

The British Crown Created Green Fascism

Heil Philip!

How the Royals Created the Australian Conservation Foundation to Unleash Green Fascism

The Green Fascist movement ruling Australia today is the creation of the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip, Consort to the Queen. The Duke wielded the power of his title, and that of the Crown itself, to deploy the offices of the Governor-General and Chief Justice of the High Court, and the finances of the Commonwealth government, to establish the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF) as Australia's first and most important national environmentalist organisation. He exercised fingertip control over its establishment and organisation, and even personally headed it in 1971-76 as president.

The Duke created the ACF in 1964 as a de facto subsidiary of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), which he had co-founded in 1961 with former Nazi Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and British Eugenics Society President Sir Julian Huxley. He founded both the WWF and the ACF with the intention of locking away huge swathes of the globe from economic development or even civilisation, and to kill billions of human beings.

Prince Philip directed every stage of the establishment of the ACF through Australia's Governor-General, the Crown's representative. In 1962, only months after he had formed the WWF, he summoned Murray Tyrrell, the official secretary to the Governor-General, from Canberra to serve in the royal household at Buckingham Palace for four months. The next year he allocated to Tyrrell the logistics to found the ACF. With his personal ties to the Crown, and having been official secretary to five successive Governors-General, Tyrrell was the permanent power behind the throne in Australia. In 1968, Queen Elizabeth knighted him for "personal service to the Queen".¹

In February 1963 the Queen and Prince Philip arrived in Australia for a royal tour. Philip directed Tyrrell to arrange a meeting between British WWF founding member, and its first paid employee, Ian MacPhail, and Australian conservationists, to discuss the possibility of establishing an Australian branch of the WWF. The WWF was keen to raise funds in Australia for the IUCN-led drive to sequester large tracts of sub-Saharan Africa, taking them out of control by the governments of newly indepen-

dent nations, under the pretext of establishing "national parks".

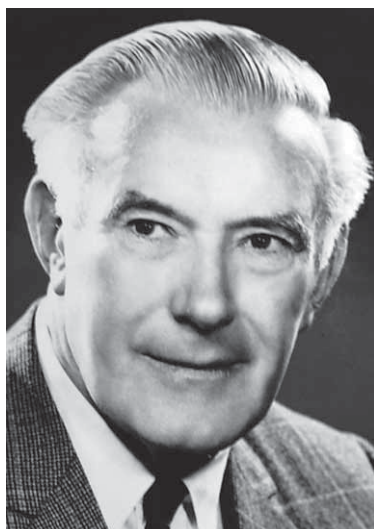
Tyrrell later recalled that he knew the "obvious" person to recruit to assist him—Francis Noble Ratcliffe, an expatriate British zoologist who drove the early pro-Green quackery inside the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and the Australian Academy of Science: a sort of Tim Flannery of the 1930s-60s. More important, he was a former student and protégé of Sir Julian Huxley, co-founder of the WWF with Prince Philip; Huxley had deployed him to Australia in 1929. Ratcliffe coordinated his conservation efforts in Australia with Huxley, the world's leading early Green Fascist "scientist". Huxley wrote the foreword to Ratcliffe's 1938 conservation "classic", *Flying Fox and Drifting Sand*.

Like the arch-eugenicist Huxley, Ratcliffe was pro-fascist. In letters to his family after first arriving here, he denounced Australians as of a "low type", "incorrigibly lazy", and "useless rotters" who would find a way to ruin nature. Like Australia's own fascists of the era, mobilised into the paramilitary Old and New Guards, Ratcliffe despised the working class Australian Labor Party, which was fighting to wrest control of Australia's finances from the City of London and their local stooges. The problem with Australia, Ratcliffe sniffed, was that it had too much democracy, but "the sooner the day of reckoning comes the better". "Unfortunately the independent, arrogant spirit of the people precludes the possibility of a Mussolini", he penned on 4 October 1929. "If one did appear, I may say, I should be one of the first to put on a black shirt."²

All the Queen's Men...

In her 1964 Christmas Broadcast the Queen left no doubt that Philip's green crusade was a Royal Family affair, ranking "over-population" as first on her list of the world's major problems. Tyrrell and Ratcliffe had indeed met with Ian MacPhail during the month of Philip's visit, February 1963. Also present were two of Ratcliffe's CSIRO co-workers, Harry Frith and Max Day, as well as the Secretary of the Department of Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Yeend, whose presence indicated that Philip's message had cut through to the Australian government: "conservation" was now British strategic policy, and the various governments of the Empire were expected to support it.

