water is linked to the crises of climate change, energy and food supplies and prices, and troubled financial markets. Unless their links with water are addressed and water crises around the world are resolved, these other crises may intensify and local water crises may worsen, converging into a global water crisis and leading to political insecurity and conflict at various levels."

Related to water problems, soil erosion is another significant factor impacting on China's ability to feed itself. In 2010, China's Ministry of Water Resources warned that, if the current rate of soil erosion continued over the next 50 years, there would be a 40 per cent decrease in food production. Already the total area of soil erosion has reached nearly 17 per cent of total land cover, putting in doubt the food security of one million people. More than 30 percent of China's counties are experiencing soil erosion.

China's Military Focus

As China consolidates its position in Central Asia, slowly pushing out Russian influence, while all the time claiming friendship with Russia, its military is directed southward. India is the only state attempting to counter China's growing military interests in the Indo-Pacific. Other states, with Australia and New Zealand in the forefront, are happy to see China dominate the region in return for trade, the alleged 'benefits' of which remain obscure other than to give some profits and markets to a few specialised exporters, while manufacturing is being shut down wholesale.

Despite the smiles and handshakes, and the wearing of Western-style business suits instead of Mao suits by China's leadership, the aggressive intent of China has not changed since Mao's day. Not too long ago, (November 2012), there was some scant news-media reporting on a controversy that indicates the simmering tensions that are ready to break out into war. Wellington's *Dominion Post* reported (24 November): "China has redrawn the map printed in its passports to lay claim to almost all of the South China Sea, infuriating its neighbours. In the new passports, a nine dash line has been added that hugs the coasts of the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia, Vietnam and some of Indonesia, scooping up several islands that are claimed both by China and by its neighbours."

Con't p. 7

How National Credit Banking Would Work: For A National People's Bank (Part One) Allan R. Jones

BANKING: the simple provision of money services involving the management of the rewards of human efforts in the building of a civilization based on the use of a unit of exchange such as notes, coin, and loans.

Where this Banking system extracts a profit for this effortless provision of the means of exchange of goods and services within a nation, it distorts the fundamental values of all commerce and trade, while lowering the reward for effort to both producer and consumer.

This activity also erroneously imparts a value within the unit of exchange whereby banks that operate this way will say they own as a debt to be paid extra as if the money was rented out by them with interest.

What is not recognised by this type of banking is that it is the borrower who has always provided the means for the provision of any loan, and without the borrower having backing and income to repay the bank it would not have benefit of any new money as all loans are new additional money.

This method of Banking exposes a flaw in human nature exhibiting elitist thinking from the days of slavery. It is a childish flaw exhibiting the inability to share aligned to a desire to own and control by means of a fictitious debt called usury.

This practice has caused wars, destruction of environments, sickness, fear, anxiety; it is caused by an institutionalised fraud played out today in the debt plagued derivative stacked casino of western world Junk Credit Banks.

This system now entering its dying days on the way down will and has plotted and planned to take all from the countries harbouring them; planning for the reign of terror are tactics like "haircuts" "bail-ins" "bailouts" "austerity" "liquidations" "depression's" "economic migration".

All of the above will be dutifully supported by "the rule of law" made by our Toady political lackeys hopefully ensuring themselves of a nest egg while soothing the ruffled feathers of the raging public through the compliant media outlets.

The Theory and practice of National Credit Banks. National Credit is a people's money system and the theory and practice of National Credit.

We must discuss in this introduction to National Credit: Who should own the money created by a National Credit Bank? Who and how will a National Credit Bank be controlled and made responsible to the public? And in particular, how do we achieve the redistribution of debts incurred within the system back to the public?

Who owns the National Credit and the Bank that issues National Credit?

From a National Credit perspective or via a casual understanding of credit creation, we would see that if a bank had no borrowers for any given period of time, it would have no deposits; that would not allow this Bank to increase its balances. When a borrower did arrive he/she brought with them an asset, income, or an ability

to pay over time a provision of credit by the bank called a loan that the borrower has agreed to by contract.

At the time of a loan that bank, or another one, now has a deposit depending on what the borrower did with this money; say he paid a builder and the builder put most of the money in another bank, it now has a deposit of that amount; the first bank also has an asset and the second bank has an unsecured credit. In both cases, the private banks say they own by law the money created or deposited.

