

MELBOURNE SHRINE OF REMEMBRANCE



Why
is
the
Shrine so
important..

MELBOURNE SHRINE OF REMEMBRANCE

The Shrine of Remembrance (commonly referred to as **The Shrine**) is a war memorial in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, located in Kings Domain on St Kilda Road.

It was built to honour the men and women of Victoria who served in World War I, but now functions as a memorial to all Australians who have served in any war. It is a site of annual observances for Anzac Day (25 April) and Remembrance Day (11 November), and is one of the largest war memorials in Australia.



WHY IS THE MELBOURNE SHRINE SO IMPORTANT

HOLY GROUND

- 1862 MELBOURNE OBSERVATORY
- 1869 QUEEN VICTORIA SENDS OUT A TELESCOPE

WORLD WAR 1

- 1914 – 1916 WORLD WAR I
- 1914 AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES

OFFICIAL PROPOSAL

- 1918 OFFICIAL PROPOSAL
- 1928 OFFICIAL MEMORIAL
- 1934 OPENING CEREMONY

OUR GRANDPARENTS WAR WORLD WAR 11

- 1939 – 1945 WORLD WAR II
- 1954 2ND WORLD WAR MEMORIAL COURT

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- 1985 - POST 1945 MEMORIAL
- 1988 ETERNAL FLAME
- 1998 DRIVERS AND WIPERS
- 2003 STAGE 1 REDEVELOPMENT
- 2010-2014 POST 1945 WAR MEMORIAL

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RED FEDERAL ANZAC LAND FLAG

- THE PEOPLE'S FLAG
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IF ONLY THEY NEW

- 2020 JULY 31ST RED FEDERAL LAND FLAG CEREMONY
- 2020 JULY 31ST RED FEDERAL LAND FLAG CEREMONY

ANZAC AUTHORITY

- THE WHY
- STANDING IN CORRECT LINE OF ANZAC AUTHORITY
- KING JAMES COMEBACK
- 1949 GENEVA CONVENTIONS
- GENERAL PROVISIONS
- RED FEDERAL ANZAC LAND FLAG
- MOVING FORWAED
- LETS UNITE

CONTENTS

HOLY GROUND



1862 Melbourne Observatory

Melbourne Observatory was founded in 1862 to serve as a scientific research institution for the city of [Melbourne](#). The site chosen was a gentle hill adjacent to the [Royal Botanic Gardens](#).

Towards the end of the 1880s the observatory took part in the international "[Carte du Ciel](#)" project to map the heavens using the, then novel, technique of [photography](#).



1869 Queen Victoria sends out a telescope

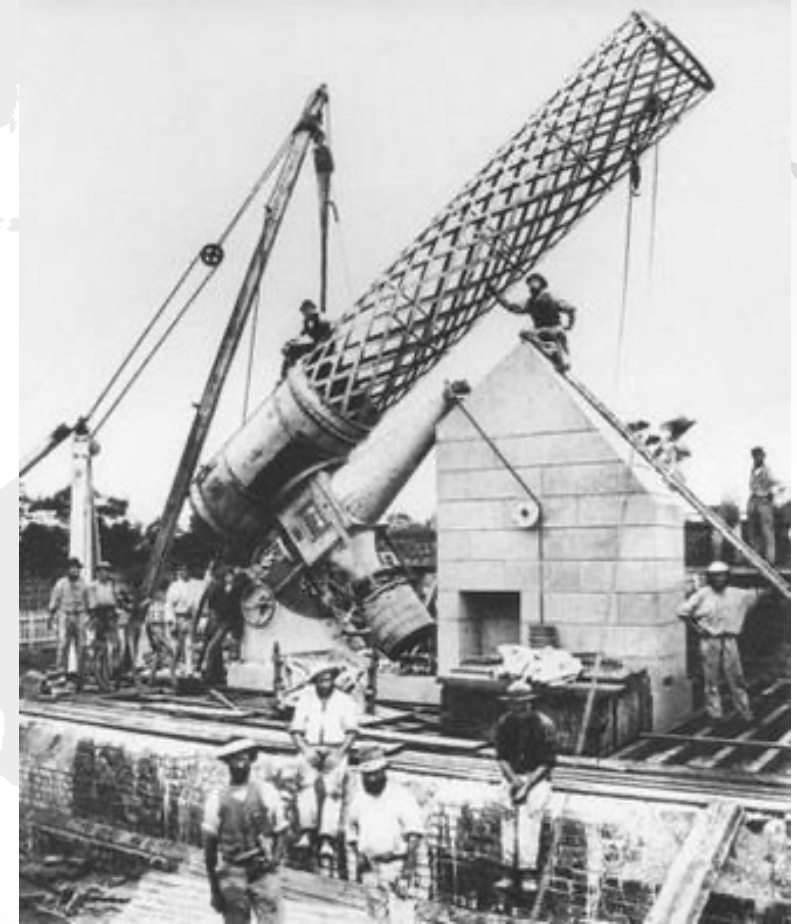


In 1869 a 48-inch (120 cm) [telescope](#) was installed at the observatory and for a while it was the largest fully steerable telescope in the world.

This instrument was referred to as the "[Great Melbourne Telescope](#)".

In 1874 the observatory took part in the worldwide effort to observe the [Transit of Venus](#) .

Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria; 24 May 1819 – 22 January 1901) was [Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](#) from 20 June 1837 until her death in 1901



WORLD WAR I



1914 WORLD WAR I

28 Jul 1914 - 11 Nov 1918

World War I

Great Britain entered World War I on **4 August 1914** when the king declared war after the expiration of an ultimatum to Germany.

Australians in World War 1 Australian Casualties According to the First World War page on the Australian War Memorial website from a population of fewer than five million, **416,809 men enlisted, of which over 60,000 were killed and 156,000 wounded, gassed, or taken prisoner. The latest figure for those killed is given as 62,000.**

Author: Barbara Carswell
Publish Year: 2009



1914 AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES

World War I
Australian Imperial Forces
active from 1914 to 1921



An all volunteer force, by the end of the war the **Australian Imperial Forces** had gained a reputation as being a well-trained and highly effective military force, playing a significant role in the final Allied victory.

The AIF included the Australian Flying Corps (AFC), which consisted of four combat and four training squadrons that were deployed to the United Kingdom, the Western Front and the Middle East throughout the war.

After the war, the AFC evolved into the Royal Australian Air Force; the remainder of the **1st AIF was disbanded between 1919 and 1921.**

After the war the achievements of the AIF and its soldiers, known colloquially as "Diggers", became central to the national mythology of the "Anzac legend".

A 115466 *11/3/1914* *H.M.S. 13th*
AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.
AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.
23 Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad.
No. *1701* Name *Adam Armstrong M.M*
Unit *14th Bn. A.I.F.*
Joined on *Jan 11 1915*

Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.

1. What is your Name?	1. <i>Adam Armstrong</i>
2. In or near what Parish or Town were you born?	2. In the Parish of <i>Bonwickmouth</i> near the Town of <i>Sturminster</i> in the County of <i>Dorset, England</i>
3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? (N.B.—If the latter, papers to be shown)	3. <i>Yes</i>
4. What is your age?	4. <i>22</i>
5. What is your trade or calling?	5. <i>Market Gardener</i>
6. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? If so, where, to whom, and for what period?	6. <i>No</i>
7. Are you married?	7. <i>No</i>
8. Who is your next of kin? (Address to be stated)	8. <i>Mr Margaret Shroa 68 Boddon Tce, Galeshead-on-Tyne, England</i>
9. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power?	9. <i>No</i>
10. Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as Incurable and Worthless, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Sentence of Penal Servitude, or have you been dismissed with Disgrace from the Navy?	10. <i>No</i>
11. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy, or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state cause of discharge	11. <i>No</i>
12. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service?	12. <i>Yes</i>
13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds?	13. <i>No</i>
14. (For married men, widowers with children, and soldiers who are the sole support of widowed mother) Do you understand that no Separation Allowance will be issued to you after embarkation during your term of service?	14. <i>No</i>

3. *Adam Armstrong* do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing and hereby voluntarily agree to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within, or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.
And I further agree to allot not less than two-fifths of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my wife and children.
Date *Dec 24 1914* Signature of person enlisted *Adam Armstrong*

*This clause should be struck out in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children under 18 years of age.
†Two-fifths must be allotted to the wife, and if there are children three-fifths must be allotted.

