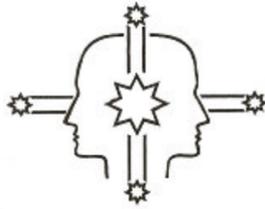


AUDACITY!

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 16, Southern Hemisphere Winter 2014 Price:\$2.50

Chinese imperialism grabbing at Australia - land, housing, agriculture, resources and industries - Fight For Australian Independence - Unite The Whole Nation!

(L. Sharp, L. Krygier and others)

"TREASON doth never prosper:
what's the reason? Why if it prosper,
none dare call it treason."

So said an English writer over 400
years ago. So we say, in our con-
temporary Australia.

The May 2014 Melbourne conference
'Australia In The Chinese Century',
brought together representatives of
Australian globalist capitalism and
their political and media pimps,
alongside the representatives of Chi-
nese state-capitalism.

This meeting well expressed the
treason of this class. Australia's fu-
ture is seen as a part of an enor-
mous Pacific Trade Zone. China is
seen as the way for a near-
permanent boom for capitalism. Any-
one, particularly those whom Tony
Abbott calls "xenophobes", are held
as backward and out of touch, while
our leaders, now get ready to sell off
everything they can - from the dairy
farms of Tasmania, to the cattle sta-
tions of Queensland and the sugar
area of the Kimberleys and through
to the very infrastructure of the
country itself.

Indeed, in China in the last week of
June, Trade Minister Andrew Robb
referred to the trillions of dollars
(yes, trillions) of investment needed
(sic) to develop a special Northern
Zone of Australia as an Asian Food
Bowl and as a giant series of mines
- and then, he suggested the sale of

national infrastructure - railways,
airports, dams and ports.. Robb was
also peddling the new "2030 Vision
For Developing Northern Australia", a
Liberal Party policy document that
calls our North "the next frontier".
The government kowtowed to the
Chinese imperialists

It is treason. However, treason has
prospered and to denounce it as
treason takes braver souls than the
leftovers of old parties and even
some who would say they are
'patriots'. It requires those who em-
body the rebellious spirit of Eureka
and the soldierly strength of Kokoda.

The big grab

In 2012 - 2013, two symbolic steps
occurred to cement Australia into
the new Chinese system. An 'Asian
Food Bowl' was proposed for the
north of our country and that the
north would progressively become a
new trade and investment zone.

We said that any 'Northern Zone'
could become effectively detached
from Australia. Lorded over by mi-
ning companies and plantation cor-
porations, it would host armies of con-
tract labourers and a new immigrant
population partly drawn of the con-
tinuing refugee (sic) migration pro-
gram - becoming an area where Eu-
ropeans would quickly become an
absolute minority and our culture
fade to memory. We even warned
that it was all over for the Aborigi-

-nes too.

The second step was an act of con-
cessionalism - the schemed-for
creation of a Chinese Trade Centre
in Wagga Wagga, an entity that
would be not far different from the
European 'concessions' in China in
the nineteenth century. It was to
be an *autonomous area* in all but
name. Some 20,000 Chinese would
have lived in their own suburb,
staff the Centre and extend its
reach over the Riverina's economy.
As its farming economy was re-
placed by mining, the Chinese con-
cession could have come into its
own, as a command centre over

the entire Riverina economy. But the
Trade Centre was the victim of a
united patriotic front of Australians,
with Australia First Party in the van-
guard role. It went down into chaos.

Of course, that did not mean the Chi-
nese imperialists would not try again
- with Mayor Eaton of Wyong Shire.

Mayor Eaton claims that he is an
"independent", but he was the Liber-
al candidate for 'Dobel' in the 1996
Federal Election. He is a well-known
identity in the "inner circle" of cor-
rupt Liberal, Chris Hartcher. Eaton
now finds himself embroiled in the

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Mayor Eaton of Wyong—as he sees himself



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

the New South Wales Liberal Party "Election Donations Scandal" (or the 'Eightbyfive' slush fund scandal). Mayor Eaton is recorded as promising to donate between \$40,000 and \$60,000 to the "Eightbyfive" fund. Independent? Smoothing the way?

After the signing of the "sale of land agreement" with the Chinese (December 2012), Eaton said: "What this proposal will do is turn the Wyong Shire into a tourist Mecca and bring millions of dollars' worth of tourism into the area. Outside the Opera House and Harbour Bridge, this has the potential to be among the biggest tourist attractions in the State". We say that traitor Eaton's reference to the Theme Park as a "Tourist Mecca" is disinformation and that the Theme Park will initially be mainly an entertainment centre for numerous new Chinese residents who will move into the Wyong area.

Mayor Eaton also said there was "interest" in the Council's concept for an Airport and the establishment of an "International" university at Warnervale. "This is very much in the planning stage, but we are talking about 7,000 students, both local and international, and staff of 1,500", he said.

Eaton has not revealed who the interested, mysterious, "international" investor is - but like the (Chinese) Orlando Theme Park in Florida, this Wyong Theme Park will, like the Wagga Wagga Chinese Trade Centre, have the government of Communist China with a controlling hand "on the tiller". Very handy for a foreign gov-

ernment to have its own university and airport in Australia!

We realise that the Theme Park, the Airport and the University, all being "foreign investments", will pay no tax.

Mr Bruce Zhong, Chairman of the Australia Chinese Theme Park Pty Ltd (ACTP Pty Ltd), said: "The park would provide between 1,500 and 2,000 jobs." (Mark Johanson, ibtimes 3.12.12.) We would ask Mr Zhong and Mayor Eaton: "jobs for whom?"

The Wyong Shire Council's webpage has a section: "Chinese Theme Park, some facts". Yet the whole thing reeks of secrecy. Mayor Eaton said: "The developers were Australia-based Chinese, but they will raise money through government support in China". Who are they all?

A parallel plot: the 'Splendid China Theme Park'

This US project was originally an idea of Josephine Chen, a Taiwanese-American citizen. She did not intend that "Splendid China", a Chinese Theme Park for Orlando, Florida, was to morph into a Chinese agency. Chen negotiated a deal with CTS, controlled by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and the China National Tourism Administration in 1989. The agreement said Chen was to supply the land and management services and the Chinese government would supply labour and building materials. In 1993, one week before the Park was to open, CTS bought out Chen, assuming full control. Chen then saw that they

intended the Theme Park would serve as a vehicle for Communist China's propaganda.

By May 1999, the Splendid China Theme Park was losing \$9 Million a year. Some forty-six Chinese nationals working at the Theme Park requested political asylum in the U.S, claiming that they were being held there against their will.

In December 2003, the Park closed. For Mayor Eaton, the questions are obvious. Eaton knows the history of this Chinese Theme Park. His Liberal mates have also informed him of the plan behind - and the fate of - the Trade Centre at Wagga Wagga.

