

The True Cause Of Australian Independence

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Preface

For probably most Australians these days, the cause of Australian independence has no political meaning. *Why should it?* Since 1945, when a great unity of purpose reached its apogee with our country's *Great Patriotic War Against Japan*, generations have grown up and millions of Australians have passed away, believing that their country exists just as a branch office of other states, with 'alliances' and 'commitments' more important than national freedom itself. Meantime, for many others in the fields of politics, education, culture, media and commerce, Australia can only be described as a land with a derivative culture and identity destined to use the left-over sluice of its origin (language, law, economic connections) to establish itself (which means establish a certain rich class of persons) closer to available markets in Asia and the Pacific. Indeed, for this bourgeoisie of money and privilege, they are equally at home in Australia – or Djakarta. Some Australians meanwhile, have simply lived mean lives of base self-indulgence or petty money-making, a detached existence in the suburbs and the urban ghettos.

We could say that in general, post 1945 Australians have dreamt seldom - and thought small.

Yet, ever since some Europeans deliberately chose, or were impelled by invisible sentiments, to cut themselves an identity separate to the plethora of motherlands and fatherlands whence their forebears had come, *a cause has attached itself to the land and people*. There have been many of us who saw power in Australia's remoteness, and in its riches and people, a destiny. This is the forbidden dream, one forever repudiated by the elites in politics, the economy and cultural life. Via a plethora of pressures and by violence, those who have battered upon Australia's wealth as sustenance for their lifestyles and the buttress of their power – would always seek to defend their privilege. Oddly and for several decades, those who possess the wealth and the power *desire there should be no nation*. They prefer *community without nation*. In

contradistinction, those who possess the least property are usually the Australian nationalists, those with a country to win, a place to love and die for – *to live for*.

In writing this pamphlet, the authors are indebted to several contemporary Nationalists and in particular to the 'greats' of our Nation's past - Henry Lawson, Jack Lang, John Curtin and Percy Stephensen - men who had the vision for Australia and who articulated the mission and who called upon us to serve.

Australia is a nation still to live a grand history. It has yet to have its historical moment. For us, Australia has experienced episodes of *high history*, times when great events swirled about us and we Australians (temporarily) secured our land from others, but we are yet to fight and win a future and a land of our own which we will be called upon to do so in times of world cataclysm and revolution. To steal Henry Lawson's phrase: *to write in the book of fate our stormy histories*.

Jim Saleam and Lorraine Sharp, Sydney, January 26 2016.

Chapter One:
By Way Of Introduction -
The Northern Zone And Chinese Imperialism

The present introductory chapter is edited and expanded from some numbers of the nationalist paper, Audacity!, which appeared during the 2013 Federal election period and from other editions published in 2014 and 2015. The material refers to the dangers facing Australian independence from Chinese imperialism. The primary material was written before Australia First Party defeated the Trade Centre project in Wagga Wagga carried on by a Chinese corporation with links to a spy scandal and prior to the Trans Pacific Pact and the China Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA), and of course the proposals of billionaire 'Twiggy' Forrest to tie Australian agriculture to China for a hundred years and the takeover of crucial infrastructure in some States by Chinese corporations.

The situation develops quickly and new material arises every day. It is difficult to keep track of it as the circumstances runs so swiftly against Australia. Let us begin here.

A new superpower – China – is rising. Its rise was facilitated after 1976 (the year Chairman Mao died) by the regime in Washington and New York. Back then, the growing New World (capitalist) Order was fighting the Soviet Union and would support Pol Pot in Cambodia and then sponsor Pol's Chinese paymaster to invade Vietnam to undermine the Soviets' attempt at hegemony in Indo-China. The US system aided China at every turn through to the final collapse of the Soviet Union, a great event which spurred on globalisation. All through the 1980's and 1990's too, China's economy grew, US industry shut down through cheap Chinese imports and America was left in debt where ultimately today, more than three trillion US dollars in worthless paper, are owned by the new Chinese empire.

In October 2012, our Federal government released its 'Asian Century' plan. This scheme would see Australia integrated into Asia in every way and Australia's wealth employed towards a supposedly permanent Asian economic boom. In February 2013, the Liberal Party acknowledged it had a 'northern Australia development zone plan' that would see the country's north developed as a "food bowl" for Asia and its mineral wealth expropriated for Asian trade on a trade on a massive scale, its projects undertaken by an ant-hill of contract labourers, new immigrants and so-called 'refugees'. The northern economic zone would effectively be a wild-frontier-new-country, certainly run by the mining oligarchs and their foreign partners and possibly policed by a private police-force-cum-army operated by SERCO, a British multinational that runs Australia's refugee centres and is an outsource for paramilitary operations for the CIA.

The two plans are alive in the materials publicly available from billionaire Gina Rinehart and her 'Australian Northern Development And Economic Vision'

group. It seems they have pushed for this plan for years.



Gina Rinehart: worth \$20 Billion – seeks to partition Australia

The country is to be divided on the Tropic of Capricorn. In the north of Australia, within the new Capricornia zone, perhaps only 7% of our population lives. When immigration and refugee-arrivals are factored to the north and '457 visa' targets are achieved, European Australians would become an absolute minority in that area within less than a decade. The zone would quickly lose any Australian character.

How can such treachery and subversion be contemplated?

The New Brisbane Line

The new Capricornia 'republic' resembles the 'Brisbane Line' plot of the Second World War.

Historian Drew Cottle has written a major work on this subject - *The Brisbane Line: A Reappraisal*.

Cottle spoke of a "comprador bourgeoisie", a term well understood by the Chinese from their history. It entails a group of the wealthiest persons of a country whose loyalty has no national focus. This group of the super-rich ally themselves with one or more foreign masters and treat their country as a factor of trade or production. In our recent time, the owners of wealth have fused with those who define them in media, who manage them in business and who legislate and police for them in parliaments, public service and police and secret police. In that regard, we now speak of Australia possessing a traitor class of wealth and privilege, a group with loyalty always focused on powers beyond our shores. For convenience we call them the traitor class.

Cottle told us that during the Second World War, amidst all the controversy as to whether there was a military plan to defend only a part of Australia from the Japanese ('a Brisbane Line'), there was an *operative conspiracy* on the part of our most prominent business tycoons and certain political forces to allow a Japanese occupation of a northern Australia zone which they could exploit as they liked until war's end and a treaty was negotiated with the British Empire.

The evidence is there, but many dots are missing. The thing that isn't missing is that Australia's mining and rural economies were seen then as complementary to the Japanese economy and that common interests existed in the search for profit. It was even thought that a Japanese Co-Prosperity Sphere in Asia was not ultimately inimical to our national interest.

The parallels to the present northern zone concept are chilling. Once an enemy gets his hands on any part of Australia – why would he ever give it up?

You're just a xenophobe

In 2012, the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) sponsored a meeting on Chinese trade attended by hundreds of Australian company directors, those new Kommissars of capital. The FIRB noted that it was imperative to overcome "xenophobia" where Chinese investment was concerned. We might recall Homer's adage regarding Trojan Horses. These company directors were not looking at this supposed Chinese gift-horse-in-the-mouth. Quite the contrary. They were prepared to berate their fellow Australians as just plain backward so they could turn a profit. On our part, we would check the Chinese Trojan Horse's teeth - and its underbelly.

Commonsense breeds foreboding

We are not disappointed. 'Anti communist warrior', John Howard, has been full of praise for (communist) China and has dismissed any concerns at its penetration of Australia. In September 2012, Howard spun a rosy yarn all about a "Chinese middle class" learning "democracy", hungry for a liberal Western lifestyle and that the Chinese authoritarian regime would one day yield to a lovely parliamentary democracy. Perhaps Howard could deign to tell us where in China's entire history has its people ever had any form of democratic impulse? Howard said we should welcome the Chinese state enterprises for the benefits they bring. It must be that he follows Bill Clinton's rule: "it's the economy, stupid."

The Australian newspaper reported in May 2012:

"A Chinese conglomerate represented by former Prime Minister Bob Hawke is bidding to buy large tracts of irrigated land in the Kimberley's region of Western Australia to establish a major sugar industry there."

Western Australian Liberal Premier Barnett facilitated the Hawke deal and has

otherwise allowed massive Chinese purchases of Western Australian farmland. This has extended to dairy lands.



Former PM Hawke: selling Australia into colonial status.

Throughout rural Australia, from the Liverpool Plains where the Chinese attempted to 'purchase' good farmlands for coal seam gas mining, to successful land-grabs all across the country, from Cubby Station to cattle companies around Rockhampton, dairy co-ops and abattoirs, the Chinese are giving value to themselves for the worthless US paper dollars they have in abundance.

In 2015, major deals such as Australian Country Choice's joint venture with the Acton Land & Cattle Company, Chinese billionaire Xingfa Ma's \$47 million purchase of Wollgorang and Wentworth cattle stations on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and Chinese group Hailiang's \$40 million buy up of Hollymount Station, show aggression in Queensland.

Other deals include M.P. Evans Group's sale of Woodlands, near Westmar in southern Queensland for \$28 million to China's Fucheng Group, BRW Rich Lister Tom Strachan's purchase of Lighthouse Station for \$14 million, and Canadian pension fund-backed Hewitt Pastoral company's purchase of multiple stations including Sir Graham McCamley's Oakleigh and Stoodleigh properties north of Rockhampton for \$13 million.

We might say that Australia is being monetised as a piece of real estate, sold off by our so-called 'allies' to solve a financial crisis that is truly a genie out of its bottle.

And you're just a xenophobe if you question it!

A Riverina 'Concession' to China

In the nineteenth century, European powers would carve out in China, zones of influence for economic and political exploitation and in this area they would enjoy special rights of business and trade and a thing called – *extraterritoriality*. That meant that any European who committed a crime against Chinese law would be dealt with in a European court inside the concession. This rightly rankled the Chinese patriots and was even a factor in

the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, and later the student uprising of 1919.

We witnessed a Chinese concession was to be established on Australian soil - where extraterritoriality would have arisen through circumstance. The capitalist dog had chased its tail and it is now the Chinese who obtain the concessions. The Wagga Wagga 'Chinese Trade Centre' (CTC) had all the makings of an ethnic and legal enclave within Australia.

We saw in the years 2011 – 2013 too, the running dogs of local money, like bitches on heat, chasing the Chinese; from the mayor of Wagga Wagga Rod Kendall, through to local State and Federal MP's like Daryl Maguire and Michael McCormack, the pattern showed a craven kowtow to the new masters. They promised a new suburb of up to 20,000 Chinese, situated right near Australian military facilities, with education for a number of children to the Chinese system with a cross-over of necessary local input, the whole enclave maintained throughout by Chinese. Although Australian law won't specify, the sheer numbers of the Chinese and their alien quality will guarantee their extraterritoriality.

