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Eureka's Children Executive Committee

President – Eric Howard

Vice Presidents – Phillip Moore, Sharon Keys

Treasurer – Robert Sublet

Secretary – John Ireland
127 Glen Park Rd, Eltham North,
3095



Review of Eureka 2007 Celebrations

BALLARAT

Eureka commemorations in Ballarat for 2007 were a wonderful success. Generally all programs and events were well attended and some of the highlights include:

- The Digger's March. This year the March was led by the Irish Ambassador, Mairtin O'Fainin and included the involvement of St. Alipius students; some of whom performed tableaux at each stopping point whilst others, dressed in colonial costume, carried the flags of 22 nations represented at Eureka. Site narrations were presented by our President, Eric Howard, the Irish Ambassador and Jack Harvey.
- The Eureka Mass. This was a first for St. Alipius Church and was a colourful and wonderful commemoration of Eureka and Advent celebrated by Fr. McInerney to a congregation of 300-400 parishioners.
- The enthusiastic and splendid contribution of the Irish Ambassador with his participation in the Digger's March and presentation at the Eureka Lead, as Guest Speaker at the Eureka Luncheon and his presentation at St. Alipius Hall after the Eureka Mass.

Reference to our previous Liberty Newsletter will remind you of the various Eureka 2007 events. I have included in this Newsletter on pages 3-7 the paper that was presented by Prof. Weston Bate at the Annual Eureka Lecture. Other papers by the Irish Ambassador-Mairtin O'Fainin at the Eureka Luncheon and by Fr. McInerney at the Eureka Mass will be included in forthcoming issues of Liberty.

ELSEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA

Recently Eureka's Children established contact with associated Eureka Groups that exist interstate. The aim is to strengthen our cause nation wide and in so communicating it is gratifying to learn that Eureka commemorations are being celebrated each year in Sydney, Canberra and Perth.

Our next issue(s) of Liberty will present a background to these organisations, an overview of their celebrations and copies of some of the papers presented.

Phillip Moore



Eric Howard & Mairtin O'Fainin



Chairman's Report

Chairman's Column

Vice President Phillip Moore and I visited a number of people with links to the Eureka story in Canberra earlier this month. Our intention was to become better informed about efforts nationally to further celebrate and recognize the special place played by the Eureka story in enriching the Australian way of life.

Australian – Irish Exhibition - 2011

In a meeting with Dr. Richard Reid, an eminent historian seconded to the National Museum to oversee the preparation of the proposed 2011 Australian – Irish Exhibition to be held at the Museum of Australia with some subsequent touring of the country, we were given preliminary details of the exhibition which is to include a focus on the Eureka Story. The exhibition will showcase the Australian –Irish story up to 1960.

A book relating some 50 key Australian – Irish stories around particular themes is being produced and will be published in advance of 2011 to promote the exhibition. Eureka will be one of those stories.

Gallery of Australian Democracy

Together with our Canberra based committee member, Professor John Moloney, we met with Dr. Michael Evans who is overseeing the development of the permanent exhibition for the proposed Gallery of Australian Democracy to be established as part of the redevelopment of Old Parliament House, Canberra.

The Portrait gallery is to move shortly to new premises and the Gallery of Australian Democracy is to be open - it is intended - by May 2009.

Eureka is to be an integral component of the proposed “timeline” on the history of development of democracy as you enter the exhibition and it will also receive further attention in the section of the exhibition on ‘social democracy’.

An educational kit is to be produced about the exhibits and a website will provide multiple layers of further supporting detailed information about the exhibit items.

National Museum of Australia – Education activities

David Arnold of the National Museum of Australia outlined the educational materials the museum currently provide through their schools history program – specifically their regular magazine available to all schools and their Australian History Mysteries kit which can be purchased from the Museum.

The Kit has proven popular with many schools. The website, www.nma.gov.au/ed accesses the schools history site and leads to coverage of the above materials. The Australian History Mysteries kit is available in secondary and primary school versions

Five case studies from the 19th century are set out in the booklet and DVD included in each version of the kit, which encourage active investigation by students.

One of the case studies is an interesting treatment of the Eureka story – available in both secondary and primary versions. The kit is available for \$110 each.