A few weeks later, Philip himself met with business leaders to conscript them to the cause. These contacts resulted in the formation of a Provisional National Committee for Conservation in July 1963, under the chairmanship of Commonwealth Banking Corporation chairman Sir Warren McDonald, with Murray Tyrrell as Honorary Secretary. Members included Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) executive Donald Malcolm-



Julian Huxley's protégé Francis Noble Ratcliffe

son (scion of Melbourne's wealthy Myer and Baillieu families), Sidney Baillieu Myer, Ratcliffe, Max Day and Harry Frith from the CSIRO, Australian National University professors A.H. Ennor and L.D. Pryor, and Department of Prime Minister Secretary Yeend. The Provisional Committee decided that, rather than establishing an Australian branch of the WWF to fund Africa, Australia should "get its own house in order" by establishing a national environmental organisation for Australia.

The inaugural meeting of the Australian Conservation Foundation was held in Canberra on 21 August 1964. Tyrrell sent out invitations to selected individuals from Government House in Canberra. Over 80 delegates attended, including scientists from the CSIRO and the Australian Academy of Science, business leaders, and at least one federal Member of Parliament, future Prime Minister and future Privy Councillor Malcolm Fraser. Francis Ratcliffe was named Honorary Secretary, newly appointed Chief Justice of the High Court and Privy Councillor Sir Garfield Barwick was announced as President, and, to get the ACF rolling, Tyrrell arranged for Prime Minister Menzies to grant the ACF an initial £1,000.

The Governor-General's office, in the person of Tyrrell, who continued to work closely with Ratcliffe, handled all logistics for the ACF. Tyrrell signed off on every decision, right down to vetting prospective typists. In 1966 Tyrrell arranged for Governor-General Richard Casey to be named as Patron of the ACF, and did the same for Casey's successor Sir Paul Hasluck in 1969.

Tyrrell did the legwork, but Philip was the boss: despite the Duke's having no official position with the ACF until 1971, President Barwick sent him regular reports on its progress, signing off, "I remain, your obedient servant, Sir Garfield Barwick".

"Gar" Barwick and Government Funding

The ACF's first major logistical issue was funding. It promoted itself in its literature as a "private founda-



Hail to the Chief! The ACF's inaugural president Sir Garfield Barwick, flanked by the ACF Executive Committee, greets ACF founder, overseer and future president Prince Philip.

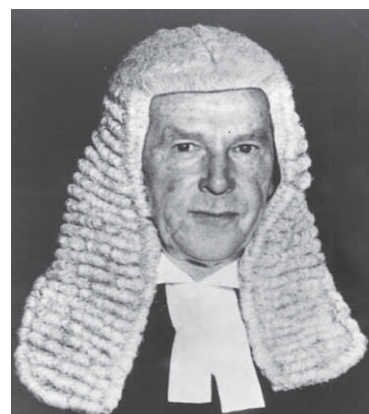
tion", but clearly could exist only with heavy government funding (as is the case with all major Green groups today). If large government funding had not been forthcoming at this stage, *the Green movement as we know it would not exist*.

Enter Sir Garfield Barwick. The enormously influential Barwick, "Gar" to his friends, was a member of the Privy Council, the ruling body of the British Empire, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (GCMG). Thus he was at the top of the totem pole of British imperial power in Australia. For a record 17 years he was also Chief Justice of the High Court, a post that gave him power to virtually dictate to both levels of government. He was personally close to the Royals. Barwick became the founding President of the ACF.

Barwick's power as Chief Justice was essential to dictating Green policies, especially to the states. As Attorney-General in the Menzies government, he had already shown his intention to use his power to stop economic development on environmental grounds.

Barwick had famously been converted to the conservationist cause in 1958, when he was one of two independent trustees of the Kosciuszko State Park Trust. Two radical greenies, Balduz Byles and Alec Costin—the latter a close collaborator of Ratcliffe at the CSIRO, took him on a three-day bushwalk through the Park to enlist his support for their campaign to designate part of it as a "primitive" area, off limits for development. Their target was the Snowy Mountains Scheme. A little later, despite his conflict of interest as a Park trustee, Barwick used his position as Attorney-General to halt the plans of Sir William Hudson and the Snowy Mountains Authority for completion of the part of the Snowy Mountains Scheme overlapping the Park's "primitive area". When he was already ACF President, Barwick would use his reputation as Chief Justice in an attempt to stop Tasmania's own version of the Snowy, namely, hydroelectric development in its Southwest.

Barwick's power was also key to securing government funding for the ACF. In 1965 he approached his former Cabinet colleague Harold Holt to request funding for the ACF's office expenses. At the same time, Murray Tyrrell spoke to Treasury Secretary Sir Ro-



Sir Garfield Barwick, royal family intimate

land Wilson about funding, as well as tax deductibility for donations to the ACF. In 1966 Holt, now Prime Minister, informed Barwick that his government would cough up a \$60,000 grant-in-aid, spread over three years, and the desired tax deductions. The grant amounted to over 45 per cent of the ACF's funding in its first three years. In 1968, when the initial three-year grant was about to expire, founding ACF Councillor and Science Minister Malcolm Fraser tipped off the ACF that the federal government, now led by John Gorton, was delaying new funding; after three years, questions had arisen as to exactly what the ACF was doing. Again, Barwick stepped in: he arranged an urgent meeting with Gorton, who then granted the ACF \$150,000, spread over three years.