This octopus would have reached out. It was not really a trade expo centre as claimed, but a command centre. As water restrictions imposed by the UN Treaty RAMSAR continue to destroy Australian Riverina agriculture, we note today that over 70% of the area is under mining claim. Push the farmers off the land and the mines open! Then the true nature of the CTC was dead.

With fast trains linking it to Sydney and Melbourne and the new super Chinese Embassy in Canberra to oversee it, truly we see imperialism in motion.

Thankfully, the Wagga Wagga scheme was defeated. However, the Shoalhaven Buddhist Centre and the Warnervale Theme Park replaced it. Chinese imperialism is innovative.



Artists impression of imperialist power grab in Wagga Wagga

The destruction of whole sectors of the Australian economy reminds us of

Stalin's expropriation of the peasants after 1928 so as to provide resources and labour for super-projects. We might rightly speak of Australia's capitalists employing a type of Stalinist capitalism to get their way. They are simply remaking Australia as they see fit in league with the foreigner.

We should not imagine that this talk of super-cities on Australian soil is new.

In 2010, whilst speaking in Sydney to the Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Paul Howes, Labor impresario and leader of the Australian Workers' Union, invoked a 1930s plan for a Jewish city in the Pilbara. He said the idea was valid, even if now we could house a mass labour force mainly from Timor of up to 200,000. He said "key people" in the government agreed with him.

He said a Pilbara city, modelled on the city of Beersheba, could service Australia's trading partners to the north, as well as a number of industries and exploit the oil and gas of the Timor Shelf. Mr Howes is on a panel advising the government on sustainable population. Really?!

He said the city would end the "harsh, family-destroying" practice of mining companies flying workers in and out to remote areas, which was "bad for almost everyone concerned, except the shareholders". Yes, but these guys are Australians. The new city would be for aliens. Given its planned location and the increasing Chinese interest in north-western Australian, the proposal once again invokes the spectre of Rising Dragons.

Food Bowl of the north?

In April 2013, an important conference on food production convened in Sydney. Involving the Frank Lowy Institute and billionaire Anthony Pratt and major politicians and global regulators, there was a plan advanced to feed 200 million Asians. However, it seems that this really means 200 million Chinese. In so far as 'feeding the world' is any sort of vision, the narrowness of that vision defines its nature and the ominous future planned for our country. It should not be thought that making China dependent on our food production means it becomes docile; quite the contrary, it becomes aware of its own dependence and it could well seek a more permanent or *final* solution.

With damming of the northern waters, exploitation of the monsoon rains and intense Plantation style farming, it is thought that the North could become a major food producing area within a decade.

All the parties, from Liberal and Labor, through to the Bob Katter party and Clive Palmer's party, are in favour of this northern development idea. There is no thought of turning some waters south to cleanse the Murray Darling system and sustain the Riverina and Sunraysia agricultural areas. Rather it is all to serve the Asian Century and the Chinese superpower.

But the plan entails the possession of a massive labour force in the hands of

Australian capitalists and their Chinese partners.

Armies of Chinese in Australia?

In the *Australian* newspaper November 22 2012, (ex-ambassador to China) Stephen Fitzgerald, who is hardly a 'xenophobe', warned that the Chinese state involvement in the large Chinese student populations of our cities represents a challenge to freedom of opinion – and democracy! Fact!

We recall that in 2008, almost 10,000 Chinese students mobilised in Canberra to oppose a group of Tibetans demonstrating for the independence of the region from China. Their counter-demo showed organization and power. Since that time, the Chinese have lobbied throughout Australian universities to restrict any activity that offends the Motherland. What is this but interference in the affairs of a sovereign country?

Since then, plans have been advanced to make the Waterloo area of inner-Sydney into a Chinese education precinct and a large area near Geelong into a veritable Chinese university city. With tens of thousands of young Chinese 'studying' at any moment in Australia, we may fairly say that the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and Chinese intelligence should well established! Fantasy? It was revealed that the Chinese company which had purchased Darwin port would possess a militia component linked to the PLA.

To undertake the vast constructions needed to create Capricornia, a labour force of at least a couple of hundred thousands would be required. Further, to maintain the system and to integrate it into the Asian economy and in particular to service the Chinese superpower would entail the massive expansion of existing cities such as Darwin, Cairns, Townsville and Rockhampton and countless other towns and locales. With an alien population and a Chinese business class, the area would quickly resemble as we have said – a new state. Not a 'State' of the Commonwealth, but a new state!

As in Africa, China supplies considerable human resources to 'development'. So they are well versed in the mechanism.



Chinese imperialism shows its face.

They build infrastructure, establish Plantation economies and police their own needs. If we were to say that the labour armies of the future in our country's north might all be young men between 20 and 30 years, all fit and well-disciplined, could it be that the People's Liberation Army might 'lend' us the workers? And if that was so, would this mean that at any point of time more than ten divisions of Chinese troops would be actually on the Continent in that zone alone? Could this be another reason why US strategists situated an American Deployment Force in Darwin? The regime in Washington / New York has organs like the Trilateral Commission and the Council for Foreign Relations which plan around the needs of the New World Order. Given the rivalry now of the two superpowers and also their interdependence, managing northern Australia, would be a priority.

The developmentalism of the Asian Century plan and the northern zone plan must place our land under new yokes and the idea that any ordinary Australian could profit from this is ludicrous. It is the scheming of the oligarchs.

The intimidation of Australian political culture by Chinese students would be nothing to the presence of the People's Liberation Army if 'the moment' eventuates. The evolving neo-colonial status of Australia opens up for the coercion of Australians at all levels by the rising superpower and for the contention between it and the declining US superpower of the New World Order system. All this heightens the physical danger of either a clash of the titans on our Continent or even more darkly – its formal division between the two, something the Capricornia 'Brisbane Line' seems to suggest. On the one hand, the US concedes an area to the Chinese to give value to its worthless paper but still seeks cooperation with it in trade and investment; on the other hand the stage can be set for military conflict.

Mad Max of Capricornia

The alienation of a part of Australia into a special economic zone, the presumed cornucopia of Capricornia, must mean the disintegration of all things Australian in the north. That is the essence of the new Stalinist capitalism – smash, slash, burn, level the ground and build again.

Most Aussies have seen the Mel Gibson movie, *Mad Max*. It depicts a post war world of running-down technologies, lawlessness and government uncertainties.

Could this be the future of parts of Australia between the two zones and in the southern zone as Australians would also come under attack by the communal violence of unassimilable ethnic groups and a certain break-down of all norms that would occur under the impresses of living in a divided land?

Such a nightmare scenario means that Australians owe no loyalty to the Australian state, whatever that may now mean - and only loyalty to themselves as a People. The social contract is dissolved.

And the Aborigines too

In April 2013, David Farley prominent cattleman's leader, announced that for Australia to produce for the Asian and Chinese markets, it was necessary to rethink the Aboriginal 'Land Rights' claims. That was always on the cards. They are heavily in North Australia sitting right on top of the "food bowl" and mining land.

Way back in the 1980's, there were certain mining and financial interests who opposed any 'Aboriginal Land Rights'. Hugh Morgan was instrumental in hiring an ex communist called Geoff Macdonald who authored *Red Over Black* which asserted that the Land Rights movement was an attempt to divide up Australia and benefit some sort of (imprecise) communist cause. These folks, taken together with their allies in various economic-rationalist think tanks, were called 'New Right' - meaning they were rabid free-marketeers of the Thatcher-Reagan style. At the time, other liberal opinion militated against them and the Aborigines seemed to come into possession of certain rights over particular lands. But did they really?

This is now in any case - to be overthrown. It is no longer compatible with globalisation and the notion that the Chinese would have any consideration for any Aborigine, is also ridiculous.



*Chinese coin found in
Aboriginal area. Will this fact
be used to soften up the
Aborigines?*

There was another aspect of Land Rights which even the free marketeers and

definitely the Aborigines had missed. It disputed the actual sovereignty of the Nation and made Australia vulnerable to partition or recolonization by a false assertion of our lack of legal state validity, a new terra nullius.

Whether any Aborigines see any commonality of interest with white Australians in opposing recolonization is problematical, but not impossible. But their dispossession in the northern zone is certain in the Stalinist capitalist revolution soon to operate there.

Clashes of the superpowers

In Australia's history there was also a time when two great powers lobbied over Australia – the British and Japanese empires.

The precedent was set that empires have both convergent and contending interests and the aim of any empire from Babylon to Rome, and on to our modern Tower of Babel, is to secure the interests of its centre to the detriment of even its clients.

Most have seen the Tom Cruise film 'The Last Samurai'. Little do they know that there was such a Samurai revolt in 1877-1878 and it had one great effect. It destabilized Japan such that its internal needs briefly overcame its imperial ambition and therefore no Japanese colony, as to be established by South Australian and 'Home' agreement, would be founded in the Northern Territory with some 50,000 Japanese settlers

That was the time when, like the China of today, Japan was sending out surplus population and building a trading empire from Hawaii to South America and Manchuria, Taiwan and Korea.

The betrayal of the Australian interest by Britain is a sad fact for old-time loyalists, but it shows us today how empires work.

The comprador bourgeoisie of the Brisbane Line period acted upon solid precedent as do the *Sinophile-sychophants* of the traitor class of today.

Headlines in Australian newspapers late last year proclaimed, "All Eyes On China In Asian Arms Build-Up" and "Shun US 'Tiger' And Japanese 'Wolf', Colonel Warns". And early this year from Sinophile Greg Sheridan, there was - "Asia Pacific Powder Keg".

The rise of the new Chinese superpower and its imperialist ambition occasioned Julia Gillard to journey to China in March 2013 and announce that this country's subservience to the New World Order superpower did not mean that it was hostile to China. Indeed, the Prime Minister welcomed every Chinese economic intrusion into Australia. This visit was undoubtedly linked to the Asian Century plan and the northern development zone plan.

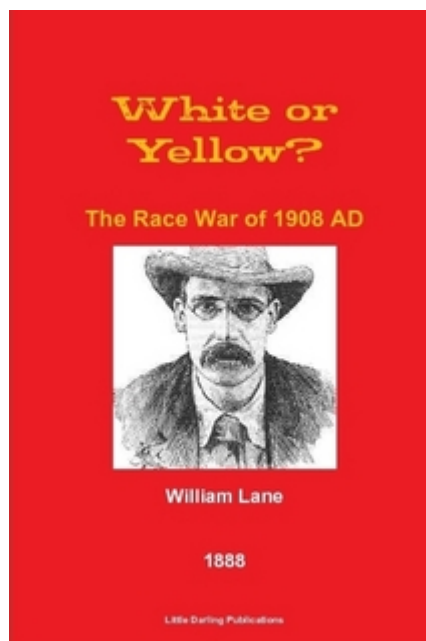
Another headline in recent times reveals, "China To Wean Australia Off US",

implying that the Chinese imperialists are seeking greater leverage over the Australian traitor class. The Chinese promise is that the swollen udder of their milch cow will wean them off the drying breast of a Colonel Sanders in his dotage.