However, Eaton would have us believe that Packer's Barangaroo Casino plays into the equation. Indeed it does, but not for the reasons he states. Mayor Eaton tells us: "The idea is the Chinese will come to Sydney to shop and play the Casino, then make a short trip to Wyong to visit the Chinese Theme Park which pays homage to their home culture".

Why would high-rolling gamblers from China want to go to a Chinese Theme Park 80kms away? Will they go to look over real estate?

Propaganda offensives

The Chinese Foreign Affairs Office and Office of Overseas Affairs are involved in this Wyong affair, just as they are organizing Chinese students and other 'migrants'. It would be a centre for espionage, like China-Towns, university associations and business groups.

Cont'd p.3

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?

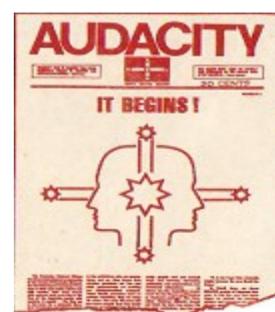
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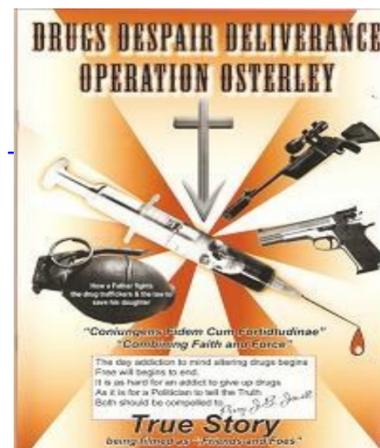
The Bulletin of the 21st Century

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

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

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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.

The Ranter's Soapbox - ISIS Unveiled

THE following witty ditty from Sheikh Rattle And Roll and other commentary essentially encapsulates the ludicrous nature of liberalism / multiculturalism. The weapons ISIS used in Iraq were supplied by the US in its war against the Assad regime; inevitably the Moslem fundamentalist genie they uncorked against the secular regimes in Iraq, Libya, Syria etc., has its own imperatives and locomotion. S### happens!! We have the problem in our backyard that these presumptuous dolts have created.

Now we have a problem - Australian citizens are jihadists in the Middle East. *En garde* - to be or not to be.

'Moslem Man'

by Sheikh Rattle And Roll
(To the tune of 'Working Class Man'
by Jimmy Barnes)

Working hard at being a dirtbag,
sending money to Bahrain,
a father - son left to carry on.
Blue murder in their veins.
Whoa, ooo, he's a Moslem Man.

Will seldom does he grovel, he's a legend in his mind.
There's nothing like a camel on its back most of the time
Whoa, ooo, he's a Moslem Man.

He has a god in Allah, he's forbidden to eat ham,
He did his time in Guantanamo,
he's still mad at Uncle Sam.
He's a swarthy man with a chain of gold in a western Europe land
Whoa, ooo, he's a Moslem Man.

Well he has three little womans, some-day he'll make his wives.



A so-called 'Aussie' Jihadi in Iraq - proud of murder

He's saving all the welfare cheques for the three loves of his life.
He ain't worried about tomorrow, government has got his back.
He sits around his Bankstown Unit, where he plans his next attack
Whoa, ooo, he's a Moslem Man.

Whoa, ooo, he's a Moderate Man.
Yes he is, oh yeah, he's a Moslem man.

ASIO Intelligence?

Right now the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) is interested in expanding its surveillance powers to watch jihadists from amongst our growing and alienated Middle Eastern communities but they aren't much interested in combating Chinese espionage. As the Australian newspaper reported in early July, Chinese espionage is now rampant in Australia - in immigrant groups, students and business circles.

Of course, jihadi terrorism is deadly and a serious by product of multiculturalism, but it's just not a direct

threat to the very survival of the Nation. It seems the Middle East is the focus of Australian security concerns.

We know too ASIO does not apply the same rules to Jews as it does to Muslims going overseas to wage jihad. It does not question young Australian Jews who serve in the Israeli army. It asks few questions about possible armed MOSSAD agents who operate in Sydney and Melbourne to ostensibly guard Jewish religious schools.



Street theatre - the Sheikh in action

Liberal Party To Expand 457 Visa Scheme Via Loopholes

Michael Kennedy

We reproduce this important article composed by Michael Kennedy of Nationalist Alternative.

Our "No Surprises" government, has surprised few people by continuing to fight on behalf of business against working Australians. So far, it's been rather victorious, overseeing many Australians being put out of work, or should that be, 'liberated' from employment? The Liberals latest booting to the Aussie worker is to expand the 457 visa scheme via loopholes. A loophole existed, which allowed employers to hire more foreign workers than they applied for.

The Labor government closed the loophole in 2013, after it had been exploited by companies in the mining, IT and construction industries. The program, designed to address a skills shortage, is sold to Australians as being limited solely to positions which cannot be filled by local talent, a last resort. A torrent of anecdotal evidence suggests otherwise and it is very clear that the 457 visa program is anything but what it is said to be. Reports of it being used to undercut local talent abound.

The Liberal government wants to cut red tape, by removing scrutiny or penalties for hiring additional foreign workers above and beyond what was applied for. In other words, the Liberal party is decriminalising this practice, and deliberately turning a blind eye. This will allow business to hire potentially unlimited numbers of foreign workers in place of Australians. You can be sure that they will take advantage of this. With unemployment at 6%, and projected to increase until 2016-2017, this will only make things worse for us.

The Age reports...

A discussion paper in 2012 also found there was no restriction on the number of 457 workers a company could nominate once a sponsorship is approved.

In the same year, mining magnate Gina Rinehart famously warned that Australians needed to work harder to compete with Africans who will work for less than \$2 a day. Yet in June, the boss of Ms Rinehart's Roy Hill iron ore project, Barry Fitzgerald, backed away from using foreign workers on 457 visas, saying he was confident he could find the staff locally.

Before the cap was introduced in 2013, the number of 457 visas was quickly rising. In the financial year 2009/10 there were 67,980 visas granted. By 2012/13 there were 126,350 visas granted, as statistics from the Department of Immigration show.

The 457 visa worker scheme has all but destroyed the IT industry in Australia, replacing local talent with cheaper imports of dubious talent. It has provided industry with tax-payer subsidised labour. The "living away from home allowance" available to some 457 visa workers means that their rent and food is tax deductible. Some 457 visa workers report having more or less, all their living expenses tax deductible. The Australian worker cannot compete with that.

