2022

PRINCE ALFRED COLLEGE

H I S T O R Y J O U R N A L 2 2

Black Holes in History investigates the fascinating and
occasionally terrifying, hidden and forgotten elements
of our history .

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HISTORY JOURNAL COMMITTEE 2022

Theme: Black holes in History.

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CHAIRMAN'S PREFACE

Whilst by the above picture, the 2022 History Journal committee may look a motley crew, this dedicated and awfully intelligent collection of young men have put together one of the finest History Journals to date.

Coming from all different parts of the college, the History Journal committee shares a single passion that has motivated us through the lunchtime meetings and leaves us eagerly awaiting the reminder each week from Mr Pippett that is always accentuated by his weekly quote. This enthusiasm stems from a shared passion towards history. As you will decipher by reading through the journal, we all have our own niche interests that come under the overall topic of history. What draws us to sift through the pages of the past is that it presents an endless book. For every fact you uncover, nugget of gold you find from the past, there will always be more to discover, always something that leaves you thirsting to dig just that little bit deeper. It is due to the enormity that is our history that so much is left undiscovered, ignored by curriculums and history books alike. This idea is what brought the committee to the theme of, *Black Holes of History*, the little known places, events and ideas from the past that can now have their moment in the spotlight.

However, whatever the theme may be each year, the Prince Alfred College History Journal serves an overarching purpose. The History Journal to me provides a way in which young historians can express themselves and the importance of learning from our past can be conveyed. As the world continues to look to the future and the world progresses at alarming rate, every once in a while we must stop and look to the past. It is in the past that we find the trials and triumphs of human kind that have left us with the world we inhabit today. If we wish to avoid the failures of our predecessors we must learn from their mistakes. so that one day, when we lie on the pages of the history books, a story is told that our generations can be proud of.

As you now keenly look to flip through the pages of the Journal I would like to thank all those who have made this edition of the History Journal possible. An enormous thank-you must go to Mr Pippett for his tireless work to not only put together this journal but his continuous efforts to inspire the younger generation of historians that come through this college.

I now leave you to continue with your reading so sit back, relax, and enjoy the collection of articles and reviews that have been collated from the best and brightest historians of the Prince Alfred college community.

Ryan Schwarz
General Secretary

FOREWORD

The 2022 History Journal saw a small band of dedicated History buffs gather in the History room each Thursday, rain, hail or shine, to discuss the interesting theme of 'black holes', their particular areas of interest and the progress of the journal and launch evening.

This year's theme, which lent itself to some weird, wonderful and ostensibly forgotten areas of history, led to some fascinating chats and disclosures. Naturally, formal History classes tend to deal with the headlines of History from key forces of change, major conflict causation and pivotal geopolitical points, but the Nelson Mandela room was witness to mesmerizing revelations concerning diverse topics ranging from etymology to George Washington's predilection for slave ownership!

As we approached the deadline, the committee banded together to produce another excellent publication. Ryan Schwarz, Archie McEwen and George Bartley provided great impetus and were well supported by the unwavering weekly commitment to the cause shown by Charlie Gibbon, Sid Dhingra, Nic Hinchcliffe, Francesco Ciampa and Hamish Penhall. Truly - an admirable team effort by all.

Finally, I'd like to pay tribute to the late Ron Gibbs whose legacy has indirectly inspired this whole project. An avid History scholar, Ron attended PAC from 1951 to 1955 and within the pages of his comprehensive, A History of Prince Alfred College maligned the lack of attention given to the History program during this era - with Science appearing to be the fashionable discipline of the age – replete with its own stylish Journal. Well, I know Ron would be pleased that many years later, interest in History has flourished at PAC and the College can now claim an annual journal embedded in the fabric of the school, ably supported by enthusiastic History scholars and the generous contribution of others from within the student, staff and Old Scholar communities.

So it is fitting to share some of Ron's words in this year's journal I feel.

"The immediate challenges facing the College's Committee at the inauguration ceremony at Kent Town in June 1869 had been to attract more boys to the still tiny school... These were formidable tasks... The school had only forty-four boys, the property was mortgaged, funds for the additional wings were not to hand.

(However) the institution did flourish and extend itself and it was found eminently useful."
Ron Gibbs (A History of Prince Alfred College, 1984)

So, congratulations to all involved for establishing the History Journal as an entrenched component in the rich academic life of Prince Alfred College.

Mr Ron Pippett
History Coordinator

BLACK HOLES IN HISTORY: SCIENCE RIVALRY AND THE COLD WAR

By Max Thomas

The Cold War, a period of geopolitical tensions between the Communist and Western Blocs from 1947-1991, changed the course of science. Whilst the rivalry between the two vying superpowers yielded a scientific environment of one-upmanship, manifesting in the well-documented Space Race, another fascinating race took place. The race to find the first black hole.

A black hole is a region in space with such strong gravitational pull that nothing, not even light, can escape. It is metaphorically fitting, perhaps, that the Soviet and American science policies of the time were also highly isolationist. Insofar as recent developments in Ukraine have severed partnerships in academic research, academia has primarily risen above geopolitical tensions for several decades. Indeed, collaborations between the United States, China, and Russia routinely occur, particularly in astronomical research, such as the International Space Station. This scientific openness was undoubtedly not the case during the Cold War. From the perspective of competing superpowers, this was certainly rational at the time; it came from an ideological competition. America, the bastion of global capitalism, sought to prove itself and its economic system as one of ingenuity and innovation. The Soviet Union conversely wanted to prove that strict regimentation of society and loyalty to a common cause would yield the best results. A period of secrecy in research between the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union and NASA followed, which surely slowed physics research.

In 1915, German physicist Karl Schwarzschild was the first to solve Einstein's 'field equations', essentially putting forth a theoretical case for the existence of a black hole. Unknown to most physicists, however, is that this proof was phenomenally completed while Schwarzschild served on the front in Russia during the First World War. For the next thirty years, the idea of a black hole was a mystery of physics. Telescopes had not yet advanced enough to confirm the hypothesis. By 1958 however, an American named David Finkelstein came along, proving the existence of an 'event horizon', the surface of a black hole that Schwarzschild had theorised.

At this stage, a majority of funding for the sciences in the Soviet Union turned away from theoretical physics and was instead funnelled towards the Space Race. After all, why waste so much money on advancing science

when you could send dogs to space and put it on the state news channel? And so, everyone calmed down about black hole research for a little while. In 1967 however, a young British physicist Jocelyn Bell Burnell discovered the first radio pulsar, a highly magnetised neutron star. It was this breakthrough that sparked greater research and funding into other gravitational curiosities, and alas, everyone jumped on the black hole research train once again.

Three Soviet physicists, Vladimir Belinsky, Isaak Khalatnikov, and Evgeny Lifshitz, began work at the Landau Institute for Theoretical Physics in a small-town northeast of Moscow. Formed in 1964, this institute was established during the Kruschev Thaw, which saw reduced academic censorship that had plagued the Soviet Union during Stalin's era. That said, most contacts with international scientific agencies were still forbidden, and any findings that contradicted dialectical materialism, that is, the scientific writings of Marx and Engels, were still forbidden. Throughout the late 1960s, these three physicists began their task of explaining the strange features of black holes. Although they had beaten the Americans to space, the Soviet Union was still playing catchup in the theoretical physics camp.

In 1970, the three finally came up with their thesis, named the BKL singularity, which modelled the early expansion of the universe. In doing so, their research suggested that black holes did not result from a singularity, similar to what caused the Big Bang. They had beaten the Western Bloc at their own game. The heroic scientists of the Soviet Union had once again triumphed over the evil bourgeoise villains of the West. Except, maybe not? Along came Roger Penrose and Stephen Hawking. Shortly after the publication of the BKL paper, they thoroughly debunked the Soviet theory, this physics which I will not try to explain because it demands that I understand it, which I do not. In any case, their proof remains the commonly accepted theory of black holes to this day, which won Roger Penrose the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2020.

So, what is the takeaway from this article exactly? Perhaps the scientific competition between superpowers in the Cold War was beneficial. Unprecedented levels of funding for research, universities, and academia would likely never have come about were it not for the culture of one-upmanship. My point, however, is that this geopolitical competition ought not to be the driver of our scientific research. The war in Ukraine has already caused academic relationships to be severed, much like in the Cold War. Similarly, Brexit was a catastrophic decision regarding academic collaboration between the United Kingdom and European Union. Undoubtedly, having an open scientific community that rises above politics would make collaboration far more effective. The lessons from the history surrounding scientific cooperation, funding and competition are therefore crucial, and scientific partnerships between Russia and the West ought to continue during these turbulent times.

THE BEST AND THE WORST
By Archie McEwen

Many a history enthusiast would have heard of the Supermarine Spitfire, powered by the famous Rolls-Royce Merlin V12 engine, said to have "the sweetest sound you could hear."[1] If you had studied the closing of WWII, you might have come across the Boeing B-29 Superfortress; an aircraft with a name that sounds more like a castle than something that flies; but nonetheless the machine that dropped the first nuclear bomb on Hiroshima, 8:15 am, August 6, 1945. If you were into later era wartime, you might have knowledge on the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II, a 63-foot American fighter jet that all but carried America's time in Vietnam.[2] If you have been fortunate enough to travel domestically or overseas, something quite rare in the last three years, chances are you've had firsthand experience with the Boeing 737, the 35th most produced aircraft in human history,[3] and a key staple of the Qantas aircraft inventory.[4]

So tell me, why have I squeezed seven facts on some of the greatest machines to grace the skies in one short paragraph, and what does this have to do with black holes of history? The answer to the first question is simply because I wanted this to sound a bit dramatic – a bit confusing. Apparently there is even a term for this; "Gish Gallop;" A rhetorical technique in which a person attempts to overwhelm their opponent by providing an excessive number of arguments. Except you are not my opponent, and they weren't arguments, they were facts. Either way I hope you are thoroughly overwhelmed. But what do all of those aircrafts have in common? Well, as I said, they are some of the best aircraft ever to exist. And in thinking about these fantastic aircrafts and considering writing an article on them, I realised that something much more interesting, something much more creative, and certainly something that is a black hole of history sits right at my fingertips. Thus, what you are about to read is an article on the worst aircrafts ever made. The type of aircraft that doesn't have a beautiful sounding engine, nor the capacity to drop arguably the most dangerous weapon used in history – the type of aircraft that doesn't last in the jungles of Vietnam, that you won't find when you book your JetStar flight to Melbourne, and most of all, the type of aircraft that simply looks like a disaster.

Jim Winchester, author of "The World's Worst Aircraft," writes in his opening pages, "For every success… there were new aircraft designs that flew badly [or not at all], crashed on landing, burned up fuel at an alarming rate, exploding without warning, or pointlessly wasting millions of dollars. This book is a perfect illustration of how not to build an aircraft."[5]

FIGURE 1: THE BRISTOL BRABAZON IN ALL ITS GLORY

There are many options for where I might start this article, but none more appropriate than the Bristol Brabazon. At some point in time during and following WWII, Lord Brabazon and his colleagues decided that Britain needed something less violent. Hence, a committee was formed, eventuating in the development of four new civilian aircraft designs. In 1949, the star of these, the Bristol Brabazon, came to fruition, featuring a mammoth 230 ft wingspan.[6] Unfortunately, the light structure, slow speed, underpowered nature of the turboprop engines, and miniscule market demand meant that, "The White Elephant," Britain's largest ever aircraft, was scrapped just three years later.[7] [8] A mammoth aircraft, and a mammoth failure, the plane cost over £6 million.[9]
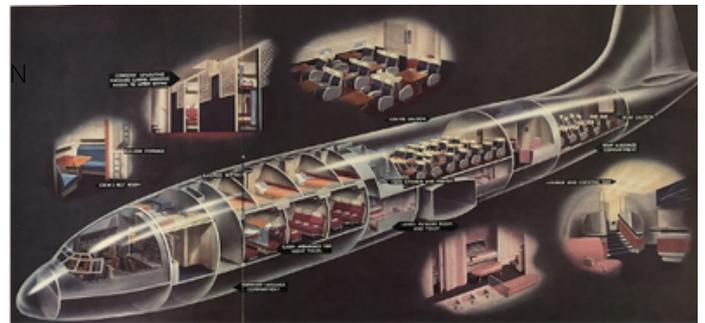
FIGURE 2: THE PLANNED INTERIOR OF THE BRABAZON

Next on the list is the "Aerocar," also stemming from 1949. In his book, Winchester lists it under the "bogus design" chapter. While its actual mechanical design might have been bogus, I take issue with Winchester for this, because what could be cooler than a car that flies? Invented by American Moulton Taylor, the Aerocar I paired a miniature two door road vehicle with a pair of foldable wings which could fold backwards parallel to the body of the car. Initially, Taylor found success with investors, selling prototypes for upwards of $15,000 USD, [10] where he boasted of the 5–10-minute conversion time from car to aircraft,[11] the 300-mile aircraft range,[12] and a design that had never really been done before in history.