A National Credit bank in contrast places ownership of the credit created to the borrower, and will only charge an amount that it costs to run the bank; thus, there is no large portion of the loan constituting interest as the bank knows the money created was on the basis of the borrower's ability to pay.

Ownership is important for a National Credit Bank, as for example if a farmer borrowed for a crop and a fire destroyed it, this kind of bank can write off its loan as this loss was not a fault of the borrower, there is no requirement to make a profit to pay shareholders, or to buy additional capital from another bank as the distribution of the National Credit comes from the Nation's total activities being monetised and owned by the public.

So, in the case of a National Credit Bank both the Bank and the credit created as loans belong to the people for better or worse, but managed for better where possible by human endeavour.

How will a National Credit Bank be administered to do its duty?

The duty of a National Credit Bank is to make *what is physically possible financially possible*, depending of course whether the purpose of the credit is in the national interest; with this in mind government must be able to provide the infrastructure and services needed and required by the public.

So, we have government having the statistical means to decide what is needed to build up modern infrastructure with regard to the above statements, as there is no debt accumulation nor extra funds; there is no need for foreign investment which is another form of outside control and debt bondage; laws regarding the preservation of all National assets to be owned by the people of the Nation will be required to preserve the assets that would back the National Credit Bank.

The Bank itself must have greater autonomy and conduct all government finances for the whole country as it is owned by the people; government does not own any part except to use the bank on behalf of the people; there will be no budget debt or surplus as it will have to be always in balance; programs for expenditure are to be equally decided by both bank and government including the people in a public forum used to hold both government and bank to account.

An effective way to ensure it is fully accountable to the public, would be the introduction of an immediately

accessible free court with division of powers from both bank and government provided for the public to get full redress of any concern about abuse of power regarding bank or government, this court be given the power to sack any person where a public petition has demanded it and a judgment has found agreement.

This should apply to all government posts, including Prime Minister. Why such laws? The preservation of the National Credit is the most important and powerful tool a Nation can have!

As these provisions talk about the almost unlimited ability to expand the money supply, the credit to the public, the infrastructure required, the homes for people on a rent to buy National scheme, the jobs required to engage this Nation building free from debt, the people must have a greater say.

How a National Credit Bank will reduce debt and redistribute any debt incurred

At present, Australia has a climbing public and private debt in the trillions, while governments pretend that the federal government deficit or surplus is the all important factor.

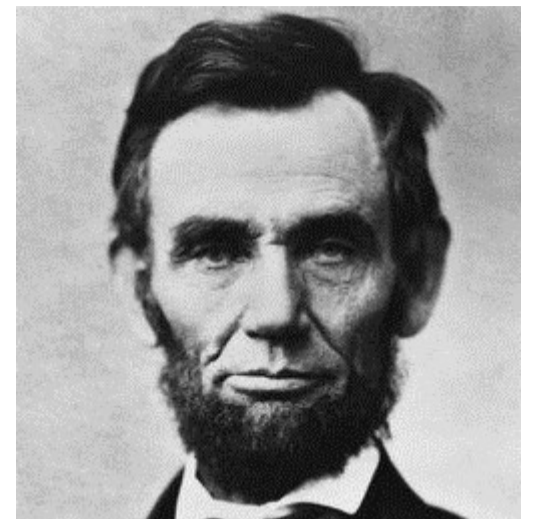
The issue of the public's money should match what the people of Australia want to achieve, together as government, people, and our National natural resources, the value of which would constitute many times the required money supply at a given moment in our National growth.

Provided our people do not want to spend money on space projects that would produce no significant improvement in the standard of living for all, or expand our gambling houses to send those besotted by it broke, we can improve our roads, trains, agriculture, and industries with reference to the three pillars of economy: water resources, energy, and Banking, all of which have at present in our history been subject to privatisation and subjected to foreign control — all arranged by our media promoted luminaries the politicians of all Establishment parties.

Debt will be seen as a means of adjusting the expansion and contraction of a required amount of money for the nation as it is charged in the course of issuing National Credit; it will be redistributed into future infrastructure projects or added to improvements to existing infrastructure. In many instances interest upon loans redistributed will act as taxes, and taxes will also act as encouragement to use the National credit money as it will be the only currency with which to pay taxes.

Even the payment of taxes can be reduced, as debt repayment upon government loans will not exist; taxes today are in many instances used to pay for foreign loans to either other countries or global banks.