As China's navy expands its influence over the entire Pacific region, contentions emerge at every turn. Chinese traders have jumped into every Pacific country and the Chinese navy stages visits to Auckland. The Chinese spar off with Vietnam and the Philippines over oil rich areas and threaten to reintegrate Taiwan by force. Chinese agents have also been active in Papua New Guinea, one short jump to Cape York. Australia has verbally sided with the American superpower and its allies against Chinese encroachments in the South China Sea leading China to obliquely threaten Australia in December 2015 if its aircraft violated China's airspace. It is all a witches' brew that may conjure up an 'error' that could produce a major conflict.

The reckoning!

In 1888 legendary Australian labour leader, William Lane, authored a fantasy novel in his paper *The Boomerang*. Entitled *White or Yellow? A Story of the Race-War of A.D. 1908*, Lane imagined a time when corrupt Queensland politicians and the plantation owners and mining interests would encourage a massive Chinese intrusion into Queensland. It would destabilize the colony's politics and bring a civil war between a people's party and the rich. The latter would rely upon the Chinese for support. In Lane's story the partisans of Australianism prevailed.



William Lane's revolutionary pamphlet.

A similar and more influential work was the novel by C.H. Kirmess (Sir Frank Fox) *The Australian Crisis*, published in 1909. This work was so widely read in the young Australia that it precipitated a mass clamour for the foundation of an Australian navy and played a role in instigating an Australian militia – the Citizens' Military Forces.

The work 'predicted' that the British Empire would betray Australia and that the Japanese would invade northern Australia to secure its food supplies, the British also occupying parts of Australia in order to protect its interests and enforce Australian compliance to obtain a suitable peace. Australia would fight civil war to reestablish itself against British-incited divisions and to stand firm against the Japanese. Australians would found an irregular 'White Guard' partisan and militia force to leader national resistance against imperialism.

Our readers can locate the Kirmess novel at:

<http://www.instituteofaustralianculture.com/part-iii-chapter-iv-the-australian-crisis-1909/>

It would appear that Australia has not only had direct experience of imperial and comprador attempts to divide it, but that Australians have also theorised in the past about these very subjects.

We patriots of today call these facts in aid of our current struggle.

If we can be so bold, let us again turn to Chinese history for a model to deal with those who have forsaken their Nation. It was Jiang Jing, wife of Mao, who during the Cultural Revolution used the Red Guards to 'drag out' and punish those who were not following the Chinese line of revolution. It would seem to us of our Australian national resistance that a 'White Guard' needs to 'drag out' the traitor class and to create the conditions to expel all imperialism from Australia – and take national independence.

The Brisbane Line shall not pass!

Given that Australia has now acceded to the China Australia Free Trade Agreement and the Trans Pacific Partnership which allows the full penetration of Australia by Chinese imperialism, we have signed for future frictions among the various foreign intruders with the new superpower – on Australian soil. Each foreign power has a set of whores who service it and the local traitor class attempts an overall approach to ensure the continuance of its rule. In truth, the class is also overwhelmed by events.

We shall now turn to the past to explain how it has come to this.

Chapter Two: The Vision Of Australian Independence: A Long March Through Our History To Glory And Many Defeats

The Southern Continent was a mystery to the first modern white men who saw it in 1521. Ultimately, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Dutch and the British sailed around it and mapped it. We may debate who amongst this group first stepped ashore, or left a mark upon its soil - and perhaps even who first mapped its eastern coasts. But it was the British who claimed its eastern realms in 1770 and called this domain 'New South Wales'. Finally they asserted sovereignty over all of it, settling it at first with the cast-offs of the industrial revolution and the slums populated by the successor generations of the Highland Clearances of Scotland (all labelled 'convicts') and their gaolers and a few soldiers with their families. It was not an auspicious beginning. Grim towns hugged its coasts and sparse settlements put down spindly roots in parts of the interior.

Originally, the Continent itself was seen as just an immense nothing, barren to the west and in other some areas, wild and natural and populated by dark-skinned natives with nought to trade. It was called New Holland or the Great Unknown Southern Land. It was only in the nineteenth century that it drew its name 'Australia'. The quarrels of the European mercantile states in the Seven Years War (1756 - 1763) gave the continent geopolitical significance and when Britain settled it first in 1788, this very happening was part of the great on-going contest with France. It was a naval base and a place of resources to weigh against France in the Southern Seas. The colony was a pawn in a war of strategic position. That model boded ugly for Australia a century or so later.

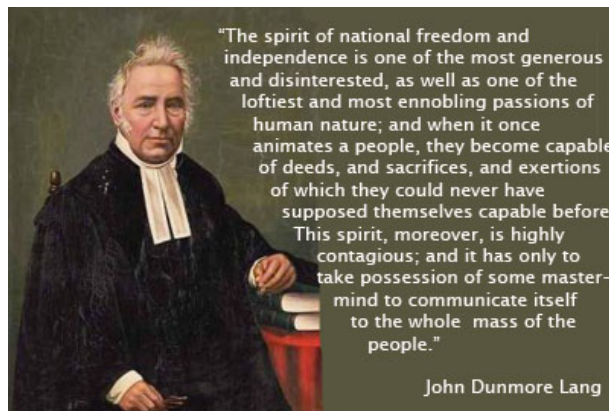
Certainly, those in Britain who 'counted' in politics and commerce never imagined their colony of New South Wales as a nation in embryo. Britain had recently lost America and it did not intend to lose its new possession.

The slow development of Australian colonisation was perhaps amazingly and prophetically belied by Arthur Phillip, its first governor, who spoke of it as a new country with a great destiny. Perhaps he stepped beyond his brief? Yet, other colonial governors and leading figures glimpsed that too. Governor Macquarie definitely did when he founded the first industries and planned the development of towns and roads into the interior. Yet the land remained locked up and European settlers were not welcome, so many took the American option, until the discovery of gold in 1851.

Australia's population grew in size throughout those first several decades down to the Gold Rushes. New colonies were added to New South Wales until six existed.

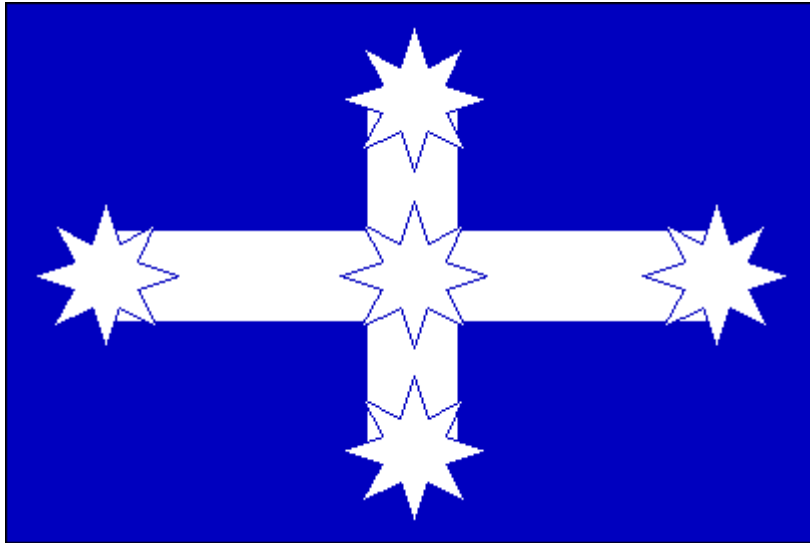
The idea of a separate Australia lurched slowly into being. The vision of Australia as a great power, a mighty southern land as the poet Wentworth put it, "*a new Britannia in another world*", emerged early as a stirring of some dreamers.

John Dunmore Lang grasped at the prospect of “*freedom and independence for the united provinces of Australia*”, In the 1830’s and 1840’s, he lectured and hectored along that line. It was still a dream.



The Gold Rushes era (1851 – 1870) increased Australia’s population markedly and a more diverse European base came into being beyond the limits of our earlier British (we shall here include the Irish) settlers and convicts. The clashes on the goldfields between the miners and the colonial authorities gave Australia a moment or two in radical democracy and racial nationalism – the Eureka Rebellion of 1854 and the Lambing Flat Uprising of 1861, events as the great Jack Lang would put it a hundred years later, were instrumental in the forging of a free labour system (against both the owners and the Chinese) and the dim articulation of a certain Australianness. The Southern Cross Flag raised at Eureka and its variant at Lambing Flat, left a powerful symbolic legacy.





The radical nationalist flag: in the nineteenth century the Flag of the anti Chinese immigration struggle

Nonetheless, we might say that the Nationalist movement emerged in the cultural springtime of Australia, that period after about 1880 with the birth of *The Bulletin* magazine, the bushman's bible, which did so much to define the Australian 'ethnic' and cultural identity. We are minded of a great reference:

"By the term Australian we mean not those who have been merely born in Australia. All white men who come to these shores — with a clean record — and who leave behind them the memory of the class distinctions and the religious differences of the old world; all men who place the advancement of their adopted country before the interests of Imperialism, are Australian. In this regard all men who leave the tyrant-ridden lands of Europe for freedom of speech and right of personal liberty are Australians before they set foot on the ship which brings them hither. Those who fly from an odious military conscription; those who leave their fatherland because they cannot swallow the worm-eaten lie of the divine right of kings to murder peasants, are Australians by instinct — Australian and Republican are synonymous. No nigger, no Chinaman, no lascar, no kanaka, no purveyor of cheap coloured labour, is an Australian."

Or as William Lane put it – in Australia *"the Teuton, the Latin and the Slav were mingling,"* such that a new nationality was *"creeping to the edge of being"*.

This essential Australianness was the inspiration of our radical-nationalist writers and poets, our labour movement and other patriots. It inspired aspects of the Federation movement that formed the six colonies into one large colony in 1901 – but one with at least the ability and direction to develop into a country.

It was said in the 1890's that Australia was developing such that it would become a "co-operative Commonwealth", a "workingman's paradise", the property of a new nationality with an ethos of mateship and brotherhood, of the equality of man and woman. That is undeniable and is a point of inspiration today. In 1891, at Barcaldine in Queensland, the Southern Cross flew again over the shearers' camps as armed men contemplated revolutionary action in defence of their jobs, their unions and their ethnic identity against the Chinese influx. From Barcaldine came the great (the original) Labour Party.

In 1901 at Federation, the Australianist principles, the groundings of national existence, were somewhat acceded to by way of the Historical Settlement. A Constitution proclaimed a certain 'sovereignty' over the Continent (albeit on behalf of a foreign state) and the White Australia Policy, the social protection and the industrial protection legislation when summed together with the written document was an organic constitution which set Australia along the path towards nationhood. The organic constitution would survive until 1966 when the White Australia Policy was overturned and each part of the Historical Settlement thereafter was repudiated in turn.