Abbott appears to be determined to destroy not just the unions, but the Australian middle class. To these neo-conservatives, the Australian nation is not much more than a resource for their favoured rich backers. The people of Australia are seen in the same manner as the dirt in the ground which is sold to China, just a resource, which can be replaced or cast aside.

Lack of national loyalty by governments and by some businesses (many business owners, generally small or medium business still operate ethically) is causing a decline in living standards, and the slow dissolution of the Australian nation.

457 visa workers, whether from India, China, Ireland or Italy are by and large, not needed. With growing unemployment, the local labour is there, and many unemployed or underemployed Australians are more than willing to work, given the opportunity. Business, particularly big business, has little interest in these people, and prefer the government ship in ready trained and indentured foreign workers, and leave the tax bill to build the additional infrastructure to us.

The 457 visa worker program should be scaled back to only those positions where it is in the interest of national integrity. The program should not be used to allow a business to grow, business must grow according to the market, nor should it be used as a substitute for training local talent. Only in cases where urgent infrastructure is needed, and local talent is not a possibility, should guest workers be considered. Guest worker programs for any other reason invariably involve greater social and economic cost than benefit.

Why Visa Workers?

Over the last few decades, employer expectations and demands have become more stringent. A generation or two ago, unskilled or inexperienced workers, generally, found it easier to obtain employment. It was possible to simply walk into a factory and be hired on the spot. Job security and longevity meant more on the job training and specialisation. With deteriorating employment conditions and greater competition for work, employers have increased their demands. Employers began demanding prior experience, not just for senior level positions, but entry level and unskilled positions too. It is not almost impossible to find a job where no previous experience is required. The paradox is, one cannot get experience unless one gets a job first, but to get a job you need experience. Employers don't want to take on the cost of training or having an employee get up to speed, so they expect another company to turn inexperienced workers into experienced ones. But with all companies doing this, it creates a conundrum. One can even see job ads for graduate positions, requiring previous experience!

The second issue is fewer employers provide on the job training, partly to reduce costs and partly because casualisation of the workforce means a lower return on investment in training staff. Trained



Contemporary coolies—Indian Sub-Continent

staff are more likely to leave for a full time position for another company. If this is what staff will do, why train?

The third issue, is that employers often have unrealistic, often ridiculous requirements and criteria for potential recruits. Looking at job advertisements for professional positions, the range of experience and skills required for many positions, is often very specific, covering a broad range of disciplines, ruling out any candidate except those which had a very specific and varied multidisciplinary career path. The employer then complains about not being able to find suitable staff, thereby creating the impression there is a "skill shortage", when in reality, the employer is simply being unreasonable to expect someone who meets their eclectic criteria.

A proposal

Dropping the supply of foreign labour will force local business to change their demands. Contrary to what Abbott and the Liberal party state, the issue regarding 457 visa workers isn't that Australian workers aren't competitive or innovative; they are, but that employers aren't competitive, innovative or flexible. By dropping their supply of labour, business will then be forced to relax standards. The current paradox is that employers find it hard to get staff, despite a potentially large pool of potential candidates who are a near fit. Rather than dismiss the pool of 'near enough' candidates, the lack of foreign options will force employers to take 'near enough' candidates and fill in the skills gap themselves. Contrary to business fears that this will result in poorer quality outcomes, it will more likely result in a more skilled, more capable workforce as employed people are skilled up. These skills will be transferable and overall, results in a more capable and productive workforce, which should offset the small costs in training. The benefits from training local labour are generally underappreciated by employers. Conservative employment conditions are making Australian uncompetitive.

In addition, employers may become less risk-adverse, and be willing to take chances on candidates who while not experienced, may have other potential. Employers will hopefully realise that taking a less conservative approach to employment can be quite beneficial.

The government should increase training opportunities, in particular for tertiary education and TAFE and for other training opportunities for adults to re-skill. Incentives for companies who offer on the job training demands for importing

labour, and tighter regulation of the recruitment industry. Lastly, the government should not pander to business when viable options in Australia are present.

Businesses themselves should realise that they are part of a nation not separate to it and owe a loyalty just like employees and the elected government do, to the national community in which it resides. Clearly training the sons and daughters of your national family is the correct thing to do, rather than ignore them and take foreigners just to save a dollar. Australia through the hard work of its settling stock and other migrants later from Europe developed, built, died in two World Wars, to ensure this nation endured. It is the collective personal sacrifices of our ancestors and those of us alive today that has created an environment with rule of law and little corruption (compared to Asia) that enables business to operate and flourish in the first place.

China, cont., from p.2

Symbolically, ACTP Ptd Ltd (formerly ACCF), wants to dismantle a 300 year old Ming Dynasty building in China and re-assemble it at Wyong. One of the directors of ACTP Pty Ltd, Amanda Li, said: "It will become Australia's oldest building". That should confuse future archaeologists and help to re-write history! Political prostitutes and associated collaborators - are aiding and abetting the Chinese regime to take over Australia, and to deceitfully "condition" Australians to accept this treachery. The Chinese now wish to build a Friendship Gate in Narrandera - while they start mining the Riverina?

When the Chinese dominate

A Kevin Rudd advisor and propagandist Andrew Charlton in his *The Dragon's Tail* said: "No country is more intertwined with China's economic rise than Australia. Now joined together, we will rise and fall as one. We are yin and yang." In capitalist logic, married. In the logic of real politik - enslaved to a superpower.

Beyond the scope of the grab at Wyong, comes the open conspiracy to take over the Melbourne port and the docklands and settle them. This enormous project would re-craft Melbourne and hosts of Chinese corporations are lining up. It may cost \$50 Billion. The Avalon Airport is to be linked to the 'concession' established in Melbourne. It is to have flights direct from China and new direct transport systems to facilitate travel to and from Avalon. This is the division of the country, imperialism. In the South,

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The Heritage

John Curtin and Frank Anstey

We reprint a Labor pamphlet from the late 1920's composed by John Curtin and Frank Anstey. We publish as part of the on-going effort of the modern Australian nationalist movement to connect with its roots. In the long-ago labour movement and Labor Party, we detect the true expression of Australianism, altruism directed at our own Australian People and service to a new Nation founded upon a definable ethnic heritage and a co-operative ideal..

Lo! The elders hear the sweet
Voice, and know the wondrous
song:

And their ancient pulses beat
To a tune forgotten long:
And they talk in whispers low.
With a smile and with a sigh.
And the valiant days gone by.

-Victor Daley
(Australian poet)

The labour movement in its worldwide sweep is the greatest reformative and progressive agency in history. It has broadened the constitutions, liberalised the laws, modified the power of oppressors, and ameliorated the conditions of life. Its influence has permeated all the institutions of our time.