People who think that our National Credit policy could not work are not aware that 40% of the world uses the same methods like China does or Japan, writing off debts or issuing debt free loans, and to add insult to injury our politicians have just signed up to a "Free Trade Agreement" to a country that owns its own banks while they have sold off all of



Abraham Lincoln Speaks:

"The money power preys on the nation in times of peace, and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces, as public enemies, all who question its methods or who throw light upon its crimes."

"Money is the creature of law, and the creation of the original issue of money should be maintained as the exclusive monopoly of the national government. The monetary needs of increasing numbers of people advancing towards higher standards of living can and should be met by the Government. Government, possessing power to create and issue currency and credit as money, and enjoying the right to withdraw both currency and credit from circulation by taxation and otherwise, need not and should not, borrow capital at interest as the means of financing Government work and public enterprise. The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the prerogative of Government but it is the Government's greatest creative opportunity. Thus money will cease to be master, and become the servant of humanity. Democracy will rise superior to the Money Power."



King O'Malley, founder of the Commonwealth bank.

banks while they have sold off, one by one, all of our public banks after 1980.

O'Malley Speaks

On Sept. 30 1909, in Federal parliament, O'Malley emphasized: "The private banking system of the Commonwealth is only a legalized monopoly for the gathering of wealth from the many, and its concentration in the hands of the privileged few... We are legislating for the countless multitudes of future generations. We are in favour of protecting, not only the manufacturer, but also the man who works for him. We wish to protect the oppressed and downtrodden of the earth."

Bolton, con't from p. 5

China has printed nearly six million of the passports since it quietly introduced them in April, judging by the monthly application rate. The Philippines joined Vietnam yesterday in voicing its anger at the new map."

Stand-offs between Chinese vessels and those of the Philippines and Vietnam are common, as China flagrantly provokes confrontation while claiming to be a 'good neighbour' that only wants to pursue trade. Asia is a quagmire and New Zealand happily follows China's lead to the point of involvement in joint military exercises. Is the New Zealand Defence Force supposed to act as the policing arm of the People's Liberation Army in the South Pacific? In 2008, referring to a meeting of Chinese and New Zealand chiefs of staff, the Chinese state media quoted Chen Bingde, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as stating: "The Chinese armed forces advocate expanding contact and substantial cooperation with their New Zealand counterparts to upgrade military relations in the long run".

In 2010, when Professor David Shambaugh of George Washington University, an authority on China and international security and politics of the Asia-Pacific region, visited New Zealand to address the annual Otago University Foreign Policy School in June, "he was astonished by New Zealand's naiveté about its relationship with China". He commented that while academic interest in China is strong in New Zealand, "it has no real strategic direction". Shambaugh believes certain strategic assets should be off-limits to foreign ownership. New Zealand ought to consider the possibility of China demanding access to extract minerals. New Zealand has not, he said, properly considered that China might ask to formally call on New Zealand ports with its naval ships.

However, New Zealand ports often host Chinese warships. In 2007 joint naval exercises were held. The New Zealand frigate Te Kaha berthed at the People's Liberation Army Navy wharf in Shanghai to undertake an exercise with a similar sized Chinese ship. Te Kaha's commander Andy Grant stated, "Such exercises were important to the military relationship", and that "The level of engagement is quite high both ways. We get a lot of delegations from the Chinese armed forces coming to New Zealand, but I don't think that's generally well known".

The importance of this region was indicated by a White Paper issued by China on 17 October 2000 that demarcates "first and second lines of island defence" in the Pacific. The first line of defence runs from Taiwan through the Spratly Islands to Singapore. The first island-chains describe the sphere of influence that China expects to achieve in the Pacific Ocean. According to the White Paper, China plans to upgrade its navy to permit it to control what its military calls "the first island-chain by 2010 and to the second island-chain by 2040." The first island-chain includes Japan, Okinawa, Taiwan, the Philippines and Brunei. The second island-chain extends to Australia's doorstep. Shen Dingli, an expert on the Chinese military at Fudan University, *Shanghai, stated:*

Shanghai, stated: "Once the Taiwan front is closed, we may turn to the South China Sea," [Beyond the South China Sea], "we have a third issue to resolve, namely to take the Diaoyutai Islands from Japan."