In 1972-73, federal government funding of the ACF jumped to \$150,000 annually. Again, the question of what the ACF was doing with the money was an issue, this time in relation to the Tasmanian government's flooding of Lake Pedder. Incoming Whitlam government Environment Minister Moss Cass, a Green fanatic, demanded more action. In a fiery confrontation with the ACF executive, he threatened to slash their funding back to \$50,000, and spread the balance of \$100,000 around to other conservation organisations, unless the ACF became much more activist. Prime Minister Whitlam overruled Cass, and reinstated the ACF's full \$150,000. An angry Cass confronted Whitlam on a telephone call to Ottawa, Canada, where Whitlam was attending a conference. The Prime Minister told Cass he had reinstated the funding because he didn't wish to upset Sir Garfield Barwick, in light of pending High Court decisions. That in itself is an enormous scandal, but ACF historian Beverley Broadbent in her book *Inside the Greening*, reported an even bigger one: "Whitlam did not tell Cass that Prince Philip, who was attending the Ottawa Conference, had asked that the cut be restored."



Coverage in *The Australian* of Don McMichael's appointment as the ACF's first full-time director shows that the role of Prince Philip ("the Duke") as boss of the project was common knowledge in the 1960s. McMichael went on to set up Australia's national parks system.



Newspaper cuttings from 1970—the year of the first "Earth Day"—demonstrate the Crown's radical escalation of Green Fascism, with the intent to get rid of people.

1. *The Age*, 10 June 1968.
2. Abstract, *Erasmus Journal* - Powell, S: "Francis Ratcliffe's first impressions of Australia", <http://arts.monash.edu.au/publications/eras/edition-1/powell.php#17>

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Wilderness National Parks

In line with the WWF leadership's stated intention of reducing the world's population to less than one billion people, the target level for Australia—as announced years ago by current Chief Climate Commissioner Tim Flannery—is as few as six million. A key pathway to this goal is what Sir Garfield Barwick called the “lockdown” of land in national parks.

National parks have a history going back to the 19th century, and the term “national park” is broad: it implies conservation, but may entail many different possible degrees of land usage and access. By the mid-20th century, however, Sir Julian Huxley's IUCN was pushing for the new designation of “wilderness”—natural areas entirely off limits to people: zones of total depopulation. Hosting a March 2011 Royal Society of Arts speech by Sir David Attenborough on overpopulation, Prince Philip recounted that in founding the WWF in 1961 with Huxley et al., he had made it clear to co-founder Peter Scott that the WWF should not promote nature as something to be enjoyed by people, but for its “own sake”, separate from the “self-interest” of humans.

Almost since his arrival in Australia, Francis Ratcliffe had incessantly promoted the establishment of national parks, particularly through the Australian Academy of Science's National Parks Committee. Ratcliffe's CSIRO colleague Max Day represented the Academy at the IUCN's inaugural World Conference on National Parks, held in Seattle in 1962. He returned to Australia all fired up, just in time to be selected a member of the 1963 Provisional Committee that formed the ACF. In the ACF's first year of operations, Ratcliffe prioritised its enrolment as a member organisation of Huxley's IUCN, and, underscoring the ACF's focus on land sequestration, also tried (unsuccessfully) to recruit IUCN Secretary-General Sir Hugh Elliott as ACF director.