OFFICIAL PROPOSAL



1918 OFFICIAL PROPOSAL

1918 Official proposal to build an official memorial

1922 DESIGN Competition

A competition determined the design of the Shrine of Remembrance. Australian artists and architects submitted 83 designs. Two Melbourne returned-soldier architects, Philip Hudson and James Wardrop created the winning design. Their design was inspired by the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus - one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

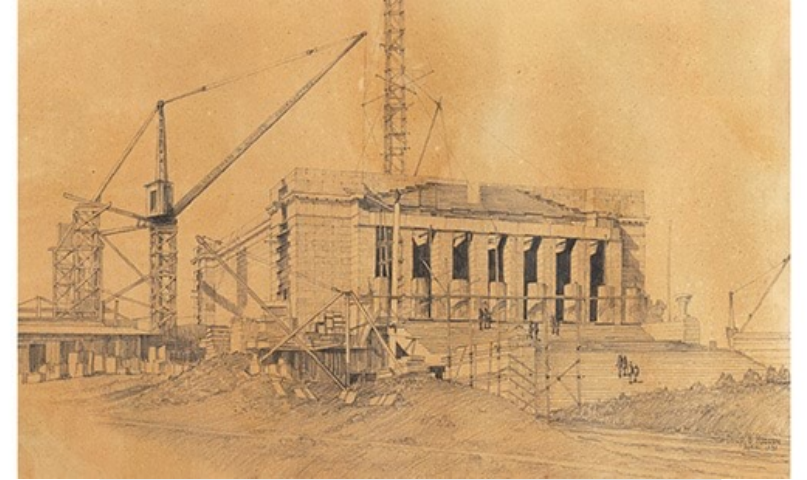
1926 Memorial Horse Trough

A granite Memorial Horse Trough was unveiled on St Kilda Road. The trough, which honours the service of horses to Australian service, was later moved to its current position in 1987. It now forms part of the Gallipoli Memorial.

First sod turned Oct 1927

Foundation stone laid November 1927

The foundation stone was laid by the Governor of Victoria, Lieutenant-Colonel, the Right Honourable Baron Somers



1928 OFFICIAL MEMORIAL

1928 Tenders for construction, first concrete poured

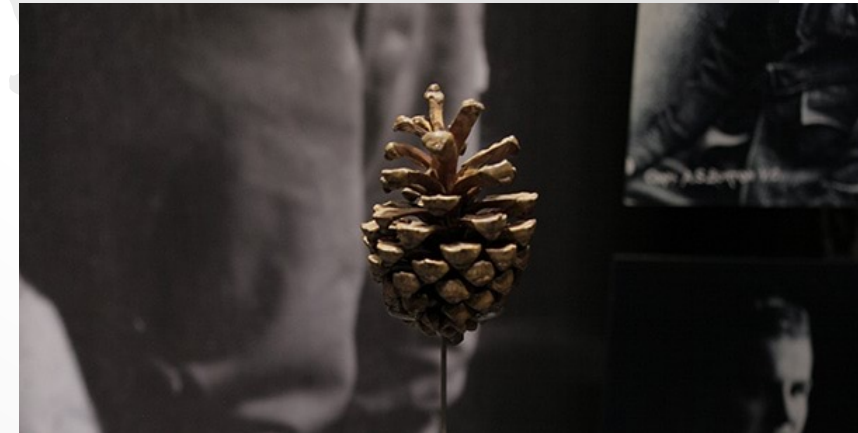
Tenders for the construction of the Shrine of Remembrance went out. 7 submissions were received. Builders and stonemasons Vaughan and Lodge were appointed. The first concrete was poured, and the 7-year construction of the Shrine commenced.



1931 Stone of Remembrance

1933 Lone Pine tree planted

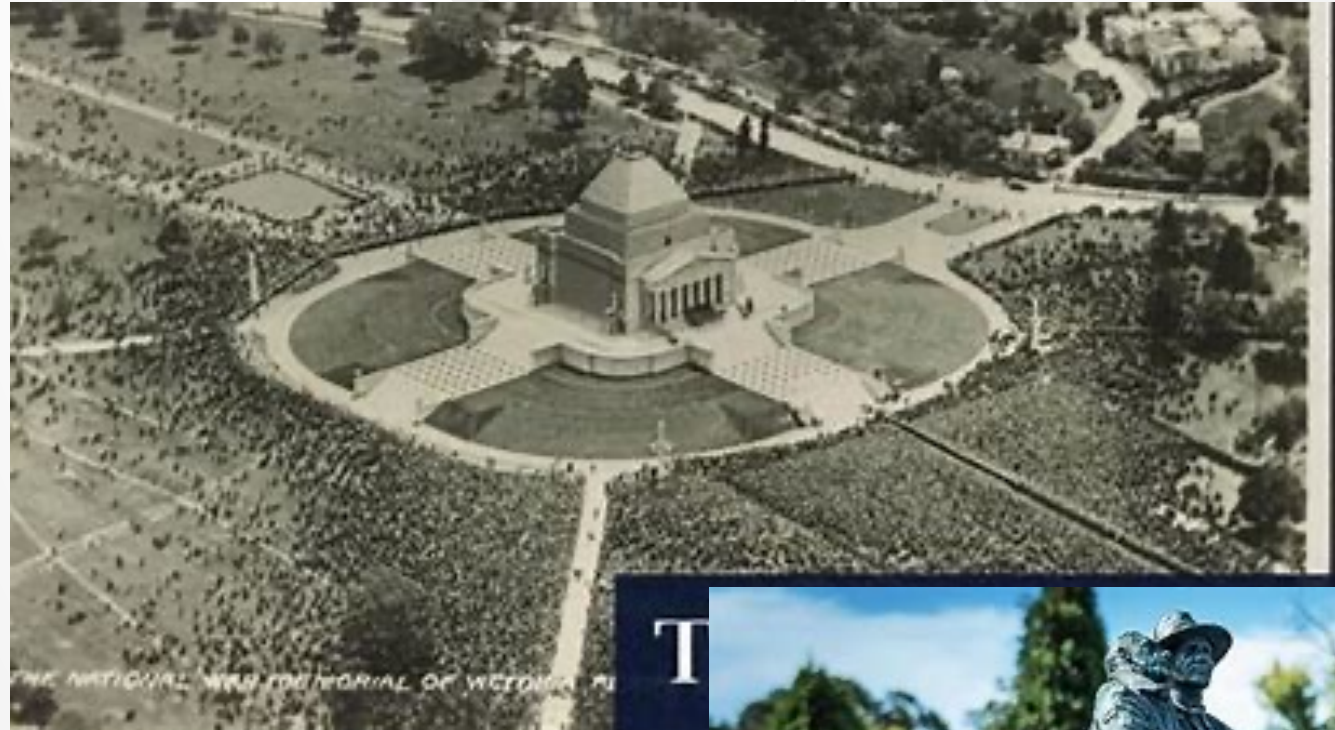
A seedling from a pinecone brought from the Lone Pine battlefield on the Gallipoli Peninsula is was planted in the Shrine Reserve. The seed came from a pinecone brought back by Private Thomas McDowell, 23rd Battalion, Australian Imperial Force on his return to Melbourne after the First World War



1934 OPENING CEREMONY

1934 NOV 11 Opening Ceremony

Prince Henry, the Duke of Gloucester and son of King George V, **officially opened and dedicated the Shrine before a crowd of 300,000 people.**



1935 Shrine Guard formed –

'Man and his Donkey' sculpture erected

Shrine Guard formed. The small bronze sculpture 'Man and His Donkey' was erected in 1935. It was sculpted by Victorian-born William Wallace Anderson, a Gallipoli veteran.