One fact remained at Federation: Australia was still part of the British Empire. At Federation, Australia had no currency, no right to conduct foreign policy, no navy and no statesman who would ever suggest we could – or should – leave the Empire. For the moment, Australian Nationality would grow up within the Empire. It did. Australia founded a Navy and created universal military service and a currency before the First World War, welcomed the American Navy to Sydney in 1908 on its own initiative and questioned Britain's loyalty to White Australia. All this indicated the tide towards independence was running true.

There are no certainties in the fight for national independence. It is the view of the Nationalists that the Great War, into which Australia was taken in 1914 – represented a great downside in Australia's gentle path towards national independence. Yes, it gave us the ANZAC legend, but it gave us 60,000 dead. It allowed the conservative sector to usurp the war legend and suggest that a part of Australianness is service at the behest of foreigners. In that sense the Great War was a defeat for our nationality.



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The 60,000 dead – the best of Australia. For what?

In 1939, Australia went to war again “because great Britain is at war” and it joined a European war of no interest to the Nation. If Hitler (and then Mussolini) were threats to Australia, it was not demonstrated how this was so. Hence Australians tramped off to the Middle East and Greece, winning new laurels for bravery (of course) but no kudos for the protection of the Nation. The European war was not our war, but the advent of war in the Pacific certainly was of life and death concern to the Nation.

The name of John Curtin is revered by all who put Australia first. We are reminded that it was Curtin who declared war upon Japan in 1941. It was not a matter of we were at war because Britain was at war. It was a matter for Curtin that Australia assert its sovereignty and its identity. That declaration of war was illegal, as Australia had no legal right to declare war. Ironically, Britain had offered the Statute of Westminster to Australia in 1931 which gave Australia that sovereign power, but no government passed it lest Australia be seen as ‘anti British’. Curtin’s government did not get passage in the parliament of the Statute till March 1942. We note here that Curtin declared war on Japan in the name of White Australia, our “laws’ (he said). This was revolutionary conduct and it was the behaviour of a man and a government schooled in the true tradition of labour nationalism. Australia took independence and did not ask for it.

Nationalists would perceive of Curtin’s government as a model for the future. It was a government prepared to mobilize the entire Nation, to wage national revolutionary war on our territory if necessary, without cease and regardless of the human and the material cost, until victory.

The Curtin period was a grand moment in nation-building in Australia. Only Curtin could speak of war and bloodshed but mix it with the Australo-spiritual poetry of Bernard O'Dowd, a nationalist hero of the then yesteryear; only Curtin could have been fighting a total war, but plan the re-birth of the ideals of a co-operative Commonwealth.

However, as is the long story of the true cause of Australian independence, the Curtin cause of nationalist labourism, existed in a world of imperialism and powers and ideologies grabbing at the nation's resources and at its soul. In the moment of victory, there was defeat.

Henry Lawson wrote that in Australia's darkest yet grandest day, we would need men like Peter Lalor, the leader at Eureka. John Manifold said that we would need a thousand like Ned Kelly to raise the Flag of Stars. All true. Whomsoever our leaders are who get us to the moment that the Australian People command their state, we would require another Curtin to guide us to victory.



John Curtin: radical leader and nationalist, Hero of the Nation

Chapter Three: The Australian Crisis: From Empires To Emporium

When the soldiers returned in 1945, it seemed a triumph. Australians had defeated imperial Japan and had secured the country. Unlike the First World War, when the young nation bled for the British bond-holders, the Second World War could be subsumed in its second phase into our *Great Patriotic War*. Australia had fought a true racial, national and implacable enemy. Australia had mobilized the whole people for its defence.

However, Australian survival had come with a twist and a cost. A new overlord replaced the Empire. We may speak of the rise to global pre-eminence of the New York / Washington plutocracy. Although we may call it American imperialism, it was hardly the American People that ran this imperialism. It was an imperialism which gripped the American body-politik through an array of structures that centralised power in the hands of the plutocracy. Yet, this imperialism could wear a benign face. It sold itself in terms of freedom, economic development, individualism and progress. Certainly, many Australians thought of it that way; the foolish Bob Menzies who oversaw the penetration of Australia by this imperialism, said: "if this is American imperialism, there should be more of it." Indeed, during the Second World War, as released documents now reveal, Menzies conspired with the US Embassy behind the back of the Curtin government, warning his future masters that the Labor Party men were isolationists and nationalists and not of the capitalist faith. He promised his loyalty to finance capital.



*Bob Menzies: a debit not
A credit*

In our view, the great disaster arising from the passing of Australia into the American empire is hardly understood by many Australians. Too many saw it as a benign relationship and helpful to national security. Oddly, selling Australia's interests to this superpower has never been perceived by the majority as any sort of treason. Rather, it was imagined that the arrangement

was one between allies and that there was nothing too wrong in acceding to its wishes. It was treason and always was, even if as the empire turned into an emporium, the nature of this treason might no longer be strictly a legal definition – but absolute, a total denial of our identity, our independence, our freedom, a submergence into a filthy morass of *non culture* fed only by money.

Within the new empire, the Australian establishment oversaw the disintegration into fragments of the Australian identity, its submergence into suburbanism and consumerism. Australians were taught to disengage from politics and leave that to the political parties which would cater to their material needs in exchange for loyalty or acquiescence.



Such a vision!

Australia grew in the 1950's into a land of sprawling suburbs, RSL clubs, hills hoists, motor mowers and beach holidays. It was said that Australia became the recreational society - a system that promised lifestyle and achievement and release from the stress of worry and fear. One traitor, Donald Horne, called it the 'lucky country' – which really meant that it had avoided the destruction that other states had visited upon them by war and revolution. Horne, part of the 1950's / 1960's liberal push, said that Australians were afflicted by Yellow Peril paranoia – but then said that we had to change the demographics of our country willingly or Asia would do it by force. Few heard that part of what he had said. Bob Menzies did and he quit politics in 1966, knowing that his Liberal colleagues intended to change Australia's traditional immigration policy.

World politics did not ignore Australia. Some Australians considered that following the American superpower into its wars meant that patriotism was fulfilled and that our national security was paid for. Australia lined up for the Cold War and in its aftermath, the New Cold War which finally saw the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. In the assorted versions of anti communism (Liberal, Catholic and so on), many Australians found an ideology

which brought coherence to their indulgences: after all, we lived 'freedom' not 'totalitarianism'. Or so we thought. In that single way, they were like the Communist Party's followers and they saw in foreign ideology a definition of themselves and their society.

It is our view that Australia spiritually degenerated in the long boom after 1949 and then with societal liberalisation in the 1960's. It was thereafter difficult to assemble resistance to the liberal movements in train which sought to overturn the Historical Settlement of 1901 and bring on the 'revolution from above'.

In 1966, the White Australia Policy was abandoned. Immigration from the Third World began to run strongly and a policy of multiculturalism was proclaimed first to divide European immigrants against the old 'white stock' (to create an irritant and a confusion) and all non-European groups were free to organize. The anti racism industry came into being and racism was thereafter the main propaganda cudgel to transform the social order.

The breaking of this pillar of the Historical Settlement was followed by the Gough Whitlam / Malcolm Fraser governments which in tandem broke the Industrial Protection and Social Welfare elements of the Historical Settlement. Henceforward, the 'vision splendid' was that Australian industry had to 'compete' with the world and that all Australians had to consider the social welfare system something to be dismantled in favour of user-pays systems.

In 1986, the Australia Acts confused the logic of even the written Constitution, creating various uncertainties in the exercise of formal legal authority, making the monarch the "Queen of Australia", a title the monarch has never held and altering the relationship of the monarchy and the States. These Acts never were the subject of referendum as the Constitution stipulated. Perhaps this new arrangement was suited to a neo-colony? As government became less of a defined commodity, formal authority vanished into the para-state and to the foreign controllers with talk of 'treaties' 'UN Covenants', 'obligations', 'allies', and 'coalitions of the willing'. Is Australia a monarchy? A crowned republic? A part of an economic zone? Is parliament sovereign? Who knows? From the Nationalist perspective, power is still there, in the state itself not in the open laws and institutions, but in the class, in the para-state and with its foreign masters, but concealed for the lotus eaters!

The traitor class revolution from above was waged ruthlessly against the Australian People. Its great achievement in its own interest was to bring about the unity of social liberals (the administrators of media and academia, the former 1960's generation and the 'Left') and the economic conservatives who saw money as the answer to everything. In exchange for the deference to shown to gender politics, sexual politics and anti racism, the social-liberals would support open borders and the building of a globalist economic system. This alliance was a product of the late 1970's and it was effective. It has remained a fixture of Australian politics.

Jim Saleam wrote in an academic work about how this union was forged:

"Beyond the satellite structures lay the State's clients in the "new social movements" (and there were several such movements) ... (I) would suggest that the homosexual ('gay'/lesbian) community, through its implicit challenge to Australia's male culture (it is easy to agree with "new class" criticism that 'mateship' was a mythic sustained element of the archetypal 'Australian character'), was a force apt to be used to support the liberal hegemony. The enemies of Inter-nationalist capitalism included the labour movement, the small farmer and small-business community, those social categories which generally posited heterosexual models of authority and family as normative social values. In the chaos of deregulation and economic internationalization, mass immigration and cultural change, a partial disintegration of old patterns of social order was as inevitable as the corollary: the reconstitution of bourgeois order on a new basis. There was nothing really 'radical' about homosexual conduct and as one major overseas study of the politics of this social movement noted, co-optation by the state occurred in several national cases.

While lip service was paid by the state parties to the 'Australian family', politicians courted these new clients from the early 1980's, with 'anti-discrimination' legislation and other egalitarian enactments. The value of the new client force lay in the diffusion of tolerance as a social principle for an Australian 'diversity'. The connection between this "social movement" and demographic-cultural change was set out by (Mary) Kalantzis and (John) Cope:

'In a society with a post-nationalist sense of common purpose, all Australians need to know the processes of their moral and political becoming to be able to disentangle the multiple layers of their identities and political loyalties, and to be able to negotiate across boundaries: the boundaries of ethnicity and gender, of countries, the boundaries that divide the state from civil society.'

Other allies were clients were found in the leaderships of new migrant groups and many of their members, interventionist social worker systems, and many other social forces from minute associations of people engaged in foreign 'adoptions' and racially mixed marriage associations, through to environmental groups and civil liberties associations.

The revolution was the best agent to maintain the system's governance.

Nonetheless, the violence in the para-state is the ultimate secret to be discovered by the naïve. The system is a soft-totalitarianism. It coerces the Australian People and its liberal enforcement agencies in the discrimination industry and the media are effective. However, it does not brook opposition. D.H. Lawrence's chilling words grasped a truth about the 1920's conservative state, a reference which still applies:

"Out of the silver paradisaical freedom untamed evil winds could come, cold like a stone hatchet murdering you. The freedom, like everything else has two sides to it. Something like a heavy reptilian hostility came off the sombre land

... It was as if the silvery freedom suddenly turned and showed the scaly back of the reptile - and the horrible jaws ..”