Our website will support the promotion of these materials to our membership, to schools and to the general public.

Friends of Ireland

We also met with Peter Lawler and the Ken Riordan of the Canberra based Friends of Ireland who also have a keen interest in the Eureka Story.

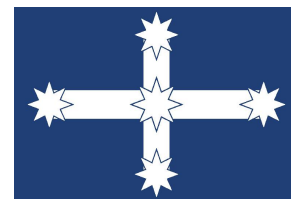
Irish Embassy

We attended a reception at the Irish Embassy with the Ambassador, Martin O’Fainin and the Irish Minister for Transport, Noel Dempsey, in the evening where there was a further opportunity to meet many of the people mentioned above.

Summary

The visit was most useful in building awareness of the Eureka related activities of others at the National level and also strengthening links with a number of organizations with a particular interest in the Irish involvement in Eureka.

We very much appreciated the hospitality of the Irish Ambassador, Martin O’Fainan and I wish to acknowledge the efforts of Phillip Moore in organizing the program of visits.



Clearly, appropriate linkages between these activities and the Eureka Stockade Centre and its redevelopment in Ballarat - and with all those with an interest in Eureka - are most important to building further awareness of Eureka. Eureka's Children can play a useful role in identifying and encouraging such links.

We also look forward to providing input to proposals for the redevelopment of the Eureka Stockade Centre in Ballarat during 2008.

Don't forget our website, have a look at it and do come along to our AGM in April if you are able. You would be most welcome. Details are given in this newsletter.

**Eric Howard,
Chairman,
March 2008**

Eureka - The Need to Understand By Weston Bate – Annual Eureka Lecture

Each year we have the chance to reflect on what Eureka was about. That's good. It is important that our nation should know itself through its story. We should treat such a seminal event with great respect. That means serious scholarship and no scoring of political points or fear of the truth.

What was Eureka about?

- It is not enough to assemble facts. They are dry bones.
- Interpretation suggests that the tragedy was a defining moment for the emerging democracy because it demolished the English taken-for-granted view that well-connected men had the right to rule.

I see the outcome as :

- The death of patronage;
- The rise of **social** democracy.

The main issue, emerging from the facts – the evidence – was civil liberty.

It is not relevant, as our own Tom Evans argued, that the rebellion was unjustified because a new constitution was on the way. The groundswell of protest was not about the constitution, but about injustice and corruption. The remonstrance of the Ballarat Reform League, although constitutional, was drafted to underpin their main aim : to secure the release of those charged with the cathartic burning of Bentley's Hotel, which symbolised all that was arbitrary and corrupt about the Gold Commission system. They wanted justice at once. It could not wait for perhaps a year before the new constitution arrived from Britain: and whatever might happen then.

You will remember that the hotel was burnt after local officials, sitting as justices, failed to commit for trial for murder the thoroughly compromised publican James Bentley. And then the officials because they were compromised by that decision failed to control a protest that led to the burning of the expensive hotel.

The **them and us** of the goldfields was cogently expressed in opposing comments at that time.

The chartist, JB Humffray, saw the charred rafters of the building as a "bundle of crayons with which to write the black history of crime and colonial misrule". He was a peaceful man!

The resident commissioner, Robert Rede, the man in charge of Ballarat, had been ignored and humiliated at the burning. He wrote that he was determined to arrest all concerned and if there was resistance, to teach the diggers "a fearful lesson".

That glaring "them and us", is what I wish to examine.

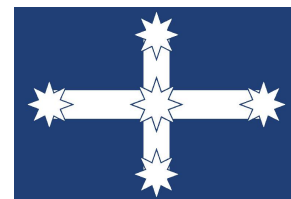
Just look at the stockade!

What do we see?

Is it more than a defensive works?

On Thursday 30 November at Bakery Hill, the accidental leader of the militant protesters, Peter Lalor, swore in the volunteers "in defence of their rights and liberties". Above the stockade flew the Southern Cross flag. It was a protest flag just like the anti-transportation League flag of early 1851. Although a symbol of the peaceful position of the Reform League, it became more potent at the 30 November meeting :

"Will you die for it" cried Timothy Hayes. This was the first of many high-jackings of the powerful emblem. They turned the flag of reform into a flag of resistance.