A Warning – 'Never Underestimate China'

One strategy of China is to extend its influence and achieve eventual dominance in this region, as they are doing in Africa, by massive aid programmes to the small Pacific island nations. The immature policies of Australia and New Zealand allow this to happen, especially when our misleaders pontificate to states such as Fiji about how they should run their affairs. Fiji and others no longer rely on New Zealand and Australia; China is ever ready and waiting.

New Zealand and Australian politicians only see trade in relations with China, while the Chinese leadership sees geopolitical aims and refers to trade relations not merely in terms of economics, but as extending their political role in the region. There have been a few isolated, authoritative voices warning about the geopolitical consequences of China's incursion into this region. Captain Kuli Taumoefolau, the former commander of the Tongan Defence Service training, operations and intelligence unit, stated during hearings on New Zealand's relationship with Tonga, "Don't underestimate, never underestimate China". A TVNZ News report stated of Captain Taumoefolau, that he was worried about China's growing influence in the Pacific. "Taumoefolau says New Zealand should strengthen its own military ties with Tonga to counter China's growing influence in the Pacific."

When crises push the planned Asian economic bloc apart, and former trade partners become mortal enemies struggling for resources, Australia and New Zealand will have been placed in the middle of this quagmire. It would be naïve to assume that the USA would assist in the containment of Chinese aggression, on the basis of nothing more than America's involvement in the war against Japan seventy years ago, that this means they would intervene now. The world situation is now quite different and apart from a show of shadow-boxing occasionally, in more candid moments American business and political leaders make it clear that China is not considered to be a US rival. Indeed, the US and Chinese economies are symbiotic. Australia and New Zealand must look to fundamental changes in their geopolitical perceptions, which also require pursuing a course that will not tie us economically to Asia and especially to China. As has already been seen by New Zealand's trade relationship with China, such economic dependence means that an independent foreign policy cannot be pursued. It means that New Zealand is expected to kowtow to the Chinese so as not to upset their sensibilities on issues such as Tibet. Obviously, any attempts to restrain immigrants from China would be out of the question. When crisis explodes the façade of 'Asian unity', Australasia will not have the will to say no to China on any matter. The one alternative, in rejecting the superpower incursions of both the USA and China - is to pursue an alternative bloc that focuses on these two hegemonists as unwelcome intruders, with an ANZAC pact as the nexus

for policy in the near future and indeed - something that shall become a matter of sheer survival.

(Editor's Note: this nexus and new course inferred by Dr. Bolton may well be the Oceanic Monroe Doctrine anticipated and promulgated by the oft misanalysed Dr. Evatt in the late 1950's. This was something for which he was castigated by the USA - which was then as now, def-

initely determined to constrain Australian sovereignty).

Further reading:

Geopolitics of the Indo-Pacific: Emerging Conflicts, New Alliances Babel Inc.: Multiculturalism, Globalisation and the New World Order <http://www.blackhousepublishing.co.uk/index.php?route=product/category&path=64>

Open Letter To The Demographer Bernard Salt (by Marcus Field)

Subject: A window into what mass-Chinese-immigration and collusion with China entails for Australia's certain sociological future.

I refer to your Dec 5th *Prime Space* article: 'Migration response to ageing boomers calls for calibration'. It's an established fact that you vigorously support the Big Australia agenda, and umpteen pieces you've penned over many years prove that. Your previous *Prime Space* piece from Nov 30, 'Moment to find our bearings on the road to bigger things', also advanced that blinkered perspective.

However, what your ilk rarely entertain - although you did concede a scintilla of trepidation in your Nov 30th article concerning, "our ability to deliver social cohesion" - involves the inescapable reality that mass influxes of very wealthy Chinese will inevitably bring to bear enormous stress upon the financial order and more significantly, upon the sociological infrastructure of Australia.

Unfortunately, your friends who construe that by allowing rich Chinese to obtain citizenship if, they can 'invest' at least \$5m into buying state government bonds and properties is of long-term economic benefit to Australia, are truly deluded. Tragically, you believe your cause to be irrefutably true when you said "migration will drive property as a growth industry". Regrettably, what you fail to see is how these very rich Chinese, who can easily afford to pay at least a million dollars for a miserable one bedroom unit at, say Barangaroo, cause a flow-on-situation, which causes all real estate properties to become over-valued by between 10-20% - on average it's 15%.