Against this thing that is the state, the Nationalists must reply with withdrawing their consent to be ‘governed’. “I do not recognize your law”, said Ned Kelly. If the social contract is broken, no loyalty needs be given to the state. Our duty becomes to resist the state.

It is the view of the Nationalists that the market emporium is the lynchpin of the Australian state. To finally dismantle this personalist and consumer society and challenge it every moment, is the necessary objective of a politics that seeks to challenge this state for actual physical and ideological power. We note that the traitor class revolution has been sustained by this system. It engenders the system in symbiosis. A revolutionary ideology would be needed to challenge the dominant ideology which sanctifies this state. This new ideology has as its spiritual and historical core the old ideology, the only counter ideology – namely, the ideology of radical nationalism / labour nationalism. Of course, the old ideology is integrated into modern facts and realities which transform it into a modern system but one charged and historically empowered to act against the liberal-globalist ideology of our contemporary state.

Only the Australian Nationalists have the historical right to mobilize against the Australian state. This right arises too from the history of the country whereby we have seen our national identity and on occasions our people ‘imprisoned’ by the alien state. Our right to act comes essentially from the position that we are the defence guard of national identity and independence, that this was our position in the past and that the social contract implicit in the Historical Settlement between ourselves and the state, was broken long ago.

Chapter Four: The World Situation And The Problems Of Australian Independence

The winning of Australian independence is a problematic question. It may be opined that the global political and economic entanglements that bind the nation, the patterns of re-colonization and the entrenchment of the regime, establish that Australian independence may ultimately come about not *because of the strength of those who fight for it*, but of a weak moment in the system that dominates us. Indeed, the odds that are stacked against us winning independence, strongly suggest that.

The instability of world politics, is on our submission, a fact. Yet, the strength of the concert of the globalists is equally undeniable. These things are in contradiction. The globalist system has one other peculiarity and one other contradiction. To apply its strength in a situation of chaos, of meta-stability, the system regards chaos as a positive factor and tries to manage it, encourages it, but rides it to assorted outcomes. That will continue to produce unusual outcomes and wild political chances - for ourselves.

The New World Order is dominant in North America and in Europe, but it does not include Russia, China and India, and the Muslim world is equally outside of it. The NWO seeks to establish *a certain universality* and the extension of the globalist capitalist model to all areas. This creates wars and crisis. We have said that the manufacture of chaos is part of the meta-stability dished up as 'normal' by the system as in chaos it may extend its reach. It is resisted by traditionalist and self-interested elements in the outside powers. Understanding that there are powers (albeit not always friendly ones) outside of the globalist system and playing these powers against the New World Order system is an important component of independence struggle.

These outside powers are also drifting slowly to war and other conflicts with the New World Order system. The forms and scope of any actual war can hardly be predicted. Whether this war begins as a trade war, a resources war, a war over geographic questions, is irrelevant to the proposition. The moment of war changes the power balances absolutely and in that 'special' chaos the historical moment arrives to exit the system.

In the last fifteen or so years, the NWO forces have been at war in Islamic countries in an environment where we have seen a revival in Islamist thinking. This draining course of action has been encouraged by Zionism in its own interest, but its logic lies in the powerful universalist impulse of liberalism. Liberal ideology has a psychic weakness: it cannot but help seek war with any universalistic system or system that challenges its major precepts. So, it must seek to go to war with Islamism. The entanglement of New World Order globalism with Zionism is also a fact, the nexus of Zionist capital with Anglo-American capital is an old story. It is in that - and in the bandit interests of the Zionist entity (Israel) - that the war with Islamism takes on a certain permanence. It is our view that the war with Islam could bleed the capitalist system to death; indeed, while it has been pursuing this war, Chinese

imperialism has taken advantage to assert itself in Asia and some powers have pulled themselves out of its grip.

It is not the terrorism of Islam which offers a threat to Australia as such (it is only a threat if Muslims can emigrate), because *our future Australia could have no interest in invading the lands of Islam*. Islamist terror is a threat to the Australia of globalism because Muslims are present in Australia and the terror threat is used by the traitor class to harden the Australian security-state against our people. In contradiction, the chaos engendered in multicultural Australia by radical Islam may serve to undermine the state and assist the acquisition of power by Nationalists.



An ISIS murder squad

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, globalist capitalism has placed the 'end of history' in its political vision. It has sought to extend the market everywhere – until it bumped reactionary Islamism, which has both slowed its march and sidetracked it. Of course, the 'end of history' was never likely as the emergence of new powers has shown.

However, it is the population crisis which stands out as a factor outside of the politics of the day. The Population Bomb exploded long ago. By 2100 there will be some 11 Billion humans, far beyond the carrying capacity of the planet. Already, the dam walls have burst all over and not just to the detriment of the European world. Population increase challenges all assumptions.

In the 1970's Sir Phillip Baxter, the father of Australia's atomic energy program, argued that the masses of Third World poor would ultimately see Australia as 'lifeboat Australia' – a rescue ship for their woes. Baxter suggested that Australia could not take on passengers without accepting all, without Australia being declared a land with open borders. He suggested a rigid policy of Fortress Australia. He perceived that certain lands of the Southern Hemisphere (Australia, New Zealand, Argentina) would exercise a hypnotic attraction to hungry and needy masses. The seizure of lands and the dispossession of peoples would mean 'nothing' to the perpetrators. It would be a true natural struggle, primitive and total in its effects.



Sir Phillip Baxter: seer

Developing population pressures in parts of the South Pacific and Papua New Guinea and Indonesia are of relevance to the Baxter argument. However, pressures in other areas create 'people smuggling' networks and may fuel so called refugee armadas.

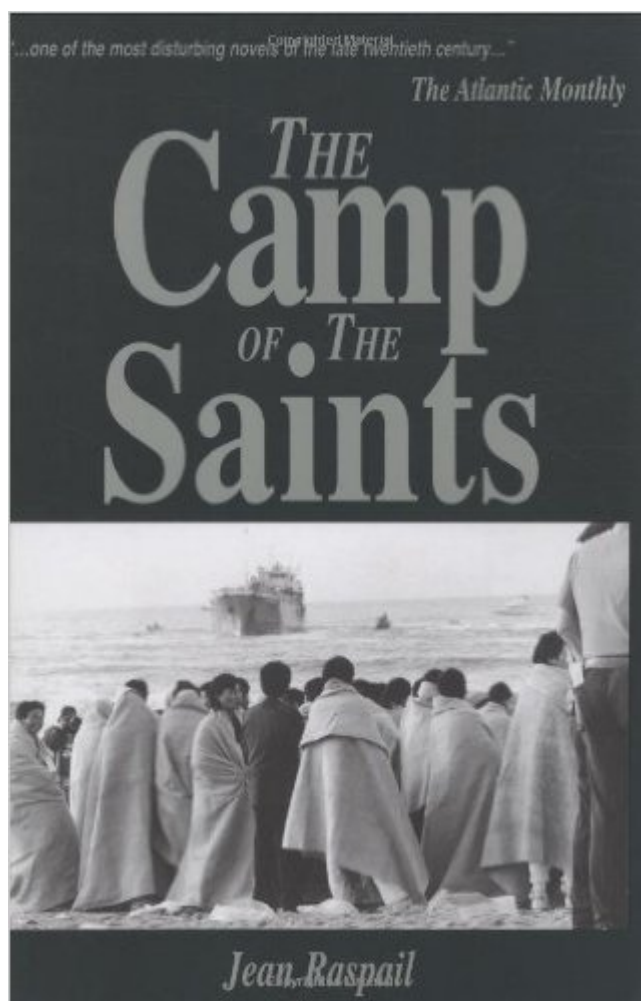
This sort of assault upon Australia's frontier has no foreign power openly behind it, although that could readily change. As the population continues to surge in the Third World, the tempo of this invasion of the frontiers would be a wildly destabilizing thing. Mass arrivals may ultimately be corralled into the slave armies of the Northern Zone run by Chinese imperialism, or cause any number of other volatile scenarios.

Fighting these influxes could only be done by the stringent application of force, something which takes us well beyond humanitarian sentiments. Australia could afford none in the future. Baxter argued that war in the Northern Hemisphere would precipitate these masses towards Australia in the Southern Hemisphere, particularly if there was any widespread use of chemical weapons or nuclear devices. He explained that as a simple natural function of wind patterns and their ability to limit seepage of dangerous materials below the Equator.



It is the Nationalist position that a peaceful world heading towards a market future is not a likely scenario for world politics in the coming decades. The market vision is said by the traitor class to encapsulate Australia's destiny. In

reality, it is a self-interested position which is not only a calculated canker, but also a fantasy. It reflects a ruling class in decay, a traitor class swept up in its own lies, but determined to try to give substance to its yearnings for wealth. This psycho-corruption makes this class a dangerous foe and one beyond collective reason. Amidst a world soon to be in flames, the state power is in the hands of traitors. This latter fact is the sobering thought in the daze. Unless it is removed, there is no future. Faced as they will be by the cracking open of borders, both by their own economic designs and by the movements of masses (as the European crisis of 2015-2016 has demonstrated, we can only assume that this class possesses only the will to destroy. If the classic novel *The Camp Of The Saints* warned over forty years ago with its prediction of refugee (sic) hordes, a liberal government would be likely to use violence against its own rather than resist



To be read by lawmakers and by patriotic activists

Chapter Five: Australia's Peril: Against Which States And Forces Does Australia Struggle For Independence?

Henry Lawson in his 'Australia's Peril' told us that we would face an enemy without and an enemy within (which in his estimation of the times, was the crisis of *raging drought and communal want*). He summoned us to action, and action on the continent, not action fought overseas. Lawson had vision in that he could *perceive* of universal crisis affecting the Nation and he could perceive of actual warfare on the continent. We must return to the old profession – of the seer.

Truly *political* thinking and analysis is weak in Australia. We have no end of establishment flunkies who tell us that our trading partners are great friends against whom we must scarcely guard and that our great allies remain that - for eternity. They will say that our real enemies are just trading partners who will yet fully adopt the liberal dream and cannot be said to be dangerous. This traitor gang creates well endowed 'foundations' and 'institutes' that proclaim Australia's destiny (in particular) as a wealthy export and business zone in a burgeoning happy, bourgeois and peaceful – Asia.

In this lotus land, security is bought by the blood-offerings of Australian soldiers in stupid wars that are not our true concern and by providing foreign bases and other succour to a superpower, now to two superpowers. It is thought too, that by allowing foreign investment and alien immigration, we somehow make Australia inviolate to assault, without considering for a moment that these very things are part of the attributes of 'takeover' – of re-colonization.

Australia exists in a world of massive change and challenge. We may yet see the moment of the collapse of imperialism and the opening of a period of revolution and change. It is equally the case that Australia's enemies are legion and its allies or potential allies in short supply. The balance of forces is not in our favour.

Australia's chief enemies are the two superpowers – the American policeman state of the NWO and China. These states may ultimately fight for dominion over Asia, though such a struggle could be settled by a treaty that would permit a partition of Australia. Nothing is certain.