But what was their intention?

There was an impulsive rush by the crest of the wave of a long-standing but intermittent goldfields protest movement, brought to a head at Ballarat. An impulsive rush – not knowing what they were going to do.

A critical question is how many of the stockaders had burnt their licences at the Thursday meeting. They would have needed defence against another search!

How belligerent were they?

Father Smyth, the Catholic priest, believed (and told the camp) that there would be peace and dispersal if there were no more licence hunts. The stockade organisation was shambolic. On the Saturday night 2 December, many were drunk.

Yet, there had been violence in collecting arms from the populace. And fear that as many as a thousand, probably Irish, would attack the government camp. And, strangely, there were threats to kill the moral force protester, JB Humffray. Was the belligerence mainly bravado? It contained the bruising experiences of many Irishmen and continental revolutionaries. Were they a threat? Many were only armed with pikes being forged at the smithy in the centre of the barricade.

Why did the authorities attack?

- To check licences?
- To assert government authority?
- To settle old scores?
- To teach them, as Rede wrote, a fearful lesson?
- To save the colony (thinking of the loss of America)?
- Because a government spy said it would be a pushover?

Why no martial law or riot act?

- Because it was a coup?

What we don't see!

The understanding of the Eureka event was very simple at first because what was known was what was done then and there.

No one knew what was being said and written to each other – by Governor Hotham and Robert Rede, the head Ballarat commissioner. Few in the public knew of the Colonial Secretary's instructions to Hotham that the colony's finances must be restored and that he might have to fight to do so.

So, dutiful Hotham against all advice on 13 September 1854 ordered twice weekly hunts.

- logical : most licences were valid for 3 months from any day. Payment was low;
- illogical : the police were stretched beyond belief and the diggers outraged;
- surely a less belligerent course would have been to fight the Legislative Council for an export duty on gold!

What we don't see when we look at the stockade was the prelude

23 September – an American, Carey, was framed by the police on a sly-grog charge

7 October – The Scobie murder – which revealed official corruption

9 October – Hotham ordered a magistrate and shorthand writer to monitor public speeches

10 October – Gregorious the crippled Armenian servant of the Catholic priest was wrongfully convicted

17 October – Bentley's burnt. Rede's humiliation

22 October – (All that weekend the camp had been threatened).

Rede wrote to Wright, his Melbourne boss, not about justice but about salvaging fragile government authority. He wanted to "arrest all concerned" and, if they resisted teach them "a fearful lesson". (They had already shown resistance, a large crowd had threatened the camp, to release two suspected burners.)

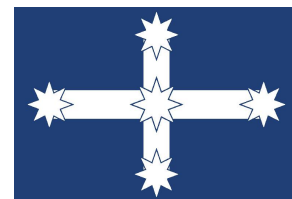
He wrote that it would take coercion to search for licences. He waited with great interest for the next hunt. It would "test the feelings of the people". This was a critical moment.

Previously peaceful Ballarat was depicted as infested with a violent rabble and dangerous agitators. Troop reinforcements arrived and camp defences were strengthened.

27 October, Police Commissioner McMahon arrived. "They are now like a military barrack for coercion rather than a civil force for police protection" in direct opposition to the people! He labelled the Catholics' protest and their wild threats as coming from "the Tipperary Mob" – increasing the "them and us". They were matched by the overbearing police. Inspector Evans said his 53 police were 23 below strength: 35 were ex-army drunks. Their corruption was well known.

2 – 10 November, a Board of Enquiry into Ballarat, looked at Bentley's Hotel burning, the Scobie murder and corruption charges.

At that point a committee to get a fair trial for the burners became the Ballarat Reform League, who on 10 November submitted their Remonstrance to the enquiry. They stressed maladministration, cruelty, injustice, bribery and perjury. Their anger produced revolutionary rhetoric.



They justified the Bentley's Hotel burning by the power and right vested by God in the people who had been provoked beyond endurance – punishment was to fall on the provokers not the provoked. They called for the charges to be dropped, for fair representation, abolition of the licence fee and disbandment of the Gold Commission. This echoed Humffray's charge of "misrule". 6 – 20 November, Rede was in Melbourne. Hotham arranged that when he returned to Ballarat, they would communicate by cipher. [I would pay a fortune for that exchange.]