FIGURE 3: MOULTON "MOLT" TAYLOR, THE HERO WHO BEGAN IT ALL

However, there were a few issues with this concept; firstly that it drove slowly and loudly and flew slowly and loudly. It failed to comply with the new automobile safety laws of the 1970s, and in the end, only six completed machines were built.[13]

FIGURE 4: TAYLOR'S AEROCAR IN ACTION

However, there were a few issues with this concept; firstly that it drove slowly and loudly and flew slowly and loudly. It failed to comply with the new automobile safety laws of the 1970s, and in the end, only six completed machines were built.[13]

Finally, perhaps the most monumental travesty of the three aircraft discussed in this article, is the Rolls-Royce "Flying Bedstead," (1954.) Let me paint the picture; this was an aircraft that was capable of flying for ten minutes,[14] that could not fly with any wind present,[15] and had only two ever built, one of which crashed killing pilot H. G. F Larsen.[16] When I read Winchester's chapter on this machine, the most positive comment I could find was that "The engine nozzles were arranged to give thrust [lift] on the centreline so that

at least it would plunge vertically rather than flip over."[1] On serious note, I would not argue that this aircraft, if you can call it that, was not worthwhile, with many of my readings indicating that it provided a great deal of research and scientific knowledge surround vertical take-off, something which had not yet been done. But this does not make for a humorous article, so in conclusion it must have been horrific.
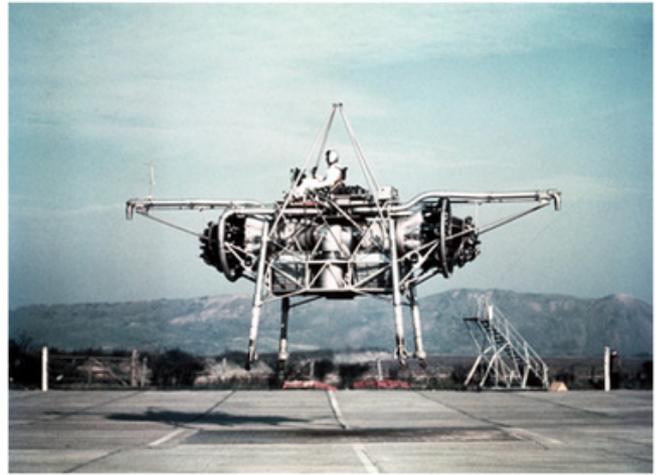
FIGURE 5: THE FLYING BEDSTEAD, GENUINELY FLYING OFF THE GROUND

This is certainly one of the most unconventional bodies of writing I've ever written, but nonetheless I am sad for it to come to an end. I have quite enjoyed thinking of the most poetic ways in which I can completely and utterly undermine years' worth of engineering prodigiousness and millions of dollars in investment, made even more comfortable by the fact that I have absolutely zero aerodynamic knowledge myself and could not begin to imagine creating something like the works I have so keenly mocked. But this is not an apology – I still genuinely believe these machines have failed horrendously and hope in writing this article that you now share the same view. There are also thousands more failures which I have not covered, which might bring you some joy if you enjoyed this article. So do yourself a favour. Go out there, and instead of researching abouts the GOATS of the world, that is – greatest – of – all – time – have a search for the ADMSHT's out there, the absolutely – disastrous – most shockingly – horrible of all time.

SCOTLAND IN THE WARS OF THE THREE KINGDOMS
By Francesco Ciampa

The 17th century brought about a massive change for the various contingent nations on the British Isles. Whilst many have heard of the English Civil War and Oliver Cromwell, not many people know of the part that Scotland and its Covenanters had to play in the period known as the Wars of the Three Kingdoms.

The Wars of the Three Kingdoms encompassed a period from 1639 to 1651, featuring all 3 of the English civil wars, as well as long-lasting war in Ireland and 2 wars in Scotland. The key to understanding why this period of unrest occurred comes from its origins.

At the beginning of the 17th century, England was in a prosperous time under the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Yet in 1603, the "Virgin Queen" died without any heir of her own, so James VI of Scotland, who had a strong claim on the throne, became King James I of England, uniting the two crowns in a personal union. His ambition was to unite the crowns of Scotland and England into a "Great Britain", yet he faced resistance from parliament and Scotland had already established its own parliament and church. King James VI and I died in 1625, yet his first son had died in 1612 to typhoid fever. Subsequently, James' second son, Charles, came to the throne as Charles I, a firm believer of the divine right to rule.

The first of the conflicts of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms were the Bishop's wars between Scotland and England. This came from a religious conflict between the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. The Church of Scotland was predominantly Presbyterian, a branch of Protestant Christianity which believed in churches with representative assemblies of elders. The Church of Scotland came into conflict with the Anglican Church of England, both looking to assert themselves over the other as the church of a united England and Scotland. This boiled over in 1639, when Charles I invaded Scotland to assert the control of the Church of England over the Church of Scotland. The forces of Charles I came up with a complex plan to invade the kingdom but did not have the time or resources to carry the plan out. There was only one small conflict in the war ending in a victory for the Scots, who were known as the Covenanters. The king quickly made a deal called the Pacification of Berwick, delegating all matters of dispute in the country to the Parliament of Scotland. This deal only lasted for a year, during which both sides raised a proper army to fight the other. King Charles had appealed to the English

Parliament yet tensions over past grievances led Charles to dissolve the parliament and finance the war on his own. The 2nd Bishop's war broke out in 1640 and followed a similar course as the first. The commander of English troops in the North felt his forces were too weak to face combat and pulled back whenever faced by the Covenanter army. The Covenanters quickly swept up Northern England, and eventually secured the Treaty of London, granting Scotland reparations for the wars whilst also abolishing the bishopric (A domain owned by a bishop) and securing religious rights for Presbyterians in Scotland.

In between the Bishop's Wars and the English Civil Wars, The Scottish aided the English in the Irish rebellion, in which 2,500 Scots were taken to occupy Ulster in Northern Ireland, aiding the King in his attempt to defeat the Irish. The king suffered a defeat, yet no deal was signed, and Ireland remained at conflict with England in what was known as the Eleven Years' War, ending with Cromwell's subjugation of Ireland. The Covenanters often sent forces into Ireland in the hopes of protecting Protestant Plantation owners, subjected to violence by the Catholic Irish Confederation.

The 1st English Civil War began in 1642 between the royalists who were loyal to Charles I and the Parliament of England after Charles' many disputes and failures boiled over with the Parliament, culminating in Charles' attempt to arrest 5 prominent members of Parliament, declaring war half a year later. For the first year of the war, Scotland stayed neutral, seeing nothing to gain by participating in the war. It wasn't until 1643 that the Covenanters got involved. This was through the "Solemn League and Covenant", in which the Parliament requested Scottish military support in exchange for subsidies and discussions about a united Presbyterian church over both Scotland and England.The Covenanter army set out and made progress over Northern England, being part of the largest battle of the war at Marston Moor. At Marston Moor, David Leslie played a major part in the defeat of Royalist forces. By 1646, victory for the Parliament and Covenanters seemed inevitable, and an army of Covenanters were recalled to Scotland to fight the Marquess of Montrose in the Scottish highlands. Montrose had proved to be a determined and loyal leader during the Bishop's Wars yet wanted to remove the bishops (who were prominent people of power in Scotland) without giving over control of the state to the Presbyterians, providing him a reason to flip to the royalist side. He played cat and mouse with the larger Covenanter army until he was finally defeated at the battle of Philiphaugh and fled to Norway, being offered many military commands in countries in Europe. Meanwhile, the Covenanter army left in England under David Leslie received the surrender of Charles I, having fled Oxford and gone to the Covenanter army at Southwell in Nottinghamshire, seeking refuge. Eventually, the Covenanter army handed Charles I over to the English Parliament, marking the end of the 1st English Civil War.

In 1647, Charles I made a deal with Scotland, now an independent kingdom, for them to invade England and restore him to the throne, and the subsequent invasion in 1648 marked the beginning of the 2nd English Civil War, but this time it was Charles I and Scotland against the English Parliament. The early months of 1648 saw many revolts which were crushed by Parliament forces, but by mid-1648 the parliament forces faced a Covenanter army of 11,000 under the Duke of Hamilton. With a force of only 8,500 weak troops, the commander John Lambert pulled back, mobility and fast action being the only way to prevent the weakened troops from defeat. It came to a head at the battle of Preston outside Manchester when the Scattered Covenanter army was faced with the concentrated parliament forces. Hamilton was pressured into sending some of his forces over the Ribble river. William Baillie, a Scottish major-general, tried to hold 2 bridges across the river, but Cromwell had forced his way across, and defeated the Covenanter army after 4 hours of tough fighting. The Scottish army finally surrendered on August 25th, resulting in the capture of many royalist fighters. Many of these fighters were executed for treason, and Charles I was convicted of high treason as a "tyrant, traitor, murderer and public enemy", being executed on January 30th, 1649. This meant that Charles, Prince of Wales, was crowned as king of Scotland as Charles II. This marked the end of the 2nd English Civil War.

The 3rd and final English Civil War was fought by Charles II and his Covenanter allies in his kingdom of Scotland against Parliament forces led by Oliver Cromwell. Charles had petitioned the Marquess of Montrose to raise a highland army in Scotland to allow him to claim to be king of Scotland, but Scotland had offered him to rule before he could call off Montrose, who faced defeat and execution in mid-1650. 2 months after Montrose's execution, Charles II came to Scotland, signing the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant. 1 month later, Cromwell had returned to England and raised an army, laying siege to Edinburgh. David Leslie oversaw the Covenanter army, and he moved to Dunbar to cut off Cromwell in his siege of Edinburgh. Unexpectedly, Cromwell launched a night-time assault on the Covenanter camp, completely catching them off-guard, causing nearly 7,000 casualties whilst only losing 40 of his own troops. The subsequent battle of Inverkeithing resulted in the end of the war for Scotland, and Charles II's defeat at Worcester a year later in 1651 put an end to the fighting. Charles II fled the country and Scotland surrendered to Cromwell, creating the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the new predominant power on the British Isles. These crushing defeats marked the end of the 3rd English Civil War, and the 2-year

subjugation of Ireland (the last 2 year of the Eleven Years' War) finished the War of the Three Kingdoms, leaving the Commonwealth in charge of the isles, with Oliver Cromwell as the Lord-Protector of the Commonwealth.

The Wars of the Three Kingdoms were a massive period of conflict on the British Isles that cost over half a million people their lives. It was a time of mass upheaval within the 3 kingdoms, but none of the visible changes lasted. The most prominent, the formation of the Commonwealth, only lasted 6-7 years after the Wars of the Three Kingdoms before the monarchy was brought back to the isles. The army established for the Commonwealth, known as the New Model Army, was disbanded. The kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland lost their parliaments in favour of military governorships, but they got their parliaments back after the monarchy was restored. However, it brought about changes in national spirit which allowed the peoples of Great Britain to weather times of trouble over the next 200 years. It brought about a distrust of military dictatorships which ensures that none can rise to power with the support of the people. It also brought about some equality between the people and the monarch, and the idea of the divine right to rule lost popularity amongst the British isles. During the period Scotland spent under the Commonwealth, it faced constant royalist rebellions in the highlands, which were dutifully put down by their military governor, George Monck. The country saw a rise in lawlessness as many former royalist and covenanter soldiers turned to plundering citizens to make a living. Scotland held a very special honour after the death of Oliver Cromwell in 1658, as the country's military governor, George Monck, saw the restoration of the monarchy as Scotland's best option. He took an army South into England and occupied London, then invited Charles II to take the crown. Under the monarchy, Scotland saw much of its former status under England restored, yet many of the matters supposedly fixed in the Civil Wars weren't solved until the Glorious Revolution in 1688.

IN TERMS OF THE QING GOVERNMENT FAILURES, TO WHAT EXTENT WAS THEIR MALFEASANCE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN THE GROWTH OF THE TAIPING MOVEMENT FROM 1844 TO 1853 IN SOUTHERN CHINA?

By George Bartley

Qing Malfeasance

The Qing (Manchu) malfeasance took two forms, corruption and negligence, which ensured a sustained Taiping anti-government rhetoric to gain support from the disenfranchised Chinese peasantry, particularly after the 1849 famines. Historian Jonathan Spence points to "millennial forces" of "equality" and "liberty" as reasons for Taiping support (Spence 1996). These considerations have merit when considering Hong Xiuquan gained Taiping followers by destroying his school's Confucian tablets because the Qing government made it unnecessarily hard for peasants to obtain government ranks (Introvigne 2021), Hong claiming he wanted to eradicate the "Manchu demons" (Nelson 2022). Furthermore, evidence suggests the Qing government was wildly corrupt, being inherently unfair for peasants. A primary source, Chau Tienstioh, claimed the Qing official's "crimes are unpardonable", referencing someone (one of many) who bribed the towns' judge to escape confinement (Polachek 1992). This is significant as Hung, the Taiping military commander in chief, stated publicly "The corrupt officials are ...no better than wolves". Such messaging justified Hong and his followers to attack a corrupt official's temple, King Gan, and crucially, this liberated area became one of the Taiping's major four centres of support (Spence 1996). This is clear evidence of how the Taiping voice and actions obtained members due to Qing malfeasance. The desire for liberty from Qing corruption heightened further during the 1849 floods as officials took money meant for dams and flood relief, causing great famines (Wu 1950). Given most officials also did not report the floods, as incompetent chief ministers had told them to not concern the emperor, the government effectively caused 15 million deaths (Gao 1997). As the Taiping surged in popularity from 1851-1853, increasing from 20, 000 to 1 million members, the Taiping likely gained support from the Qing government's malfeasance in the famines (Bohr 2006). It seems that beyond solely "liberty" and "equality" as proposed by Spence, the desire for survival was crucial for increased Taiping momentum. Given the Taiping promised "food in ample supply" during that time, while Hong professed to "give things for all to use", it also appears plausible the Taiping gained support as a contrast to the corrupt and negligent Qing government (BBC News 2012). The evidence suggests that whilst liberty and equality from Qing corruption brought some early Taiping support, the movement accelerated with disillusionment at the famines, as this crystallised a widespread desire for change from the Qing government's malfeasance.

Hakka persecution

However, the initial development of the Taiping movement was primarily fed by providing security and promising reform for Hakka peoples persecuted by the Qing government. Historian Richard Bohr claims the Taiping "drew support from Hakka mobilisation" (Bohr 2006), and this view is valuable as the Taiping were originally mostly Hakka (Weinstock 2019). The racist "guest people" standards created by the Manchu government were significant in Hakka support for the Taiping movement, with foreigners and Hakka associated with bandits to be banished from villages (Spence 1996). The wealthy Wei family is an example of people that joined the Taiping directly due to bandit affiliations, believing Taiping promises of "censure and reform", which is valid evidence for Bohr's view that Hakka support developed the Taiping movement (Youwen Jian 1973). Indeed, 2000 persecuted Hakkas joined the Taiping by 1846 with 2500 already in the movement at the time (Spence 1996). This is especially important as many Taiping leaders were Hakka, including the leader Hong Xiuquan, indicating the movement gained support through Hakka persecution (Gray 2010). Moreover, more cases of systematic racism, in this case inherent in the Hakka label of 'lai', meaning immigrant when Hakka are native Chinese, drove people like the wealthy Shi family to donate substantial amounts of money to the Taiping movement (Spence 1996). In fact, a family member, Shi Dakai, even joined in 1849 (Spence 1996). This emphasises the Taiping gained Hakka support through funding and increased members, which indicates Bohr's view on the Hakka's significance has similarities with Spence's in the desire for equality causing Taiping support. An important caveat must be noted with Bohr's analysis, however, which is that after 1850, when the surge in Taiping popularity occurs, Taiping propaganda shifts from racial messages of a "universal brotherhood" that accompany "many sorts of people" to increased attacking of "corrupt Manchu demons" (Trager 2010). This shows the reasons for Taiping support after the famines as more based on Qing malfeasance, as Taiping messaging typically reflected popular desires. Thus, while evidence suggests Hakka persecution was important for initial Taiping growth, it became more appealing to groups beyond just the Hakka after 1850, most likely due to the Qing government's acute malfeasance in the 1849 famines.