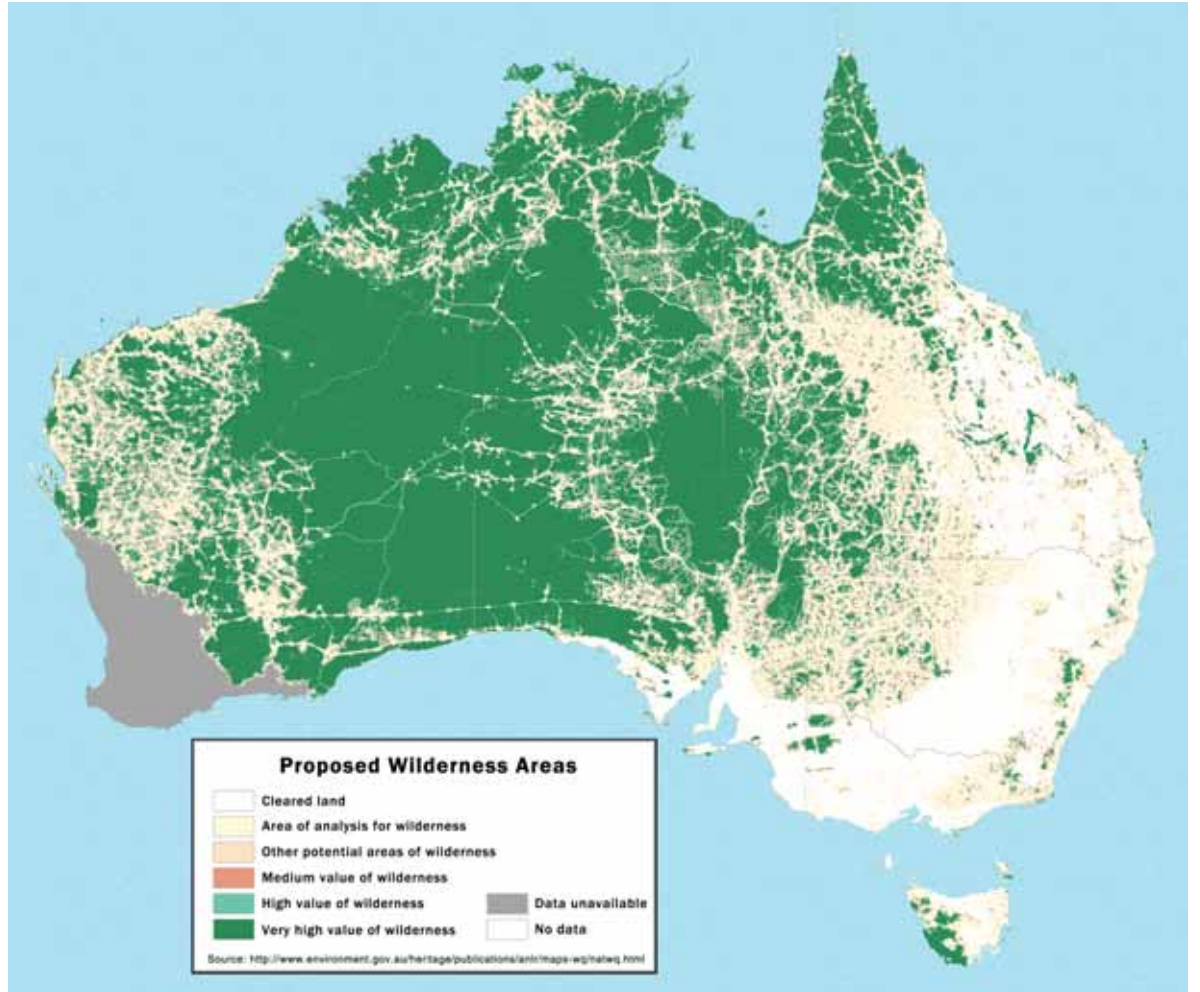
Notably, Elliott was recommended to Ratcliffe by Derrick Ovington, the first head of the Australian National University's Forestry Department. Newly arrived in Australia from England, where he had led a section of the UK's Nature Conservancy for 14 years under Tansley and Nicholson, Ovington would go on to become the first director of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (ANPWS), which was spawned directly by the ACF's ef-

forts. Ovington was one of a number of Brits who moved into Australia to take up key leadership roles on behalf of Prince Philip's new Green paradigm. His successor as head of the ANPWS, Peter Bridgewater, was another, having been chief scientist for the Nature Conservancy before relocation to Australia. Although the ANPWS's successor organisation, Parks Australia, has been subsumed under the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population, and Communities, by law its director is still appointed by the Governor-General, bespeaking the cardinal importance of national parks to the Crown.

As its first conservation task, the recently founded ACF undertook a comprehensive survey of national parks and reserves. Ratcliffe turned to another Brit, Dr. Geoff Mosley, to conduct the survey. A geographer, Mosley had grown up in the area of England's first national park, known as the Peak District. Mosley would go on to rival Ratcliffe in importance for the ACF's advance. To fund Mosley's survey, Ratcliffe approached Britain's Nuffield Foundation, a big funder of eugenics programs, through his crony Frank Fenner, a member of Nuffield's Australian Advisory Committee and a crusader against population growth. The Nuffield Foundation duly put up \$10,000.

Mosley continued his survey work for the ACF into the 1970s. When the Commonwealth government started the ANPWS in 1976, under legislation written by former ACF Director Don McMichael, and under the leadership of ACF Scientific Committee member Derrick Ovington, Mosley's private survey work for the ACF provided the template for the ANPWS to carry on national park surveys. Now they were conducted under federal authority.

In its promotion of national parks, the ACF in 1969 played a leading role in stopping the Victorian government from developing the Little Desert region into farmland. The ACF also pioneered the now widespread practice of buying private land for nature reserves: in 1968 the ACF purchased private land to add to the Alfred National Park in East Gippsland, with funds raised by ACF Councillor Sir Maurice Mawby, the Managing Director of Conzinc Riotinto Australia (CRA), now Rio Tinto—the Queen's own mining company. Mawby was chairman of the ACF's Benefactors and National Sponsors Committee.