20 November the hotel burners were found guilty. The jury said that **if the local authorities had done their duty** no trial would have been necessary.

23 November, the Reform League by one vote decided [remember their assertion of a "right vested by God in the people"] to **demand** from the governor the release of the burners.

26 November, the Irish bogey was biting. Smyth told Rede of 1000 armed men (none English) ready to attack the camp. Old hatreds were refuelled.

But, how much was bluff and torment?

28 November, troops at dusk entered from Melbourne through Eureka where the road was close to shepherded holes. There was great confusion. Perhaps they were attacked. Wagons were overturned. A drummer boy was badly injured. This greatly added to the confrontation.

29 November, 2pm, meeting at Bakery Hill. First flying of Southern Cross. The meeting heard of Hotham's rejection of their **demand** to release the prisoners.

2 resolutions were passed –

Lalor moved that they meet to elect a new Reform League Committee on Sunday 3 December

- Vern called for the burning of licences and general resistance to arrests
- Perhaps 100 licences were burnt.

In a council of war Rede and the army Captains Pasley and Thomas decided on a showdown licence hunt. Pasley wrote to the Colonial Secretary about the necessity of bringing matters to a crisis during which the disaffected would either take up arms or confess their weakness and lose influence. They were determined to provoke!

But Pasley was deluded in thinking that the majority supported the government.

30 November hunt – 11am on the Gravel Pits diggings already disturbed by new mining regulations – strikes had inundated many claims. Disastrously, Rede gabbled the Riot Act and sent for troops. Unpopular Mr Johnston had been in charge. Pasley wrote that the **feelings of hostility were universal**. But neither he, nor Rede, took any notice.

Rede told Humffray, "See now the consequences of your agitation"; Humffray retorted, "No, but see the consequences of **impolitic** coercion".

Rede to Hotham: The licence is merely a watchword, the whole affair "a strong democratic agitation by an armed mob". He believed that the Americans were secretly trying to Americanise the colony.

Final at Bakery Hill

The Eureka diggers had come in at the end of the Thursday licence hunt and moved in a body to Bakery Hill. The moderates were absent.

Lalor mounted a stump, proclaimed "Liberty" and called for volunteers. They were sworn in, heads bare, hands raised, under the Southern Cross vowing to hazard all in defence of their rights and liberties.

They marched behind the Southern Cross to Eureka where for weeks Catholic meetings had been held. Alfred Black read a declaration of independence. That night HR Nicholls, editor of *Diggers Advocate*, was appalled. Pickets were drunk, there was no plan of campaign.

That's where we started at the Stockade they built

What we have seen, and were not able to see, was the prelude to a massacre.

Rede, Thomas, and Pasley [before the general arrived] did bring "the matter to a crisis". Without warning (no reading of the riot act) at 4am on the Sunday morning 176 infantry and 100 cavalry were soon victors, despite spirited resistance.

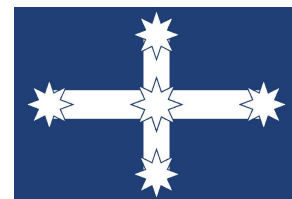
The immediate aftermath was a disgrace which probably cost the government any vestige of public support. Shots were fired into tents and swords thrust through them.

The soldiers hated and despised the rebels

- because they were Irish?
- because of camp indoctrination?

One group was on the point of bayoneting prisoners when Pasley rode up, revolver in hand, ready to control them. The despised police, so long suffering scorn and ridicule, so small-minded, murdered indiscriminately far and wide. Waving swords and shouting, "We have waked up Joe" they threw back the condemnation they had received in constant calls of "Joe!" during licence hunts.

Carts were sent from the Camp to remove the piled-up bodies. A terrier, now the famous pikeman's dog recently honoured by the RSPCA, sat loyally by his dead master, crying piteously.



The extended aftermath

The majority of the population was horrified and alienated.

A meeting called by Melbourne's mayor to support Hotham was a dismal failure. Opposition meetings pulled thousands. They had probably had personal experience of goldfields misrule.

The trial of the rebels for treason led to a series of acquittals.