The US superpower has bases on Australian soil and commands considerable political capital in the local traitor class. The Australian military leadership are dependent upon it and loyal to it. Politicians are counted upon as 'assets' of the US intelligence apparatus. There is no doubt that any bid for Australian independence, even arising as it would in extraordinary circumstances, would be resisted by the US machine. It is our view that this confrontation could not be avoided even if one wanted to. However, while there are community forces within the borders of the American state which would have no sympathy for an Australian revolution of our type, there could

be other American forces, those of whom we may dub the former American (white) Nation, who may be effective allies in the fight against the regime.

The Chinese superpower will have increasing control over Australian land and resources and through an exploding local Chinese population, a Trojan Horse of power. China's blue-water navy would be a danger. Australia has ceded China control over ports and crucial infrastructure such as electricity and water.



Chinese aircraft carrier – real power

A truthful academic wrote - and was reported by the ABC - in 2015:

“Those who believe that Chinese economic investment abroad is unconnected with PRC strategic aspirations need only look at the sorts of major infrastructure investments that Chinese firms have made in Australia - China Merchants' century-long lease of the port of Newcastle (proximate to RAAF Base Williamtown), Landbridge's century-long lease of the port of Darwin (proximate to RAAF Base Darwin, HMAS Coonawarra and to Larrakeyah Barracks), the new links between Qinzhou and the port of Townsville (proximate to RAAF Base Townsville), and a China-connected firm buying the plot of land next to ASIO headquarters in Canberra.”

Chinese imperialism has extended its power throughout Asia and the South Pacific. Its tentacles are everywhere. It is the rising imperialism and it will not allow itself to be integrated into a New World Order, which is designed as a veritable state without borders. China maintains its identity and its territorial base.

China may find itself also challenged by India in Asia. India is a nuclear state with a growing navy, but it is a regional power. Its border with China and its dispute over the water resources of the Himalayas make for rivalry. But India has issues with Muslim Pakistan and ethnic and religious problems within and a raging social war fought by Maoist guerrillas. It is unlikely to be a major threat to Australia.

Russia – as noted – is no enemy of Australia. The contrary is the case. Russia is a sure balance to Chinese power. It is a counter to New World Order power.

It may also be fairly argued that Australia has any number of regional threats that figure in the play of forces. There is no specific need to detail them, save to remark that an Indonesian challenge to Australia may have the backing of Chinese imperialism. Indonesia may also facilitate 'boat arrivals' in the north as an exercise in destabilizing Australia. An Indonesia in which capitalism was overturned in favour of some Islamist construct would be an equal threat to Australia as is the capitalist Indonesia of today, save perhaps that Islamism may merge into various racist Asian ideologies and cause Indonesia to be more motivated to assault Australia.

The multiplicity of threats faced by the Nation demand a thorough and total solution. Australian independence offers no military threat to any Asian neighbour. However, an Australia forthrightly asserting its European-ness and arming in its defence would incite an interest. It would be clear that the rules had changed.

We have said that Australian independence implies a South Pacific concert with New Zealand and other friendly peoples against all imperialism and all attempts at hegemony. The Asian states are no real friends of these peoples.

The new Australian Nationalism seeks no imperialist outlet. It must and it is certain to perceive of Asia, not as some single entity, but as a patchwork of peoples many living within states that were themselves the legal successors to old empires. Just as an independent Australia would welcome the independence-loving peoples of the South Pacific as friends and in a de facto way support their respective states against Asian aggression, so we should view with sympathy any desire within the Asian states for separatism on the part of oppressed small-peoples. Of course, great care would be needed in that regard such that Australia offers no provocation to strong states. However, in the advent of revolutionary upheavals along separatist lines in any state, Australia could take a role in ensuring their independence. The maintenance of Australian independence could obviously take many pathways.

The foundation of our new state would take place in the fire of independence struggle, initiating perhaps a new tradition in Australian statecraft, one based upon a crucial awareness that we are placed where we are geographically and close to divergent peoples. This Australocentric statecraft must replace other psychic detritus left over from the general subservience of Australia to the various forms of imperialism.

Chapter Six: Australia's Advantages And Disadvantages In The Struggle For Independence

Australia is a continent-nation set in the Southern Hemisphere. It is situated adjacent to the expanding populations of Asia and Melanesia and the South Pacific and not too far from countries perhaps threatened by slowly rising sea levels and whose populations may seek emigration. The shallow sea separating us from New Guinea permits the arrival of large numbers of persons who may opt to simply flee the creeping instability of this backward country. We are close to a brother nation, New Zealand, with whom we have a shared history.

The population crisis is in contradiction to Australia's requirement to build friendships with these Melanesian and South Pacific peoples and states. We cannot allow entry to Australia for surplus population, nor allow these states to become destabilized. The key may lie in assistance to restrain population growth.

In the independence struggle, Australia has both geopolitical advantages and disadvantages.

If the first basis of geopolitics is an appreciation of geography as it impacts upon states, then Australia is in mortal peril. Australia is too close to enemy states. It is not isolated in the manner of states in the eighteenth century as modern communications have revolutionised all human contact.

Yet Australia is still a continent surrounded by water. Invasion by a major power is not a simple matter. It requires considerable effort even to affect a slow infiltration, lodgement and the extension of a bridgehead. Immigrant communities – of course – may open the gates. That goes without saying.

Clearly, Australia cannot afford to ignore its north. It is the sheer pressure of states and peoples upon the northern frontier that tells us that the Nation would require total mobilization to surmount the danger. Yet, this sort of mobilization would be based upon a people and an economy attuned in every way *to the call of the foreign and the foreigner*. That contradiction in things may be fatal.

As said, Australia is an island and most of those who seek to breach the borders have distances to travel. The refugee intrusions since January 1976 tell us that it is possible to come in an irregular way. Asian militaries can certainly arrange the 'other way', whatever be the problems. Still, it is not necessary to affect an immediate conquest of a continent; it is only necessary to acquire lodgement.

In the lodgement phase if that lodgement was made in the remote north, Australia has one other 'horrifying' advantage. It was Baxter who explained it. He said that Australia has the capacity to wage *small-scale-tactical* nuclear

defence-warfare to defeat enemy lodgements. Such bombs, a *fraction of the size* of the Hiroshima blasts, could be employed. It might also be possible to destroy the conventional navy of a superpower in the same way under other conditions and in other places. Whether such weaponry could be manufactured or acquired would also be problematical, although not beyond possibility. It would be our right to use it although regrettable if ever brought to bear. That 'decision' would rest with the aggressor.

One factor does clearly operate in this whole discussion. It is that Australian Independence, a necessary thing to survive a dangerous world, cannot be a matter of a few skirmishes with whomsoever and a condemnation by the United Nations answered by defiance.

The winning of Australian independence is not likely without *real bloodshed*. We stand by that inevitable thesis.

We dare to speak of a likelihood of civil war – *defined in this instance as military struggle upon the continent itself against varied internal enemies* –

(i) a communal war which involves those whom may purport to be bearers of Australian citizenship, but who are opposed to the very idea of the Australian Nation and that section of the European race which upholds it, and who master parts of cities, towns and regions and who arm themselves against the new government and in all ways defy it,

(ii) a class-political war against the supporters of the former regime who are protecting their property rights and political power or their chosen ideological principles and so forth against the people's independence movement.

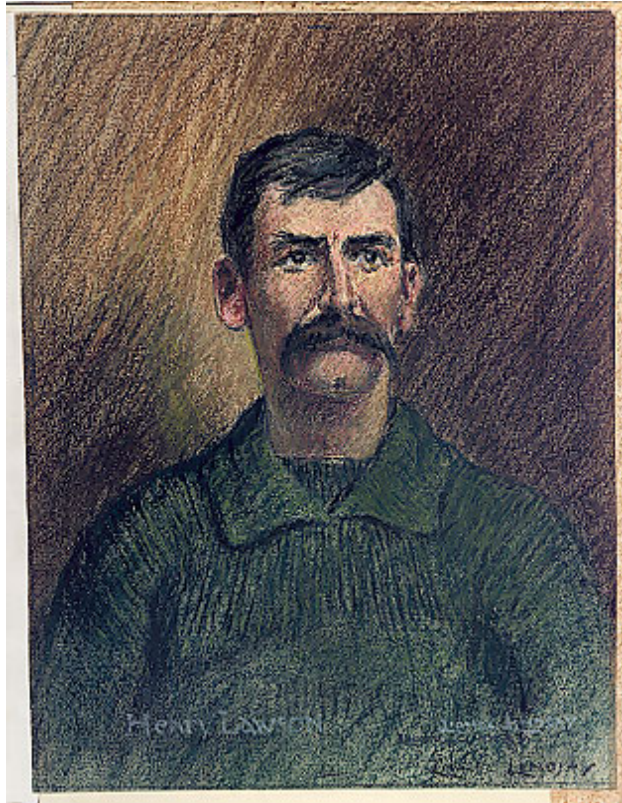
and,

(iii) a war with external enemies, which is a dark likelihood, particularly if some powers from the outside *aid and abet the anti Australian forces within*. That has often been a law of 'revolution' – the American, the French, the Russian, the Chinese, all being cases in point.

Of course, the possibility of three such wars occurring simultaneously would place the new state in extreme peril. The situation would impose upon us the forms of a national revolutionary government; such a government would fight each war, separating the nature of each, but simultaneously recognizing their inter-relationships. Such a government where possible would fight to the soldiers' moral code; yet, it is sadly possible, we may well have to breach it - to survive. Our enemies are sure to do so in any case. A national revolutionary government would prefer to function with reference to a strong moral ethos; however, the collapse of law and the unfolding disorder and violence would impose the necessity of extra-legal counter-violence against the violence sure to be directed at it by forces of the former regime. Indeed, the former state may well reconstitute itself as a supposedly lawful government and even be recognized as such by foreign powers and might even invite in foreign soldiers in their support.

War with foreign states when Australia is attempting to redefine itself internally would be the most dangerous of all wars. It is a dangerous situation because there are enemies in front and enemies behind, enemies who would dispute our legitimacy and enemies who aim to destroy all.

The writings of Henry Lawson predicted it. The works of Kirmess and Stephensen carried similar warnings.



Henry Lawson: there would be warfare on Australian soil

That Australians would be fighting on their native soil for a true cause offers to them a mantle of psychic protection and strength, yet no élan to win in the holiest of causes, no *morale*, ensures victory.

In an age of crisis, the politics of revolution could not be pursued without the creation of a revolutionary machinery of state. It would be at this time that the form of the Australian State would be settled for the succeeding century, in a new Historical Settlement enshrined in anew Constitution. That act would itself invite the condemnation of many foreign states which may incite for intervention.

The vastness of the Australian continent poses a problem in any communal and class-political war and interventionist war. To coordinate forces, to pacify areas, to establish the sovereignty of the national government, to expel

interventionist forces, to ensure food and other supplies for the loyal population, could only be gargantuan problems.