British influence

Finally, a key Qing failure was losing the 1839-1842 First Opium War to the British, with the undermining of Qing credibility providing fertile ground for the development of the Taiping movement. According to Karl Marx, Britain had "brought about the [Taiping] revolution in China" (Marx, 1853). Marx points to rising taxation, and a failure to eradicate opium as key to discontent against the Qing, and this has merit. Although the war was undergone to reduce opium, imports had nearly doubled since the war to 3, 000 tonnes annually by the 1850s, the Taiping capitalising on this by having policies to abolish opium to gain popular support (United Nations 2008). Marx's view has further value in high taxes to combat problems such as gold prices up 25% caused by the 6 million silver dollars lost in the Opium War (Cone 2012), and crucially that they were deferred in 1853 as the emperor realised "poor people" may not "bear it" (Marx, 1853). Marx's interpretation even has evidence in the Taiping's voice, as Hong Xiuquan claimed the "Manchu demons tax silk in the second month and the eighth month millet", showing how the Taiping attacked the Qing government to gain support (Michael 1971). Yet, it is important to note that Marx's historical analysis is usually tied to the economy, and the financial effects were, in reality, dwarfed by the 1820-1850 Daoguang Depression. The Opium War's 6-million-dollar indemnities paid to the British are seemingly insignificant in comparison to the government losing 120 million dollars in the White Lotus Rebellion (Tran 2021). This displays that the destruction of China's economy was not unusual, as it had happened before on a much greater scale. In fact, the previous economic damage means the harm to Qing prestige from the Opium War was perhaps more important than economic reasons for Taiping support. Chinese people generally believed the war was lost by "spineless" government officials (Polachek 1992), and chief officials who had lost the war were even purged in 1850 (Schirokauer & Clark 2008). This shows the sentiment of humiliation lasted throughout the Taiping movement, and was clearly capitalised on by the Taiping, as Hong Xiuquan had vision of a "resurgent, post-Opium War China taking its rightful place in a new world order" (Bohr 2006). This indicates, alongside equality and racial ideas proposed by Spence and Bohr, the Taiping may have gained support due to embarrassment with the Qing government's failure in the Opium War. It eroded the Qing's public image, and to a lesser extent the economy, to indirectly aid the Taiping movement's growth through discontent with the continuation of opium and increased taxation, adding to support more directly coming from Qing malfeasance.

sThe popular loss of faith in Qing corruption and negligence were seemingly critical for the Taiping movement's increased momentum after the 1849 famines. Yet, it must be noted that support and leadership provided by Hakka refugees driven by Qing persecution into the movement was important for the Taiping's initial growth. Further, this was indirectly aided by the influence of the Opium War which gained Taiping support by undermining the economic situation, and prestige, of the Qing government.

Reflection

This study showed me that historians are challenged with evidence interpretation, as my ideas were initially vaguely set around political incompetence and general social conditions as Taiping support causes. However, once I had consulted curated primary sources such as those inside A War of Words: The Circulation and Interpretation of Taiping depositions, and more deeply evaluated various historical perspectives such as that of Richard Bohr, Jonathan Spence and Stephen Platt, I developed a more reasoned conclusion by considering the relative importance of peasant and Hakka treatment, as well as Qing failure in the First Opium War. I gained insight that historians are limited by interpretation, as, unlike a scientist or mathematician, they need to correlate a range of sources to build a reasoned understanding of the past rather than full knowledge of it from a series of experiments.

I also found that it can be hard for a historian to check reliability if there is limited primary source material available. In triangulating the secondary sources of Spence's God's Chinese Son, Marx's Revolution in China and Bohr's Taiping Millenial Vision, I realised a historian checks accuracy by correlating different views, and sometimes requires a level of trust. When considering the specific attack by Hong and four followers on a temple built for corrupt official King Gan, I only found it in one source, Spence's. Since the book was made to provide information about Hong's life, and Spence is a Yale University professor, indicating reliability as Yale is a prestigious university, I found it reasonable that Hong's attack occurred. I realised historians have to evaluate the origin and purpose of other secondary material to judge their historical accuracy to build their understanding of the past.

Moreover, a historian can be challenged by first impressions. I had an early view that religion was central to Taiping support, as I had placed too much emphasis on the name of "Heavenly Kingdom" and Christian ideology as foundations for the movement, however later discerned this was not the case. In realising I had ignored challenges to my initial perspective such as the failed Manchu response to Chinese floods, and the underlying effect of the First Opium War, I found that a historian should be aware of how their early perspectives may guide their research. I discovered that subjectivity is quite hard to address as it can happen subconsciously, such as my view towards religion, and a historian should take an open mind to try to avoid it.

THE WONDEROUS WORLD OF ETYMOLOGY- KNOWN WORDS WITH FORGOTTEN ORIGINS

By Charlie Gibbon

TThroughout our lives, we speak, on average, 860,341,500 words. That's more than 14.5 times the Oxford English Dictionary, cover to cover. Of this huge number, however, a relatively small 20-35,000 words actually make up an average adult's vocabulary. Looking into this further, what is even more astounding is that 80% of these words that we use to describe the world, ourselves, and so much more, aren't even from the English language originally - they are loanwords. What's more is that these words tend to have the most detailed and diverse histories, which the average person would have no idea about. Therefore, here are 5 words you probably use almost every day, whose histories go unappreciated.

Cow & Beef – A Story of Invasion and Aristocracy (1066, England/France)

The reason why we as English speakers differentiate between cow, the animal, and beef, the meat, has a fascinating origin steeped in the history of England itself. Beginning in 1066, the Norman invasion of England turned the entire country, and language of English, upside-down. Led by the infamous William the Conqueror, there was a great migration of culture and people from the French region of Normandy to the shores of England between 1066 and the late 14th century. This was after the defeat of English King Harold Godwinson, at the Battle of Hastings, and the ascent of William to the throne. During this period of upheaval, however, England was already home to the Anglo-Saxons – a hardy group of people who laid the groundwork for the English language. Living in small, rural villages, with basic living conditions, these people quickly became the peasant-class of post-Hastings England, serving the newly established Norman upper-class. As a result, these people supplied everything from raw materials, grains, and animals to markets across the country, and these would end up in the castles of the Norman elite. Because animals were so valuable, it was more worth-while for these Anglo-Saxons to sell their livestock off rather than eat them, and would thus only ever see the animal – what they called the cū in old English, or "cow" nowadays. The Normans, on the other hand, tended to only ever see the meat, as the animal would have been killed and cut up by the time it reached their banquets. Because of this, they named the meat boef, derived from French. By the time of the 1400s, however, most Normans considered themselves English as their families had lived in the isles for generations, and as a result the word "beef", a bastardisation of the French word, was brough into the English language.

Ketchup – The Continental Condiment (1692, China)

A staple in the Australian diet, Tomato Sauce (or Ketchup) is readily available at any worthwhile barbecue or sausage-sizzle nation-wide. Surprisingly, however, this delicious sauce actually has a history of international proportions. Derived from the word ke-tsiap from the Hokkien dialect of South-Eastern China, the tangy tomato we know and love today was originally replaced by a form of fish-sauce. Brought to England through its vast empire and trade networks, the people of the United Kingdom took a liking to the fishy flavour, and started to create their own through salting and fermenting anchovies. As anchovies had to be imported, however, only the wealthy of Imperial British society could afford proper fishy ketchup, so an alternative recipe using mushrooms became very popular with the lower classes.

From Asia to Europe, ketchup had already undergone a rampant transformation, but was still far from its legendary taste - it didn't even have tomatoes in its recipe yet! This is where the Americas come in to give a helping hand, however, and develop the sauce into its recognisable form. Stemming from settlers wanting a second chance in the New World, this mushroom ketchup made its way to the shores of the USA in the rucksacks of English settlers. As trade was exponentially slower and less efficient back in the 18th and 19th centuries, the reality was if you wanted something, it generally had to be nearby, and because of this the exotic goods of Central and South America were more abundant in these North American markets than in Europe. As a result, by 1801, tomatoes, a South American fruit, were finally added by Sandy Addison in her cook-book The Sugar House Book.

This proto-ketchup was, while one step closer to the sauce of today, still quite different. For one, it was extremely salty, as the recipe designed the sauce to last years at a time to account for a lack of refrigeration. Further, spices like cinnamon and ginger were also present, and it was encouraged that the tomatoes should be unripened, resulting in a wildly different taste compared to today. Beginning in 1876, however, ketchup became corporate when it was reinvented by the Heinz company. Adding vinegar and pioneering the use of fully ripened tomatoes, the tangy taste we know and love today was finally created.

Shampoo and Conditioner – A History of Hair Hygiene (1762, India/1900, France)

Part of a healthy cleaning routine, the shampoo and conditioner we use to clean our luscious locks actually has a deeper backstory than its bubbly nature lets on. Originating in India as "champo", a body and hair massage, shampoo was imported to Europe for the first time in 1762. At the time, it was relatively unpopular in high society, as the trend in the 18th century was to hide one's real hair, which was often patchy and oily due to mistreatment, under a large wig. By 1814, however, Bengali traveller Sake Dean Mahomed had opened the first in a series of commercial baths in Brighton, England, and marketed the shampoo he made as "the cure to all diseases". A bold claim now, but back in the 19th century when pseudo-science was all the rage, the sweet-smelling concoctions saw a boom in popularity.

British influence
Seen in bar-form, like today's soap, shampoo didn't become a liquid until 1903, when German chemist Hans Schwarzkopf invented Schaumpon, a lavender-scented powder which could be mixed with water into a past, or applied directly to the hair. Developing his idea further, by 1928 the first recognisable, liquid shampoo bottles were being pumped out of German factories, and by the 1970s it was all but expected for any decent house to have a bottle or two of shampoo at hand.

Conditioner had a similar rise from obscurity to necessity. Formally known as "brilliantine", the first modern conditioners were made by a Frenchman named Edouard Pinaud. This product was introduced during the World Fare of 1900, and was marketed to soften facial hair and make beards more manageable to groom. Pinaud's creation also gave hair a desirable shininess, which paired it well with the liquid shampoo created around the same time, which would cause hair to dull after repeated use. Thus, the shampoo-conditioner combo was born.

In conclusion, the words we speak are far more diverse than we may imagine. Despite their modern-day meanings to us, there are countless words that have endured a journey through time and place, all to end up in the dictionaries of today.

HITLER'S ATOMIC BOMB
By Hamish Penhall

The date is July 16, 1945. The Second World War is coming to an end. Germany has been defeated and Europe is at peace after five long years of warfare which has ravaged the continent. America looks for a way to end the war in the Pacific. They are about to find it, and bring about a new age, one of peace, but fragile under the constant threat of global nuclear annihilation. At 5:49:45am, America ushers in the nuclear age and makes history with the first successful nuclear test. This is one of the most well-known events in the history of the Second World War. What is far less known, is how Hitler and the Nazis almost had their own bomb, years before the American Manhattan Project.

On the 9th of April 1940, Germany launched Operation Weserübung and invaded Norway. Within just weeks, Germany reached Lake Tinn. Located just north of Lake Tinn was the Vemork Power Plant, which uses the water from the lake to create energy. However, this plant had a hidden purpose as well, harvesting something called heavy water or . This is normal water, but instead of normal hydrogen, the hydrogen possesses an extra neutron in its nucleus, thus making it twice as heavy- an atom called Deuterium. This increased weight makes heavy water a suitable component in nuclear fission reactions, both controlled and uncontrolled. This means that, under the right circumstances, the heavy water could be suitable for creating nuclear reactors and possibly weapons. The Nazis knew this and had begun development of their nuclear program as soon as the plant was secured.

By 1942, the plant had produced around about 1000kg. The Allies, who were also developing nuclear ordinance of their own, identified that the plant could give the Germans the possibility of their own nuclear program and thus Churchill set the plant as a priority for bombing attacks, devastating the plant and causing the Nazis to drastically reduce their production rate and hide their already produced stockpiles. These attacks continued until the Nazis decided that they could not afford to risk their already amassed stockpile.

On February 20th, 1944, Hitler and the Nazis decided they could not wait any longer. They give the order to bring a year's worth of production of the heavy water directly to Germany. The stockpile itself amassed to around 40 or more large barrels. These were taken by train to the shores of Lake Tinn. The train was then loaded onto a ferry which took the barrels to the other side of the Lake then to Greater Germany. But the barrels never reach the other side of the lake.

British influence
At 10:45:00pm, an explosion is reported from the other side of the lake. A bomb, set by saboteurs detonates and sinks the ferry, and all its contents, in the deepest part of the lake, where no diver will ever reach. The saboteurs were Norwegian, given orders from Churchill to destroy the ferry and its contents no matter the cost. Under the dead of night, they planted a bomb in the ferry's hull and surreptitiously left, completely undetected- and the rest is history.

The world came within several hours of the possibility of a very different future than the one in which we currently live, one where the Nazi's may have achieved their grand plans for total control of Europe, using much the same force that the Americans used to force a Japanese surrender to mark the end of the Second World War in the Pacific. Although this may have been a crucial event towards the end of World War 2, to deny the Nazi's any chance of progressing with their nuclear program, it is one that is very rarely discussed, and taught much less discussed, and thus could well be considered a major Black Hole in the history of the Second World War.

A LONG AND VERY DARK HOLE?
By Henry Brill Reed

In perhaps a different approach to what should have been a reasonably straightforward prompt, 'Black holes in History' led me to a more literal interpretation.