OUR GRANDPARENTS WORLD WAR II

1939 - 1945 WORLD WAR II

World War II or the **Second World War**, often abbreviated as **WWII** or **WW2**, was a global war that lasted from **1939** to **1945**.



PolsonPage.blogspot.com



Australia entered World War II on 3 September 1939, following the government's acceptance of the United Kingdom's declaration of war on Nazi Germany. Australia later entered into a state of war with other members of the Axis powers, including the Kingdom of Italy on 11 June 1940,^[1] and the Empire of Japan on 9 December 1941.



1954 2ND WORLD WAR MEMORIAL COURT

1954 Second World War Memorial Forecourt completed

The Second World War Memorial Forecourt was completed. The Forecourt, which includes the Cenotaph and **Eternal Flame** was dedicated by **Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II**.

The flame, symbolising eternal life, was lit by Her Majesty during the dedication.

The Cenotaph is a single pillar of stone rising 12.5 metres, topped with a carving made from Footscray basalt, designed by sculptor George Allen. The carving depicts 6 men in the uniforms of the 3 Australian services—the Navy, Army and Air Force, carrying a dead comrade draped in the Australian national flag.



MODERN ERA



1985 POST 1945 WAR MEMORIAL

1985

Post-1945 Memorial

The Shrine's Remembrance Garden and Post-1945 memorial was opened by the Premier of Victoria, the Hon. John Cain. By this time Australia had participated in 4 conflicts since the end of the Second World War—Korea, Malaya, Borneo and Vietnam. The locations of further conflicts have been added since then.



1988 ETERNAL FLAME

The Eternal Flame at the Australian War Memorial is a sculptural feature of the Pool of Reflection in the commemorative courtyard.

The Australian Gas Association offered to donate an eternal flame to the Memorial as a bicentennial gift. Subsequent to Council approval, the eternal flame was installed in 1988.

The eternal flame displaced an existing water cascade within the Pool of Reflection.

Origin Energy continue to provide the donation of gas to the eternal flame under a sponsorship agreement.



Lighting the eternal flame, Shrine of Remembrance 1954

1998

DRIVERS and WIPERS

1998 'Drivers and Wipers' sculpture and Legacy Garden installed

Casts of two sculptures entitled Wipers and The Driver by British sculptor Charles Sargeant Jagger, purchased by The Felton Bequest in 1937, and originally displayed on Swanston Street in front of the State Library, were transferred to the Shrine grounds.

The Legacy Garden of Appreciation (formerly the Garden of Memory 1980-86) was dedicated and a sculpture Widow and Children by Louis Laumen was installed.

The 'Driver and Wipers' sculpture commemorates the soldiers who fought and died at Ypres, Belgium in the First World War. Some 38,000 Australians were killed or wounded during the 3rd Battle of Ypres, better known as the Battle of Passchendaele.



2003 STAGE 1 REDEVELOPMENT

Stage 1 redevelopment 2003

Stage one of the Shrine's redevelopment was completed. Designed by architects Ashton Raggatt McDougall (ARM), this work included the addition of the Shrine Visitor Centre, a new underground entry and the Visitor Centre courtyard



'Cobbers' sculpture installed 2008

A cast of the bronze sculpture 'Cobbers' by Peter Corlett, the memorial to Australian service and sacrifice at the Battle of Fromelles (19 July 1916). This sculpture was installed on the Shrine Reserve.



2010 - 2014 POST 1945 WAR MEMORIAL

Women's Garden and memorial cairn installed 2010

The Women's Garden and memorial cairn were relocated from the King's Domain to the Shrine Reserve. Designed by landscape architect Katherine Rekaris, it honours to the women who served Australia since the Boer War through to 1985.



Stage 2 redevelopment of the Shrine opens 2014

Stage two of the Shrine redevelopment by ARM opens. This work included the addition of the Galleries of Remembrance utilising the 1,600 square metres of undercroft space beneath the Shrine monument, the Terrace Courtyard and the Education Courtyard.



SYMBOLISM



Royal coat of arms
of the United Kingdom

Commonwealth of Australia (1901)



COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES Remembrance Day

Although **Remembrance Day** (11 November) is the official day for commemorating the war dead, it has gradually been eclipsed in the public estimation by **Anzac Day** (25 April).

On Remembrance Day, Victorian leaders and community members gather "to remember those men and women who have died or suffered in all wars, conflicts and peace operations". A minute's silence is observed at 11am as the Ray of Light illuminates the word LOVE on the Stone of Remembrance.



COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES ANZAC DAY

Anzac Day at the Shrine is observed through a number of ceremonies. The first of these is the Dawn Service, an event that attracted a record crowd of more than 35,000 in 2007. This is followed by an official **wreath**-laying service where officials march to the Shrine and lay wreaths in the Sanctuary. Later, the Anzac Day March approaches the Shrine via St Kilda Road and the forecourt, before being dismissed at the steps and is followed by a commemoration service held between 1 and 1:30pm.



ANZAC BADGE PATTERNS

ANZAC BADGES



The First Pattern - February 1902



The Second Pattern - April 1902



The Third Pattern - May 1904



The Fourth Pattern - 1949



The Fifth Pattern - 1954



The Sixth Pattern - 1969



The Seventh Pattern - April 1902

SHRINE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Materials for building the Shrine were sourced from within Australia: the chosen building stone was granodiorite quarried from Tynong; the internal walls use sandstone from Redesdale; and the black marble columns used stone from Buchan.

The design of the Shrine is based on the ancient Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, and the Parthenon in Athens. It is a structure of square plan roofed by a stepped pyramid and entered on the north and south through classical porticos, each of eight fluted Doric columns supporting a pediment containing sculpture in high relief. The Art Deco style and motifs draw on Greek and Assyrian sculpture. The symbolism is Neo-Classical.

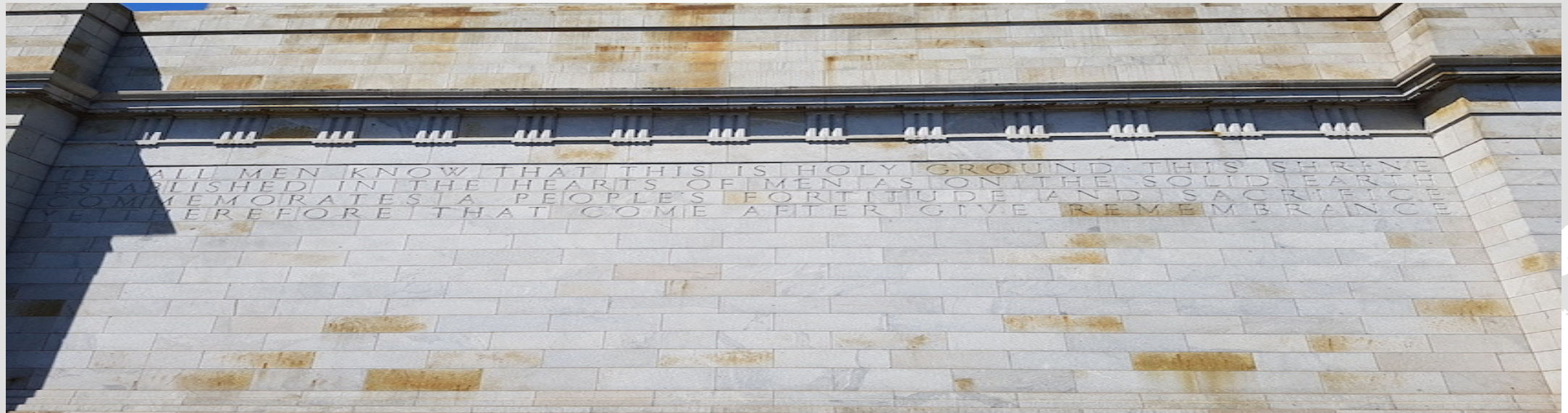


WESTERN WALL INSCRIPTION

Monash, with the advice of Professor T. G. Tucker and the assistance of Bernard O'Dowd and Felix Meyer, reworded Phillip Hudson's inscription which appears on the western wall of the Shrine:

LET ALL MEN KNOW THAT THIS IS **HOLY GROUND**. THIS SHRINE, ESTABLISHED IN THE HEARTS OF MEN AS ON THE SOLID EARTH, COMMEMORATES A PEOPLE'S FORTITUDE AND SACRIFICE. YE THEREFORE THAT COME AFTER, GIVE REMEMBRANCE.

AND was considered to fit the Australian tradition of "stoic patriotism".



SHRINE EASTERN WALL

Exterior

The inscription on the eastern wall, not written by Monash, reads:

**THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED
BY A GRATEFUL PEOPLE TO THE
HONOURED MEMORY OF THE MEN
AND WOMEN WHO SERVED THE
EMPIRE IN THE GREAT WAR OF
1914–1918.**



THE SANCTUARY

Interior

Inside the Shrine is the **Sanctuary**, a high vaulted space entered by four tall portals of Classical design.

The Sanctuary is surrounded by an ambulatory, or passage, along which are forty-two bronze caskets containing hand-written, illuminated Books of Remembrance with the names of every Victorian who **enlisted** for active service with the **Australian Imperial Force (AIF)** or **Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force** in World War I or died in camp prior to embarkation.



Foundation Stone of the Australian ANZAC

The Stone At the centre of the Sanctuary is the Stone of Remembrance. And is aligned with a skylight in the roof of the east portal so that a ray of sunlight falls on the word LOVE on the Stone of Remembrance at exactly 11 a.m. on 11 November, marking the hour and day of the Armistice which ended World War I.

GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN

The inscription is part of a verse from the Bible (John 15:13)
"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

Stone of Remembrance / Foundation Stone
was planted to become the realm of man.
**It is the Foundation Stone of the
Australian ANZAC**



SHRINE CRYPT

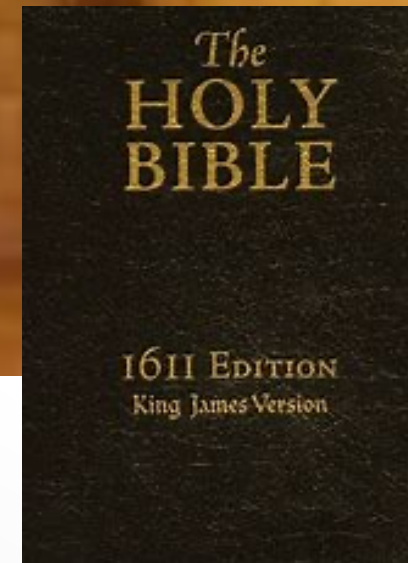
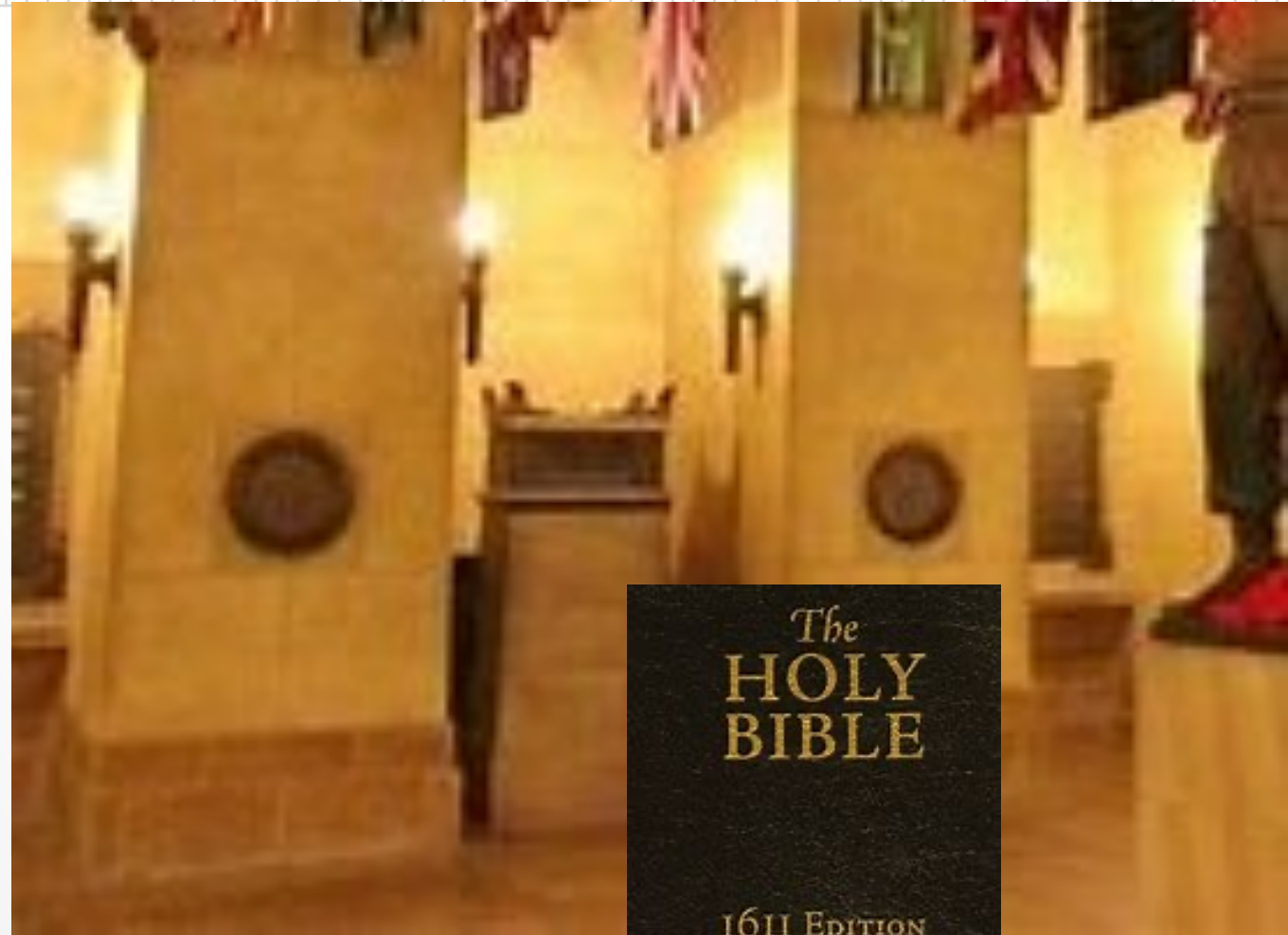
Crypt

Beneath the Sanctuary is the Crypt with many symbolic treasures.