The map shows the effects, 50 years into Sir Julian Huxley's campaign to designate much of the planet “off limits” to humans, including in Australia. The green areas are the highest value for official designation as “wilderness”, which would ensure they are never developed, and the other shaded areas are being targeted to be turned back into wilderness. The targeted area is most of Australia! The targeting is explicitly set forth in the National Wilderness Inventory (NWI) of the Australian Heritage Commission, working hand-in-glove with the Crown's hard-core Green Fascist institution, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Upping the ante, the Bureau of Rural Sciences used this NWI survey in its March 2010 report, *A national-level Vegetation Assets, States and Transitions (VAST) dataset for Australia*, to map the so-called “wilderness potential” of areas modified by “anthropogenic” impact (meaning, maybe you live there).

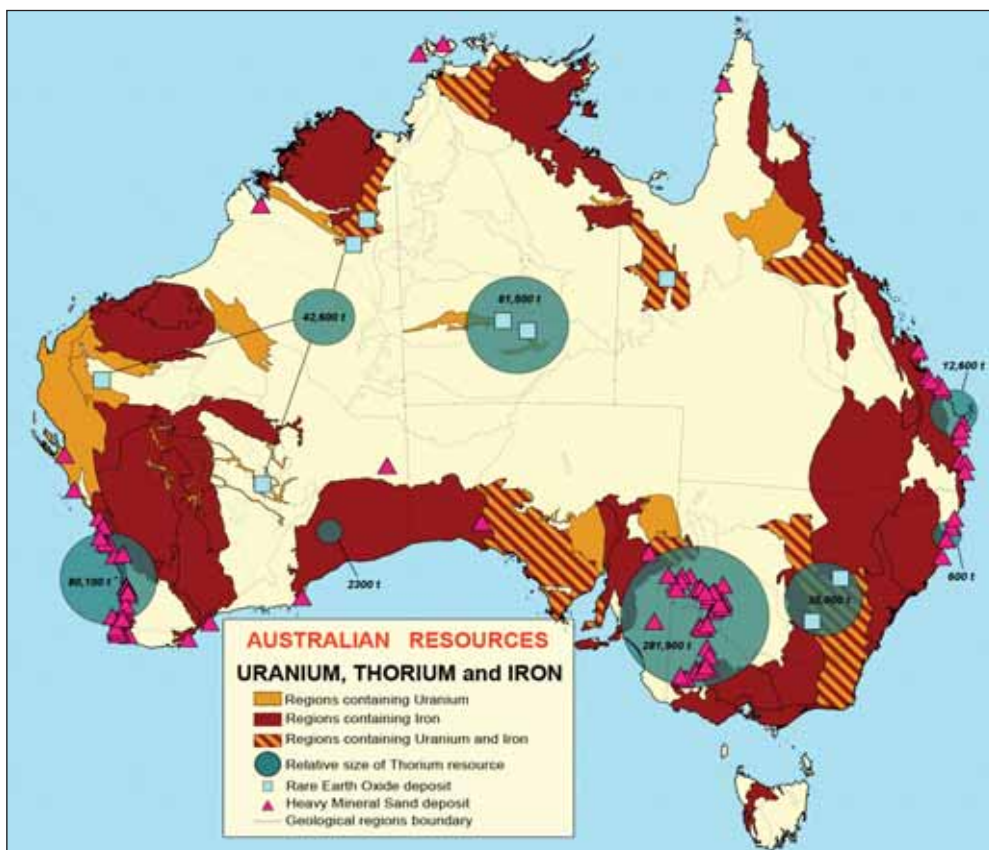
Eradicate the “Plague” ... of People

In the 23 November 1970 issue of the Melbourne *Herald*, Prince Philip authored a full-page feature entitled “Wildlife Crisis: Every Life Form Is in Danger”. Under the sub-head “Plague of People”, he declared: “The phenomenon now widely described as the population explosion means that the human race has reached plague proportions.” Upon assuming the presidency of the ACF a few months later, the Duke emphasised the importance of two conservation issues: national parks, and population. The loudest early voices in Australia for population reduction were all “experts” associated with the ACF.

