



- NEWS HIGHLIGHTS
- BACKGROUND INFORMATION
- COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

IN THIS ISSUE

An Act of Treason against the Greek People by Prof Michel Chossudovsky	1
The Modern Day Greek Tragedy - Massive Social Fraud by Wallace Klinck	2
François Hollande calls for a 'eurozone government'	2
Commodities crash could turn Australia into a new Greece	2
Subsidiarity, Distributism, and Social Credit (or Three Acres and a Cow) by Edward Minton	3
60,000 Mark Royal Days in Ekaterinburg	7
Russian Emperor Nicholas II Fell Victim to Industry of Lies	7

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK: John Perkins is a former economic hit man. His job was to convince countries that are strategically important to the U.S. - from Indonesia to Panama - to accept enormous loans for infrastructure development, and to make sure that the lucrative projects were contracted to U.S. corporations. Saddled with huge debts, these countries came under the control of the United States government, World Bank, and other U.S.-dominated aid agencies that acted like loan sharks-dictating repayment terms and bullying foreign governments into submission. - *Confessions of an Economic HitMan* by John Perkin

PRIME MINISTER TSIPRAS' BAILOUT REFORM PACKAGE: An Act of Treason against the Greek People by Prof Michel Chossudovsky *After having launched a Referendum to refute and refuse the debt bailout agreement put together by the Troika, Prime Minister Tsipras together with his newly instated Finance Minister, comes up four days latter with an austerity package broadly similar to the one which was turned down by the Greek government in June. This about-turn had been carefully engineered. The Greek people were misled and deceived. The Referendum was an outright "ritual of democracy". Tsipras had made a deal with the creditors. He was in favour of accepting the demands of the creditors all along.*

Tsipras led the "NO" campaign while having already decided that in the wake of the Referendum, he would say YES to the creditors and cave in to their demands. **This is tantamount to an Act of Treason.** There was no attempt by the Tsipras government in the immediate wake of the Referendum to renegotiate or extend the deadline on behalf of the Greek people in response to the NO Vote... Tsipras later told Parliament that his government had been forced to cave in to the demands of the creditors. He also said that the referendum did not authorise the government to envisage the Grexit, namely an exit from the eurozone.

What he failed to mention is that the NO Vote gave him a political mandate to renegotiate the deal on behalf of the Greek people with a view to at least alleviating the deadly impacts of the proposed austerity measures... These proposals outlined in the 13-page document spell disaster for Greece. **They involve massive tax hikes, a drastic reduction in public sector wages, cuts in pensions including an increase in the retirement age to 67, the privatization of state assets including public utilities and infrastructure.**

Who are the Main Actors?

The Troika is acting on behalf of the creditor institutions. They do not call the shots. The ECB is integrated by individuals who are in close liaison with major banking interests including JP Morgan Chase, Deutsche Bank and Goldman Sachs.

Similarly, the Washington based IMF (**which essentially is a debt collecting bureaucracy**) is part of what is called the Washington consensus, with links to the US Treasury, Washington's economic think tanks and of course Wall Street...

Debt Conditionalities

What must be understood is that creditors are not necessarily strung on outright reimbursement of sovereign debt. Quite the opposite. Their objective is to make the debt go up through so-called debt rescheduling, which essentially allows them to lend more money to the debtor. This new money then facilitates the process of debt servicing. "We will lend you the money and with the money we lend you, you will pay us back."

New loans to pay back old debts

This procedure has been routinely applied as part of the IMF-World Bank structural adjustment program (SAP) for more than thirty years. The debt burden goes up. The country is increasingly in a straightjacket. The creditors call the shots on macro-economic reform....

Greece's acceptance of the creditors demands is tantamount to foregoing its sovereignty as a nation state.

The economic and social consequences are likely to be devastating.

Ref: <http://www.globalresearch.ca/prime-minister-tsipras-bailout-reform-package-an-act-of-treason-against-the-greek-people/5461846>

Also read:

<http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article42464.htm>

THE MODERN DAY GREEK TRAGEDY Massive Social Fraud by Wallace Klinck

While the circumstances reveal a considerable amount of what we would regard as corruption, the situation is not quite that simple. You will note that although Greece is in deep financial trouble they were able to deliver the actual physical goods and services to their citizens. It is absolutely undeniable that the physical costs of all produced goods are fully met at the moment when they are completed and ready for consumer use. Why did their internal financial system not properly account this situation? Now, one would have to analyze their import to export ratio to determine the extent to which these items were obtained from outside their own national boundaries and to what extent they were actually produced domestically - also the extent of internal credit expansion in comparison to actual production and for purposes of mere distribution. A realistic national accountancy would show no net debt unless a nation was obtaining excess real wealth from other nations.