Therefore, it must then surely equate to the average Australian having 15% less to spend (?) Surely this must be the case, Bernard? But what further exacerbates this problem is that those rich Chinese who are buying properties *can purchase them outright* - whereas the 'average Australian' has to borrow beyond his means to stay in the game! And in the very likely event that these poor souls lose their jobs or interest rates rise 3-5%, then those with big mortgage commitments won't be able to meet their repayments. Thus, these 'average Australians' will ultimately hoe the same road as the American Fanny-Mae brigade endured because of the 2008 GFC.

Apart from the financial debacle that Australians will certainly be saddled with, you either don't want to acknowledge it, or even consider, that by enticing at least one million rich Chinese (which includes all family members) to come to Aust-

-ralia [via the insidious \$5 million visa deal] won't result in a massive sociological upheaval eventuating too. Thus, it overtly extols how bereft of logic and principles you happen to be. Or, could it be that the sole reason why you all ignore these prospects is because of the enormous pecuniary gain that you all could get from the exercise i.e. the NSW government, as detailed in the article, 'Property boom delivers stamp duty bonanza to state coffers' Nov 25th, 2013?

To understand what I'm suggesting here Bernard, merely requires you going to any of the dozen suburbs in Sydney such as Hurstville, Ashfield, Eastwood and the entire southern expanse of the City of Sydney's CBD along with the adjoining suburbs of Ultimo and Darling Harbour to experience how unassimilable the first instalment of Chinese property purchasers are. By doing so, it will become abundantly obvious that, particularly in Hurstville and the precinct south and west of Town Hall railway station, are places which have been so inundated by (primarily) Chinese over the past decade that they've become insular ethnic enclaves; they are now populated by an ethnic group whose cultural sense of identity equates to seeing themselves as simply being Chinese who reside in certain concessions that happen to be in a geographical location outside of China.

No doubt to dispel that assertion you could barrow out one hundred Victor Chan's who are of great benefit to Australia. However, they aren't the group I'm focusing upon. So don't just 'barrow them out' in order to discredit my position, because you are fully aware of the rapidly evolving social dilemma that's transpiring due to governments seeking immigrants, because they're rich, rather than because they're going to make indefinite contributions and commitments to integrate into Australian society.

I've no doubt that you are clever and comprehend what I've espoused as being completely valid. Sadly, your desire to be part of the financial bonanza propels you along this insane ideological corridor and negates your sense of reality.

In closing, I say as the Chinese component of Australia population increases, they will organise against us politically. After all, how could these [potentially 3 million] Chinese immigrants possibly have any allegiance to Australia, when China is on the ascendancy? In a short decade from now it will become apparent that what I've pointed out *will be unfolding*. And when it takes place, let me assure you Bernard, that although you have colluded with Chinese business interests to facilitate it, they will ultimately dispossess you along with all of us.

AUSTRALIA FIRST PARTY



THE Australia First Party has begun to move on from the Federal poll. The election campaign raised the profile of the party and brought us new members and contacts.

Accordingly, the party is now engaged in new public information campaigns which may expand into community action struggles. Australia First is campaigning to expose the Liberal government's refugee policy as one of 'stop the boats to fly the planes'. The party is also working to heighten public awareness of the increasing intrusion into Australia of Chinese imperialism.

The unity of all nationalist minded people is an urgent matter.

THE Australia First Party has relations with New Zealand nationalists and says that the positive interchange of ideas between us is a high priority. That the Australian and New Zealand political police may seek to restrict contact shows in nationalist leaders both sides of the Tasman now requiring visas to travel. Generally, travel between the countries requires no visa.

The growing unity in action amongst New Zealand nationalists, something demonstrated in events like Flag Day in October each year in Wellington is positive and an effort to register a party will be undertaken in 2014. The success of this project has been long overdue in New Zealand.

EUREKA YOUTH LEAGUE

A new nationalist youth movement, led by Australian youth, has formed. The Eureka Youth League (EYL) operates a website and a blogsite. See:

<http://eurekayouthleague.angelfire.com/>

<http://eylaust.blogspot.com>

The EYL is the future of the Australian people's movement. It publishes an array of leaflets and adhesive stickers (\$5 per 100). The EYL sells a T-Shirt at \$12 posted (all sizes). Write to P.O. Box N291 Grosvenor Place 1220 for materials Quick reply guaranteed.

NATIONALIST ALTERNATIVE

Nationalist Alternative is an ideological website and activist group. Nationalist Alternative has developed useful critiques of globalism, multiculturalism, liberalism and nationalist politics and participated in free speech and other protest work.