In the crypt you will find the **Sacred Covenant** and

Inside is The King James Version (KJV), also KNOWN AS the King James Bible (KJB) OR the Authorized Version

**1611 KING JAMES
VERSION
LAW BOOK
FOR 'WE THE PEOPLE'**



1611 KING JAMES BIBLE

King James Version

The **King James Version** (KJV), also the **King James Bible** (KJB) and the **Authorized Version**, is an **English translation** of the Christian **Bible** for the **Church of England**, which was commissioned in 1604 and published in 1611, by sponsorship of King **James VI**.

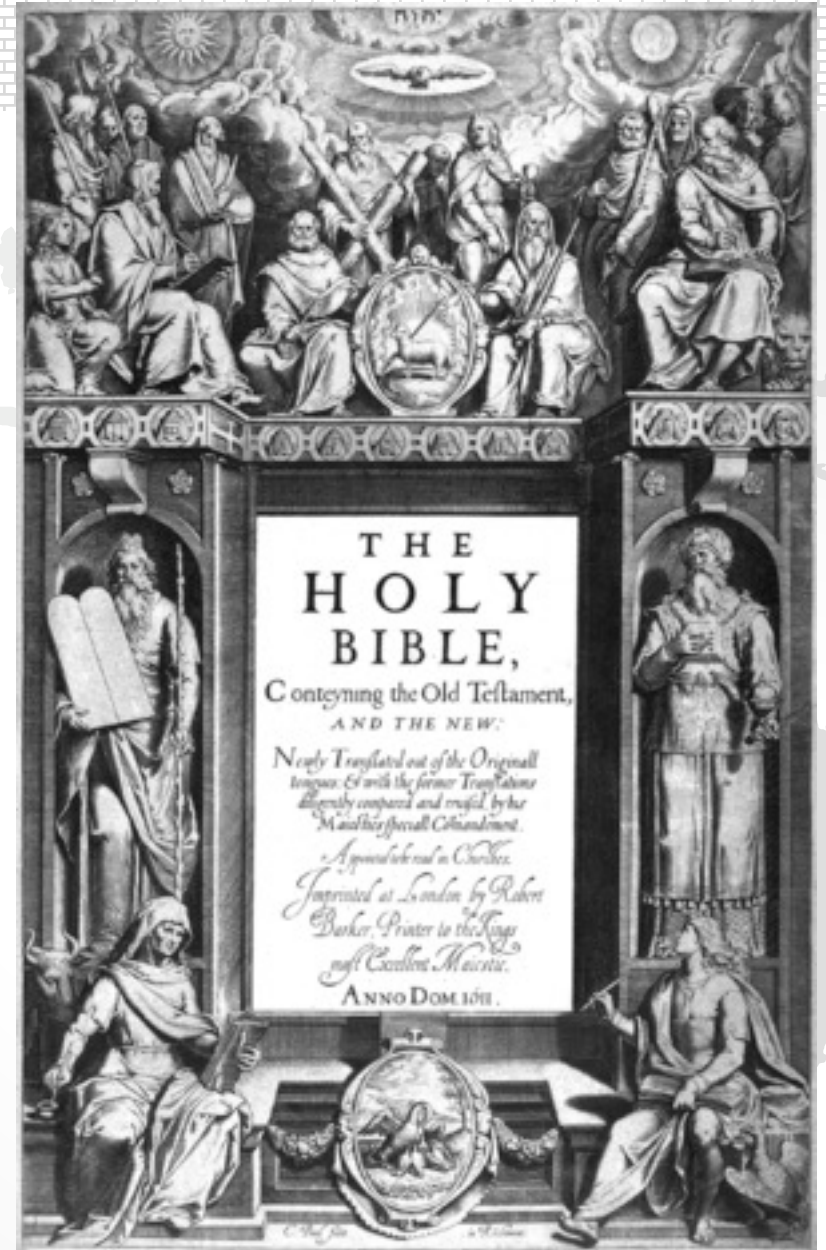
James VI and I (James Charles Stuart; 19 June 1566 – 27 March 1625) was

King of Scotland as **James VI** from 24 July 1567 and **King of England** and **Ireland** as **James I**

from the **union of the Scottish and English crowns** on 24 March 1603 until his death in 1625.

The kingdoms of **Scotland** and **England** were individual **sovereign states**, with their own parliaments, judiciaries, and laws, though both were ruled by James in **personal union**.

James was the son of **Mary, Queen of Scots**, and a great-great-grandson of **Henry VII, King of England and Lord of Ireland**, and thus a potential successor to all three thrones.



FATHERS AND SONS

Crypt

The Crypt contains a bronze statue of a father and son, representing the two generations who served in the two world wars.

It is symbolic of the service of many Victorian families, in which the father served in the First World War (1914-18) and the son in the Second World War (1939-45).

The inscription on the sculpture reads:

These figures of father and son honour the courage and sacrifice which links two generations of Victorian Servicemen and women who served in the World Wars 1914-1918 and 1939-1945.



CRYPT WALLS

Crypt

Around the walls are panels listing every unit of the AIF, down to battalion and regiment, along with the colours of their shoulder patch.

The Crypt is hung with the standards of various battalions and regiments, listing their battle honours.



CRYPT ENTRANCE DOORS



On the Crypt Entrance Doors and you will see 2 crowns ...**Imperial Crown** representing **Australian Imperial Forces (AIF)** & the St Edwards Crown representing The Australian Defence Force (ADF)



The Tudor Crown, also known as the **King's Crown** or **Imperial Crown**, is a widely used symbol in heraldry of the United Kingdom. **In use officially from 1902 to 1953 and again from 2022**, it represents both the British monarch personally and "the Crown", meaning the sovereign source of governmental authority.

Although it is regarded as the official coronation crown, only six monarchs have been crowned with **St Edward's Crown** since the Restoration: Charles II (1661), James II (1685), William III (1689), George V (1911), George VI (1937) and Elizabeth II (1953).

Queen Victoria and Edward VII chose not to use St Edward's Crown and wore the lighter 1838 **Imperial State Crown** and **did not feature at all in Queen Victoria's coronation.**