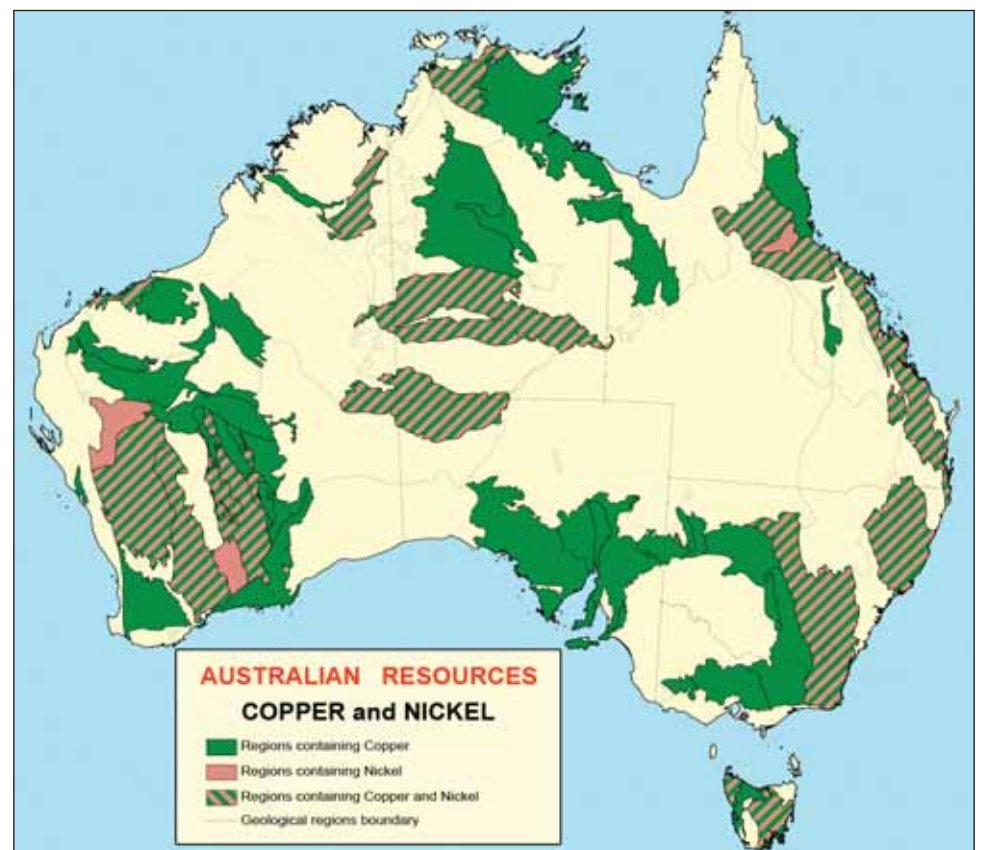
In 1969, Australian scientist and ACF enthusiast Sir Frank Macfarlane

Burnet, head of the prestigious Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research and a close friend of Ratcliffe and Prince Philip, had called for the world population to be cut from its then 3.7 billion down to two billion. Burnet epitomised the genocidal intent behind calls for population control: Department of Defence documents declassified in 2003 showed that in 1948 he had advocated preemptive biological warfare against Asian nations, to prevent their population growth from becoming a threat to Australia. That same year, working with future ACF leaders Francis Ratcliffe and Frank Fenner, he had overseen the release of the myxomatosis virus to eradicate rabbits. Useful as that was against rabbits, Burnet now proposed to deploy biological warfare to wipe out human beings.

In 1970 Fenner warned at an Australian Academy of Science symposium against the “damaging effects” of a growing population, and the destructiveness of “technology” in general. Other ACF so-called experts chimed in. In 1972 ACF Councillor Dr. Graham Chittleborough prepared a paper on population, in which he distinguished between a “maximum” population and the “optimum” population, the latter being estimated by ACF founder Harry Frith and Barwick's buddy Alec Costin, both of the CSIRO, to be 12 million. In 1973 the ACF made a formal submission to the National Population Inquiry, demanding that Australia's population be kept at the “optimum”. The submission was based on papers by Barwick, Chittleborough, Fenner, and future ACF president H.C. “Nugget” Coombs, a people-hater to rival Philip himself. Coombs once



The continent of Australia is endowed with some of the richest deposits of mineral resources on the planet Earth. Lock-up of the continent through wilderness reserve designations and other ploys aims to keep these resources from use for the



good of the nation and humanity, allowing their exploitation—also known as looting—only under control of the Crown's minerals cartels.

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From the outset, the ACF displayed the British oligarchy's hatred of humanity. Prince Philip called people "a plague", while his underling Macfarlane Burnet, already in 1969, demanded slashing global population to two billion.

said, "The whole [human] species [has] become itself a disease. ... [T]he human species [is] like a cancerous growth reproducing itself beyond control."

Case study: Tasmania

Tasmania today is a Green basket-case. Over half of the state is locked up in a complex system of nature reserves, including Australia's biggest declared wilderness area, in the Southwest (see map, below). Green policies have decimated traditional Tasmanian economic activities such as forestry and agriculture, and it has the lowest population growth in the nation. It was in Tasmania, where he was a frequent visitor throughout the 1950s and 1960s, that Prince Philip incubated the modern Green movement, using the ACF.