One has to remember that we live in a world of illusion where finance does not reflect reality, but only a diminishing image of it - with the difference being represented by a perpetual and growing financial mortgage on our future. Perhaps the Greek people have an intuition about this and decided that that they are just going to go right along having a good life with regard to their physical capabilities and to instinctively ignore the financial system, which typically imposes economic contraction and reduced production upon a nation in order to force it to "pay its way." That is, the typical financial prescription handed to a nation for financial failure is to kill the patient. **This improves the prospect of banking foreclosure upon**

a nation's productive assets.

The reason for this perverse policy is that the financial system is not interested in being paid with goods and services and demands money instead - under conditions where they control and restrict its volume - and issue it only as debt. We covet an abstraction over real wealth and pay the inevitable penalty.

Any nation that attempted to settle its financial debt in actual goods and services would likely face a military onslaught within about two weeks because it would be flooding the markets of other countries with goods on an already glutted market.

Primarily, financiers do not want goods and services (the things that make life worthwhile and attractive) but merely a false abstraction which purports to represent real wealth, but increasingly does no such thing. This is the major cause of all modern wars with nations operating under the existing debt-credit system.

We must be careful not to allow "old-fashioned values" (actually banker inspired myths and imposed "morality") stressing the necessity for being thrifty and saving, rather than spending, to deceive us. Life was meant to be enjoyed as our physical potentialities permit and not restricted according to some abstraction kept in short supply by monopolists who have seized control of its ownership and availability. While they may not understand this situation in a disciplined manner, perhaps the Greeks sense it instinctively and have just taken the position that they are going to enjoy life as they are physically able and "to hell with the bankers."

FRANÇOIS HOLLANDE CALLS FOR A EUROZONE GOVERNMENT... to further integrate member states - but what will this mean for Britain?

The French President has lobbed a large boulder into negotiations on the future of Europe by calling for a full "eurozone government" with its own ministers, parliament and budget. Without mentioning Britain by name, François Hollande called for an "avant-garde" to push ahead towards a form of federal government leaving behind countries which opposed further "deepening" or "integration" of the 28-member European Union.

Mr Hollande's proposals - in an article to mark the 90th birthday of the former European Commission President, Jacques Delors - were framed as a response to the muddled, much criticised and fragile eurozone response to the Greek

debt crisis. His comments were, however, also intended to mark out France's position in negotiations later this year on EU reform, before the in/out referendum in the UK next year or in 2017.

In an apparent swipe at both Germany and Britain, Mr Hollande said that the EU's problems were caused not by the failure of the European dream, but by a return to national selfishness and a "turning in on oneself".

"Our biggest threat is not too much Europe, but too little," Mr Hollande wrote.

Ref:<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/greece-debt-crisis-live-francois-hollande-calls-for-a-eurozone-government-to-further-integrate-member-states-but-what-will-this-mean-for-britain-10400269.html>

COMMODITIES CRASH - COULD TURN AUSTRALIA INTO A NEW GREECE

The commodities boom made Australia the lucky country but rising debt and a slump in Chinese demand for resources signal tough times ahead Down Under. Last month Gina Rinehart, Australia's richest woman and matriarch of Perth's Hancock mining dynasty delivered an unwelcome shock to her workers in Western Australia: accept a possible 10pc pay cut or face the risk of future redundancies.

Ms Rinehart, whose family have accumulated vast wealth from iron ore mining, has seen her fortune dwindle since commodity prices began their inexorable slide last year. The Australian mining mogul has seen her estimated wealth collapse to around \$11bn (£7bn) from a fortune that was thought to be worth around \$30bn just three years ago. This colossal collapse in wealth is symptomatic of the wider

economic problem now facing Australia, which for years has been known as the lucky country due to its preponderance in natural resources such as iron ore, coal and gold.

During the boom years of the so-called commodities "super cycle" when China couldn't buy enough of everything that Australia dug out of the ground, the country's economy resembled oil-rich Saudi Arabia.