The heritage

Thirty years ago in this Commonwealth the workers' lot was hard and cheerless. Sweating was then an evil which flourished in the land; wages were low; hours of labour were tedious; equality of social place and opportunity was an unrealised ideal.

We were then reproducing in Australia a second Europe, with its poverty, its wretchedness, its long hours, its misery, and its industrial servitude.

But for the work of the Labour Movement, the sacrifices of its founders, and the incessant and undefeatable struggles of its stalwarts, Australia would have continued a preserve of privilege, and a land where would have been reproduced every sweating device and condition that has made the Old World the shame and despair of every lover of his kind. The truth of this assertion is evidenced by the history of our country.

The age of misery

In 1898 a Western Australian Labor Conference drew the attention of the Government of the day - the Premier was Sir John Forrest—to the unjust conditions of labour operating in the colony. In the timber industry and on the shearing sheds the vile truck system was in operation, and whole families were obliged to live year in and year out in the same place without ever emancipating themselves from their thralldom.

At Karridale - a notorious sweat pen - after working continuously for months, workers found themselves actually in debt to their employers, who, by operating the store account, kept their employees in bondage: wages were not paid either weekly, or monthly, and sometimes ever the helot of a worker took the job, as owing his master for bread and boots.

On the mining fields the conditions of employment were shocking. Unionism was weak and the great gold discoveries, which meant fortunes to a few, did not benefit the many.

The Conference had asked John Forrest that legislation providing for Compulsory Arbitration be passed. He replied "that his Government did not intend to pass any Socialistic legislation of that nature." This answer was typical of that of the Governments of all the States.

A leading newspaper, commenting on the disclosure, said that "outside of a few Trades Hall agitators there would be no endorsement for the regulating of wages by law." Years passed before Parliament was moved to even consider the passage of industrial reform legislation. It was not until Labor had become a force in the land that the old order of "freedom of contract" was modified and the social conditions influenced for the better by the process of law.

Down to the year 1900 in every State, the Parliaments took little or no cognisance of the struggles of the poor. The Governments, for the most part, were composed of men hostile to every form of working-class combination, to every extension of political liberty, and to any and every form of social amelioration. The truck system, industrial victimisation, sweating of the most grievous character, and the power of exploitation had been sustained for over a generation by capitalist Governments, supported and upheld by the whole press of Australia.

When unions were weak

In those days of the not-so-long-since the workers were mostly unorganised. Those in the bush had no combination, unity among the miners was little more than a name, while in the cities and towns shop assistants and factory operatives were not only without unions of any sort or kind, but were worked from early morn till late at night and the half-holiday was a rarity.

In 1902 a witness swore before a Justice of the Supreme Court in Perth that while continuously employed by a timber company in the previous year his wages for ten months were £98/10/- while his store account (which did not include drapery, doctor or medicine, newspapers, milk, or rent) was £82/10/-. At the end of the year he was as poor as at the beginning and had worked the whole period for a bare existence. There was no 8-hour day, no workers' compensation act, no inspection of machinery, and no regulation of apprenticeship. The employers fixed the terms of employment, and those workers who would not conform to the masters' terms had to "tramp."

Fear's palsy

Mr. J. M. Lapsley, ex-Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, tells the story of how on his arrival in Perth he commenced work as a plumber. The other trades-men were working nine hours per day they asked for eight, but the employer was not willing to grant the alteration. A meeting was called by the workmen to consider the position, but only five of those concerned put in an appearance. Mr. Lapsley had been made secretary and called a further meet-



John Curtin and Frank Anstey confer in the Depression

-ing, but so great was the fear of the men at the consequences of taking part in the proceedings that he was the only person who turned up.

William Smith, now living at Albany, arrived there over 30 years ago to work on a coal hulk for McIlwraith McEacharn's. The conditions were intolerable; hours were long and wages low. He asked a fellow workman if he could be told where the local secretary of the Carpenters' Union was to be found. The answer was: "If you are a unionist you had better keep it to yourself, as the employers do not give jobs to men belonging to unions."

Sweating was universal.

In the secondary industries generally, the unions consisted of merely a small minority of those actually employed. Boycotts and black lists were exercised by the employing class as deterrents to solidarity, and through-out the continent the mass of workers and their families were the helpless victims of predatory interests.

Butchers' assistants in the Midland-Fremantle area commenced work at daylight and did not finish until 8 o'clock at night. Married men were paid 7/- per day and the week's hours aggregated 60. Female shop assistants in the city worked from half past 8 until half past 6, and on the late night until 10 o'clock, for a week. Young girls, styled either as "improvers" or given no designation, were paid anything from 5/- to 10/- a week. Their hours were long, and the conditions, uninfluenced by any Governmental regulation, very bad.

One shirt manufacturer told a Board of Inquiry that 5/- or 6/- per week was "good wages for a shirt finisher." Another admitted that he paid 2/7 for making a sac suit 1/3 for coats, 8d. for trousers, 8d. for vests. Shirt makers working in their own homes "were paid 2/10 per dozen and had to provide their own machines and cotton."

The Board reported that the working men and women in the tailoring industries "had either to accept the starvation wages or appeal to charity."

In Victoria about this time the Trades Hall Council launched an Anti-Sweating League. The League's investigations disclosed that in all the States there was similar social degradation, similar industrial terrorism, and similar methods of uti-

-ising governments to plunder the people in the interests of "big business."

Now and then

The contrast between those days and now is extraordinary. The young man and woman of today cannot realise its extent. In the nineties factories worked 54 hours, and in cases 60 hours a week; only in certain trades was there a half-holiday, and this often commenced at 1.30 or 2 in the afternoon; late shopping nights were universal; there was no payment for time off due to sickness or other causes; no annual holiday; and no compensation for accident or industrial disease.

These ameliorative changes are the work of the Labour Movement. Not one aspect of the existing fabric of industrial legislation was initiated by the employers. Then, as now, they stood for the maintenance of the existing practice.

It is a fact of our history that of their own volition the employers have never applied humane and progressive ideas in industry.

Only the power of Unionism and the compulsion of the law forced the improvements which to-day assure a reasonable standard of decency for those who work.

In the nineties, factories existed in which the sanitation provisions were abominable. Privacy was not ensured, and it was not until the regulation of factories by properly appointed and independent inspectors was provided for in the law that the existing services in this respect were instituted.

New South Wales believed in free trade, and free sweating. Inspector Burkett reported that as soon as a girl asked for wages, she was dismissed. Two hundred and fifty boxes, for packing sweets, had to be made for one penny.

Girls under 18 were wheeling barrows in potteries for wages running from 8/6 to 12/6 per week. All over the Commonwealth it was the practice that employees should live in the houses and buy in the stores owned by the employers, and in many industries a system of practical peonage prevailed.