A Royal Commission cast a searchlight on the inadequacies of the administration. If it had been a modern investigation, using the official correspondence, I think that Rede and many others would have been roundly condemned and sent to trial for war crimes.

After being in operation for three years the Goldfields Commission was found guilty of system failure. It had generated a culture (like that found recently in our Immigration Department) that was chronically flawed, as in the cases of Vivienne Solon and Cornelia Rau.

The corruption and inadequacy of the Ballarat authorities is the prime example of that flawed system and the culture it encouraged.

If the officers had not been both executive and judiciary (as the only JPs) the hotel would not have burnt, the priest's servant would not have been convicted, Rede would not have been compromised and driven to paranoia, nor suffered the loss of face that brought a desire for revenge and spawned that final licence hunt and then the stockade attack. If the police had not been used as tax collectors and allowed not only to pocket half the fines for convicted evaders but also corruptly exact protection money, they would not have been in that damaging hate-relationship with diggers and storekeepers. A disastrous **them and us!**

Above all there was the pressure Hotham had brought in an effort to balance the budget with uneasy glances over his shoulder at the disapproval of his English boss. The licence tax was bad enough prior to 13 September 1854. Afterwards, the hunts, twice weekly, greatly angered the population and brought them into increased conflict with a tired, incompetent and brutal police force. Rede had advised against extra licence hunts but hypocritically used hunts to "test the feelings of the people". No, he didn't test in scientific terms. He knew their response and used the licence hunt as a goad. In the same breath, that increasingly pompous and out-of-touch man wrote to Hotham that the licence was only a watchword, part of a democratic agitation by an armed mob.

System failure is also visible in the fact that the only redress for the unrepresented goldfields was protest. "How dare they", was often the response. Such meetings drew thinkers like George Black – a founder of the Ballarat Reform League and a major initiator of constitutional issues at Beechworth in April 1853, along with Dr John Owens prominent in August that year at the Bendigo Red Ribbon Agitation. As if it was **them** not general grievances, the government talked of "agitation".

But Beechworth and Bendigo were brief affairs not like the extraordinary build-up and lasting tension at Ballarat.

Why Ballarat?

We have already seen the festering of serious injustices, but what is most significant is that Ballarat, a different type of goldfield, amplified the trouble.

The field was concentrated in the Ballarat East basin. Buried streams deep and rich led into its centre along the road from Geelong. In January 1854, just before Eugene von Guerard was making the sketch that he converted to a painting thirty years later for James Oddie to give to the Fine Art Gallery (it's a treasure) Peter Matthews wrote home :

"The diggings are generally deep and wet at present, by that reason a great many tradesmen are returning to their trade, so at present large buildings are in course of erection and things appear a bit more stationary."

The conclusion is that Ballarat was an emerging urban community, not a restless mining camp.

The unusual nature of the goldfield is my final point

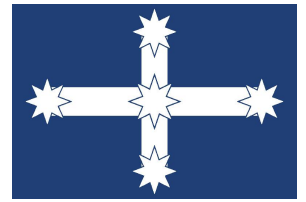
How much does it explain?

Geoffrey Blainey wrote in *The Rush that Never Ended*, that deep sinking in that basin was the key to understanding Eureka. The gold was up to 50 metres down in disastrously wet ground. It took up to 8 months to bottom a claim, that could hold nothing or a jewellers' shop. The physical and financial risks were enormous. The skills and courage of the miners should be legendary. And the support of storekeeper-capitalists was vital. They supplied food and equipment under legally drawn up agreements to share the treasure with the digging parties. The field produced about 700,000 ounces of gold in 1854, worth £2.25 million. Perhaps half a billion in today's money.

Read chapter 3 of *Lucky City* to find the extraordinary business story. There were 18 hotels in the basin late in the year, strung mostly along Main Road, the artery along which supplies came from Geelong and parallel to which ran the Canadian and the Gravel Pits Leads. It was almost lined with stores for over a kilometre. A hundred tons of goods per day came in from Geelong in May 1854. The population (more than Melbourne had been in 1851) was 25,000.

But was deep-sinking the key?