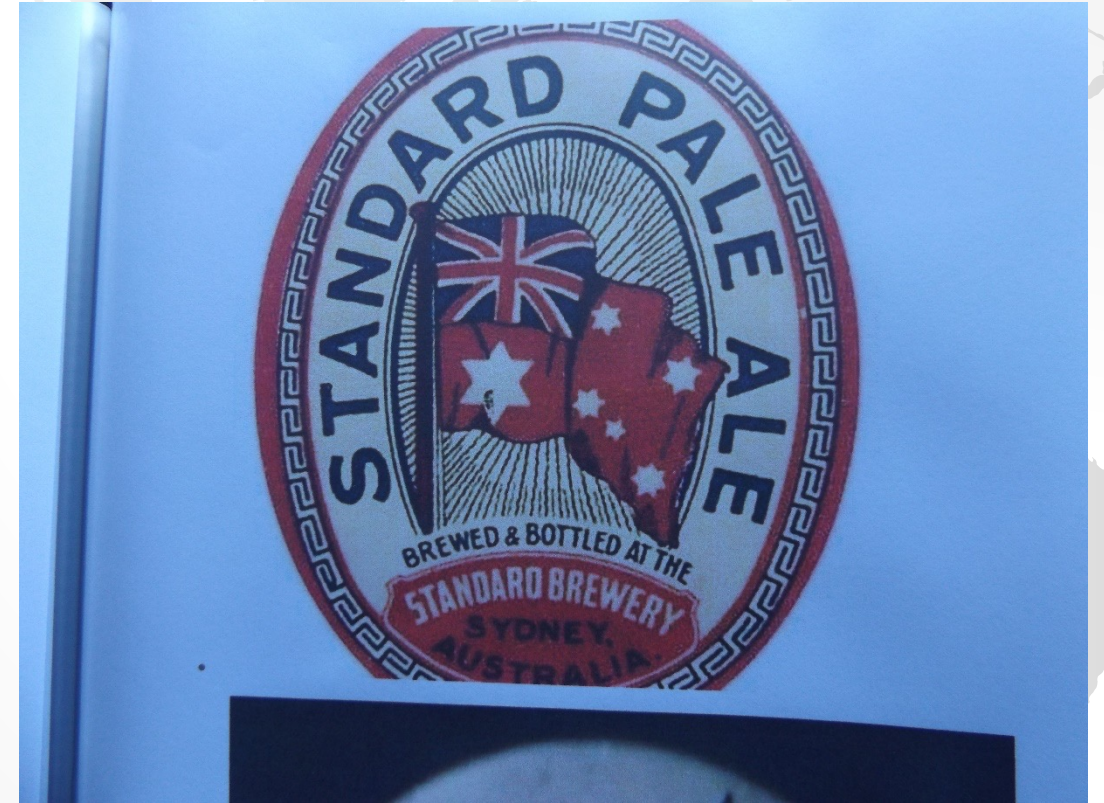


SHRINE REFLECTION POOL

REFLECTION POOL 1949-50



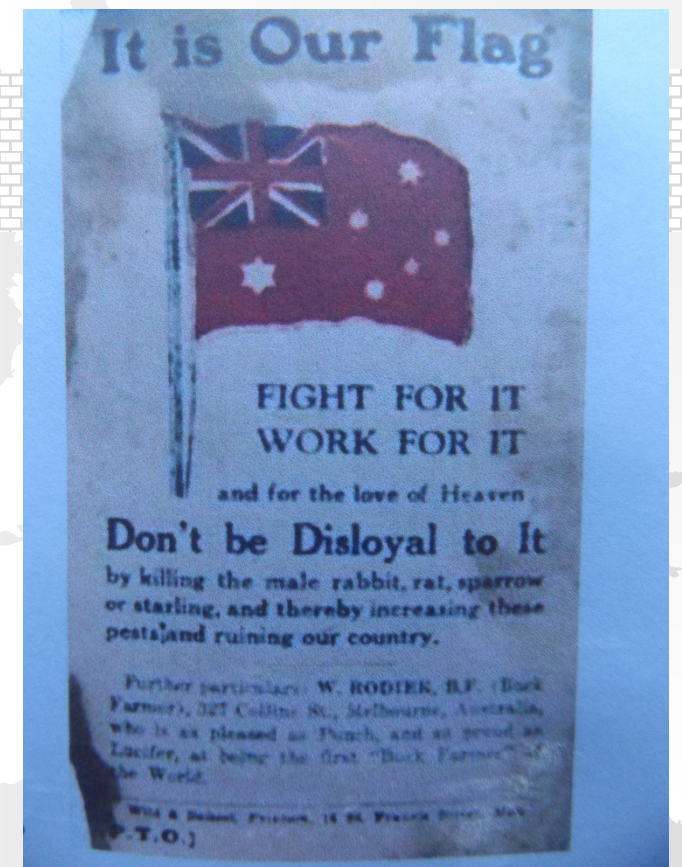
THE RED FEDERAL ANZAC FLAG



THE PEOPLE'S FLAG

Back in 1901 at federation Commonwealth Australians had **no official flag** to fly other than the union jack, so Parliament set up a flag design competition.

The competition was *Gazetted in April 1901* however no flag was recorded as it was still to be chosen .



While waiting for that approval, parliament allowed the Commonwealth people of Australia to fly it as the unofficial pending flag of the commonwealth of Australia.

King Edward VII, a protestant Imperial Crown king sent back an approved design in late 1902 and later being *Gazetted in the number 8 of February*

FEDERAL ANZAC LAND FLAG

FEDERAL ANZAC LAND FLAG

measure ratio is 2X3

and the **six-pointed Commonwealth Star**, AND the components stars in the **Southern Cross** has different numbers of points, five stars of nine, eight, seven, six and five points respectively.



The RED FEDERAL LAND FLAG was carried into battle by the Australian Lighthorse soldiers ..



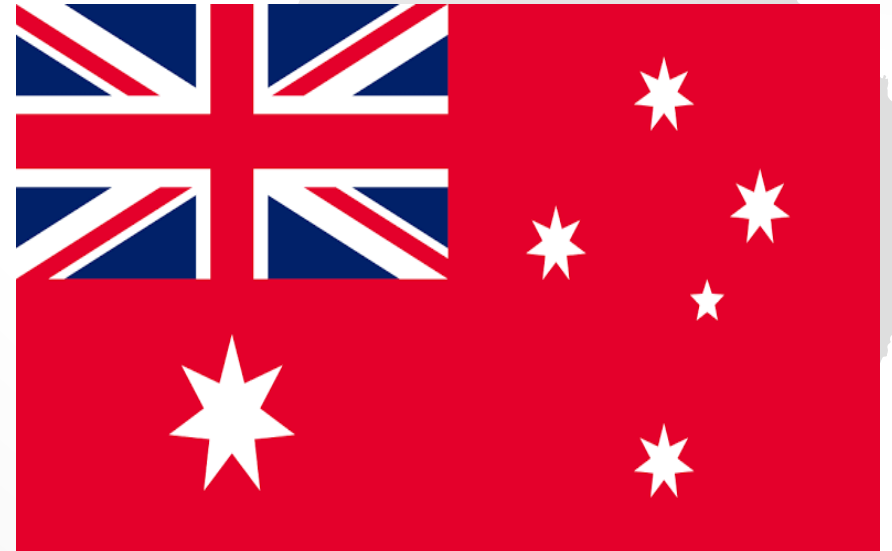
AUSTRALIAN RED ENSIGN 7 point star

In 1907 the Commonwealth of Australia gained PNG as part of our territories, with this prompting parliament to change the **Pacific Star design** to that of the **7 point red ensign we see much of today.**

Its was put into place by parliament yet again and by way of ***no referendum in 1908 also Gazette and recorded in the Hansard reports .***

MARITIME FLAG 2X1 RATIO

Under the Navigation and Shipping Act 1912 and the Shipping Registration Act 1981, the Red Ensign remains the only flag permitted for use by merchant ships registered in Australia.



AUSTRALIAN FLAGS ACT



In 1941, Prime Minister Robert Menzies stated that there should be no restrictions on private citizens using the *Blue Ensign on land*, and in 1947 Prime Minister Ben Chifley reaffirmed this position, but it was not until the passage of the **Flags Act 1953** that the **restriction on civilians flying the Blue Ensign was officially lifted**, after which use of the Red Ensign on land became a rarity.



No. ~~47~~¹⁴ of 1953.

AN ACT

To declare a certain Flag to be the Australian National Flag and to make other provision with respect to Flags.

Assented to

Elizabeth R.

February 14th 1954

2021 LOCKDOWN DEMONSTRATION



2021 Demonstration

On September 22, 2021, during the [sixth lockdown](#) associated with [COVID-19 pandemic](#), more than 1,000 demonstrators **amassed** at the Shrine of Remembrance as a place to **gather and peacefully protest** against mandatory [COVID-19 vaccinations](#).

The use of the war memorial for their protest was condemned, as was their behaviour at the event. [\[50\]\[51\]\[52\]\[53\]](#) In a statement, RSL Victoria said: "Under no circumstances, ever, should the Shrine be a place of protest. If any individuals or groups choose to express their political views, positions or ideological theories in the grounds of the Shrine at any time, they are completely disrespecting the sanctity of this time-honoured space." [\[54\]](#)

2021 CONTEST

Demonstrators were eventually removed by **Victoria Police** officers who employed non-lethal rounds and tear gas.