FIGURE 1: THE BERLIN WALL

August 13,1961 saw the erection of the Berlin wall by German socialists and left many helpless on the inside, or so originally perceived. For some though, the Berlin wall if anything provided a puzzling challenge motivated by an innate will for freedom, and their best efforts ultimately resulted in one of humankind's most timeless and daring escapes. The tunnels beneath the wall.

Only months into the wall's captivity, restlessness became increasingly rampant within the closed-off population, however this was accompanied by an increased military presence, suppressing street uprisals and violence. This gave way to the first attempts at genuine escape. '3-foot-high barbed wire lined the more accessible stretches of the wall'(Hasic, 2019) and ensnared desperate civilians with ease, making it incredibly difficult to even reach the wall in order to initiate and attempt at escape. Furthermore, Drill Sergeant Cliff Walters recalls that the common border control soldier carried both an AK47 assault rifle as well as a Makarov pistol, both highly lethal and imposing instruments (Walters, 2019). Such threats deterred almost the entirety of the captured population from attempting premeditated suicide, however a few were willing to pursue forth nonetheless, and began plans for the tunnels that would ultimately lead them to their desired freedom. This resulted in collaborative planning and digging of two large tunnels, 'The Senior Citizens Tunnel', and 'Tunnel 57'.

'The Senior Citizens Tunnel'
Perhaps the most remarkable of all escape attempts, 'The Senior Citizens Tunnel' was a project of seemingly unmatched ambition. On the 5th of May 1962, less than a year after the berlin wall went up, a group of 12 elderly citizens took charge in the rush to escape, 'digging a 32-metre long tunnel from Alt Glienicke in East Germany into the West Berlin locality of Frohnau'(Robinson, 2018).

As if such a project wasn't ambitious enough, the group decided that adequate headroom must be available, allowing them to walk upright. "We wanted to walk to freedom with our wives, comfortably and unbowed." As a result, the completion of their planning resulted in a tunnel nearly two metres in height, that ended directly underneath a chicken coup, providing a highly accessible and effective escape route.

'Tunnel 57'
The other effective tunnel escape was a far larger initiative, delivering 57 captive East Berlin citizens to freedom in a most cinematic undertaking. Originating out of a rundown and unused bakery, young and ambitious university student Joachim Neumann assembled a team of close, trustworthy, and equally willing students. Multiple failed attempts had preceded 'Tunnel 57', however tenacity and cooperation eventually prevailed, resulting in unofficial establishment of a highly effective transport tunnel. The corridor was accessed through a back room in the bakery, and they dug down 11 metres with enough place for a single person. This tunnel then extended "more than the length of a football field" (Aguirre, 2014) and the entire process took 5 months (A. Gross, 2014). Upon completion, confidential messages were sent out to close family and friends notifying them of the scheduled escape date. Escapees would use the code word 'Tokyo' at the back entrance to the bakery, securing their ticket to freedom.

Exploring further down the 'black hole' allowed me to identify a number of the other novel methods by which citizens escaped the wall, with arguably the most memorable of such tactics being the use of a playboy magazine. Creative citizens noticed that the membership cards to this explicit magazine looked highly similar to the diplomatic passports required for exiting legitimately. This resulted in many attempts of citizens 'flashing these cards at East German border patrol' (Dundon, 2017), with at least 2 documented attempts of entire families escaping through this most creative manner.

In conclusion, desperation for a better life motivated many Germans to achieve what had only been perceived as impossible, with stunts that would make for some highly entertaining movies. There is a plethora more of equally bizarre escape tactics such a tightrope stunt and tank heist which I would highly recommend researching further if interested. Ultimately, the strength of one's will can motivate the most daring of acts, testing the limits of human capability.

WASHINGTON SAINT OR SINNER?
By Nic Henchcliffe

FIGURE 1: WASHINGTON AND HIS SLAVES

In 2020 the San Francisco School Board held a meeting in which they decided to rename 44 schools across the San Francisco district. The Board concluded that the names of these schools were too offensive to continue to be used at an educational institution. Surprisingly amongst the names of slave traders and plantation owners where names like Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson. After much public outcry the Board reversed their decision, however the damage was done and across the country a fierce debate on the legacies of the Founding Fathers began. One name which garnered the most attention was the first president of the United States George Washington. This entry will seek to explore whether George Washington was a saint or a sinner, and whether his legacy should be celebrated as one of Americas Greatest leaders instead of simply a slave owner and racist. This essay will seek to explore both tremendous feats of one of the founding fathers but also a dark history that is often deliberately overlooked.

Historically, George Washington frequently tops the list as one of the pre-eminent presidents of the United States, not just for his work as the United States' first president but also his pivotal role in the Revolutionary War and his shining examples of good character. His legacy, like many of his contemporaries who made up the Founding Fathers, encompassed the American dream. However, in the present age his legacy is under constant scrutiny and is a source of much dispute. Washington supporters argue he was a revolutionary who fought against a tyrannical monarchy. He was a man who showed incredible bravery and a man who set up many laws and legislation which still governs the United States today. On the other hand, detractors classify him as a malicious slave owner who not only failed to speak out against slavery but also was actively engaged in keeping slaves under the control of their white colonialist owners. Further they would point out Washington's involvement in the massacre of native Americans as further proof of their claims.

In the eyes of many Americans, Washington is considered one of the first patriots and a man who from the beginning, had a vision of a free America. Washington's early life was spent under British rule and throughout his life Washington would be critical of the Empire and monarchy. One of Washington's biggest grievances was with the British and their mercantilist system which was implemented across the Empire. This system meant that colonies were forced buy, sell and trade nearly exclusively with British merchants. This system disadvantaged American exports and meant that imports into the Colonies came at a massive mark up. These tensions finally boiled over when the British parliament passed a series of taxation laws seeking to recoup the costs of the Seven Year War which it had fought against the French in defence of the colonies. However the colonists firmly held the position that they were the ones that fought off French occupation and actually owed very little, if anything, to the British Government. These claims lie in a grey area. While it is true that the British did support the American colonies it was really state militias that fought the French. With no obvious agreement in the fairness of the tax's tensions continued to boil.

In 1775, after a skirmish in Massachusetts between the Revolutionary Army and a British detachment the revolutionary war began and instantly America erupted into a fierce storm of upheaval and dissent. On 14 June the second Continental Congress created the Continental Army. Having served as a military commander earlier in his life, Washington found himself as one of the most experienced military leaders in the Revolutionary Army. As such, the next day Thomas Jefferson of Maryland nominated Washington as the first commander-in-chief of the newly created fighting force. This gave Washington unrivalled power within the newly created colony and the looming campaign to liberate the American colonies from British tyranny fell on his shoulders. Washington quickly rendezvoused with his troops but was disappointed by the state of the Army that greeted him. He found that many of the newly recruited soldiers where disorganised, living in unsanitary conditions and had poor discipline while officers squabbled about social standing and titles. Washington quickly revolutionised the army and, with the help from seasoned officers of the Frontier Wars, in conjunction with training and arms supplied by the French.

This conflict with Britain would prove to be one of the most important conflicts in human history. While Washington did struggle at times he was able to win victories in decisive battles like the battle of Boston, Trenton and Princeton. However, he actually suffered more defeats than victories during the Revolutionary War. While acknowledging this, it is important to remember that Washington is not remembered as a tactical leader but instead as a manager and logistical genius who was always able to view the bigger picture. He was a man who knew when he lacked a skill set and sought to surrounded himself with individuals who had experience and expertise which he lacked. During this time Washington's character shone. He was not just popular with Americans who lived far away from the war, but he was also popular with the soldiers who served under him. He chose not to stay at winter quarters out in the countryside and instead wintered with his troops garnering him respect from his troops.

garnering him respect from his troops. Washington also played a pivotal role in stopping the Newburgh rebellion which could have derailed the revolutionary's progress. Washington was able to instil discipline that came from the soldiers' love and affection towards their commander which was not possible with many of the aristocratic leaders of the time. It's important to note that during this time is it was incredibly difficult to get men to sign up to fight in the Revolutionary War. At the onset of the campaign Washington was heavily opposed to enlisting Black Americans into the army as soldiers in the Continental Army but, as the shortages of soldiers and mounting losses piled up he was forced to reconsider his position. Upon reflection he saw the valour of Black troops and this, in many historian eyes, began the transition of Washington's view on the enslavement of African Americans.

Washington supporters also point to his instrumental role, not only as one of the Founders of the American Constitution but as America's first President. Washington made serval impactful moves in his presidency which set both legislative and presidential policy. For instance, he set us the First US Supreme court (initially 6 members). This body would interrupt and change the newly created Constitution even to this day. His legacy also includes setting up the National Bank which was the brain child of Alexander Hamilton. His Presidency also created the idea that a president should serve for no longer than two terms. At the time of his presidency there was no set limit for how long a president could serve. However after two terms as President Washington stepped down and Franklin D. Roosevelt aside, every president has followed suit. In 1957 the 22nd amendment would be ratified into the American Constitution setting a hard limit of two terms. This decision cannot have been taken lightly. In another example of his strength of character Washington chose to step down, at a time of dictatorial leaders giving up one of the most powerful positions in the world. This is a true testament to his strength of character, and few, if any other people, would have done so.

However Washington's legacy should not just be remembered for his bravery and his critical role of creating America as we know it today. It is important to recognise the Washington did grow up in an America where slavery was accepted and Washington, at least early in his life was a supporter of the enslavement of African Americans. This position is informed by Washington growing up on a plantation where hundreds of slaves were put to work. After his father's death, at just the age of 11 Washington inherited 10 slaves from his father's estate and from then throughout his lifetime he would own hundreds and hundreds more slaves to work on his multiple plantations. By his death Washington owned over 500 slaves. While as stated before his attitude towards African Americans did change it is important to note that fundamentally he never publicly spoke out against slavery and, even though he freed slaves when he died, he was never public about his views and so his public position could never be used to help further the emancipation of slaves.

The answer to the question of whether George Washington was a saint or sinner, like much of history is a grey area, he should be celebrated for his great achievements as a Founding Farther and the first president. His close shaves with death and examples of character deserve to be celebrated and acknowledged. Without such a strong figure many historians argue that American history would have turned out drastically differently. However, it is also important that we recognise that he was a slave holder and, even though he freed his slaves at the end of his life he did not use his public position in society to make comments supporting the anti-slavery movement. To conclude, we should be transparent about both the acts of good and omission by Washington. It is always important to remember that no person is wholly good. Ultimately more education about such a man will reveal the good and the band and people can formulate their own opinion. It is important to remember that Washington was a leader 250 years ago, where society was considerably different to the present. It is therefore understandable that Washington's decisions may not stand scrutiny today.

KING KAMEHAMEHA AND THE SPLINTERED PADDLE
By Regan Nelson

When you think of civil rights in world events, it is easy to think of Martin Luther King and the civil rights movement of the 1950's or even Women's suffrage crystallising between 1917-1920 in the USA or South Australia being the first state in Australia to give this right to woman in 1894. But few would think that the first Civil Rights law was put in place in the unified Kingdom of Hawaii, or the reason this landmark law came to pass.

Within a single lifetime, the Hawaiian Islands went from being a dozen different warring states, to a single unified kingdom, that was for a time the centre of pacific trade. And it did so under the watchful eye of one man, Kamehameha the Great. Before his birth, somewhere between 1753 and 1761, time and again Kamehameha was prophesised to be the slayer of chiefs, and he would usurp the throne of Hawaii. These prophecies so alarmed his uncle, the King of Hawaii, that he had ordered Kamehameha killed at birth. His mother seeking to save her sons life, sent him into hiding for 5 years until his uncle swore, he would not be executed. Upon his return, he would be protected as a fellow royal and any further talk of execution was stayed.Kamehameha's uncle (King of Hawaii) died of old age (70 years old). On his deathbed, the King gave the majority of his kingdom, and his title as Ali'i (chief) to his son Keoua Ku'ahu'ula but chose to make Kamehameha the guardian of the god of war and its temple. The King overlooked his second Son with this honour and as a result Keoua and his brother were not exactly happy about the appointment. As you can imagine Kamehameha and his cousins were bitter rivals and with his appointment to guardian of the temple, his cousins were not very happy. Anyone who knows anything about history can see where this is leading, and during the following year Kamehameha's cousins began a civil war with him. Kamehameha lost every single battle – but it didn't feel like it! Despite him losing repeatedly, he refined his tactics and made every win for the opposition more costly.

FIGURE 1: GOLD PLATED STATUE OF KING KAMEHAMEHA

He refined his army, invented the idea of shock troops (elite units that would charge and shatter enemy line, and the rest of forces would mop up the chaos).

Eventually, after years and years of brutal fighting, Kamehameha had conquered half of Hawaii and the civil war was at a standstill. Around this time, a European ship showed up, the Eleanora, at Kealakekua Bay, which happens to be where Captain Cook landed in Hawaii in 1778. When the Eleanora first arrived, there was an incident prior to the shipping reaching Kealakekua Bay in a small village in Maui, a group of young men attacked the crew and killed 4 English sailors stealing a shore boat for its nails. The town of Olowalu expected retribution, but the ship rang its bell for trade as many European ships did when entering the bay.The townspeople were elated and brought out all their possessions to trade with the British. The Eleanora opened all its cannon hatches and shredded the entire population (who were on boats and could not escape) with nail-filled cannon balls that would shred skin and bone – early examples of shrapnel explosives. 100 civilians were killed by naval artillery and 150 more seriously injured (www.hawaiihistory.org). The Eleanora raised anchor and sailed away.

Two weeks later, the Eleanora's sister ship, The Fair American, was anchored just off the island of Hawaii. The Hawaiians wanted revenge and slaughtered everyone on the ship expect this one bloke called Isaac Davis, who they gave an honourable mention for fighting valiantly. Kamehameha heard about the attack on the Fair American and ordered Isaac Davis to brought to court, and the Hawaiians who murdered those on the Fair American to be executed – he wanted to try and repair relations with the British after what had just happened. When Isaac Davis had been brought to court, he recognised someone from the Eleanora, John Young – compatriot in the navy who had come ashore and been captured when seeking information about the Fair American.