The Australia First Party works with like-minded organisations. This cooperation is governed by its united front principle. The party recommends the website

<http://www.natalt.org/>

The Eight Core Policies Of Australia First: A Programme And A Method For National Rebirth!

Whatever will benefit Australia, that we are for; whatever will harm Australia, that we are against. William Lane

2 THE Eight Core Policies of Australia First are the basis of association for the party. They are (with explanations and the implied ninth point) as follows:

1 Ensure Australia Retains Full Independence

Protect our sovereignty (national, constitutional and personal) and maintain an adequate defence, whilst being reasonable and fair in our nation's international dealings.

2 Rebuild Australian Manufacturing Industries

This is the only way we can be self-sufficient. It will provide jobs for our children, and help buy back the farm and allow Australia to be free of foreign debts. Our infrastructure has been run down over many years - it must be rebuilt. We must improve the practicality and relevance of our educational systems, and target government support for industry to diversify, innovate, perform and expand. We recognise that small business is fundamental to this policy. A satisfactory financial environment is also urgent and essential.

3 Control Foreign Ownership

Bring foreign ownership and investment back under control.

4 Reduce and Limit Immigration

Immigration mistakes can be big long-term mistakes. Immigration policy must take into account social cohesion, employment opportunities, urbanisation and environmental issues

5 Abolish Multiculturalism

End the divisive, government-funded and institutionalised policy of multiculturalism.

6 Introduce Citizen-Initiated Referenda

Amend the Australian Constitution such that the people can initiate a constitutional referendum which, if approved by the Australian people, will amend the Australian Constitution. This simple step will confirm the political authority of voters and make legislators aware that they are the servants of the Australian People, not their masters. The people directly should also possess the sovereign right and the power to initiate other legislation

7. Strengthen the family

Promote policies that strengthen and protect the traditional family.

8 Strive to Rebuild A United Australia

Promote policies that recognise the interdependence of city and country.

9 Democratise Other Policy Issues

All other policies (non-core policies) are matters of free conscience and are not binding upon Australia First's future parliamentarians or councillors who are to represent their electorates.

Issues of public interest on which Australia First needs to formulate policy will be canvassed with the party membership, and plebiscites conducted where deemed appropriate by the party's National Council. The party also permits branches to formulate specific electoral policies or community policies not inconsistent with the Eight Core Policies.

From time to time, the party will issue material that provides interpretation of the core policies. This interpretative material would reflect the spirit of the party.

The organizational purpose for this statement of policy and system for policy creation is simple: Australia First does not require weighty tomes which change from month to month, as do the programmes of the Establishment parties and those who ape them. It requires a focus for action and for unity within the party.

Australia First is established to build a new national movement. Practicality is method.

Where To Find Australia First

National Contact Line:
02 8587 0014

National Council e-mail:
ausfirst@alphalink.com.au

New South Wales:

Australia First (NSW) office: P.O. Box 593 Rockdale 2216

Blue Mountains: P.O. Box 202 Katoomba 2780

Coffs Harbour: 0419 492 917

Sutherland Shire: P.O. Box 2499 Taren Point 2228

Australia Wide:

Qld. State committee:
afpqlld@hotmail.com
Australia First (Qld. Secretary):
P.O. Box 893 Rockhampton 4700
Australia First (Brisbane)
afp.brisbane@gmail.com

Australia First (Adelaide)
afsa@live.com.au
P.O. Box 101 Holden Hill 5088

Australia First (Western Australia): P.O. Box 129 Collie 6225

Australia First (Victoria): P.O.

Box 223 Croydon 3136

'Australia First' Web Sites

National:
www.australiafirstparty.net
New South Wales:
<http://ausfirst.alphalink.com.au>
Queensland:
<http://afqld.blogspot.com>
Victoria:
www.australiafirst.net
Western Australia:
<http://afpwa.blogspot.com>
Australian Capital Territory:
<http://australiafirstpartyact.blogspot.com>
Riverina:
<http://australianidentity.blogspot.com>

Blue Mountains:
<http://afbluemoountains.blogspot.com>

South Australia:
<http://australiafirstsouthaustralia.blogspot.com/>

Truth Television:
www.truthtelevision.net

Other Australia First Contacts

Australia First also operates in other locales such as Newcastle, Riverina and other towns and cities. Contact the National Contact line.