Yes and no. Wealth, permanence and a cooperative spirit created the most peaceful, as well as the most sophisticated field, by September 1854. Then it tipped to become the most disturbed. The huge uncertainties facing the active, entrepreneurial miners and storekeepers (don't call them all diggers) were aggravated by the extra licence hunts. They were impeded and angered by the unsympathetic and overbearing cushy-job officials and tormented by insolent and corrupt police. During September and October 1854 the "world famous" Gravel Pits was subject to flooding to a depth of at least 10 metres because of strikes. Miners objected to arbitrary, unskilled settlements of claims disputes, haphazard regulations and wasteful small claims. Parties of 12 were needed but were granted ground for only 4. Nothing was printed. Much was subject to a commissioner's interpretation of evidence heard and decided on the spot. False, cooked-up, evidence was created by wealthy men.



Away from the Gravel Pits – and here we get to the nub, - the Eureka Lead, inhabited mostly by that Tipperary Mob, was in desperate shape for over a month from late August. On 23 September, ten days after the extra licence hunts began, and two weeks before Scobie's murder at the Eureka Hotel, it was reported that no hole had been bottomed for five weeks. The buried stream had been lost. It was in fact making a right angled turn and leaving everyone lamenting, and especially those who were shepherding on its expected line. The population of the lead was cut to one-tenth of what it had been and the supportive storekeepers had moved to the Gravel Pits. This was when, on 18 October, Carboni wrote that Ballarat was "a Nugety Eldorado for the few, a ruinous field of hard labour for many, a profound ditch of Perdition for body and Soul to all".

He was obviously right for Eureka, but badly astray for the rest of the field.

Yet, of course, Eureka was the Irish enclave, home to the angry men who were alienated on 10 October **and thereafter** by the treatment of their priest's servant. And then the hotel burning!

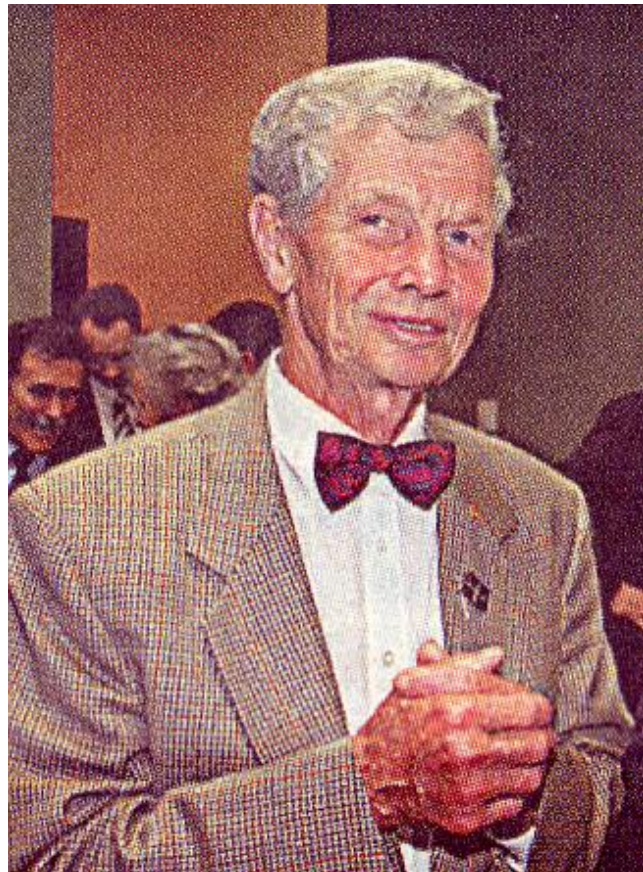
In the end the field was not so much a key as an **amplifier of system failure**. Ballarat had outgrown the simplistic controls of 1851, that were so biased against the challenging new generation of Victorian citizens. The Colonial Office, through Hotham, and Hotham through Rede, and all of the controllers, because of class bias, had failed to understand that the free play of capitalism, in the shape of a mineral that was as good as cash, could not be constrained without disaster.

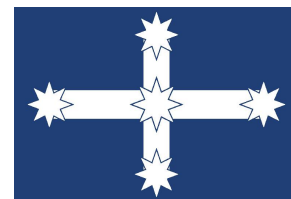
Two questions to take home

Would the stockaders have dispersed if left alone?