In the unorganised areas of the pastoral industry the squatters paid only for "sheep shorn to MY satisfaction" They charged as much as 3/- for a bar of soap, and by the double process of sheep "raddling" and extortion

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Cont'd from page 4

secured shorn sheep at slave rates.

The dawn of the new era.

After nearly twenty-five years of agitation the unions commenced nominating direct representatives to Parliament. Then, and not until then, one or other of the old parties gave, as the price of Labor support, that which they had never conceded to the demands of justice and humanity. With the advent of Labor in politics, the era of reform by Parliamentary enactment commenced. The men who had denounced regulation of wages and conditions by law commenced to vote for it, not because they liked it, but because the people had been stirred by Labor to insist upon reform.

Their insincerity reflected itself in a thousand pitfalls wherein unions and workers, believing the law gave them protection, found that all too often it was but a snare and a delusion.

The case of the Perth shop assistants is cited as typical of countless others. Although the Arbitration Act was passed in 1902 it was not until 1914 that the Union was able to secure an award from the Courts. And even this only became possible because in 1912 a Labor Government amended the Act so that the evasive objections of the employers could no longer avail.

From 1900 onwards many attempts were made to establish a union amongst the Perth shop assistants. Effort after effort failed because of the hostility of the great employers and the fear of victimisation which prevailed among the workers.

Finally in 1912, a union having been formed despite strong opposition, its agent appeared in May before Mr. Justice Rooth for an award. The employers were represented by Messrs. Jas. Gardiner and S. J. McGibbon. The latter gentleman offered technical objections to the case being heard, and on his motion the application was dismissed on the ground that the Act had not been complied with.

Steps having been taken to correct this disability, a second case was heard by Mr. Justice Burnside in August. Once again the employers, who feared the disclosures of sweating which would be adduced, opposed the case being heard; their agent (Mr. S. J. McGibbon) said that shopkeeping was not an industry within the meaning of the Act, and that the registration of the Union was illegal. The Court upheld the employers' objection and once again shop assistants were denied the protection of the law, denied an inquiry into the unjust conditions of their work, and denied legal redress for their grievances.

The men who thus withheld the benefits of arbitration from their workers were then, as they are now, the chief political protagonists of the party of anti-Labor.

Labor, the lawmaker

The deficiencies in the law had stood uncorrected for a decade, and it was not until a Labor Government altered the statute that the shop assistants were given legal access to the wage tribunal. But their difficulties were not over. In 1913, even under the new law, the Union

had to defend its registration which the employers opposed. Next year (1914) Mr. Justice Burnside, in April, commenced to hear the claims of the Union. It asked for a 48-hour week and a minimum rate of pay. The employers stood for a variety of technical objections, and even applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction prohibiting the Arbitration Court from issuing an award. The injunction was granted, although the hearing proceeded, but it was finally refused on appeal to the Full Court, and the award was issued.

The minimum rate for a male with five years' experience or who was of the age of 23 years or upwards was fixed at £2/15/- per week; for a female of 21 years it was £1/14/6.

These rates are now considered absurd, but it was to resist a minimum of this amount that the employers exhausted every legal subtlety, and indeed for years succeeded in frustrating the demands of reform until a workers' Government altered the law and terminated the immunity from regulation which the wealthy emporiums of Perth had enjoyed under a succession of anti-Labor Governments.

It is well for the present generation to remember that in no State was anything done to alleviate the deplorable conditions of the working class until the Labor Party became an effective third party, holding the "balance of power" in Parliament.

Even to our own time

The Tasmanian Royal Commission Report, furnished as recently as 1907, demonstrates that the sweating system, abolished in States where Labor had become a power, was still in full blast in that State, and so remained until, in 1909, there was elected a Labor Party, comprising more than one-third of the Tasmanian Parliament.

Only last December the Tasmanian Upper House threw out a Workers' Compensation Amendment Bill, and even to this day in Western Australia the mutilating hand of the Legislative Council is ever-present.

The reason why the Legislative Council Conservatives are more audacious in resisting industrial reform proposals than their own political colleagues in the Legislative Assembly is because the latter have to go before all the people for judgment, while the Council is elected on a property franchise.

The iron heel

The pioneers of these reforms, the men who pushed the work of unionism in the nineties, were the victims of boycott and the black list. The press denounced them as "asses, anarchists, and parasites." The then governments of the colonies used every coercive act to repress progress and were the vile instruments of capitalistic energy.

One Chief Justice denounced the members of trade unions as a "closely knit band of criminals." Another judge, summing up against some unionist workmen, told them that they were misled "by unscrupulous leaders, who by pretending sympathy with the poor and suffering, fanned the flames of discontent." He then sent the "misled" men to gaol for seven years.

Judge Windeyer told a jury that under the law "a union camp was an



Blanket factory 1898 - workers' unity won proper conditions

unlawful assembly," and if the accused was in the camp for 10 minutes he was guilty. In the instructions disclosed by the discovery of the Ranking-Morris correspondence, the administrators of the law were told to "exercise vigour even if it caused bloodshed."

Prosecution and persecution

When the Shearers' Union (it is now the great A.W.U.) was formed in 1886, the Government prosecuted two of its champions—Waters and McCormick—under an obsolete English Act for "conspiring to raise wages," and secured their imprisonment for 12 months.

Between 1886 and 1896, hundreds of Australian trade unionists were sent to gaol for terms ranging from a few months to fifteen years, under obsolete Acts, or specially devised coercive and restrictive administration, brutally carried out.

Sentences passed upon trade unionist workmen in the various colonies they are now the States of the Federation at this period totalled, in the aggregate, hundreds of years. In all States men were tried and sentenced, not for offences against the ordinary Criminal Code, but for alleged offences under ancient Acts of Parliament, long repealed in England, but resurrected by the reactionary powers of Australia, and so applied as to make every action and utterance of a workman a punishable offence.

By the year 1890 the Australian industrial organisations were badly smashed. Many unions existed in name only, wages which were already low were further reduced, sweating was intensified, unemployment and destitution accentuated. But the workers, defeated on the industrial field, had carried the fight into politics. A number of Laborites were returned to the Parliaments. Labor had become a Third Party, holding the balance of power between the old political factions. Governments, in order to exist, began to bid for its support.

The effect of Labor's entry into the Parliaments has been the most important fact in the political history of Australia. It commenced a new orientation in Australian public life, and marked definitely the determination of the democracy to use legality as an instrument of reform and social betterment.

From then onward men who, to quote the words of Sir John Forrest, "did not intend to pass any Socialist legislation" (meaning thereby industrial reform laws), as the price

of their political existence and under the moral duress of Labor's growing influence in the Parliaments and the constituencies, wrote into the laws the statutory beginnings of the new order.