While the rest of the world suffered from the aftermath of the global financial crisis, Australia's economy - closely tied to China - appeared impervious, with full employment and a healthy trade surplus. However, a collapse in iron ore and coal prices

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coupled with the impact of large international mining companies slashing investment has exposed Australia's true vulnerability. Just like Saudi Arabia, which is now burning its foreign reserves to compensate for falling oil prices, Australia faces a collapse in export revenue.

Recently revised figures for April show that the country's trade deficit with the rest of the world ballooned to a record A\$4.14bn (£2bn). That gap between the value of exports and imports is expected to increase as the value of Australia's most important resources reaches new multi-year lows. Iron ore is now trading at around \$50 per tonne, compared with a peak of around \$180 per tonne achieved in 2011. Thermal coal has also suffered heavy losses, now trading at around \$60 per tonne compared with around \$150 per tonne four years ago.

For an economy which in 2012 depended on resources for 65pc of its total trade in goods and services these dramatic falls in prices are almost impossible to absorb without inflicting wider damage. The drop in foreign currency earnings has seen Australia forced to borrow more in order to maintain government spending.

The respected Australian economist Stephen Koukoulas recently wrote of the dangers that escalating levels of foreign debt could present for future generations. Could a prolonged period of depressed commodity prices even turn Australia into Asia's version of Greece, with China being its

banker of last resort instead of the European Union. Mr Koukoulas points out that by the end of the first quarter this year, Australia's net foreign debt had climbed to a record \$955bn, equal to almost 60pc of gross domestic product. Although this is far behind the likes of Greece, which boasts an unenviable ratio of over 175pc, it is nevertheless unsustainable, especially if it is allowed to widen further. The government in Canberra and the Reserve Bank of Australia had bet that depreciation in the value of the country's currency would help to offset the decline in its overbearing mining industry. However, that hasn't happened to the extent they would have wished. Although recent surveys of business confidence have been encouraging, outside mining the economy appears hopelessly weighted to the only other area of significant growth, real estate.

The problem is that Australia, after decades of effort to diversify, is looking ever more like a petrodollar economy of the Middle East, but without the vast horde of foreign currency reserves to fall back on when commodity prices fall. Instead, Australians must borrow to maintain the standards of living that the country has become accustomed to, which even some Greeks will admit is unsustainable.

Ref:<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/industry/mining/11749706/Commodities-crash-could-turn-Australia-into-a-new-Greece.html>

SUBSIDIARITY, DISTRIBUTISM AND SOCIAL CREDIT (or Three Acres and a Cow) by Edward Minton

"Subsidiarity" is the name given to the principle that a central authority should have a subsidiary function, performing only those tasks which cannot be performed at a more local level. Dictionary definitions of it abound, and they usually point out that no level of organisation or association should, under this principle, perform any function which a lower one is quite capable of performing.

The implications of this are that Communism and all other forms of "statism", and that also Capitalism with its tendency toward monopoly and financial or other domination, are contrary to the correct social order. The word itself is first thought to have appeared in German, very early in the 1800s, but only came into English (from the German *Subsidiarität*) with the translation of the papal encyclical of Pius XI, *Quadragesimo Anno*, of 1931.

"Distributism" on the other hand, was the name chosen by a movement of Catholic adherents to subsidiarity, which made an attempt to translate this pronounced principle into social policy. Living as we do in a physical world, a physical incarnation of the principle was envisaged. Right at the base of all social organisation, of course, is the family. So if we could empower the family with the sanctions of its own sustenance, in the form of three acres and a cow, the centralisation of power would be somewhat neutralised. This thinking inspired Catholic Rural Movements around the world. The best known leaders of the Distributist Movement were G.K. Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc.

Chesterton is often credited (wrongly) with the coining of the catch phrase, "Three acres and a cow", which he popularised, and he held that "property is proper to man", while Belloc, perceiving that property was the basis of local independence and personal empowerment said "If we do not restore the Institution of Property we cannot escape restoring the Institution of Slavery." **It was in the advocacy of the widespread distribution of property, and the encouragement of its dispersal to many, as a policy, that the Distributist Movement was founded and anchored.**

It was not arbitrary, confiscatory, or least of all revolutionary. It sought to point towards a road, an approach, a policy which would, if followed, bring a greater dividend, yield, and efficiency in terms of human satisfaction. Distributism echoed Pope Leo XIII's encyclical of 1891 *Rerum Novarum* "...private property must be held sacred and inviolable ...policy should be to induce as many as possible to become owners."