Beginning in 1967, Tasmania-based ACF members lobbied the ACF Executive to get behind the campaign to stop the flooding of Lake Pedder in the state's Southwest. The Tasmanian government of Labor Premier Eric Reece, "Electric Eric", was committed to a three-stage plan to develop the Southwest for hydro power that would have rivalled the iconic Snowy Mountains Scheme for size, but at a third of the cost. The Gordon Dam and the flooding of Lake Pedder was the first stage of the plan.

The "old boys" on the ACF executive were wary about picking a fight with a strong state government, so they dragged their heels on taking ac-

tion, but other sections of the ACF provided support: Assistant Director Geoff Mosley, who had divided his time between Canberra and Tasmania in 1960-63, while writing his doctoral thesis on Tasmania's national parks ("Aspects of the Geography of Recreation in Tasmania"), provided expertise to the campaign; Ratcliffe and others helped set up the Tasmanian Conservation Trust in 1968, as a branch of the ACF; and in 1969 Sir Garfield Barwick wrote the first of many letters to the Tasmanian government, haranguing it to drop the development plans.

By 1971 various state governments were hitting back at Barwick's Green activism, and his spectacular conflict of interest, as the sitting Chief Justice and simultaneously President of the ACF. Commander Michael Parker, Prince Philip's former private secretary and equerry, yet another Brit who had joined the ACF (as head of its Publicity Committee), brokered an arrangement whereby Barwick stepped aside in favour of Prince Philip. Barwick, however, stayed on as a highly active vice president.

At the 1971 ACF Annual General Meeting, his first one as president, Philip promised Tasmanian activists who had complained to him about the ACF executive's having dropped Lake Pedder as an issue, that he would support further action. One radical activist, Milo Dunphy, later recalled how the Prince incited them by saying that "Australians should be ruder to their politicians" on conservation issues.

Prince Philip thus set in motion the creation of the world's first Green political party. A few months later, in March 1972, Tasmania's Liberal Bethune government fell, and ACF member Dick Jones, a leader of the Lake Pedder Action Committee (LPAC) and one of the activists whom Prince Philip had encouraged, formed the United Tasmania Group (UTG) to contest the state election. The UTG was the first political party in the world formed around Green issues. ACF members were its key leaders: besides Jones, ACF Councillor Milo Dunphy flew to Tasmania to co-di-

rect the UTG's election campaign. In 1974 the ACF-spawned LPAC and UTG merged into the Southwest Action Committee (renamed the Tasmanian Wilderness Society in 1976), at a meeting in current Senator Bob Brown's house.

The 1970 Escalation

Lake Pedder also catalysed a major shake-up of the ACF, under Prince Philip's personal supervision. Green fascism took a radical turn globally in 1970, with proclamation of the first Earth Day and an escalated push for population reduction. The Queen herself devoted speeches in 1970 to environmentalism. That was the year when Max Nicholson published his shamelessly titled *The Environmental Revolution: A Guide for the New Masters of the World*, in which he crowed that the world was now learning the lesson that "Ducks Unlimited means Sovereignty Superseded".

Philip's desire for a more activist ACF was stymied by the majority of "old boys" on its executive: a network of senior bureaucrats and businessmen, conditioned to working slowly through official channels. The well-connected people who had been essential to establishing the ACF now stood in the way of the radical Green activism unleashed with Earth Day.

Determined to force through a radical change in the ACF, but from behind the scenes, Philip directed Commander Parker to organise a formal review of the ACF organisation by international management consultants McKinsey & Company. He commissioned a second study to be done by none other than Max Nicholson, one of whose many jobs was as secretary from 1963 on, to Philip's own Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Countryside. Nicholson came to Melbourne for several days to investigate.

Philip also encouraged the Tasmanian activists to continue to push the ACF executive to act on Lake Pedder, thus creating enormous tensions in the organisation. His campaign led to publication in 1972 of a book titled *The Pedder Papers: Anatomy of a Decision*. In a foreword to that volume, Philip exulted that: "The Lake Pedder case marks the end of Australia's pioneering days and it ushers in a new phase of conscious concern by all sections of the community for the long-term future of the natural and human environment." He concluded, "I very much hope that never again will Australians have cause to question so vehemently a decision on any conservation issue." The book's attack on the decision-making processes of the Tasmanian government marked a step away from the "scientific conservation" studies of the ACF's conservative back-room Ratcliffe era, towards more aggressive political engagement.

By the end of 1972, Lake Pedder had been flooded and the ACF executive thought the issue was dead. Prince Philip's Tasmanian activists, however, had other ideas. They started campaigning for federal intervention to force the state government to reverse the flooding. Philip sided with the activists: in March 1973 he personally piloted the Royal jet over Lake Pedder, accompanied by ACF Assistant Director Geoff Mosley and HEC Chairman Sir Allan Knight. A few weeks earlier Tasmanian Premier Eric Reece had bluntly said that Prince Philip should butt out of Tasmania's affairs. When Philip met Reece at Government House in Hobart, Reece would not back down, and the ensuing shouting match behind closed doors reportedly could be heard throughout Government House.