The point to remember, however, is that it was not until the workers sent direct representatives to the State and Federal Parliaments during the early years of the present century, that legislation was introduced establishing anything in the form of a minimum wage, and which put the worker on a legal footing.

The pre-Labpr epoch

In all the States the history of the 20 years prior to the rise of the Labor Party is the history of land scandals, financial swindles, capitalistic profiteerings, public robbery, low wages, and wholesale unemployment; sweaters, squatters, financiers, and their political agents controlled the governments.

Financial institutions held vast areas of Crown land and profited by the sub-letting of the national property. Favoured individuals did likewise, and grew rich from the sub-letting of the auriferous and pastoral and forest areas of the Crown.

The Land Acts facilitated every kind of "dummying," and titles were secured to vast tracts of country by all manner of improper practices. The financial institutions used the governments as instruments to strengthen their speculative powers.

In 1890, the "British Investor's Review" issued a warning to the public of Great Britain that the then Governments of the colonies "permitted swindles to go unpunished." Financiers controlling the banks closed the doors, wiped off their personal liabilities by compositions of a farthing in the pound. Parliament was the instrument of these boomsteers and busters, who, by fraud, brought Australia to the verge of ruin.

As an example of how these men operated, the case of Jas. McIlwraith (the founder of McIlwraith McEacharn & Co., pillars of the present Australian shipping combine) is cited. McIlwraith was a Queensland politician and banker. His Government borrowed English money and left it in the Queensland National Bank without interest. At the same time the Government borrowed from the Bank, did not use it, but paid interest for the undrawn money. Although the Bank was insolvent it paid over £1,000,000 in

Curtin and Anstey con't p. 5

in dividends to its shareholders out of public funds entrusted to its care. McIlwraith then borrowed from the bank without security, and cleared out of the country.

Even to this day the great financial institutions entrench themselves in our Parliaments. In the Legislative Councils their directors and representatives exert a malign influence on the public policy.

In the national arena, the hamstringing of the Commonwealth Bank is a recent proof of the grip they hold over anti-Labor administration.

The conception of a White Australia

Profound as has been the ameliorating hand of Unionism on the conditions of industry generally, it is in respect to the establishment of the White Australia principle that the men and women of the present day owe an unpayable debt to the pioneers of the Labor Movement. All through the years of the infancy of the workers' party the forces of Capitalism were militant and all-powerful. Their policy was naked and undisguised. The White Sweaters and the Black Slave-trappers were twins, working in unison, in mutual control of Australian Governments. The black traffic was mainly in the North. Its financial heart-strings were in the cities of Sydney and of Melbourne - the seats of Australian Money-Power even in the present time.

Then, as now, the economic authority of the nation was centred in a comparatively few people. These were split into groups, and, on occasions, their interests diverged, the result being that the democratic impulse of the nation ever breathed the freer when they disagreed.

The originator of the Australian slave trade was Robert Towns. Of Sydney, owner of ships, wharves, stores, and territories, Director of the Bank of New South Wales, member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and business associate of many of the founders of the greatest commercial houses of to-day.

The story deserves a hook to itself, and cannot be fully told here. During the Seventies a petition was sent to the British Government, declaring that: "Murder, piracy, kidnapping, and other acts of barbarity characterised the traffic." . . . "Kanakas on the stations are terrorised with the stockwhip." ... "They die from poor feeding, bad water, insanitary houses, and over-work." . . . "They work 12 to 14 hours per day." ... "Australian aborigines are treated similarly." There was not one daily newspaper in Australia that stood for a White Policy. The daily newspapers of Australia unitedly opposed the White Australia idea, and denounced its advocates as fools and fanatics mouthing the "unworkable and impossible."

They unanimously supported the policy of coloured labour, and the most radical paper of the day, the Melbourne "Age," on July 16, 1883, advocated the importation of Indian coolie labour.

Repeating America

In a debate in the House of Commons it was said that part of Australia "had become a second South

Carolina. The rule is that of an oligarchy, with all the vices of a slaveholding Government."

So grievous were the disclosures that the British Government appointed a Commission to investigate. As usual, the years passed, but in 1883 (October) the Commission presented its first report to the Imperial Government. It said :—"The Kanaka traffic is one long record of deceit, cruel treachery, kidnapping and cold blooded murders "

Lord Derby (June 8, 1884), described "the operations of the Australian Courts as shameful miscarriages of justice." He also said, "There is undoubted proof of kidnapping, murder, rapine, and piracy." But the then Government—a Government of squatters and their business confreres—refused to prosecute.

How terrible was the reality of the slave labour trade in Australia in those years is attested by the exposure of McMurdo, the blackbird. He kept a diary, from which the following is extracted :—

"I have a new, cat. It is a beauty. It has five tails done up hard with strips of lead in the strands. The old one is worn out. It had no bite. This will make them hop. . . The wretches I flogged are all dying. . . . Seven of them are dead. £325 worth of good meat gone. Hard luck, but they would not work, they would not eat, they wanted to die."

Black politics

Because no redress could be had from Australian Money-Power Governments, recourse was again made to the British authorities. But London was far away. In 1888 McIlwraith, the capitalist politician already referred to, ran an election on the cry of "Cut the Painter," in violent protest against the interference of the British Government in the rights of Queensland on the black slave question.

He was supported by the Money-Power of the continent, by the united Tory Press of Queensland, and by the majority of the capitalist newspapers of the other States. By assiduous propaganda, he persuaded the people that a White Queensland meant collapse of property values, ruin of industry, and universal unemployment.

Under this alarmist spell he swept the country, the British Government retired from Interference, and the Black Labour gang held supreme control, having in the country no voices to contend with except those of unionists, and no opposition in the Parliament until the rise of the Labor Party.

Labor's growing influence

In 1893 the Queensland Labor Party had sixteen members; in 1896, twenty; in 1899, twenty-three. But the members were always in the minority and could do no more than give persistent publicity to the conduct of the black traffic on plantations and ships; their increasing strength, however, reflected the growth of White Australian opinion.

All through the nineties Labor in all the States made the gospel of a White Australia resound throughout

the land. In Queensland, in particular, it fought a terrific struggle. The squatter kings, the sugar planters, and the great bankers, assisted by the press, persistently inveighed against the stalwarts of reform.

In every great forward movement it is always the faithful few, the "agitators," the "extremists," the men and woman who are described as "idealists" and "unpractical theorists," who blaze the track. This is as true in our own day as in the times that have passed.

It was not until the Laborites of Queensland could be given the actual legislative and political backing of the Laborites of the rest of the Commonwealth that the black stain was removed from Australia's escutcheon.