Private property was not, as the socialists contended, the problem, but it was the monopoly of it which drove men down in the scale of existence. If monopoly or concentrated ownership contended with the dignity of man as a rational being requiring both freedom and security, it was most decidedly a large difficulty to be addressed. The above named papal encyclicals *Quadragesimo Anno* and *Rerum Novarum* are among the most important and influential economic and political documents ever written. Marx's Manifesto has waxed and waned, but subsidiarity, which was

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enunciated by these encyclicals and forms part of Catholic Social Teaching will continue as part of the life of the Church, influencing both Catholics and others.

While Distributism was developing, another movement sprang from the same soil but it was different too, and came forward, some would say as a complement, and indeed a completion of the Distributist's vision. It sought to distribute not so much "the means of production, distribution and exchange" in so far as these could be described as property, but rather the artificial and invisible enumerated abstraction which held, as ever it had, most persons enthralled in a degree of confusion and mystification. It, unlike the Distributist Movement, concerned itself in large measure with the distribution of money.

Social Credit concerned itself with the distribution of the claims upon wealth, with money, which it saw as a type of ticket system with open-ended claims upon goods and services. It was the first to bring into popular understanding that the banking system created practically all money through granting loans. The granting and spending of these loans created deposits, and since nobody's bank deposit was reduced for the bank to lend it to another, total bank deposits (about 95% of all money) were increased by the amount of the loan. This truth is acknowledged in all textbooks on the subject now. The Social Credit Movement was founded by C.H. Douglas beginning from his technical observation (it will not be discussed here) that a deficiency of purchasing power to enable the consumption of the available goods and services on offer was a recurring phenomenon and problem. The fact that every country in the world now increases the amount of its money in existence each year is a tacit recognition of this. Leaving aside notes and coins which have some cost associated with their manufacture, the rest of modern money is simply a record, kept either on paper or in the form of computer "blips", of our claims upon others (our money) and theirs upon us (their money). It is wholly costless to create, being just a record of numbers, and its ownership is concentrated and confined to the Banking System. If a person has some money, this is because another has borrowed it in the form of a bank loan and paid it into the community. If the borrower acquires sufficient money at some later time to repay the loan, then this amount of money is cancelled out of existence.

In net terms, it can truly, and most amazingly be said, that society has no money at all. The public cannot access even notes and coins without yielding up their bank deposits to obtain them, and all bank deposits arise from the accepting of an equivalent amount of debt. Debt therefore equals deposits, and if some deposits are exchanged for notes and coins, then debt equals deposits plus cash in the hands of the public. The net sum is still nil. A friend of mine pleads that Distributists will not address this awesome concentration of initiative away from the individual person because of their intellectual shortcomings. The revelations of the above few paragraphs, while providing a shock to those unfamiliar with the subject, are by no means excessively difficult of understanding. Another friend suggests that the propensity of some fringe adherents to adopt conspiracy theory frightened Distributists, though the relevance of such speculations to any reasoned body of thought, or policy, be it Distributist, Liberal, Socialist or Social Credit, applies

only to the afflicted persons one would think, and not to such policies.

All money is on temporary loan from the banks. It is only to be had by society accepting it as debt with the obligation of repaying it with increase. The only means of paying our multiple taxes is by borrowing money into existence with which to do so.

If we each had three acres and a cow, but no money and no prospect of any money except by some of us going into debt to get it, how long would it be before some of us would have to mortgage our land and sell our cow? Distributing property, whilst all claims upon that property are created centrally and carefully rationed, and have to be given back to their creators with increase, is surely folly. Is a distribution really very useful if, in the prevailing circumstances, it is inevitably and always followed by its implosion back into a central authority?

One of those who recognised this very early was the Editor of the influential intellectual English journal which supported Guild Socialism, *The New Age*. Mr A.R. Orage, its Editor, almost immediately upon reading Douglas's *Economic Democracy*, took his journal into Social Credit advocacy. The concluding paragraphs of this work's first chapter clearly establish Douglas's credentials as an adherent to the principle of subsidiarity. Not least to be considered is the last sentence: "Systems were made for men, and not men for systems, and the interest of man which is self-development, is above all systems, whether theological, political or economic." And a few paragraphs prior, "...the primary requisite is to obtain in the readjustment of the economic and political structure such control of initiative that by its exercise every individual is placed in such a position of advantage, that in common with his fellows he can choose, with increasing freedom and complete independence, whether he will or will not assist in any project that may be placed before him."