They entered this foreign court after being part of this incredibly brutal and bloody massacre, stood in front of this 7-foot king. Kamehameha presented them with 2 options – you can be executed and die, or you can be accepted into my court into one of the highest ranks, you will be allowed marry and have a family... (basically become my courtiers). In exchange, you will teach me how to western warfare.

Obviously, both Young and Davis accepted. Using the newly captured Fair American, Kamehameha prepared an invasion fleet to go and invade Maui. The King of Maui had recently invaded Oahu and had moved his court there to administer his new conquest and had left his young and inexperienced son in control of Maui when he was away. Kamehameha invaded and won a couple of initial skirmishes. But the young prince had expected a rival and set up defensively in the centre of a mountain range (like a fjord, called Iao valley). The fighting lasted for 3 days of melee combat without Kamehameha being able to make any progress... until Young and Davis arrived with 2 cannons on sleds. This became known as the Battle of the Dammed Waters because when the cannons arrived, the fighting had become so intense, and the defenders had nowhere to escape because of their defensive position. There were so many bodies that the stream became choked, hence Dammed Waters.

However, despite Maui's forces being completely shattered and the prince barely escaping, Kamehameha's forces were also significantly weakened. Now, you may recall that Kamehameha only controlled half of the island of Hawaii and the other half was still controlled by his cousin, who he had usurped. The last independent chief, his cousin, Keoua, quickly returned to take advantage of Kamehameha's weakened position and absence.

Now, Kamehameha has to get back on all his boats, leave his sweet conquests and sail home to defend his kingdom from his absolute pest of a cousin. A massive grind of a war ensues because Kamehameha's forces are weakened, but his cousin doesn't have the forces. After about a year of brutal fighting, Kamehameha's forces gradually push back the rebels and eventually, they are forced to retreat to the south-east of the island. But Kamehameha's forces are so shattered by this point, that he doesn't have the forces to pursue them. Kamehameha goes home and to gather enough forces to finish the job.

Interestingly, after all this conflict, it was finally time for the gods to show who they favoured. As Keoua was making his march to escape, his army was forced to have to cross a set of lava flats. As the army was marching, the volcano erupted and spewed fire and toxic fumes into the air which entirely enveloped his Keoua's forces. Only 12 men including Keoua, managed to escape out of the 1,000 who were passing through. At this point, his Keoua surrendered. As fortune would have it, Kamehameha just finished building a temple to the god of war – and what better way to christen it than to sacrifice your cousin dearest. In Hawaiian religion, one can increase their mana (spirit) by sacrificing an opponent you've beaten.

After finally unifying his home islands, Kamehameha was presented with yet another golden opportunity. If you remember that other prince back in Maui, who Kamehameha had just fought a few years prior? Well, he was now king because his father (King Kahekili II) had passed away in recent years. So, he was busy in Oahu consolidating his power and cleaning up remnants his own civil war over who would succeed his father. After that had finished up, Kamehameha returned for round 2. Ding Ding Ding. This time, with more than just 2 cannons.

However, by now, his opponent had also managed to acquire some cannons and had fitted them on war canoes. Before Kamehameha managed to re-muster his forces to attack Maui, the king of Maui used his new cannons to try and invade Hawaii. The young King tried to land his forces while Kamehameha was still weak from his civil war. But the King of Maui was defeated and forced to retreat by Kamehameha before he could land on Hawaii. This was known as the Battle of Kepuwaha'ula'ula, which took place in 1791.n 1793, Kamehameha won the Battle of Nu'uanu and took over Maui.

After these many years of conquest, Kamehameha now controlled all but 2 of the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai and Ni'ihau). At this point, however, on the home front, it wasn't looking so good. Because of the arrivals of Europeans and ongoing trade, they got hit with smallpox and Kamehameha understood the dangers this posed to his people. He knew he needed lots of men to fuel his army.

There weren't enough people to work the fields at home and fish traps began to fall apart. So, Kamehameha went out and helped. He left his court and helped to farm fields and rebuild the walls. He pulled ploughs, lived with farmers and helped lead the rebuilding process. Which is pretty good for a King who just unified most of Hawaii. It wasn't a propaganda stunt. He was just a good bloke. As opposed to, say, Mussolini, or some politicians even closer to home. He was 7 foot tall and really good at pulling a plough. At this point, Kamehameha was in his mid-40s, but his prowess and charisma was still at its prime level. Age had not wearied him.

As Kamehameha began to unite the Hawaiian Islands, one thing that had always been in the background of Kamehameha's thinking became clear. There was one thing Kamehameha loved more than war, Jobs and Growth! The man loved the economy. He was infatuated the idea of Hawaii becoming the centre of trade, especially sandalwood trade. But before that, he had a few policies to clean up at home.

This brings us back to something that sat at the foundation of this new King. When Kamehameha was in his youth, 14 or 15, he had, without reason, attacked a pair of fishermen on the beach who were cleaning up their gear. But as he did so, he got his foot caught in a tripper and gave the fisherman a chance to defend themselves. They swung a canoe paddle over Kamehameha's head, knocking him unconscious and giving the 2 fishermen enough time to flee. After all his conquests, Kamehameha had ordered for these 2 men to be found and brought to him.

In Hawaiian culture, to merely touch a royal was punishable by death. So, these 2 men were eventually found and brought to Kamehameha's court. Because of this law, they had fully resigned to their own deaths. However, instead of having them executed, Kamehameha stood before them and apologised for something that had happened 20 years prior. He recognised his own fault and that he had no right to attack these people, no matter his own status.

With this apology, Kamehameha then announced to the court something that he referred to as the Law of the Splintered Paddle – referring to paddle that was split over his head by the fishermen when defending themselves.

This law proclaimed that: "all innocent people – young, old, man or woman – have the right to rest safely by the roadside unharmed and without the fear of attack. Furthermore, they would be protected under royal law. Any who broke this decree would face the utmost punishment." This is considered to be the first civil rights law in history because it proclaimed that anyone, no matter, their background, had the right to safety. The punishment for breaking this law was torture and death.

With Kamehameha's consolidation of power and his reforms of society and economic policy, the remaining islands of Kauai and Ni'ihau willingly swore fealty to Kamehameha and offered to join his kingdom peacefully. Following this, Kamehameha finally proclaimed the united royal kingdom of Hawaii in 1810, before dying in May 1819, fulfilling the prophecy and making history.

SAN MARINO
By Hamish Searles

San Marino, often referred to as the Most Serene Republic of San Marino and formally known as the Republic of San Marino, is a tiny nation in Southern Europe, in the centre of Italy's landmass. San Marino is located on the north-eastern side of the Apennine Mountains, covers a land area of just over 61.2km2 and has a population of 33,562. Not only is the history of this small European country constantly pushed to the side, but in general, many people worldwide actually don't know that this beautiful landscape exists.

San Marino is a highly tricky region to write an article on due to its many mysterious dates and facts. The two central mysteries that historians face are the dates on which the area was initially founded and whether we consider it a country or a city-state of Italy. The popular views of others who have explored San Marino's history seem to revolve around the area being the third smallest country in Europe (after Vatican City and Monaco) and the world's oldest republic, founded in 301 AD. However, after further research into San Marino's history, I have found that when referencing the region's date of foundation, all authors begin with phrases such as "according to legend." As I continued to dig deeper, I found that 301 AD, the day that the civilisation of San Marino started, is just a 10th - century legend. Furthermore, the idea behind San Marino's place in the world (country or city-state within Italy) not only comes from San Marino's location within the centre of Italy's landmass but also from its foreign policy. San Marino's foreign policy is synchronised with that of its neighbour, Italy and the republic's social and political tendencies largely mirror those of its larger neighbours.

The small, lesser-known history behind San Marino follows the story behind Saint Marinus and his foundation of Saint Marinus in 301. The history of San Marino is entwined with the mediaeval, Renaissance, and contemporary records of the Italian peninsula, according to legend, beginning with its creation in 301 AD. San Marino is the only surviving mediaeval microstate in the Italian peninsula.

Before leaving his home on The Dalmatian island of Rab in 297 and founding San Marino, Rome was under the command of Emperor Diocletian (ruled 284-305 AD). When Emperor Diocletian issued a decree ordering the reconstruction of the city walls of Rimini (a major city in Rome and Italy), which Liburnian pirates had destroyed, Marinus left Rab. He moved to Rome to become one of the many condemned workers on this new project. Marinus and another damned worker, Leo were honest Dalmatian Christians, so they decided to use the opportunity of being in a significant Roman city to preach their Christian beliefs within the community. This was highly successful, and they began building an increasingly large following over time. After creating a considerably big following of people, Marinus became a Deacon for this religion. This was troubling for many Romans, for, at the time, groups such as The Diocletianic Persecution of Christians aimed to eliminate all Christianity within the Roman Empire. After an unfortunate incident with a mentally ill woman claiming that Marinus was her estranged wife, he was forced to flee Rimini. Marinus travelled a small distance into the mountains and stopped at Monte Titano. This is where he decided to build a chapel and monastery for his religion where The Diocletianic Persecution of Christians couldn't reach them. Once finding the people, the landowner decided to gift it to them and told Marinus always to stand united. This later became an independent country and still, to this day, remains the third smallest country in Europe.

FIGURE 1: THE FLAG OF SAN MARINO

FIGURE 2: MONTE TITANO

FIGURE 3: BRITITH SOLDIER AT THE BATTLE OF MONTI POLITO

Throughout history, San Marino has been a part of a magnitude of different key historical events; however, they have been forgotten over time due to their size and lack of effect in these proceedings. The most major of these events is The Battle of San Marino. German Army forces captured the neutral Republic of San Marino during this battle, which took place on September 17th–20th, 1944, as part of the Italian Campaign of the Second World War. This battle during World War Two is also known as The Battle of Monte Pulito. The picture shown depicts a British soldier as he keeps a lookout for any movement within the German trenches.

Ultimately, I believe that this only barely scratches the surface of what San Marino has been through since they were founded by Marinus in 301 AD. Not only is its Italian-rooted culture deep in heritage and legacy, but the events this small country has been a part of and witnessed across human history could be vital in expanding our knowledge of our world's legacy.

OPERATION BLUESTAR: THE ROAD TO A MODERN DAY GENOCIDE
By Sidhak Dhingra

From a purely personal perspective, Operation Bluestar undoubtedly was a tragedy within Sikh history. Therefore the research phase of this article was both interesting and in some ways depressing. It is hard to believe something of this nature could be so recent and close to home. Both my parents and grandparents lived through the time period and endured the ensuing chaos. With that, it has been a fantastic avenue of exploration and I hope I am able to shed light on this event and inform on the many complex layers within it.

On face value, Operation Bluestar was a secretive military operation to exterminate terrorists residing in the holiest Sikh shrine (Golden Temple, Sri Harmandir Sahib). It took place between the first and tenth of June in 1984. However, there is a far deeper story behind the entire operation. Furthermore, it resulted in the tragic assassination of then Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi. This led to a shocking Sikh genocide within North India, what the Sikh's refer to as the 3rd Ghalugara (Holocaust). However, the story is fiercely contested amongst the Indian government and the Sikh community, resulting in long time friction between the two entities. The understood facts, origins, contentions and consequences will all be explored in the following article.

Starting with what is known and mutually understood. The Golden Temple was forcibly stormed on the Sikh's 5th guru's martyrdom anniversary. In line with traditions, the temple was extra full on this day of special significance. The attack was met with retaliation from Jarnail Singh Bhindrawale and his close followers. On June 7, Jarnail Singh was found dead within the vicinity of the temple. As far as the Indian Government has revealed the attack was to exterminate Bhindrawale's terrorism. The last relevant piece of information is that the Prime Minister of India at the time, Indira Gandhi signed off on the attack. Soon after, on the 31st of October she was shot dead by her Sikh bodyguards. Notably, a state of emergency was declared in Punjab in 1983 in which 70,000 troops were deployed in Punjab. Of these between 87 and 90 are believed to have lost their life through the duration of this conflict.

Learning about such chaos inevitably leads to the question, how did this all start? The origins of this operation stem several decades earlier. Firstly, there was undeniable legislative oppression of Sikhs leading up (and proceeding) to the event. Not only was it formally declared a sect of Hinduism, Sikhs were excluded from the Linguist state plan (1953) where each state and border was to be decided by the language of the region. The Punjabi speaking Sikhs were deprived of their own state and instead had to protest until they received their own state. This protest became known as the Punjab Suba. Another example of the legislative discrimination is in the river water disputes of Punjab. Where Punjab was the only state in India deprived of its exclusive right to its waters (Riparian Law). Viswanathan writes 'the central government against the provisions of the Indian constitution introduced sections 78 to 80 in the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, under which the central government "assumed the powers of control, maintenance, distribution and development of the waters and the hydel power of the Punjab rivers.' This was perceived to be directly discriminating against the Sikh of Punjab who relied upon agriculture for day to day living. These legislative factors combine to demonstrate the systematic oppression endured by the Sikhs of India post independence (1947). Tensions only worsened with the introduction of the controversial Nirankari's. The Nirankari's extensively 'mocked' the Sikhs, the primary issue being they were supported and endorsed by the government. The Nirankari's caused outrage amongst the Punjabi Sikhs and began causing mayhem around the state. It further cultivated a resentment for the government. However, worst of all, in the Kanpur massacre when tensions boiled over, the Nirankari's attacked Sikh protesters and a fight broke out. Bad as it is, it gets worse, as the police stepped in, to only 'shoot at the Sikh protestors' (Viswananth, 2019). Naturally, this infuriated Sikhs and continued developing the tense climate.

As previously touched on, the state of Punjab was central in this conflict. Having attained their own state, it was further trifurcated into Haryana, Himachal and Punjab to give each religion their own space. Nevertheless, the Sikhs were still content, believing for reasons already explored that they were still being discriminated against. This led to the Akal Takht (highest governing body of Sikhs) to propose the Anandpur Resolution. Which boiled down consisted of Sikhism being accepted as its own religion and that states have more control and thus Punjab have more control over itself. The resolution was denied on several occasions. This leads to the beginnings of Bhindrawale who is arguably the most important figure in the entire operation.

Understanding Bhindrawale is crucial to understanding the entire controversy. Depending on who is asked, he is either a declared martyr for the Sikhs or a 'radical terrorist' for the Indian government. Bhindrawale had amassed a large following by charismatically preaching Sikhism across Punjab, he particularly engaged with youth. He was adamant in informing his followers about the struggle Sikhs were facing. Although, he did begin on good terms with Indira Gandhi and even supported her rise to power.