Erasing the black stain

In the first Federal Parliament Labor held the balance of power, and, for Labor support, the Barton Government, amongst other reforms, agreed to "The White Australia Policy." On the 17th December, 1901, it was decreed that "No Pacific Islander shall enter Australia on or after 31st day of March, 1904," and on 11 March, 1904, the Clansman carried into Queensland the last batch of Kanakas. The black-trappers carried on their evil trade to within twelve days of the end of more than two years notice of its prohibition.

There was by that time 30,000 Kanakas in Queensland, and their transportation back to their island homes was the work of years, and enormous expense.

Labor, the reformer

The first fact to be remembered in respect to the White Australia is that for forty years (on the evidence of Royal Commissions and declarations of British Ministers of the Crown) , black labour, accompanied by "kidnapping, rape, rapine, piracy, and cold-blooded murders," went on in Australia under anti-Labor Governments, without prohibition or punishment.

The second fact to remember is that the Black Slave traffic in Australia only came to an end when the Labour Movement had become a power in the land.

In respect to the great body of industrial law whereby the power of the sweater has been restricted, reasonable conditions ensured in factories and workshops, minimum wages prescribed, hours fixed, apprenticeship regulated, holiday pay provided, and compensation for injuries assured, our history suggests two things:

(1) That when Labor was weak and without representation in the Parliaments none of these things were written in the laws;

(2) That it was not until Labor became a virile political force in the Parliaments of the country that Governments yielded to the dictates of political expediency that which for 40 years they had refused to concede to the voice of humanity.

Let youth ponder.

Young men and women of today, entering into factories and workshops for a livelihood, and knowing not the story of the struggle where-by Labor has transformed the

conditions of a nation, may ask themselves what has Labor done. It is a pertinent query, and Labor's answer is to point to the history of our country.

This Continent has been called the land of "social experiment." Commentators have compared our adventurous political initiative to that of a pulsing giant whose sobriety of thought is allied with a matchless courage in action. But there is even more in it than that.

Australia differs from Europe today solely because here the power of Government has been made responsive to a public conscience, that has heard, and been guided by the voice of Labor on important national and social problems.

The soul of a nation

Our great national traditions were born in the aspirations of men and women, who having left the Old World were determined that here in the new one there would be a different outlook than the circumscribed life they had hitherto known. Chartists from England, Crofters from Scotland, Fenians from Ireland, Socialists and Democrats from the purlieus of the despotically dominated cities of Europe, came to this country to escape the thralldom of privilege and the palsy of centuries of custom.

Here they dreamed of a nation where all men would have an equal opportunity ; where hereditary lordship over the soil would be unknown and where by social action stimulated by democratic political institutions the miseries of the Old World could be averted in the building of a new civilisation.

Their beliefs and their struggles for justice gave us the first unions, the use of the ballot, and manhood suffrage as distinct from a property franchise; they gave us government of the people, by the people, and for the people, as against dominion over the mass by a privileged few.

And on this foundation Labor has built its edifice of political democracy and industrial and social reformation.

The role of capitalism

It is attested in our history that the press of capitalism, and the Liberal and Tory wings of the anti-Labor political parties opposed necessary and progressive laws until opposition had become futile.

All the great principles of Australian democracy—the right of equal voting, the supersession of political privilege, the abrogation of the rule of property - to the extent that they exist are the fruit of Labor's achievement. Where these principles are denied—as in the municipalities, the Upper Houses, and the restrictive laws connected therewith—they are denied because remnants of the old power of the reactionaries still survive.

The great captains of industry and finance are more class-conscious than the workers. Their power is never destroyed by internal racial or religious discords.

They do not dissipate their solidarity on false issues, nor are they stampeded by bogus cries or mere platitudes.

Heritage, con't p. 7

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

WE present the second part of an article on Australian banking by Allan Jones. The piece is divided into two sections on matters of current and urgent relevance. The National Credit idea, now restated and modernised by A.R. Jones, was implicit in the labour movement. A utopian interpretation of money reform appeared in the well-meaning Social Credit movement in Australia in the 1930's.

John is going overseas for a four month holiday, it is the start of summer, Daniel next door always on the lookout for a quick buck, notes that John's new lawnmower is stored in an unlocked garden shed. So Daniel "borrows" the lawnmower, engages a young boy Tommy to cut old people's lawns in the area, at competitive prices, Daniel shares the proceeds 50/50, at the end of summer before John returns from his overseas trip Daniel returns the mower to John's garden shed.

Daniel is pleased with the profit enough to buy a new lawnmower, he will engage young Tommy next summer, and eventually Daniel will sell his share to Tommy, who now also has enough capital to buy Daniel out. Daniel having made enough profit from the partnership, plus sale of his 50% share, has enough capital to buy two new lawn mowers, with which he plans to go into competition with Tommy engaging two more boys (no honour among thieves). At this point Daniel cunning as he is, knows that three boys each seeking lawn mowing jobs, will not be profitable, so he decides to sell out of the lawn mowing business, to the two new players at a discount price (obtained by buying three new mowers at the same shop) including some good will? (Regular customers) The three young boys are now in competition in a cutthroat battle, which everybody knows serves to lower prices for consumers, plus improve productivity between competitors? (Daniel is a real neo liberal conservative)

Daniel did not cut one blade of grass, yet ends up with a 100% profit!

So why is this lawnmower exercise a form of Derivative?

Every CDO derivative (collateralised debt obligation), will use some form of security usually involving a debt or collateral, in the case above it is John's lawnmower (collateral), in a mortgage (RMDS) (residential mortgage backed security), it is the borrower's debt, in both cases the owner does not know, the collateral or mortgage is being used.

Both the mower and the mortgage is being used for deriving a profit without capital input, by "bundling" (lawn mowing jobs) or interest rate changes in loan contracts where no money is required up front just the security that is being "borrowed" is also used as a backing of a "notional value", the mortgage is maintained while it is used, combined with others to hedge bets for example interest rate rises and falls.

The problem with Derivatives, is that the people who trade in them, have expanded the risks associated to levels where when they go wrong, as they did with the sub-prime mortgages in the 2007-8 collapse, it will not only involve all those who trade



The Bank of Cyprus — legal thieves

them, but the rest of us as the amount of derivatives dwarfs the whole world's capacity to pay the debts several times over.

Banks and Hedge Funds know failure 'big-time' can happen, so legislation has been made to put Derivative dealers as the "prime creditor" in any failure, plus they also know that Governments will not be able to bail them out, so legislation has also been made to "haircut" depositors funds held in banks, legislation has been made to confiscate the public's gold holdings, as deposits are "haircutted," or "bailed in" as opposed to "bailouts," this means superannuation funds, your deposit, or any other persons deposit.