BLAME PREMIER FOR PEDDER - TOP JUDGE



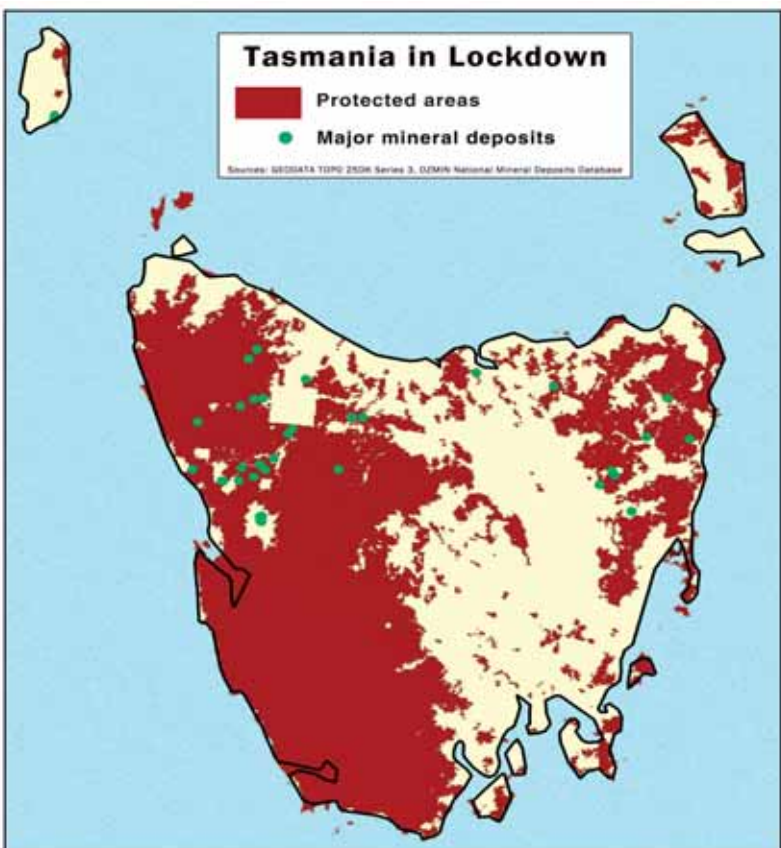
In a full-court mobilisation to stop construction of a "second Snowy River Scheme" in Tasmania, Prince Philip in 1973 flew in to berate and pressure state Premier Eric Reece behind closed doors, while ACF President, Privy Councillor, and High Court Chief Justice Sir Garfield Barwick publicly attacked Reece.

In October 1973 the tensions within the ACF came to a head at the Annual General Meeting in Canberra, chaired by Prince Philip whilst on a royal tour with Queen Elizabeth. The 1973 AGM is known as the "coup", when the well-organised radicals voted out the unsuspecting old guard. (One member of the old guard they didn't wish to lose was Barwick: "Sir Garfield Barwick has made conservation respectable among the legal profession throughout Australia. We will need a sympathetic legal ear in the future", the minutes of a pre-coup radical planning meeting recorded.)

ACF historian Beverley Broadbent, who was present, noted that Prince Philip, who chaired the meeting, "obviously knew something was brewing" at the outset. When Lake Pedder activist Dr. Ian Bayly was nominated against Geoff Downes, one of the ACF's founding vice presidents, Prince Philip was "well able" to cite Dr. Bayly's qualifications. Those not aware

that Bayly and Philip had corresponded extensively over Lake Pedder and the publication of *The Pedder Papers* would have been surprised the Prince was so well briefed. As conservative executive members were systematically voted out, one indignant Councillor demanded to know what was going on. "Prince Philip replied that he thought it would become clear to everyone shortly", Broadbent records.

A clear demonstration that Philip was in on the coup came when Bayly moved that Geoff Mosley be vaulted over the heads of numerous ACF staffers, and made ACF Director on the spot. Mosley was in Melbourne, having been ordered not to attend by Director John Blanch, who knew that Mosley was in the camp of the "radicals". Despite his personal acquaintance with Mosley, who had accompanied him on the Lake Pedder fly-over just months earlier, as well as assisting him in every meeting on the Lake Pedder issue, Philip pretended he didn't even know



Tasmania is the most shocking demonstration of Green Fascism. The Queen and her Royal Clown have removed over half the state from potential development by humans, through a system of reserves. Tasmania is one of the most mineral-rich regions in Australia, with world-class iron ore deposits.