Police issued
3 verbal Warnings – Trinity – Spell casting
Protesters
did not rebut – dismiss – or counter claim

Warning became

FACT

and the Victorian Police officers then
stood inside the 'inner circle'

took AIM and FIRED



IF ONLY THEY NEW



**RED FEDERAL
LAND FLAG
CEREMONY
ON OUR HOLY
GROUND**



2020 JULY 31ST RED FEDERAL LAND FLAG CEREMONY

On the **31st of July 2021** a group of 30 including a **Bishop** representative and a **Master of Armouries** (Labelled anti-mask Protesters by the Mainstream Media), **consecrated*** the **Red Federal Land Flag** on our sacred holy ground, anchoring the flag back to the **Melbourne Shrine of Remembrance**.
Proclaimed and PUBLIC NOTICED



LINK Melbourne Rememberance Shrine, Protests and Standing in the Anzac Spirit

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Au5reerxPM>
Time 51:06



Auto didactic



***Consecrating is** basically using a **Heraldic** process to re-embed the **Federal ANZAC Land Flag** back into the Shrine

2020 JULY 31ST RED FEDERAL LAND FLAG CEREMONY

The message

**‘We know who you are and you
are not us..
Get off our Holy Land’**



ANZAC AUTHORITY



THE WHY

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE

CANBERRA

**International Convention respecting the Limitation of the Employment of
Force for the Recovery of Contract Debts [Hague II]**

(The Hague, 18 October 1907)

Entry into force for Australia and generally: 26 January 1910

AUSTRALIAN TREATY SERIES

1910 No. 6

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RESPECTING THE LIMITATION OF THE
EMPLOYMENT OF FORCE FOR THE RECOVERY OF CONTRACT DEBTS

[\[1\]](#) The Convention was signed for United Kingdom, including Australia, 18 October 1907 and instrument of ratification deposited 27 November 1909.

[\[2\]](#) The Convention entered into force for Australia and generally 26 January 1910.

THE WHY

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE

CANBERRA

International Convention with respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land [Hague II]

(The Hague, 29 July 1899)

Entry into force generally: 4 September 1900

Applied to Australia

AUSTRALIAN TREATY SERIES

1901 No. 131 (electronic)

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION WITH RESPECT TO THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND

Standing in a correct Line of ANZAC Authority

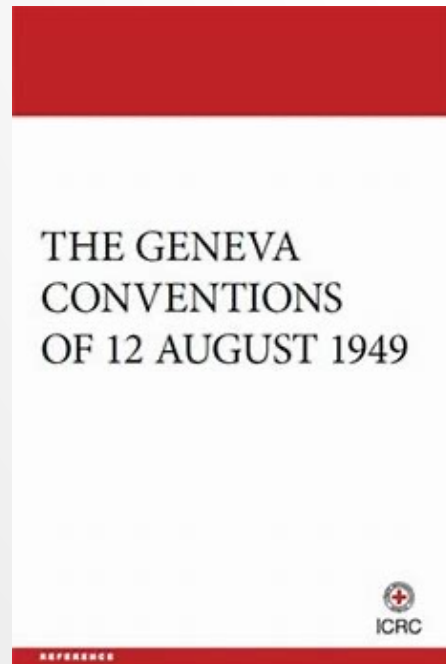
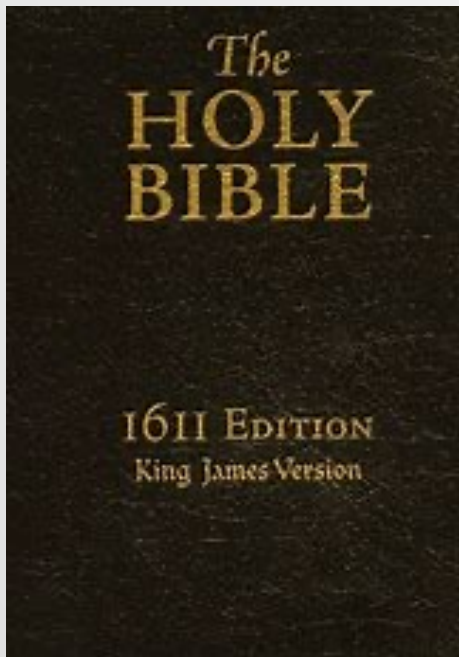
Standing in a correct Line of ANZAC Authority

Correct Heraldic Instruments

Correct Teachings

Correct Language

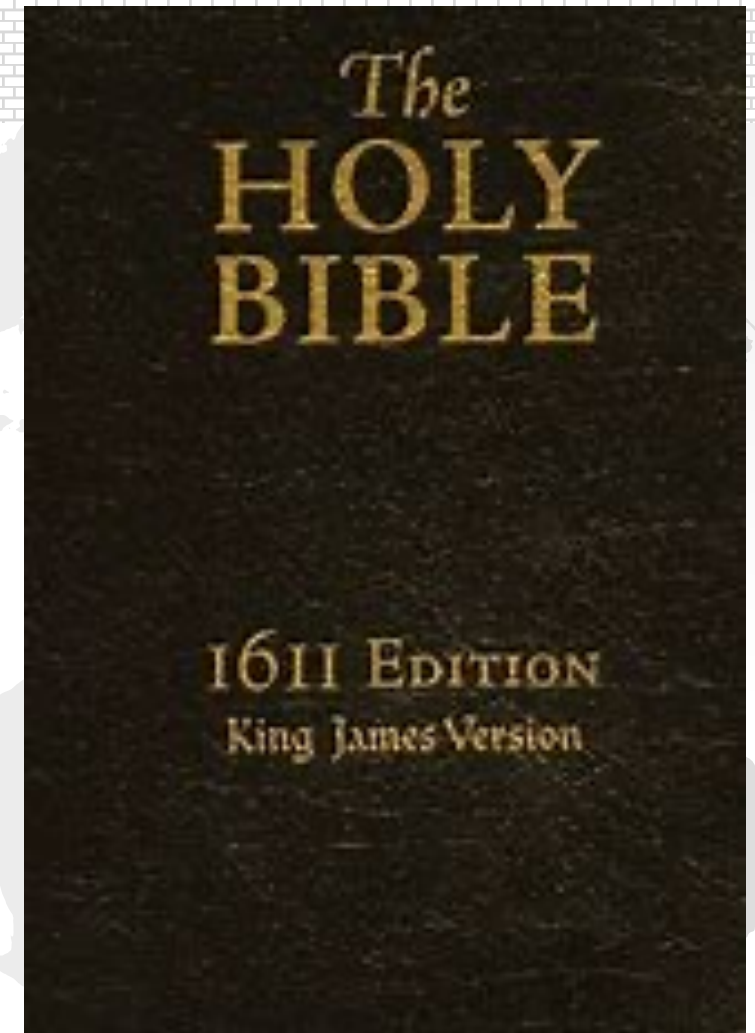
Correct Law Reference in hand



KING JAMES COMEBACK

Standing in a correct Line of Authority

POLICE WILL AVOID
TOUCHING
THE 1611 KING JAMES BIBLE
THEY KNOW ONCE TOUCHED
THEY BECOME A CONSTABLE
UNDER THAT REALM
SWORN TO
SERVE AND
PROTECT THE PEOPLE



1949 GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The **Geneva Conventions** are four treaties, and three additional protocols, that establish international legal standards for humanitarian treatment in war.

The singular term *Geneva Convention* usually denotes the agreements of 1949, negotiated in the aftermath of the Second World War (1939–1945), which updated the terms of the two 1929 treaties and added two new conventions.

The Geneva Conventions extensively define the basic rights of wartime prisoners (civilians and military personnel), established protections for the wounded and sick, and provided protections for the civilians in and around a war-zone; moreover, the Geneva Convention also defines the rights and protections afforded to non-combatants.