That legislation has been made, or is left unregulated, by your toady government, your trusted public servants, no doubt there will be others they can blame!

THE PLUNGE INTO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED BY DEREGULATION IS A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO SALVAGE PRIVATE BANKERS LOSSES IN A GOVERNMENT LEGITIMISED CASINO

Looking back at the great farce of Deregulation of Banks, stemming from the removal of the world-wide regulations, that controlled Banks preventing them from getting into speculative activities, including the mountain of derivatives, dwarfing the world GDP many times over. In Australia Deregulation was hailed as a great economic move, just for our country in order to lower the dollar, (according to the Hawke-Keating regime), yet Deregulation was introduced almost worldwide at this time and covered over 100 countries, beginning with the Eurozone in 1993, the UK in 1996-7, USA 1999, Australia 1981 (by way of recommendations of the Campbell Committee of Inquiry into the banking industry). Reasons given varied from country to country, yet one reason remains, the trading and commercial banks were losing out to much less regulated Merchant Bankers, who are speculative investment Bankers such as; Goldman Sachs, J P Morgan, Merrill Lynch, Lehman Brothers, City group, and others.

From the time of the Deregulation a number of other things happened, in Australia we saw the selling off of the semi government Commonwealth Bank, and all of the State Banks, allowing the entry of foreign banks such as HSBC, who is now the biggest shareholder in all four big Australian Banks followed by J P Morgan as next biggest.

Eight years later we had the "GFC", caused by the relaxed regulations and increase in trading of derivatives, or so called "sub-prime" loans

involving reckless lending, it did not matter if borrowers could not pay the increased interest after the honeymoon, or the leveraged stages in the loan contracts, as these were to be sold off, bundled, given triple A ratings and on-sold to suckers, the speed and motive suggests desperation.

The damage these derivatives did to other countries and institutions, including America, when banks were faced with unrecoverable mounting losses, a variety of methods to rob the taxpayer were introduced to bailout the Banks, in Australia this was called a "stimulus," where the money went to the people first then tricked back to the banks.

US Homeowners were blamed for not forking out the extra payments, and throwing in the keys, when they saw that the housing bubble encouraged previously was collapsing, still the hot potatoes of bundled derivatives were flogged to suckers, many sellers referring to Australian buyers in this vein.

Just to get a grip on the size of this scheme, we look at the number of US homes involved which was around 2.8 million amounting to book losses of 10.6 trillion. The bailout of the banks ran into many billions; they are still being bailed out. Now called "quantitative easing" in Australia it is a \$51 Billion "stimulus" - \$43 billion plus Joe Hockey's recent taxpayer gift to the reserve bank @ \$8 billion; in America it is stated as 12.8 trillion total (Bloomberg).

Everybody knows that the Eurozone and many other countries have had to come up with heaps of money from their taxpayers to save the "Masters of The Universe" the derivative players, who are making more money than ever, while we the suckers are losing more than ever.

I see that a last desperate attempt "haircuts and bail-ins" (IBS regulation), is to rob the taxpayers of the world in order to salvage a system that is so riddled a "Ponzi Scheme" that it is not salvageable and will lead to a bigger than ever collapse in those countries that trust private bankers.

China con't from p. 3

as in the Northern Zone.

Punishment in order

The enslaving traitors must be removed from all office with the loss of entitlements, assets confiscated, Australian Citizenship removed, and those not imprisoned reduced to welfare or menial labour. Arthur Calwell understood, when he suggested forty years ago that it was time to scare our reactionaries with the

Heritage, con't from p. 6

They invest in politics as a business in order to secure the class domination of wealth, extended privileges and enlarged immunities for capitalism, and cheaper human material for the profitable production of wealth. As a result of the tremendous publicity forces they control they are enabled to retain a sufficient hold on the mentality of the people to now and again absolutely submerge the voice of progress, while at all times they are able to weaken its natural strength.

A contrast between Labor and Anti-Labor is not afforded by a mere comparison between the immediate administration of a Collier or a Mitchell, but by the conditions of Australia as they were under the unchecked authority of those who ruled before there was a Labor Party, and the conditions as they now exist.

This test will prove to the student the value of the services rendered to Australia by the men and women of Labor who, having glimpsed "the vision splendid" of a national heritage based on justice, equality, and liberty, toiled and are toiling, for its realisation.

To serve the future

This pamphlet closes with an appeal to the young. It is they, the heirs of the progress that has been made, who must carry on the work of the future. Only in the Movement of Labour can they find an effective outlet for their energy, a stimulus for their ambition, and a ready-made organism whereby the power of collective action may be harnessed to the individuality of their striving. Labor invites the youth of Western Australia to share in the service of the future; it reminds them of the debt they owe to those who in the past worked for these better days, and asks that this obligation be required by an equal readiness on their part, by continuing the great democratic tradition, to serve their country, its needs, and its highest aspirations.

Labor opposes nothing except that which is evil; it supports all that is good and upright, and which contributes to the well-being of the people, and of those who are to live here after we have passed on.

Young men! Young women! You are the sons and daughters of our loins; it is upon your efforts that the destinies of the next generation — your own children — will in large measure depend. Problems, perchance not quite so perplexing as in other lands, face you. How shall you meet them?

Not by standing in the shadow of rich men, serving as public proxies for their narrow projects. Not that way.

But by striving for the mass; by upholding the rights of the people; by being unafraid of social experiment; and by being ever true to the enthusiasms and the sacrificial qualities which are the divine gifts of youth.

It is only in this way that you can do your part in your age and generation to combat iniquity, to serve justice, and thus maintain those ideals which the work of the Labour Movement has grafted into the soul of the Australian nation.

Fin

AUSTRALIA FIRST PARTY



THE Australia First Party has found itself under sustained assault this year by forces from the extreme-left. Calling themselves 'Antifa' (or anti fascists) they have damaged party offices, made threats of violence, demonstrated against us and encouraged others into physical attacks. The Antifa are usually feral anarchists.

Since late 2013, a change took place in their attitude towards us which demanded an intensification of confrontation. Australia First was able to identify their main leader, who hid behind the name of a disinformation website - Slackbastard - as a certain 'Andy' Hutchings. We then exposed other operatives in Antifa who ran smear campaigns against many

patriotic people.

It was significant that major media outlets rushed to defend Hutchings from exposure, inviting him to comment upon our party and other nationalists and patriots while continuing to suggest we had identified the wrong man. The odd nexus between globalist media and the extreme-left has not been assimilated by Antifa activists.

The attacks upon the party have been noted by other patriotic groups, encouraging a climate of greater cooperation. It has become clear that Australia First drew this attention because it has become politically effective even if at micro level.

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 \$15 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:
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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

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Australia First (Adelaide)
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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://afbluemountains.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.