The curious disdain for Social Credit by leading Distributists is the more mystifying because there was an acceptance that Social Credit offered a "method of distributing property" and the truth of Douglas's A+B theorem, from which the Social Credit Movement grew, was also acknowledged. This is clear from Hilaire Belloc's address of 26th of May 1933, as published in *G.K.'s Weekly* of the 8th of June, 1933:

"...Industrial Capitalism has broken down. It has broken down for a very simple arithmetical reason – it distributes less purchasing power than it creates. I am not going to speak of Major Douglas's scheme of Social Credit, because that is merely an indirect method of distributing property, which I prefer to achieve by direct means. Industrial Capitalism has broken down because it is producing an amount of wealth greater than it is distributing purchasing power for that wealth; and to put it crudely indeed, if I want to make a hundred thousand boots, or rather employ men to make those boots, by the time the boots are made I have distributed to the men who make them the money wherewith to purchase thirty thousand boots, and what am I to do with the seventy thousand boots left?"
It is probable that Belloc took some criticism for his easy dismissal of Social Credit, for in 1936 in the Preface of *An Essay on the Restoration of Property* he writes:

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“Another point in which the reader may think me guilty of omission is the absence of any full discussion upon the new schemes of Social Credit. I have just touched on them in the last section of the essay, but only very briefly. My reason is this: That such schemes (notably the chief one, the Douglas Scheme) do not directly advance, nor are directly connected with the idea of property. They are only connected with the idea of income. They propose, especially the Douglas Scheme of credit, to restore purchasing power to the destitute masses of society ruined by industrial capitalism. That is exactly what the good distribution of property would also do; but a credit scheme could, in theory at least, do the thing at once and universally, while the restoration of property is unlikely to be achieved, and must, however successful be a long business spread over at least a couple of generationsThe object of those who think as I do in this matter is not to restore purchasing power but to restore economic freedom. It is true that there cannot be economic freedom without purchasing power but it is not true that purchasing power is equivalent to economic freedom. A manager at 1,000 pounds a year who may be sacked at the caprice of his master has plenty of purchasing power, but he has not economic freedom. I do not avoid discussion of the new credit schemes, either from ignorance of them or from underestimating their high importance, but only because they are not to my purpose.”

Now this is surely unbecoming of an intellect of the stature of Mr. Hilaire Belloc. It is only with restraint, and out of my great respect for him and the enjoyment that his many writings have brought me, that I can limit my summation of it to that of it being fatuous nonsense. To open my remarks in the same way as did Hilaire:

“My reason is this: I have considerable knowledge of the history of rural Queensland. I know that in the District of Queensland’s third oldest town, Gayndah, in 1945 there were 700 dairy farms. Their product (which will please Distributists) was processed by their own Co-operative factory, the records of which provided these supplier numbers. (This is had from Mrs. June Kenny who acted in a secretarial capacity to this co-op, and who had full access to their records.) They also usually grew some crop and had a small piggery associated with the dairy: they were mixed farming operations. Exactly a lifetime later, in 2015, not one of these farms had survived in operation. Not one! They are survived by larger holdings, usually with little more than a perimeter fence, where cattle wander and are periodically

mustered to sell the increase, and are then released again. What was the cause of this?

These family farms were not of three acres, but averaged over three hundred acres. They had not one cow but averaged over fifty cows. They did bestow ‘economic freedom’ upon these farming families, which was in every case, notwithstanding effort, application and the love of their family farming vocation, in each case exercised in subsequent decades by the only freedom left open to them; their freedom to send the livestock to



slaughter and sell the farm.”

The district exemplified above is now a reflection of the national data on Australian farming. The average age of farmers is now over 65 years, and their average debt is over \$700,000.

The proposal for three acres and one cow now perhaps makes more sense, for if but one member of the family could have found a paying job, they might have been able to support the cow, whereas it is obvious that no amount of cows could be relied upon to support the family. And the reason?