F They grew apart and his presence and influence over Punjab was of particular concern to the government as they began to fear tensions overflowing. Elaine Carey comments on their relationship stating that Gandhi 'created a monster she couldn't control'. However, this is heavily contested in the Sikh perspective. Another contention within Bhindrawale is his stance on Khalistan (a land for the Sikhs), a quick google search will yield Bhindrawale as the leader of the group 'demanding' Khalistan and therefore initiating violence. However, as Aditya Menon makes clear 'Bhindrawale never openly called for a separate state or Khalistan'. Bhindrawale himself is quoted saying 'brothers, I don't oppose it [Khalistan] nor do I support it. We are silent. However, one thing is definite, if this time the Queen of India does give it to us, we shall certainly take it. We won't reject it. It is Indira Gandhi's business, not mine.' This seems to inherently undermine the argument presented by the Indian government, though it is not the end of the story. As there were indicators that Bhindrawale may have been gearing towards conflict. During the late 1970s and early 1980s Bhindrawale had bought firearms with money he had been given by his large following. This does seem to be sufficient grounds for the Indian government to justify an operation however, the issue is, weapons were only used in retaliation and there is no documented event found in which Bhindrawale initiated violence. Furthermore, he defends himself by believing conflict was inevitable between the Sikhs and the government. This is why he set up a defensive fortress in the Golden Temple in the days preceding the Operation. One would assume had he been a terrorist that he would be causing violent mayhem within his sphere of influence. In reality, it seemed he was causing social instability as he demanded Sikhism be respected equal to Hinduism. It is not unanimously agreed whether Bhindrawale had been radicalised by the time of invasion in 1984. Both sides of the spectrum seem to be justifiable. There was one thing for certain, he would react to violence with violence. He also believed that the military could not invade and take his life in wake of civil uprising, he thought this would only further the cause and thus be a strategic error. He had not foreseen the manner in which the government were going to tackle this.

Either for censorship, or practicality, widespread media was banned from Punjab in 1983 when an emergency was declared. Analysing the practicality first, the media attention in Punjab was causing strain on the government from around the country and further undermined their power. In addition, it would also assist in preventing the spread of the Sikhs message. Nevertheless, censorship has traditionally been associated with authoritarian regimes, in which the government has almost always been condemned for doing so.

The Sikhs argue the ban on media was part of the plan for the Indian government to get away with the atrocity they committed. It meant that it would be very difficult to understand the true story in the future as there would be such limited evidence as to what actually happen. This does seem to be the case, an event like Operation Bluestar would be likely forgotten had it not been so recent. This notion of censorship continues into the modern day education system where Bhindrawale is labelled a 'terrorist' within textbooks. 'The curriculum contains more controversial information about the Sikh struggle' (TNN, 2019).

The necessity of the entire operation is also debated. Especially given the fact that just two years earlier Indira Gandhi had said to 'shed hatred' and not 'blood'. Nevertheless, Pritam Singh believes this to be all part of a political facade. Going on to state Gandhi should have 'had the vision to reach a political settlement', he elaborates most 'demands could have been negotiated'. This is another central point briefly explored early, the demands made by the Sikhs within the Anandpur resolution (which a copy can be easily accessed online) do not seem unfair. Though, there are definite political, social and economic factors which all went into the denial, analysing the proposed solution on its own is nothing more than an implication of equality between Sikhs and Hindus. With that, it can be hypothesised that the purposefully sets forth this idea of heroically taking down terrorists, when in reality it is enabling them to continue their legislative oppression. Even in today's age, it seems the governments entire case is contingent on this fact that they were terrorists and makes no reference to the actual demands they set forth. Extensive knowledge on the change demanded, seems to be detrimental to their case. Additionally, the Sikh demands had been promised delivery however, 'none' were ever 'implemented', which may be due to the political corruption abundant in India, regardless, it infuriated the Sikhs. Human right activist Ram Narayan Kumar takes a bold stance on the necessity claiming 'Operation Bluestar was not only envisioned and rehearsed in advance, meticulously and in total secrecy, it also aimed at obtaining the maximum number of Sikh victims'. Kumar, implies that the sole reason behind the Operation was to eliminate Sikhs, thus, increase their discrimination. Naturally, this is no given 'need' for this to happen as Sikh violence was in retaliation and not provocative. Overall, if Bhindrawale was a true terrorist the Indian government would be justified in their actions, however, as the Sikhs argue, he was not and it was only a medium to increase discrimination.

Operations of this nature will never be a pretty affair. But, as Kumar alludes to, there seems to be a lack of due diligence in the conduct of this Operation. Firstly, the day chosen seems to be highly unfortunate coincidence. The Golden Temple was invaded on a day of special significance to the Sikhs. This meant that there was particularly large gathering at the Temple on the day of the attack. Supporting what Kumar stated earlier, there does not seem to be any evidence that Bhindrawale was planning a violent uprising the next morning, he was camped within the Temple. Therefore, it does seem that there could have been a day difference in time of the Operation to ensure safety of civilian from not only death but the trauma of seeing their most sacred Temple stormed by modern day military. There are two other discrepancies, the reported deaths and the Red Cross incident. Beginning with the reported deaths, depending on the source the government approximates victims at 1500-2000 people on the day of the Operation.

F However, research into the event uncovers a number much closer to 5000-7000 people. It should be mentioned there are eye witness accounts suggesting 15,000 people. But these have been disregarded as it seems a highly dubious source (for many reasons, the limitation of human estimation, the chance they were just greatly injured or that the trauma has caused exaggerated figures). Secondly, Kumar also found that 'volunteers of Red Cross who wanted to help the injured were detained at the Jallianwala Bagh'. Perhaps detainment is a bit extreme, although, it does seem justifiable in that the government may recognise it was too dangerous to risk their own life to give aid. The only issue being, this does contribute to the issue raised earlier of the day chosen. The only seeming answer to both these questions would be that the Sikhs were directly discriminated in place of the Red Cross workers. Essentially, there was undeniable disregard for the conduct of the government when undertaking this exercise, the degree of disregard depends on whom is asked.

Bluestar was disastrous in of itself, but worse was yet to come. The implications and consequences of Bluestar were equally if not more tragic. They led to losses on both sides as they traded blows until the chaos calmed down and the Sikhs backtracked on their uprising. Just below three months after the event Indira Gandhi was controversially shot dead by her Sikh guards. Simran Singh continues 'the assassination of Indira Gandhi led to the retaliatory 1984 Sikh Genocide. Within a period of three days, almost 3000 Sikhs were murdered, and the human rights of thousands more were violated.' The genocide primarily took place in North India inclusive of but not limited to Punjab. This is not contested much at all, as it was so recent and so widespread it is not hard to find empirical evidence of its existence. This in turn led to a large number of Sikhs leave their homeland (Punjab) and India for that matter to countries around the world (such as Canada and Switzerland whom allowed them to reside their on refugee status). The killing spree came to be known as the 3rd holocaust in Sikh history. Partly due to the atrocious nature of the harm inflicted, in many cases the method of killing was placing a lit tyre around the Sikhs neck. The ramifications of the genocide are felt to this day and indeed still manifesting itself. Families torn apart, kids seeing their own parents' murder and subsequently losing faith in their own country.

The Hindu orientated Indian government was in large partly due to the effects of the Operation. Pritam Singh provides insight, writing 'Sikh nationalists... were eventually defended, at least militarily, by the 1990s, but Hindu nationalism was promoted so powerfully that the Hindu nationalists succeeded within a few decades in capturing the Indian state.'

It is no secret that there is still inherent bias towards Hindu's within the Indian government, there is also a low chance of another uprising within India by the Sikhs as the population not only dispersed around the world but the situation in Punjab could never recover after the incident (and another named Operation Black Thunder). Till this day, farmers within Punjab are still protesting against legislative oppression imposed on them by the government. Youth within Punjab are struggling with alcoholism and drugs and the future seems grim.

The last aspect to be explored is the coming of justice after the event. Currently, there is a damages suit against Operation Bluestar worth 1,000 crore rupees. The issue comes in that it was filed in 1985, 37 years ago and it is still pending. With negotiations out of court the likely outcome. Monique Gill comments that 'perpetrator justice' has not 'been achieved' and that the government has purposely 'hindered investigations' within the case. As far as the Sikhs are concerned justice has not been received and given the gravity of the event and the response in the years after it seems that it never will. Of course, the government does not concede any wrongdoing.

Ultimately, the whole incident is no longer about who is right and who is wrong, although ideal, that argument will never end to be decisive. It is highly unlikely that any new groundbreaking evidence will come out to prove either side entirely correct. It is part of the struggle when uncovering and writing about history. Besides, there are never any winners in these situations, the reality is innocent lives were lost, a prime minister assassinated, and a genocide carried out against the Sikhs. There also seems an overwhelming amount of evidence that the government did not take the right actions, moreover, is not taking the right actions. There should definitely be at least part acceptance of some undeniable facts, at this rate the far more populous government perspective is gradually eradicating the Sikhs perspective. Regardless, there is only so much to be done, I believe and hope for a level of understanding between the two sides. Part of that process is learning about what the other side has to say, whether true or not. It is not merely about knowing the truth, it is now about recovering from it. Division is not, and will not ever be the way forward.

BOOK REVIEWS

By Mr Pippett

In response to Archie McEwen's request for some pleasant readable reviews that allow one to sit down quietly with a cup of hot cocoa and read without pretensions or pressure… Well Archie - here are three relatively concise book reviews. Only one concerns an actual historical work, but all three books could be characterized as dealing with 'black holes' in History and all have only recently been published.
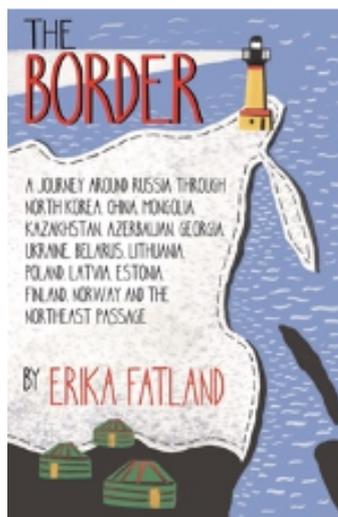
'*THE BORDER*' BY ERIKA FATLAND

IFirstly, The Border by Erika Fatland is a brilliantly insightful history of Russia disguised as a travel memoir. When I grow up I want to be an adventurer like Fatland, who circum-navigated the twenty thousand kilometre Russian border and not only visited all of Russia's 'neighbours' in the process but has documented the problematic relationship that each state has had with Russia throughout history. All of them, except her native Norway has suffered invasions, massive bloodshed and war (some all too recently) simply because they are neighbours to that behemoth, we call Russia.

Fatland's observations concerning North Korea, Ukraine and Azerbaijan are particularly illuminating and these are often shared via conversations she has with ordinary people. One, with an earnest North Korean twelve year old (who spoke perfect English) shed light on the level of indoctrination evident in the hermit kingdom. The boy told her his ambition was to join the army and spend ten years as a soldier defending his country. Of course, North Korea has the largest army in the world at 1.3 million – a free labour force - and conscripts are expected to commit to ten years.

The boy, despite his aptitude for languages, did not want to travel, "Our country is the best in the world. Why would I want to go anywhere else?"

Deliberations on living under the dark shadow cast by Mother Russia were often shared with Fatland in regions where Putin's neo-Fascist aggravation has been causing constant anguish for local people. This observation, came from a young Ukrainian man leaving Crimea after its illegal annexation.

"I did not want to live somewhere that was occupied by the Russians. They are the cause of huge injustices in Syria, Donetsk and Lugansk. I do not support states that bomb people. I will soon go back to Donetsk to carry on the fight. My brother too."

This conversation occurred around six years ago so clearly Ukrainians were very much aware of Putin's megalomania even then. Let's hope this brave young Ukrainian is still alive.

On a positive note, it becomes very apparent that on this epic journey, Fatland's encounters with ordinary people the world over are genuine and warm with the vast majority of the people she met, openhearted, generous and kind. A book that inspires us all to travel wide and adventurously - and to embrace the good in humanity.
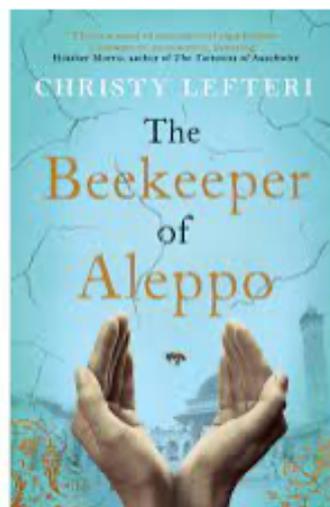

'*THE BEEKEEPER OF ALEPPO*' BY CHRISTY LEFTERI

The Beekeeper of Aleppo by Christy Lefteri is not a History book and it's not even about Australia, but it contains powerful references to a contemporary historical issue that all Australians need to confront. Seeking asylum - a catastrophic 'black hole' that we, as a nation, have become all too good at ignoring. The number of refugees in the world is now approaching 100 million which is almost double the number of displaced people at the end of the Second World War. In 2020/21 Australia granted 6000 refugee visas. Surely, we must do better?

Nuri's is a harrowing story of the trials and tribulations of a Syrian refugee – an intelligent, honest and sensitive person who is battling with undiagnosed PTSD as a result of what has been called the 'Stalingrad' of the Syrian campaign - the battle of Aleppo. Russian forces, backing brutal dictator, al-Assad, virtually levelled the city of two million with cluster bombing of largely civilian areas including hospitals and schools (essentially a rehearsal for what Putin's forces are now doing in the Ukraine). Nuri's distorted trauma-memories provoke great empathy but are dealt with using deft subtlety and discernment by Lefteri.