An essential aspect in the independence struggle is the iron law of revolution. Once initiated, there can be no turning back. As George Washington quipped: in 1776 *we either hang together or we hang separately*. The exercise of power, the panoply of power, would be in proportion to the task of achieving Australian independence - and leaving the New World Order system and expelling the foreign intervention and re-establishing order upon the continent. This power would hardly be legal (sic) nor accepted as lawful by the former traitor class, nor regarded as anything but pariah by those foreign powers with an interest in usurping the continent. The use of surgical revolutionary violence would itself be a legitimizing factor for the new regime. It would destroy what was the past and in the process of the struggle win new forces to its side, forces who develop an interest in the success of the national revolutionary government and who, like the leadership of the new state, also cannot 'go back'.

The nature of an Australian national revolutionary government could only be that of the *revolutionary democratic dictatorship*. This governmental form would represent a break with the past. It would be 'revolutionary' in that it could not be founded upon any formal legality bestowed upon it by the old regime, so it would be obliged to establish a new legality for the Australian state amidst whatever survival-based arbitrary decision making as may be imposed upon it; it would be 'democratic' in that its leadership must be collective and that a large slice of Australians would make and implement its decisions via direct popular power; it would be a 'dictatorship', because it must refuse to allow any freedom for the traitor class and its supporters to organize against it and thereafter impose upon them the new policies and decisions of the new state. To form such a system of governance would offer the national revolution its only hope of survival.

Chapter Seven:
The Vision Splendid. Australian Continentalism And The Idea Of
Eurasia: The Complementary Ideas Of Economic Freedom And
Sovereignty In Trade And Development Between Blocs.

The European patrimony which Australia inherits is a sacred trust. In the past, those who dreamed the dream of Australian Independence, Australia alone, saw the Nation as a rebirth of an old civilisation and at the same instant, the creation of a new model of that civilisation on the Southern Continent. We can only agree with Lawson, O'Dowd, Kirmess, Stephensen and Curtin. We inherit 'Europe', but we move on from it.

We are not transplanted Europeans any longer. Indeed, not we have not been that for more than a century. We are a people who learned to love its soil and identify absolutely with it. More than that, we were an adaption to that soil in those transcendent ways peoples take roots in the earth. We are European by blood, but we are Australian by place, by sentiment, by heritage, by history.

We speak of the Australian People as a People alongside others. We are not hyphenated in our allegiance. While it may be, as in 1901, a few persons not of that blood may continue to reside upon the continent (we are not speaking here of the Aboriginal peoples), in a 'civic' and 'legal' arrangement with us, their presence would be a minor and incidental affair to the cultural essence of the Nation.

We have taken possession of a continent which we share with the Aboriginal peoples. We have our identity – that of a Nation in the European style. The Aborigines have an identity, fashioned as the land and time made it.

We say that one aspect of the historical destiny of this Continent was / is to act as the antipodean balance to Asia - for our European allies and friends. That we are in possession of a continent is for us a fulsome geopolitical fact.

Our Southern Continent Nation has the ultimate capacity because partly of its location, to claim a sort of protectorate over much of Antarctica. Such a protectorate would exclude any imperialist claims. Antarctica too has vast wealth that may yet be safely tapped and reasonably – shared. But it is Australia that would stand guard. Australia would profit but we would surely offer our caveat of responsibility to protect Antarctica's ecosystem.

The Australian Continent stands in the Southern Seas (South Pacific and Southern Oceans) and it has a dominion over great trade lanes and zones of communication. It has influence over parts of the Indian Ocean. It has a capacity to be that 'new Britannia in another world.' The weaker peoples of the South Pacific neither require, nor should ever have, any master. They require freedom from hegemonic powers. Australia would seek only friendships with these peoples and trade only to mutual advantage. In such a trade system, the South Pacific could be closed to imperialism.

The potential to form a small Southern Hemispheric bloc of nations based upon a common European culture exists in these arrangements, a potent force in balance to the Third World and the New World Order system.

Australia's military past has that component of providing armies for the service of one or another imperialism and these days for the New World Order system. Australia's military future is – naval. It follows that if Australia was to be a trading state (albeit one with its industrial base secure and which trades only for advantage) it would require shipping on a large scale and a navy would be essential to its defence. Australia's army would necessarily – be adapted essentially to continental defence.

It was a part of the thinking of the labour nationalists to argue for an ANZAC Pact with New Zealand. This idea was proposed during the Second World War and subsequently. The creation of an ANZAC system offers both countries opportunity to forge a stronger defence arrangement and to protect their mutual interests. It would appear that confederation with New Zealand would arise from a shared fate in crisis and a shared destiny in a better future. This geopolitical bond is a rather obvious one and in tandem the states possess a far greater power. Again, the powers could jointly close the South Pacific to imperialism.

It is our view that a mighty awakening of geopolitics as a science has also taken place in Europe. We see this in new schools of political thinking particularly in the Russian Federation and in circles friendly to the revived power of Russia. Henry Lawson was aware of the rudiments of this science and he expressed in racial terms of the importance of Russia. He suggested to us that the “vanguard of the white man is the vanguard of the Rus”. Was he wrong?

Over the last two or so decades., ‘Eurasiansim’ has re-appeared in Russian thinking. It has been put that the unique position of Russia, straddling as it does two continents places it in the role of exercising a crucial dominion over the ‘world island’. By acting within its reach, Russia may rebuild its power. The reconstruction of Russian power is no threat to Australia and indeed it is no threat to the true Europe, but it is a threat to the Europe of the bankers and to the New World Order system. Russia has a Pacific coast and interests in north eastern Asia and whatever be its passing friendliness to China, Russia has an interest in keeping China out of Siberia and Central Asia. It also has an interest in securing a stable Central Asia and in that way opposes the extension of Islamism (Islam is strong in Central Asia). Because these Eurasianist principles create the potential of a large trading and political bloc (a veritable new Soviet Union in scope), it acts as a lure to European nationalists seeking to build movements to escape the domination of Europe by the New World Order. Russia has begun to create links with European nationalists.



May 2015, St. Petersburg. Conference of divergent Russian and Euro-nationalists, searching for common ground.

The idea of the Eurasian bloc matches well with our Australian continentalism and the Nationalist vision of a South Pacific zone free of the imperialism of the New World Order and China. Why? The possibility of trade with the Eurasian bloc through Vladivostok may permit the purchase of goods that the globalist trade system may otherwise deny an independent Australia (which may include military materials). Certainly too, the prospect of a zone of neutrality in the South Pacific and a protectorate over Antarctica could only be of interest to the Eurasian bloc in its balancing act against the New World Order system and Chinese imperialism.

The Australian state of the future can achieve progress through new friendships and tacit alliances on matters when our overall neutrality on tensions between other states is not compromised. It is a Vision Splendid of freedom to be ourselves. In that sense, the exit from the New World Order system via independence struggle opens new vistas. It is not to be feared but welcomed. And in the world of crisis that will be the twenty first century – it is simply a necessity that new thinking triumph over the old.

Chapter Eight: The Traitor Class Versus The Patriotic Bloc Of The Four Classes

The winning of Australian independence has a political-cum-sociological element. As we have explained, the cultural division in Australia between those with an Australian identity and those with some other imperial, alliances-based or internationalist or globalist identity, is also a class division. To fight over the future of the nation is to fight a social struggle. Henry Lawson and Jack Lang saw that. Lawson denounced those who used violence for the foreigner against the Australian people and Lang fought against those who would starve the Australian people to feed the foreign bondholder. The linkage was forever thus.

The Nationalist analysis of class is not the Marxist economic one. In Australia, we recognise the existence of a broad division between the traitor class and the Australian people. The former is the transnational traitor class which owns and controls the wealth and the power, or which manages it, or is in other ways upholds it; the latter is the Australian mass of all backgrounds (workers, farmers, small business people, and other patriotic working people) who seek cooperation in a producerist order.

Class is therefore also political, cultural, ideological. It is certainly true that the Australian labourist ideology suggested to us that there were limits to how much wealth a man might need for himself or to generate wealth for others, and what be the bare minimum from Australia's great patrimony the average family might receive to maintain itself at a base level. Equality would proceed from opportunity and not from levelling, yet the decapitation of the traitor class tells us that this sort of wealth must never again be in private hands.

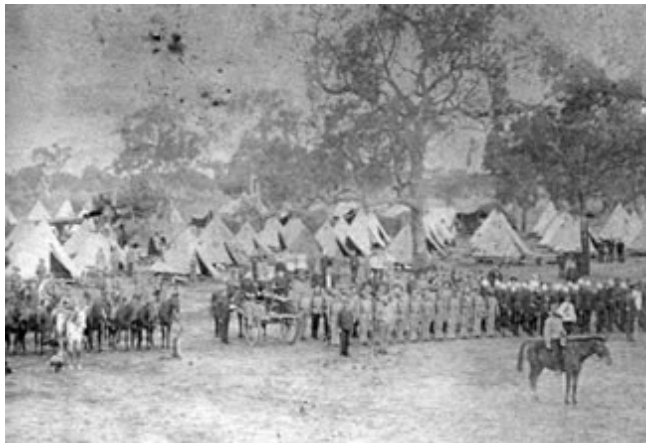
The spectre of civil war is the latent question of Australian independence. Civil war is not evil - if it settles the class question. The Australian national revolution would pit the productive classes against the traitor class. We prefer the workers, farmers, small-businesspeople and other working-producing people acquire control and ownership of the national productive forces. This profound sociological fact underlies the independence struggle. The four classes have an interest in independence. An independent Australia offers for the mass of Australians access to the vast productive wealth of the nation and a secure personal and collective future. In a different form of 'steady state economy', within a co-operative Commonwealth, with an economy producing primarily for domestic consumption, the well-being of the Australian People would be assured. The traitor class offers the illusion of super-profit for a few, not for the millions of productive people. The expropriation of the traitor class returns to the public estate vast properties and other wealth.

In such a social struggle, the economic corporative power of the traitor class, would be expropriated by force. Such a thing would change permanently the economic order. The nationalization of the banks, the public utilities, the mining corporations and a wide slice of the economy, would automatically place Australia at odds with the globalists who maintain direct interests in the

local corporations. The traitor class would surely conspire to restore its power and would look immediately to its international alliances and connections. It is the class of value to the foreign master. It follows as a matter of course that the waging of national revolutionary war against any foreign intervention at the behest of the deposed class, or even their attempts to take direct advantage of division in Australia as such, could only require measures against this group beyond those of expropriation. The promulgation of outlawry, arrest and preventative-detention may follow. Such things are not 'legal' in the present order, nor would legality as a concept in the new order be easily locatable. Just as John Curtin made a revolutionary declaration of war against a foreign enemy, so a revolutionary set of acts would be called upon to deal with the internal enemy.