Assets without a sufficient associated income are a liability which cannot be sustained. Acres and cows demand maintenance, incur costs and attract taxes. When the residue of income is insufficient to support your family, the Distributist’s faith that property will always maintain and support its carers is a myth. But how can this be?

Under the current arrangements of Finance Capitalism, all the chips in Life’s Casino are issued by the Casino and are repayable with increase to the Casino. Every punter who gets ahead (has a credit balance) does so because the rest of the punters collectively are in debt over and above their amount of credits, and to this exact amount.

The only things that can pay off the punter’s collective debt, are chips issued as a credit, free and gratis to our punters, but the Casino is disinclined to embrace this form of distributism. The punters don’t want to think about this too much as it makes their head hurt. Their intellectuals think they could make it better by giving out land and cows, but the Casino says “Piss off, we only accept our chips in repayment for our chips which you have borrowed from us.”

Since all values are designated in chips and the Casino has created all the chips that exist, and has the privilege of doing so costlessly, all things that chips can buy are owned by the Casino to the full extent that the Casino wants them. Yes, they will lend you some chips to buy cows, but only on the basis that these cows can be sold later for more chips that you borrowed, and that you share this increase with the Casino.

Subsidiarity demands that what a lesser entity can do should not be usurped by a higher one. Does this mean that higher structures should not exercise a choice where persons as individuals are capable of making that choice? Surely it does. It is true that under the principles of subsidiarity the people could not directly organise, for example, the ballot papers and polling booths for a national election. But what they can do, if the votes are freely distributed to them, is exercise the choice which the ballot enables. It is likewise

true that under the principles of subsidiarity the people could not directly organise a money system and a banking system to administer it. But when additional new money is created, if this money were freely distributed to them, they could use it to elect to consume items of their preference. They could order the economy to serve them as is their will, and it is this form of economic democracy, the subsidiary function of the economy to persons freely exercising their elective control over production, and through this over the

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economy itself, that the principle of subsidiarity can be applied to a distributive arrangement which can act to the social credit of us all.

Hilaire Belloc was right when he observed that income without a security of income is not freedom, and every true Social Creditor acknowledges this. Likewise it would be gracious of Distributists to acknowledge that property, if it be bereft of income sufficient to maintain that property and its stewards, is likewise neither security nor freedom, and is terminal to both of these aspirations. Clifford Hugh Douglas was fully cognisant of these truths. The only Journal which he ever both founded and edited he entitled The Fig Tree, and the inside of every title page carried his favourite Old Testament quotation: "And they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid." Micah iv., 4.

No more succinct Distributist statement has ever been penned, and it came direct from the wellspring of both movements. Douglas described his Social Credit as "The Policy of a Philosophy". In this, he used the word "philosophy" to designate a concept of reality, truth, and the 'Canon of Rightness'.

To Douglas, a policy was a bias of action. So a policy was to the engineering habit and approach of Douglas, a programme of endeavour, a resolve to act, and an intent to pursue a result. Policy emanates from philosophy, perhaps almost automatically, once a decision is made about what is true. All policies, whether true or false, emanate from a

concept of truth and of what is held to be true, albeit from a true or a false philosophy.

Especially towards the end of his life, Douglas was explicit and unequivocal in holding trinitarian Christianity to be the philosophy, in the above sense, of his policy which he called Social Credit.

Social Credit, as best his life's work could enunciate it, was that policy which was "of the woof and warp of the universe", a social policy which sought efficiency in terms of human satisfaction, and was that which augurs towards the self-development of every aspect of man, physical, intellectual and spiritual, as is becoming of those made in the image of God. Or alternately, it was nothing.

Distributists and Social Crediters are soul brothers, each looking through their respective port holes towards the incarnation of the canon of rightness, each seeing a different aspect or aspects of the one true whole of the canvas which was painted bold for the triumph of the human spirit, that it may be as we are assured: "I am come that they may have life, and that they may have it more abundantly" (John 10:10), and this both movements surely hold to be true both transcendently, and in the other sense for which we pray, that we may be given "this day our daily bread".

For is it to be endured otherwise than that "...they shall sit every man under his vine ..."?