The intense refugee camp nightmares, Nuri and Afra find themselves in are almost as horrific as the war itself. We perhaps think that once refugees escape conflicts, life successively improves, but the desperate ugliness and malevolence of these internment camps is dreadful. Afra, blinded by trauma powerfully tells Nuri, "You are lost in the darkness." Nevertheless, Lefteri, a former psychotherapist and the daughter of Cypriot refugees, sensitively and poignantly never leaves the reader without hope. The story is a triumph of human endurance and resilience – and a warning to us that the refugee experience is one for which we all need to offer greater empathy and compassion.
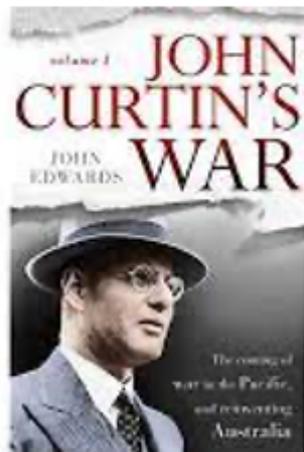
'JOHN CURTIN'S WAR: VOLUME 1' BY JOHN EDWARDS

John Curtin, widely considered to be Australia's greatest Prime Minister (Monash University 2010), is a significant figure in any Year 10 History course and there are many reasons for this. Curtin was the anti-war socialist in 1916, campaigning against conscription, who became our greatest war time Prime Minister and forged the alliance with the US that remains the key plank of Australian foreign policy today. Easy! However, what was life really like for this fascinating man, admired by so many?

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John Curtin's War Volume 1 by academic and economist (alas), John Edwards does offer some instructive insights into Curtin's life up to and including the first part of the Second World War. We are told how Australia, with a population of only seven million, was a dramatically different place at this time. One amusing example concerns the Curtin household at Cottesloe which was not only permanently unlocked, but Curtin never even carried any house keys!

A member of the Victorian Socialist party, the Trade Union anti-conscription movement and an editor of the Westralian Worker for a decade, Curtin would be considered a radical today. Yet he won the 1943 election with a massive majority of 49 - 25 seats in the House of Reps and all of the 19 senate seats contested!

Nevertheless, what 21st century Australians would find most astounding about politics at that time was the level of goodwill and bipartisanship that existed – even before the war. Menzies and Curtin were chief rivals as leaders of the two major federal parties, but regularly met, conversed and had the utmost respect for each other. Menzies once wrote to Curtin saying that his opposition had been 'honourable' and his friendship 'a pearl of great price'. The war cabinet formed by Menzies in 1940 included members of the Labor Party who, despite being in opposition at the time, helped make crucial decisions as Australia navigated its way through very perilous waters.

Edwards has researched his subject astutely and the anecdotes about the private Curtin are quite appealing – from playing cricket in the yard with his son, chatting with passengers about gardening on the train to not owning a refrigerator (as only the wealthy could afford one). Curtin read widely and often recommended the following texts; J.R Green's A Short History of the English People and Thorold Rogers' Six Centuries of Work and Wages: The History of English Labour in addition to the works of Shakespeare, HG Wells and Lawson. However, Curtin, the writer and journalist is what impresses the most. Here was a man from 19th century rural Victoria, whose family were quite impoverished, left school at 13, yet he was a beautifully eloquent writer! Here's one speech that offers a hint of this.

The Task Ahead
By John Curtin
That reddish veil which o'er the face
 Of night-hag East is drawn ...
 Flames new disaster for the race?
 Or can it be the dawn?
So wrote Bernard O'Dowd. I see 1942 as a year in which we shall know the
 answer.
I would, however, that we provide the answer. We can and we will. The year 1942 will impose supreme tests. These range from resistance to
 invasion to deprivation of more and more amenities ...
Australians must realise that to place the nation on a war footing every citizen
 must place himself, his private and business affairs, his entire mode of living,
 on a war footing. The civilian way of life cannot be any less rigorous, can
 contribute no less than that which the fighting men have to follow.

I demand that Australians everywhere realise that Australia is now inside the
 firing lines. Australian governmental policy will be directed strictly on those lines. We
 have to regard our country and its 7,000,000 people as though we were a nation
 and a people with the enemy hammering at our frontier.
All Australia is the stake in this war. All Australia must stand together to
  hold that stake. We face a powerful, ably led and unbelievably courageous foe.
We must watch the enemy accordingly. We shall watch him accordingly.
Like any great man, Curtin had to overcome many setbacks on his way to becoming arguably Australia's greatest Prime Minister, from debilitating alcoholism when younger, the loss of his seat in 1931, constant battles with poor health and travelling massive distances by train to return to Perth from Canberra. There should be more books like this one and thankfully there are as John Edwards has recently completed John Curtin's War Volume 2 which I look forward to reading very soon.
Fitting to share this poem written by Australian journalist, Victor Courtney upon Curtin's untimely death in office on 5th July 1945.

Fitting to share this poem written by Australian journalist, Victor Courtney upon Curtin's untimely death in office on 5th July 1945.

"Tribute"
The tired statesman's cares are laid aside,
  And he who filled so loyally his part,
 In so much of our pain and toil and pride
  Seems closer now unto the people's heart.
He sought no glories that the selfish need
  No tinsel, nor was moved by blame or praise,
 In simple manly faith he came to lead
  Australia in Australia's darkest days.
We mourn him, and in mourning him we know
  Such men in any nation's life are rare.
 'Tis bitter truth that only when they go
  We realise the load they had to bear.
No poignant words are needed to convey
  Our loss, or deeper tragedy to lend.
 "He was our chosen leader," we can say,
  But even more than that - he was our friend.

OLD SCHOLAR & STAFF CONTRIBUTIONS
By Mr Cornish

Remembering Robert Linn (1953-2022)
Author of Prince Alfred College 150 Years (2019)

Prince Alfred College was founded in 1869 and to date its history has been documented by three historians all of whom were Old Reds.But this is where the similarities end as they approached their task in different manners and produced works of unique character.

J.F. 'Fred' Ward OBE (1883-1900) was the College's fifth Headmaster 1930-1948. In his albeit too short retirement Ward found time to write Prince Alfred College, the first eighty years published in 1951. Ward's work was sequential and heavily based on personal recollection and sources such as the Chronicle. He included lists of academic achievers and office bearers (though strangely omits a list of Captains of the School) and sporting results, and his list of staff from 1869-1948 remains consulted to this day.

Ron Gibbs AM (1951-55) had a career in teaching and education and his A history of South Australia from colonial days to the present was a seminal work in the understanding of the history of our state and ran to fourteen editions.

FThirty-five years after Ward's book Ron Gibbs was commissioned to write A History of Prince Alfred College (1984) and his work firmly placed the life and times of the College within the broader context of local, national and international affairs. A second edition was published in 2008 and Gibbs was working on updated material at the time of his death in 2015.

The third author was Robert Linn (1964-71). Prince Alfred College was in his blood and he followed his father Howard Linn (1933-39) and his grandfather Leslie Linn (1906-12) as s student and was a Prefect in his final year. Linn was commissioned to prepare a history to mark the College sesquicentenary and from this emerged Prince Alfred College 150 Years (2019).

For the best part of forty years Linn applied his academic background in history as a consultant historian. In this capacity he authored more than fifty historical works ranging from the R.M. Williams company and the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society to The Adelaide Club. His reputation as an oral historian was recognised nationally and he interviewed on behalf of the National Library of Australia, the J.D. Somerville Oral History Collection at the State Library of S.A., and the Australian War Memorial.Linn's large scale oral history of the Australian wine industry ran to 213 hours and documented all aspects of the industry.

What is unique in Linn's history of PAC is that through its extensive network he sought new material and in particular photos from private collections. As was hoped, this led to Old Reds and their families coming forward with items which were unknown and often deeply personal.

One example is a series of photos taken by Geoffrey Bean (Headmaster 1970-87) of the site preparation and construction of the Eric Freak Memorial Chapel in 1971-72. Another is the use of an album of photos taken by members of the family of Bill Bayly (1880-82, Headmaster 1915-1929) which document the private and school lives of his family.

The outcome of Linn's labours was a handsome volume with text but made unique by the inclusion of images of people, places and occasions not seen before. From Linn's request for help photos taken on camps, at sporting fixtures and excursions, and special events such as the Red and White, gave the sesquicentenary publication a warm and personal feel.

Page 173 of Linn's book shows the redevelopment of the Headmaster's tennis court and garage to make way for the Eric Freak Memorial Chapel along with photos of the new building internally and externally. On page 168 can be seen the work underway to remove the College's Pirie Street fence looking toward the site of the new Chapel.

Following his death on 4 March 2022 a memorial service was held in the Eric Freak Memorial Chapel. How fitting that this proud Old Red should be remembered on the site of the Headmaster's Tennis Court, where no doubt the lad the Chronicle reported as being worth 'one and half players in the Intercol' hit many a winning shot.

HOW SIGNIFICANT IS THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL POLITICS?
By Daniel Manera (Class of 2018)

In the contemporary world the media plays a role in every aspect of global politics. However, 'media' itself is an ambiguous term, encompassing "the means through which content is communicated" (Hodkinson, 2017, p.17). Paul Hodkinson contextualises this broad meaning to provide a clearer definition - "a relatively small number of professional media producers to transmit large volumes of content to audiences of millions" through "television, websites, magazines, mobile apps, newspapers or social media" (ibid. p.17-18). For the purposes of this essay, this is how media will be defined.

Academics take different approaches on the role of media in nation states, George Donohue, Phillip Tichenor and Clarice Olien provide four perspectives on the role of media (Donohue, Tichenor and Olien, 1995):
a)A 'guard dog' approach
Mass-media operating as a tool to protect particular powerful groups, whilst attacking others (Becker, English, Vlad and Han, 2013).
b)A 'watchdog' approach
Mass-media functions to provide a check on a nation state's Government, to ensure accountability to those in power (Donohue, Tichenor and Olien, 1995).
c)A 'lapdog' approach
Mass-media serving to purely appease those in power (Whitten-Woodring, 2009).
d)An 'attack dog' approach
Mass-media launching attacks on political/industrial rivals (Whitten-Woodring, 2009).

Departing from these approaches, Noam Chomsky and Edward Herman utilise a Marxist perspective in understanding the role of the media, arguing that the media functions off a 'propaganda model'

to "inculcate individuals with the values, beliefs, and codes of behavior that will integrate them into the institutional structures of the larger society", being a necessity in a "world of concentrated wealth and major conflicts of class interest" (Herman and Chomsky, 2017). These separate approaches cannot be used to understand media as a whole, but instead provides clarity in understanding a nation state's domestic media. This essay will explore the impact domestic Australian media has on global politics by exploring three case studies.

The exploration of the domestic state in a study of 'global politics' is consistent with Andrew Heywood's definition of Global Politics as "comprehensive [politics]; ... [referring] to all elements within a system, not just to the system as a whole. Global politics thus takes place not just at a global level, but at and, crucially, across, all levels – worldwide, regional, national, sub-national and so on" (Heywood, 2011).

Role of Media in Australia:
The role of the media in Australia is both contextualised and built on being a neoliberal state (Lueck, Due and Augoustinos, 2015). Robert McChensey argues that "neoliberalism is the defining political economic paradigm", representing the "immediate interests of [the] extremely wealthy" (McChesney, 1999, p.1). However, neoliberalism itself is a contentious term among academics: McChesney presents neoliberalism as an ideology to "serve corporate interests" by keeping Governments "large", calling for "commercial media ... markets to be deregulated." or, simply, "re-regulated to serve corporate interests" (ibid. p.2). Hillary Appel and Mitchell Orenstein highlight the "the privatization of state-owned enterprises, the development of a new private sector ... and freer movement of goods and capital" in the neoliberal state (Appel and Orenstein, 2016). Although both definitions consist of deregulation and privatization they depart in their respective 'ends' of neoliberalism. Whereas McChesney pushes a Marxist perspective of neoliberalism as "the newest stage of class struggle", Appel and Orenstein discuss the "triumph" of "neolibreal policies" (McChesney, 1999: Appel and Orenstein, 2016).

For the purposes of this essay, a Marxist perspective of neoliberalism will be used, consistent with that of McChesney.

In Australia, 57.8% of print media is circulated by News Corp, owned by the Murdoch Family (Papandrea and Tiffen, 2016). Chomsky & Herman's perspective of the media as a 'propaganda model' can be applied to Australia - a media system in which a group of 'elites' control over half of the print media (Herman and Chomsky, 2017). Chomsky & Herman's propaganda model consists of five essential 'filters', 1) ownership, 2) advertising, 3) official sources, 4) flak, 5) marginalized dissent (Model, 2005). These five 'ingredients' serve to define what is 'newsworthy' to push Government and corporate interest, providing clarity when examining the Australian Media (Herman and Chomsky, 2017).

A Marxist interpretation of coal:
In a society where corporate interests rule the media, Liesbet van Zoonen contends that "the result is ... false consciousness ... that of the oppressed working class being distracted from their own subjugation" (Zoonen, 2017). This functions through News Corp publishing media with a clear ideological purpose. Coal is Australia's highest revenue earner for exports, earning $55 billion in 2008, a Marxist perspective would explain a desire for elites to continue to perpetuate high earning industries such as coal (Bacon and Nash, 2012). Almost all business-related stories published by News Corp "were based on an underlying assumption and perspective that expansion of the coal industry was positive for Australia" (ibid.). By creating a false consciousness surrounding coal and fossil fuels, mass-media pushes working class Australians to not question increasing coal subsidies, ($10.3 billion in 2020-1) (The Australia Institute, 2021). Neoliberalism in Australia has "provided the intellectual rationale for policies that have opened up the ownership of ... [media] ... to private ... investors", as can be seen in contemporary Australia (Herman and Chomsky, 2017). By understanding the role of media in Australia (relative to the fossil fuel industry) from a marxist perspective, it provides insight not only to the ideological mission of the ruling class, but also an understanding of contemporary global politics. At the time of writing, Australia attended the United Nations COP26 Climate Conference in Glasgow - with the Conservative Coalition refusing to legislate on net-zero goals (CNBC, 2021). Media provides a roadmap to understanding the rationale of the Australian Government in the context of global politics.

Refugee representations in media:
Following an increase of refugees to Australia via boat in the mid 2000's, increasingly negative depictions of refugees in Australian media were used to fuel nationalist rhetoric (Phillips and Spinks, 2011).