The treaties of 1949 were ratified, in their entirety or with reservations, by 196 countries.

THE GENEVA
CONVENTIONS
OF 12 AUGUST 1949



REFERENCE



GENERAL PROVISIONS

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949

Part I GENERAL PROVISIONS Chapter V Religious, intellectual and physical activities

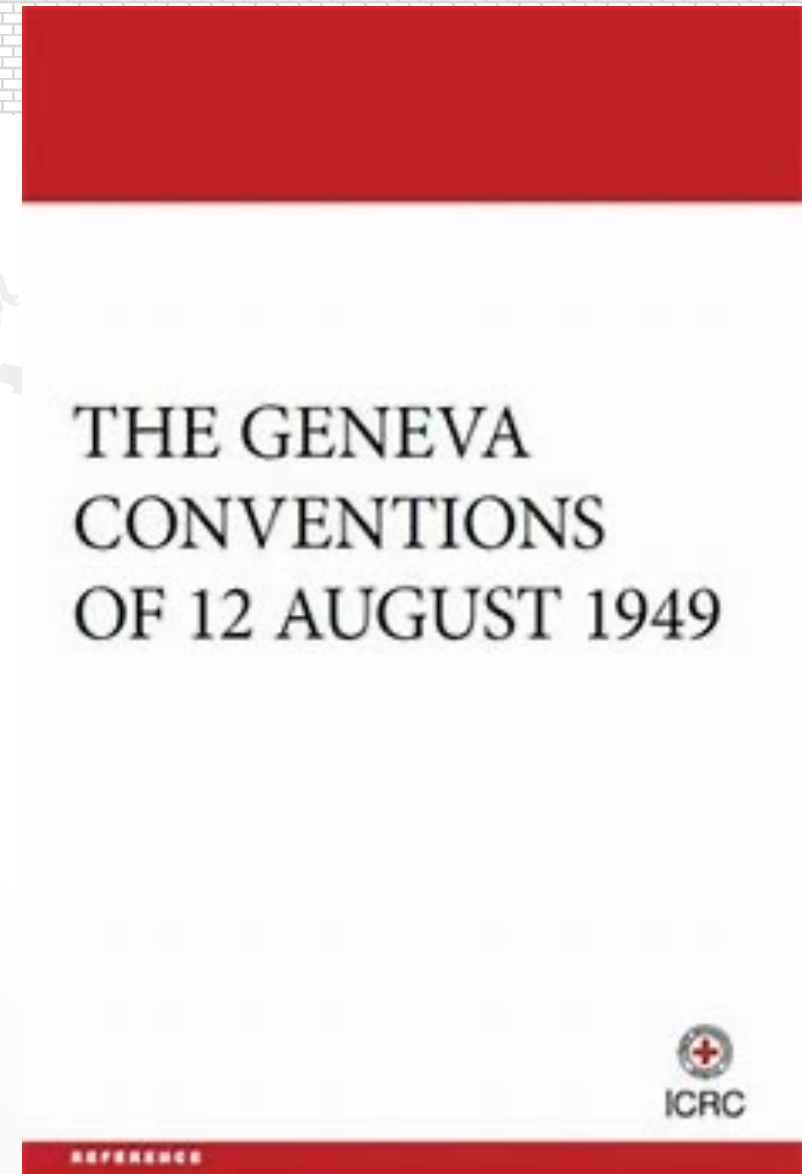
Article 34 – Religious duties

Article 35 – Retained chaplains

Article 36 – Prisoners who are ministers of religion

Article 37 - Prisoners without a minister of their religion

Article 38 – Recreation, study, sports and games



Standing in a correct Line of Authority

RED FEDERAL ANZAC LAND FLAG

Standing in a correct Line of Authority

RED FEDERAL ANZAC LAND FLAG



<https://customflagsaustralia.com.au/product-category/1901-federal-land-flag/>
[1901 Federal Land Flag - Australian Federation Flag \(customflagsaustralia.com.au\)](https://customflagsaustralia.com.au/product-category/1901-federal-land-flag/)

MOVING FORWARD



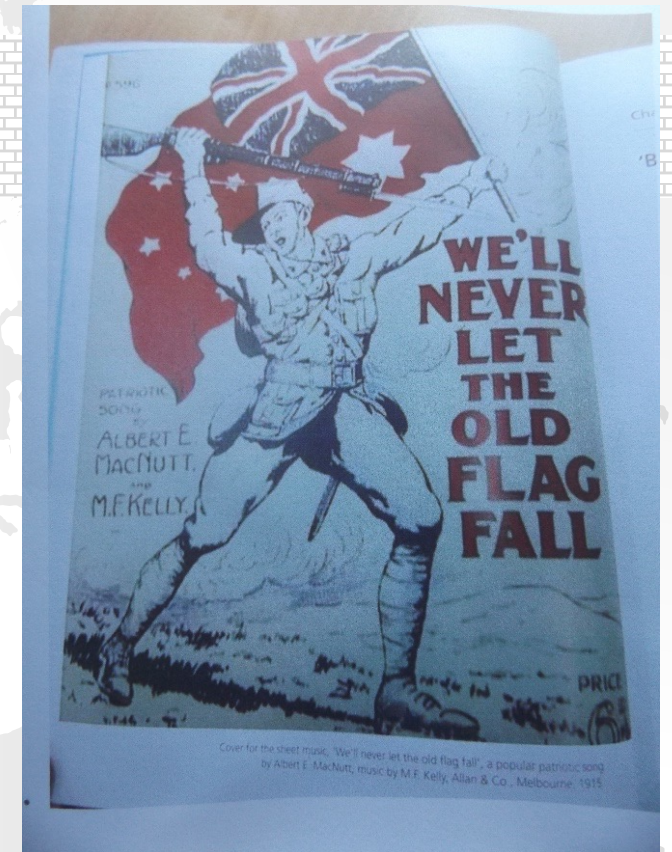
The Commonwealth of Australia
is a subdivision within the
empire of great Britain a realm,
a kingdom defended by our

ANZACS

Lest we forget

Fly your Red Federal ANZAC Land Flag proudly and
send a message we will not go silently into the night, cos

WE REMEMBER OUR ANZACS



LEST WE FORGET



JOIN US TO PAY RESPECT TO OUR FREEDOM FIGHTING FOREFATHERS

LET'S UNITE ONE MILLION PEOPLE

On ANZAC DAY 2021, The ANDREWS GOVERNMENT BLOCKED ACCESS To The SHRINE of REMEMBRANCE SEPTEMBER 22, 2021, The ANDREWS GOVERNMENT MILITIA OPEN FIRE On UNARMED VICTORIAN'S On THIS NATIONALLY REVERED HALLOWED GROUND WHILST VICTORIA POLICE STOOD BY AND WATCHED

11.11.22 11.00 AM

WE ARE FREE PEOPLE IN A FREE COUNTRY

DO YOU KNOW THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SHRINE AT THE KING'S DOMAIN

LET'S

UNITE



REFERENCES

<https://info.dfat.gov.au/TREATIES>

[International Convention respecting the Limitation of the Employment of Force for the Recovery of Contract Debts \[Hague II\] \[1910\] ATS 6 \(austlii.edu.au\)](#)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Cha2/18-19/11>

Melbourne Remembrance Shrine, Protests and Standing in the Anzac Spirit

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Au5reerxPM>

[Federalism in Australia - Wikipedia](#)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Australia

<https://www.shrine.org.au/>

[First Australian Imperial Force in World War I - Anzac Portal \(dva.gov.au\)](#)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melbourne_Observatory

[The Great Melbourne Telescope \(courtesy: RAS Library\) | Download Scientific Diagram \(researchgate.net\)](#)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_James_Version

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shrine_of_Remembrance

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva_Conventions