Ref: socialcredit.com.au

**AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS
NATIONAL WEEKEND
30TH OCT – 1ST NOVEMBER 2015**

**VENUE - Minden Retreat
25 Boughens Rd, Minden, QLD 4311
Phone: 0447 681 196**

**ACCOMMODATION BOOKINGS
available at Minden Retreat from
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Programme

800 years of Magna Carta and the four sovereignties

- 1. Territorial (national borders),**
- 2. Monetary (national sovereignty),**
- 3. Legislative (national legislation)**
- 4. Economic (national preference and protection)**

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**Special reminder for WA supporters
THE AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS
WA SEMINAR & DINNER**

**Saturday, 15th August, 2015
1.00pm to 8pm**

The Victoria League, 276 Onslow Road, Shenton Park

Programme

**"The Aboriginal Question & the Coming Referendum –
Why & What To Do"**

**Guest speakers – Mr. Philip Benwell – National
Chairman, Australian Monarchist League**

. Louis Cook – A.L.O.R. National Director

Dinner – 6.00 pm to 8 pm (please be seated by 5.45 pm)

**Cost: Seminar & Dinner - \$45 per person
Seminar only - \$20 per person**

R S V P to Australian League of Rights by 31st July 2015

c/o Mr Neil Gilmour, 36/30 Ray St, Rockingham 6168

BASIC FUND

**We are pleased to report that our Basic Fund is
continuing to move forward. To date our running total is
\$30,060.**

The Target set for this year again is \$60,000.

**Thank you to all those who contributed.
ND**

60,000 MARK ROYAL DAYS IN EKATERINBURG (central Russia)



On the evening of 16/17 July, to honour of the memory of the murdered Russian Emperor Nicholas III and his family, more than 60,000 Orthodox faithful took part in the 20-km royal procession pilgrimage from the Church on Blood in Ekaterinburg to the Monastery of the Royal Martyrs at Ganine Yarma.

Before the procession a Divine Liturgy was held at the Cathedral on the Blood, which was headed by Metropolitan Kirill of Ekaterinburg and Verkhoturye concelebrated hierarchs: Metropolitan of Tashkent and Uzbekistani Vincent, Archbishop of Sebaste Theodosius (Jerusalem Patriarchate), Bishop of Tarski and Tyukalinsk Savvatii, bishop of Glazov Igra and Victor, Bishop of Nizhny Tagil Serov and Innocent, Bishop Kamensky and Methodius of Alapaevsk.

At two o'clock in the morning on July 17, residents and guests of Ekaterinburg, which included Orthodox Christians, monarchists, among others began the 20-km procession, which ended at half past six in the morning. The procession was led by Metropolitan Kirill of Ekaterinburg and Verkhoturye, accompanied by members of his clergy. They were followed by Cossacks carrying icons and banners. This year, a group of Japanese pilgrims, dressed in

samurai armour took part in the procession. The column stretched for several kilometres.

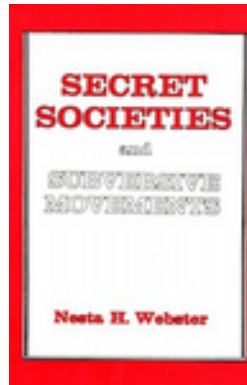
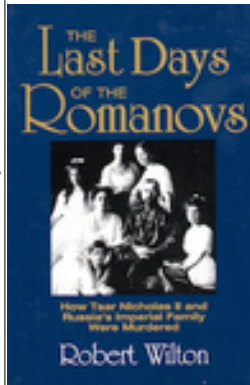
Throughout the course of the procession, pilgrims were accompanied by mobile teams of assistance who provided the faithful with bottles of drinking water, and first aid. Buses were provided along the procession route for people to stop and rest, or for those who could not complete the journey.



THE LAST DAYS OF THE ROMANOVS

Soviet secret police murdered Russia's last Emperor and his entire family in July 1918. As head of the imperial dynasty that had ruled Russia for three centuries, Tsar Nicholas II personified his land and his people, as have few monarchs in history. His murder, a dramatic yet meticulous account by veteran British journalist Robert Wilton is based on the on-site investigation of Nicholas Sokolov, the most thorough ever conducted.

Ref: <http://veritasbooks.com.au/censored-history/the-last-days-of-the-romanovs-r-wilton-detail>



SECRET SOCIETIES, SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS (N. Webster)

For it is only by taking a general survey of the 'movement' that we can understand the causes of French Revolution and Bolshevik Revolution, which were produced by making use of popular suffering and discontent, to abolish all moral and social order.