Media representations of asylum seekers were used to push a heavily nationalist and xenophobic narrative. Kieran O'Doherty & Amanda Lecouteur explored social categorisation of asylum seekers in the media - being referred to as "illegal immigrants" and "boat-people" to evoke associations of 'unlawfulness' (O'Doherty and Lecouteur, 2007). This marginalization created an 'us vs them' mentality, a South Australian poll revealed that over 58% of people supported refugees 'returning to their own country' (ibid.). During this time, media representations of asylum seekers imitated that of Government rhetoric from the Department of Immigration and the Minister for Immigration (Klocker and Dunn, 2003). Newspaper articles were "negative in their overall tenor" when discussing asylum seekers (The Advertiser >80% negative, Sunday Mail >70% negative) (ibid). The role of Australian media was that of a 'guard dog', attacking asylum seekers whilst simultaneously protecting their oppressors (Donohue, Tichenor and Olien, 1995). Kerstin Lueck, Clemence Due and Martha Augoustinos explore the oxymoronic relationship between Australia as a neoliberal state, and Australia as a nationalist state; being on one hand "increasingly open in relation to trade and economic activity" and on the other "being more actively militarized and closed to migration" (Lueck, Due and Augoustinos, 2015). Media representations of asylum seekers continued to push a nationalist, exclusionary narrative, rejecting Australia's neoliberalist values of globalisation. Academics differ on how to neatly define nationalism, Karen Mingst, Heather Mckibben, Ivan Arreguín-Toft define nationalism "wherein a people comes to identify with a common past, language, customs, and territory. Individuals who share such characteristics are motivated to participate actively in the political process as a nation." (Mingst, McKibben and Arreguín-Toft, 2019). However, others, such as Benedict Anderson reject this view of nationalism - Anderson argues that a nation is just an "imagined political community", and nationalism too an 'imaginary' concept, due to "the members of even the smallest nation ... [never knowing] ... most of their fellow-members, meet[ing] them, or even hear[ing] of them" (Anderson, 1998). Australia's exclusion of asylum seekers at the border supports that of Anderon's theory on nationalism, being an "exclusion from an ... imagined community", by regulating who is able to participate and enter an 'imagined community' (ibid). Through Australian mass-media's use of publications to push xenophobia toward refugees, the relationship between media and its respective impacts on global politics is highlighted. In this case, the media informed and fuelled Australia's exclusionary political views on a domestic level. On a global scale, the media, through its lack of keeping the Government to account, was complicit in Australia's plethora of human rights violations of refugees (Henderson, 2014).

A realist response to COVID-19:

The media response to COVID-19 in early 2020 saw the acceleration of anti-Chinese sentiment in Australia. Professor Joseph Camilleri, in the discussion of Chinese-Australian relations during the time asserted that "anti-China sentiment in Australia risks becoming a national pastime" (Camilleri, 2020). Nearly 85% of Asian Australians experienced some form of xenophobia throughout the duration of the pandemic (Biddle, Gray and Lo, 2020). According to All Together Nows report on Australian media during COVID, "the nature of media … in Australia is such that … publications hold significant amount of power in shaping public attitudes and opinions", meaning that the root of anti-Chinese sentiment during the pandemic was the Australian mass-media (All Together Now, 2020).

As stated, anti-Chinese sentiments were largely predicated within the mass-media: On January 29th 2020 printed on the front page of the Daily Telegraph was "CHINA KIDS STAY HOME", and on the same day in the Herald Sun, again reaching the front page "Corona Chaos: Chinese Virus Pandamonium", a joke based on wordplay to emphasise 'Panda' (Armstrong and Hildebrandt, 2020: Argoon and McArthur, 2020). The normalisation of race-based jokes allows for racist social stigmas to be perpetuated in society, this can be seen with over 55% of all media publications regarding Chinese and Chinese-Australians being "racist opinion pieces" (All Together Now, 2020).

Utilising Donohue's perspectives of media, in this case, the reporting of COVID-19 in Australia fits into the criteria of the media as an 'attack dog' - launching attacks on political rivals (China) (Donohue, Tichenor and Olien, 1995). Dr Qiuping Pan and Professor Jia Gao argue that the anti-Chinese sentiment perpetuated by the Australian media is a realist response of "unwarranted anxiety and fear" regarding the rise of China (Pan and Gao, 2021). Jeffrey Taliaferro argues that under realism "all states strive to maximize their power relative to other states" (Taliaferro, 2001). Through utilising realist theory, the Australian Media's attitudes toward China can be interpreted as a realist response to Australia's dependence on China (Pan and Gao, 2021).

Conclusion:
In conclusion, the extent to which the media has an impact on global politics is absolute. Media plays a key role in being the paramount medium to connect nation and individual. Heywood's comprehensive definition of Global Politics as the examination of 'all elements' and 'levels' within the political system informs the exploration of the impact domestic Australian media has on global politics (Heywood, 2011).

By understanding the neoliberal, monopolistic media in Australia and utilising aspects of media theory the impact on both national and global politics was measured: Media's promotion of coal in Australia illustrates the exploitative relationship between elites and citizens by perpetuating false consciousness. It also assists in understanding Australia's global position on coal is - being consistent with that of the media.

The representation of refugees in the Australian media in the mid 2000's fuelled xenophobic rhetoric, allowing for Governments to pass exclusionary laws - in turn violating international law without backlash from media, and thus, citizens. This case study highlights the manoeuvrability of Governments perpetuating racist policies through a successful propagandic media.

Australian publications ubiquitously presenting anti-Chinese sentiment again shows the ability the media has in influencing a nation's people to the extremes of xenophobia. It also illustrates the power a nation's media has in international relations - becoming a tool not to inform, but to retaliate.

The relationship between domestic politics and global politics is interchangeable, both equally informing each other. In this relationship between domestic and global, the media of the domestic state controls the issues presented to its respective citizens, pushing the agenda of the domestic state on a global scale.

TAJIKISTAN – A CRIPPLING CIVIL WAR
By Tom Mitev (Class of 2021)

This article will focus on Tajikistan's five-year brutal civil war from 1992 to 1997. Commonly, our historical material concentrates on US-centric studies and how all global events impact US interests. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, a decade of euphoria consumed American foreign policy as it enjoyed being the global hegemon. What is lost, however, is the impact the Cold War and subsequent collapse of the Soviet Union has had on smaller nations like Tajikistan. As democratisation toppled the Communist regimes within the satellite states, power vacuums facilitated internal conflict and civil wars in various nations. A country that confronted this issue significantly was Tajikistan, and this is their story.

What led to Tajikistan's Civil War?

Tajikistan enjoyed political and economic stability throughout its years as a Soviet Republic. However, the local Tajikistan population did not welcome Soviet control, as evidenced by the civil war in 1992. Fuelling the civil war was a disgruntled Tajikistan population unsatisfied with the mistreatment of its local culture. Since 1924, there was an ethnic cleansing of the local Tajik people. The Soviets stripped their Tajik identities and forced them to identify as 'Uzbeks'. Ethnic Russians controlled the Communist Party of Tajikistan, and so came in new Russian culture. To bring this closer to home, it is comparable to Australia's treatment of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples during the 19th and 20th centuries – the displacement of the locals within their borders.

What occurred in Tajikistan? 5/05/1992 – 27/06/1997

The civil war in Tajikistan was between the newly formed government led by Nabiyev Rahmon and the United Tajik Opposition (UTO). The UTO comprises liberal democratic advocates and Islamists. The government at the time was splintering and struggled to maintain control due to pressures from the opposition. The integration of UTO party members into Parliament and the hostile gunpoint threat forced Nabiyev to resign his presidency on September 7, 1992, and instability was rife. Fighting continued for the next five years. The UTO organised itself primarily in neighbouring Afghanistan to pursue its efforts within the civil war.

The official end of the Tajik Civil War was in June 1997, when a formal Peace Accord was agreed upon and signed between Rahmon and the UTO overseen by the United Nations. The agreement established a power-sharing structure with the leader of the UTO, Sayid Nuri, and ensured that 30 per cent of seats in Parliament were offered to the UTO.

What was the impact of Tajikistan's civil war?

The impact of the civil war in Tajikistan is devastating. Concrete figures are unattainable, but experts estimate 60,000 people were killed and a further 600,000 people displaced. These impacts were unprecedented for a country with a population of five million. Shockingly, the civil war damaged 12% of all private dwellings in Tajikistan, and one in five primary schools was destroyed. Starvation devasted Tajikistan as food supplies were low, and the population could not afford to purchase food as numerous government farm workers were not being paid regularly due to its struggling economic climate. In the early years following the end of the Civil War, the Tajikistan population was almost entirely sustained by the United Nation's food programme. Ultimately, the damage caused to infrastructure and its political institutions facilitated a crippling economic recession.

Freedom House, a leading global institution that evaluates a country's adherence to liberal democratic principles, rates Tajikistan as 'not free' with a score of 8/100 in 2022. By comparison, Freedom House listed Australia as 'free' with a score of 95/100. While Tajikistan has gained its independence from the Soviet Union, domestically, the political state of Tajikistan remains in peril. The fragile Presidential Republic with Emomali Rahmon retaining political power for nearly 30 years presents its issues. However, the dissolution of the Soviet sphere of influence has facilitated the revival of Tajik independence and Islam.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: THE CONVICT FREE COLONY?
By Dr Steven Anderson

South Australia prides itself on being a colony that was founded without the help of convicts. Progress made from the sweat of convicts, who worked under fear of the lash, was the legacy of the colonies to the east and west. South Australia, by contrast, is viewed as the realm of the free and motivated settler. Indeed, the colony was never an official site of convict transportation for the British Government in London. However, this paper will seek to complicate the idea that South Australia was entirely free from convicts. Former and escaped convicts were known to reside in Adelaide and its surrounds in the formative years of settlement. A close examination of court records and government documents from the period demonstrate this fact. It is high time that this hidden 'black spot' in South Australia's history be explored further.

It was well-known to early South Australian administrations that runaway convicts, or those who had just completed their sentence, came to the colony seeking a new start. For example, the Governor of South Australia, George Grey, wrote to England in 1845 asking for something to be done about convicts who had come from over the border to settle. Grey spoke of his fear that this phenomenon would impact migration to the new settlement:

I fear that when it is known that large numbers of persons holding conditional pardons [that is, ex-convicts] are flocking to this settlement many respectable families … will become seriously alarmed as to the effect that this circumstance may have upon the future prospects of their children, and they will also be apprehensive, and probably not without reason, that other respectable persons will be deterred from emigrating… [1]

He also mentioned that, in South Australia, there was a strong dislike of this 'illegitimate' settler:

The strongest possible prejudice against a convict population has always existed here… [convicts are] a class of persons who are disliked and are regarded as a separate and distinct class, placed in an inferior social state to the rest of the population…[2]

Although Governor Grey provides evidence that those with convict backgrounds were entering the free colony of South Australia, no official register was maintained at the time. Instead, it is left to modern day historians to complete the picture. For instance, Paul Sendziuk explored the lives of more than sixty

sixty transported convicts who later came to South Australia.[1] Some of these men and women made the most of their new freedom. Emanuel Solomon, for example, was sentenced to Van Diemen's Land (now called Tasmania) in 1817 from London for committing larceny. After having served his sentence of transportation, he made a fortune in Adelaide from importing and exporting goods, as well as developing property. Solomon even became a Member of South Australian Parliament in the 1860s, and a respected representative of the Jewish community.[2] Others though, had less success turning their life of crime around, and found themselves, once again, before a judge.

Court proceedings and transcripts are well known to give voice to people in the past who are often ignored, rejected, or silenced by history. We are given a privileged window into the lives of women, minority groups, and the working class (albeit not in the most favourable of circumstances). It is no different in South Australia. It is still one of the best sources of evidence proving the existence of former and runaway convicts in this jurisdiction. This is particularly the case for capital cases; that is, where the accused would be executed if found guilty. As it turns out, seven of the first eight Europeans executed in South Australia were former or escaped convicts.[3] The names and dates of their executions are as follows: Michael Magee (1838), George Hughes and Henry Curran (1840), Joseph Stagg (1840), Thomas Donelly (1847), James Yates (1850), and William Wright (1853). Their crimes ranged from murder and attempted murder to stealing something to the value of £5.

Former and runaway convicts were known to be treated harshly by the South Australian judicial system.[4] In other words, if a one-time transported convict came before a judge, there would be little room for leniency. Take this comment from an early settler, Annie Watt, on the very first execution in South Australia. Here, she remembers the death of Michael Magee who was hanged for attempted murder in 1838:

I doubt very much if Magee would have been hanged for the offence at the present day, but so many bad characters were coming into the colony from Tasmania and New South Wales that it was determined so savage an outrage should be visited by the extreme penalty of the law, so as to be a warning to others.[5]

Looking further into the criminal statistics for capital offences in South Australia, it is startling to find out that it took a full eighteen years until the first free settler was executed. That dubious honour went to William Bell who was hanged outside Adelaide Gaol in 1854 for murder.[6]

So far it is clear that South Australia had ex-convicts in the colony, much to the chagrin of both the Governor and the colonial hangman. However, it has one last link to the convict system that surprises many. Once upon a time, South Australia used to send its own criminals to the Australian penal colonies as well. Graham Jaunay has explored this fact extensively in an earlier publication.

Once upon a time, South Australia used to send its own criminals to the Australian penal colonies as well. Graham Jaunay has explored this fact extensively in an earlier publication

vHe makes the point that, alongside punishments like prison, hard labour, and whipping, a sentence of transportation was also possible until 1852 in South Australia. In all, over two hundred South Australian settlers were transported to the penal settlements of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.[1] South Australia may have been proud to call itself 'convict free' but, when it came to ridding itself of some of its most hardened settlers, the colonial administration had no hesitation participating in the convict system.

In conclusion, South Australia was never the site of convict transportation from England, but it cannot claim to be entirely free from convicts. Government records demonstrate that early Governors, like George Grey, were concerned about one-time convicts arriving from interstate trying to start a new life in the colony. Court records also show that former or escaped convicts committed crimes that saw them hang at the gallows. Finally, South Australia intersected with the convict system in another way: by transporting some of its own worst criminals to Australia's notorious penal settlements. South Australia has a rich heritage worth discovering. And, as this episode of South Australian history shows, the closer one looks, the more fascinating it becomes.

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