Did Geoffrey Blainey emphasise the mining situation because he is naturally reluctant to pin blame on a law and order style government?

In summary, I think that Eureka was protest pushed into resistance then coerced into a so-called rebellion for which the stockaders were found not guilty.





Book Review

ANASTASIA - WOMAN OF EUREKA THE THREADS OF TIME

This book which was written by Vivienne Worthington, great-grand-daughter of Anastasia Withers, reveals the mystery behind the story of Anastasia and her secret involvement with the other two women who stitched the Eureka Flag used at the famous meeting at Bakery Hill and which later flew over the Eureka Stockade.

The book includes:

Anastasia's family's beginnings in Ireland and her early life in England

Her arrival in Australia and marriage to Samuel Withers of Highgate

Their participation in the Eureka Rebellion

Their struggle to raise a family on the Victorian goldfields in the 1850's

A brief history of the children born in Australia

The book is available from:

Vivienne Worthington 1 Caroline Street Highton 3216 Vic.

Email: viviennew@bigpond.com Ph: 03 5241 9491

Eureka Student Quiz Competition

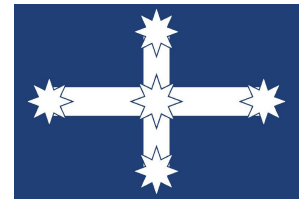
This year Eureka's Children presented a Eureka Student Quiz Competition which was run in association with the Digger's March during the Eureka 2007 Commemorations

Students were asked 16 questions about Eureka and a panel, including an historian, judged the competition, with answers being assessed on their quality and correctness.

Lauren Perry, a student of Damascus College, was the winner and received a Lap Top which was donated by the City of Ballarat.

Eureka Commemorative Committee Vice-Chairman, Phillip Moore, who devised the Questionnaire, said "Our children will be the next generation of adults and leaders and so it is important that they develop a true sense and understanding of our Australian history and especially appreciate the contribution that Eureka has made to our democratic tradition".

The student participation in this year's Eureka Commemorations was excellent as illustrated by their direct involvement in the Raising of the Flag at Bakery Hill, Eureka Schools Day, the Diggers March, The Eureka Mass and the Eureka Student Quiz Competition.



NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Eureka's Children Inc. is to be held on Tuesday 22nd April 2008 at 7pm at the Celtic Club, 316-320 Queen Street, Melbourne.

AGENDA

1. Minutes of previous AGM held on 28 April 2007
2. Chairman's Report for 2007
3. Treasurer's Report for 2007
4. Election of Executive Committee Members for 2008/2009
5. Any Other Business:

NOTES

Agenda Item 4: Election of Executive Committee Members 2007/2008.

The Committee currently comprises of the following members, all of whom are offering for re-election: Eric Howard, Phillip Moore, Sharon Keys, John Ireland, Robert Sublet, Anne Beggs-Sunter., Gaele Shannon, Prof. Weston Bate, Dr. Pat Phair, Patrice Hickey, Josie Golding, John Capp, and Prof. John Molony

Nominations for election to the Committee are to include the names of the Proposer and Secunder and the Nominee, all of whom must be financial members of Eureka's Children for 2007. If the number of nominations received by the time of the AGM exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, then a ballot will be conducted at the AGM.

Proxy votes are admitted at the AGM provided they are submitted to the Secretary for verification, 24 hours prior to the meeting.

Proxy Votes should be forwarded to the Secretary, John Ireland, 127 Glen Park Road, Eltham North, 3095 (Telephone 03 94397417)

Proxy votes must be in writing and signed by a financial member. The signature must be countersigned by a witness over the age of 18 years.

The proxy vote may be in the form of a vote for one or all positions of the Executive Committee or by nominating a person to act on the voter's behalf at the Annual General Meeting.

EUREKA'S CHILDREN WEB SITE

www.eurekaschildren.org.au

Some highlights include:

- The story of Eureka and Democratic Traditions
- Eureka's Children –Who we are, Membership and Benefits
- Ballarat Reform League Charter
- Eureka Descendants List and Register Your Eureka Connection
- Travelling the Eureka Trail from Bakery Hill to the Eureka Stockade
- Liberty Newsletter and Upcoming Events
- Library and Book Reviews
- Eureka Web Links