Ref: <http://veritasbooks.com.au/censored-history/secret-societies-subversive-movements-n-webster-detail>

RUSSIAN EMPORER NICHOLAS II FELL VICTIM TO INDUSTRY OF LIES

The Russian royal family and four of their servants were brutally murdered in July of 1918 in the basement of the Ipatiev house in the city of Yekaterinburg. Pravda.Ru talked about the terrible page in Russian history with Pyotr Multatuli, a historian, author of books about Nicholas II and also a great-grandson of Ivan Kharitonov, a senior cook of the imperial kitchen, who was executed with the royal family.

Q. "Are you a monarchist and an Orthodox Christian? Do you approach the story about the death of the Russian royal family from this point of view?"

A. "I am an Orthodox Christian, and, of course, I am a monarchist. In political terms, I do not belong to any

monarchist party, but I certainly believe that the Russian monarchy was the best form for the Russian government."

Q. "Do you assess the murder of the royal family as a conspiracy?"

A. "Yes, it was the result of a conspiracy to overthrow the Emperor. But I also approach it as the spiritual impoverishment of the Russian society during those years, when Russia moved away from orthodoxy, faith and dedication. This is one of the reasons why the czar was toppled and then savagely murdered.

Read further: <http://Pravda.Ru>

SPENCER LOSES LAND CLEARING CASE

Peter Spencer's landmark land clearing case was rejected by the federal court in Melbourne today.

Mr Spencer appealed for compensation and alleged that the Commonwealth and NSW Governments' land clearing and native vegetation laws caused the loss of his Cooma property, "Saarahnlee", which he owned until 2010.

Mr Spencer said his farm business was bankrupted by the the NSW native vegetation and land clearing laws, which he says were a directive of the federal government.

Throughout his trial, which was heard in the Federal Court in December, he argued the Commonwealth actively urged NSW to enforce its land clearing laws as a way to meet its Kyoto Protocol targets, and in doing so, side-stepped its constitutional responsibility to compensate land owners for their assets.

He argued he intended to establish a wind farm, a commercial firewood business and hoped to claim profit from the carbon stored on his property. Mr Spencer was relentless pursuit of compensation.

He first filed action in the Federal Court against the Commonwealth in June 2007, arguing it removed more than 70 million tonnes of carbon takings from farmers across Australia through clearing restrictions. In August 2008, the action was dismissed, with Justice Arthur Emmett stating the action had "no reasonable prospect of success".

In March 2009 Mr Spencer appealed against Justice Emmett's decision, but it was dismissed. A year later he appealed the High Court and there it was ruled the proceedings in the Federal Court should not have been dismissed and gave Mr Spencer the green light to continue his plight.

In his most recent action Mr Spencer represented himself in court after he lost the financial backing of the Australian Farmers Fighting Fund who had supported him with legal costs since 2011.

Justice Debra Mortimer today congratulated Mr Spencer on his efforts in the courtroom.

"You conducted yourself with dignity and thoroughness both in the courtroom and in your written submissions," Justice Mortimer said.

Mr Spencer did not indicate if he would appeal Justice Mortimer's ruling.

Ref: <http://www.theland.com.au/news/agriculture/rural-lifestyle/general-news/spencer-loses-land-clearing-case/2738643.aspx>

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Vale Christopher Steele

Christopher Steele of Myrtle Bank, Adelaide, recently passed away at the age of 77 years. I probably first met Christopher - son of Mrs Joyce Steele, a state Minister for Education in the Steele Hall government - at an Australia Day function held in the grounds of Liliias and Eric Issachsen's home at Brighton, Adelaide. At the time, all were Liberal Party stalwarts.

My recollections are that Chris served the South Australian people in a number of ways: he was a keen Transport historian, a member of a number of patriotic movements as well as a keen supporter of the Australian League of Rights.

For many a year, he methodically gathered newspaper cuttings for me with comments that I 'should check out such and such'.

When the League had a letter-box campaign coming up, Chris was the fellow who organized the maps for the letter-box 'foot sloggers'. The maps were accurate and did not overlap another's territory. He would have spent many, many, hours preparing the maps and was also one of the team of foot sloggers himself, out and about in the very early mornings before going off to work.

There are many young people who are now doing their part in this battle for Australia who think that three or four years is quite a long time to be 'at it'. Christopher Steele spent a lifetime of service. R.I.P. Christopher. Betty Luks and your League friends.

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