The patriotic bloc of the four classes is the counter social power to the traitor class and would ground the new regime in solid earth. Certainly, the national revolutionary government would immediately declare a clean slate of rural and industrial debt, of mortgage debt and state debt, to encourage production and to give a vision of the future without the oppression of the globalist past. It would make it clear that that the economic world would be rebuilt anew.

Australian independence is the historical Promise of the true founding fathers of the Nation, those men of the Republican Riots (1888) the Shearers' Strike (1891) and the birth of the Labour Electoral League (1892). The Promise of the Workingmen's Paradise would be realized in the winning of Australian independence.



1891, Barcaldine, Queensland. The armed shearers' camp

Chapter Nine: The Rebirth Of The Australian Nationalist Movement

In the 1970's, some years after the official dumping of the White Australia Policy and in the face of economic problems caused by the Lima Declaration (it brought on a wave of anti protectionism that led to unemployment and factory closures), a nascent Nationalist movement came into existence. It dwelled initially in the ranks of anti immigration activists and it found an articulated form in 1977 around certain students who embraced the sacred Australianism of the historical Nationalist movement. A struggle began and it has continued unabated.

This new Nationalist movement has gone through many incarnations since that time and innumerable struggles have been conducted. Of course, the overall trend has been of political defeat.

We could offer many reasons for the strategic defeats the movement has suffered, but for the present purposes it is vital to observe that the on-going revolution of globalism has been decisive. The revolution from above has dislocated the social order wiped out particular social and geographic bases at every turn, destabilized the lives of potential sectors and stigmatized opposition and marginalized and disrupted opposition.. In varied ways, this 'operation' continues.

The formation of a party has been proven necessary by history. The role of the party is to not simply wage some sort of political struggle at both the electoral and community level, but to defend and to 'teach' the Australian culture and in every way defend the identity upon which it is based.

As said, this party has had various names and there is one now. It is currently working to unite all Nationalists into itself, first in a united front and then into a single organisation.

Of importance to this political struggle is the growth across the country of a patriotic consciousness. This movement became prominent in the 1990's around conservative Hansonism (focusing against multiculturalism and population increase via immigration), but it was defused and lay dormant. However, it has been noted as growing again in some strength over the last decade or so, from the time of the Civil Uprising at Cronulla in 2005 through to farmers' patriotic struggles against gas companies and overseas property takeovers, workers' resistance to contract labour and into a certain patriot movement critical of Islam.

It is our view that this movement is also connected to an amorphous popular concern at the loss of identity in urban and regional developmentalism, the revival of popular interest in ANZAC and folk culture and local history This new 'fresh wind' is gratifying, but it must now be politicised and integrated into an organized resistance to globalisation. This will rebirth the Nationalist movement, facilitating its growth into a mass politics.

Conclusion: The Call To Struggle For Australian Independence

Australian independence is a sacred and a true cause. In the history of our country yet unwritten, could we anticipate a document written as a radical 'declaration of independence and freedom'? And inspired by the words of Lawson: " *they needn't say the fault is ours if blood should stain the wattle*"? Would it be like this?:

"The Australian People, armed and in the mass and in convention, sets aside the Constitution Of The Commonwealth Of Australia Act (1901) and arrogates directly to itself the sovereign power to reorder the Nation. This convention abolishes and declares null and void and without any further legal effect, the enactments and regulations, treaties, debts, forms, usages and institutions of the former state, things created both of that Constitution and of its usurpation and its subsequent distortions and thereby initiates a process to birth new organic laws and structures and institutions to the Australian People's satisfaction and in their defence. As follows, this convention sets aside those instruments called the constitutions of the former States of the Commonwealth and deposes the Monarchy. It proclaims at an end the long period of historical domination of our country by a traitor class of money and privilege and it directs their expropriation by force and declares them outlaws. In the name of Australia's sacred dead, and in the name of the Australian generations unborn, and relying upon the blessings of Providence and Nature, this convention proclaims Australia to be a National State, one and indivisible, sovereign and independent and the property of a unique People. Until the final Commonwealth of Australia Constitution is formulated to place our state upon regular foundations, this convention forms provisional organs of authority and declaims laws untrammelled in their reach, and in taking the hazard - puts Australia to revolution."

Must it be so? Certainly we may say of contemporary Australia, that what 'was' is gone; what 'is' - is a chimera. It is necessary to re-establish Australia, upon a basis that guarantees the survival of the People as an ethnic group, its sovereignty as a Nation and its possession of its own land and its wealth.

The Nationalist struggle is armed with an ideology that places this ideal first. The goal of independence for Australia pre-supposes an identitarian politics and a vision of freedom for and co-operation amongst our People. It is the unifying glue that gives the Land to its People and the People to its Land.

If it be the case that "blood should stain the wattle", it follows that those who placed Australia upon the pathway of national revolution would bear the historical burden of winning the vision splendid of identity, independence and freedom. Victory validates the method. Our lives must be subordinated to the requirements of the victory which rebirths Australia. As historical-philosopher Oswald Spengler put it: "*will this, or will nothing at all.*"

Appendix:

For A Patriotic United Front

The following statement was approved by the management committee of the party on January 10 2011. It has been adopted as a key document by the party subsequently.

The Australia First Party recognises the dependent nature of the Australian state upon the forces of globalism. Australia is a client state, ruled by a traitor class which is integrated into a transnational network of globalist elites and their economic and political structures. This class would govern Australia as a resources quarry cowed by thought-policing and a secret political police. Australia is further menaced by a new Chinese imperialism that competes with the American face of the New World Order for domination over Asia and the Pacific, with Australia a pawn in the game. The unfolding population / food crisis coupled with New World Order wars launches refugee hordes at Australia's borders, whilst the traitor class sponsors a mass immigration recolonization of Australia for the purposes of economic enmeshment with the 'global economy'. In the world crisis of the first quarter of the twenty-first century, Australia lacks status as an independent country. Indeed, Australia may disappear by century's end as a country - and suffer partition by other states.

To rescue our country and our people means removing Australia to a position outside of the chaos of globalism. That means the creation of an independent Australia. To win an independent Australia where political power can be exercised directly by the people, where wealth comes to all who labour and where arms and the initiation and the enforcement of the laws are in the hands of the people, a new force outside of the old parties and their worn-out ideologies and prejudices - has become necessary. This new *nationalist* movement must now fight and win the struggle for Australia's national independence.

It is ultimately necessary to unite all who can be united against the traitor class into a broad patriotic front to achieve Australian national independence. All those parties, groups and trade and community associations which contest the ideology, the politics, the economics and the cultural expressions of globalism, can find common ground against the foreign control and exploitation of Australia. Their uniting thread is the cause of Australian national independence.

The patriotic united front should not be a matter for tomorrow, but a matter of immediacy. United fronts operate in two ways: we predict the ultimate formation of a mass united front in times future, one that will win Australian national independence at a moment when parties and groups, economic and social and cultural associations all bond together in intense struggle. For today, we must build for that future in struggles on a daily basis around all

manner of issues; we must wage community campaigns apposite to each Australian group and build unity on the ground. It is mandatory to seek this unity.

The Australia First Party is an incorporation registered as a Federal party. That does not mean that its function is only to contest elections. The party operates to the 'three tier method'. This means that the party contests elections, wages community campaigns of all sorts to build links with fellow Australians and to unite all Australians - and develops its ideas and principles into an Australianist ideology that also carries on a cultural defence of Australianity against globalisation. The three tiers operate as a unity.

In one sense, the party reaches out to groups of a patriotic nature which may operate to one or another of the three tiers as their individual method. The party seeks to build relationships with such parties and groups and to unite whenever necessary to defend common interests and win common victories. New patriotic groups form either as political, trade, or cultural groups. As Australia descends into chaos, that process is organic.

Australia First Party within the broad Australian patriotic movement seeks to be a vanguard movement. This means that the party struggles to affirm the power of the ideals of *Australian identity, independence and freedom*, to carry those ideals everywhere, to defend them and preach them with zeal as a veritable *Australianism* and to inspire all others to tread the path towards the overweening fight for Australian national independence.

The party states clearly how it would prefer its dealings with other patriotic political organisations to be conducted and what relationships should be developed.

The Australia First Party recognises that different parties and groups exist for several reasons. These reasons can include: geographic circumstance, particular historical factors, previous organisational histories, the inter-relationships of people and sometimes - internecine struggles that are to be regretted, but which are human nature.

The Australia First Party declares that it will treat the other political organisations within a patriotic united front in this way:

1. Negotiate with any would-be candidate to avoid electoral competition.
2. Assist, when requested, other parties etc. in an electorate or council area where Australia First Party has no candidate.
3. Develop united activist campaigns on public issues or on other fronts, with any party or group - and do this in a consultative and cooperative spirit.
4. Exchange intelligence on disruptive elements, or state or other programs which undermine the integrity of the patriotic movement.

5. Avoid all unnecessary, unreasonable comment on other parties and groups; but point out fairly and reasonably, what any differences may be, whenever appropriate.

The party states clearly how it would prefer its dealings with other patriotic community organisations to be conducted and what relationships should be developed.

The Australia First Party recognises that different community associations arise for different reasons. Some defend the interests of the Australian productive classes - workers, farmers, small-business or other patriotic working people. Some advance the defence of Australian heritage and identity. Some explain new ideas that can inspire a very different Australia.

The Australia First Party declares that it will treat other organisations that represent the Australian community within a patriotic united front in this way:

- 1 Build links with each group and attempt to link together each group that all understand and appreciate the role of the party and each other.
2. Assist all in their struggles as requested.
3. .Develop united activist campaigns on public issues with each group - and do this in a consultative and cooperative spirit.
4. Exchange intelligence on disruptive elements, or state or other programs which undermine the integrity of the patriotic movement.
5. Avoid all unnecessary, unreasonable comment on groups; but point out fairly and reasonably, what any differences may be, whenever appropriate.

The Australia First Party will always maintain its independence and initiative in any united front arrangement and will act to secure its interests. However, it accepts that the times require a flexible and co-operative attitude.

Certainly, the goals of the Australia First Party are (i) to unite all nationalist and activist minded people into a single party and then to seek further working arrangements with whatever political forces may thereafter exist for whatever reasons outside of the party's ambit and (ii) to deepen the unity of Australia's productive classes and their organisations against the traitor class and to create wider unity amongst all those resistance organisations which critique globalisation in ideas and culture.

Certainly, the party's aim is indeed to impose order where we detect diffuseness and to give focus where we note disarray.

Nonetheless, the party reasons that such general goals can not be reached by a self-proclamation of virtue. Rather, the party will fight such that its ideological position and political line progressively gain hegemony. It shall do so openly and honestly and by all fair means of discourse. No other

organisation should feel anything else than a sense of relief that the position is made clear.

In the interim, and given that the fair contest of parties and other forces will continue, the Australia First Party has concluded that the only practical way whereby all may learn of each other and build the necessary bonds and links which allow for final unity, is to work confederally to construct a practical unity in struggle.

The united patriotic front is the requirement to which all should work.