

"All that is necessary
for the triumph of
evil is that good
men do nothing . . ."
— EDMUND BURKE.



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Debt Finance and the Apocalyptic Propensity By Arindam Basu

[Dedicated to the brave people of Iran, who have suffered greatly from the consequences of preposterous apocalyptic narratives spread by their enemies.]

I) Introduction: The Apocalyptic Propensity in Public Discourse

'This is a dark and terrible era where you will find little comfort or hope. Forget the power of technology and science. Forget the promise of progress and advancement. Forget any notion of common humanity or compassion. There is no peace among the stars, for in the grim darkness of the far future, there is only war.' - Warhammer 40k introductory text, quoted in R. Rath's *The Infinite & the Divine*.

Many of us would smile upon reading about the medieval men who thought the world would end in 1000 AD, though the concerns surrounding the millennium bug in our own age - concerns which proved, for the most part, to be unfounded - reveal that we are not as far from them psychologically as we might like to think. Indeed, a visitor from an earlier century might well find our current public discourse even more ridiculous for the same reason: it is filled with doomsday scenarios ranging from climate catastrophes and runaway artificial intelligence to economic Armageddon and global nuclear holocaust.

At this point, it is worth taking a step back to consider the following: at the present time, humanity has, at its disposal, the means that give it far greater control over its environment - both external and internal - than it possessed even a century ago, let alone earlier.

Yet far from experiencing security, enjoying abundance and expressing confidence, indeed optimism, about its future, its dominant narratives reveal the opposite - an opposite that is designated here as 'the apocalyptic propensity' - the tendency to speak as if doomsday is imminent. Though this propensity has numerous causes, the focus here will be on what is likely to be the most important, albeit almost hidden, one.

II) Debt Finance and the Promotion of Doomsday Narratives

In the interests of brevity, and in order to minimise misunderstanding, we will connect debt finance and doomsday narratives with the following three-step logical chain, accompanied by the necessary elucidation:

1) Under a debt-finance system, the creation of money depends primarily on the willingness of banks to lend along with the readiness of individuals, firms and governments to borrow.

Elucidatory Note: The money supply has two components: the exogenous supply created by governments - at present, this is physical money that takes the form of notes and coins - and the endogenous supply, which is bank credit. The latter is, by far, the larger component (over 90%) and its size is determined by the willingness of banks to lend as well as that of others to borrow. Through changes in the interest rate, reserve ratios, etc... Central Banks manage the endogenous money supply.

2) Governments tend to abide by this system, instead of exercising their coinage sovereignty because this system provides them with an easy excuse to do nothing: 'Sorry we can't afford it, we have too much debt already'.

Elucidation: As the creation of physical money demonstrates, governments (outside the Eurozone) possess coinage sovereignty - i.e. the power to create money. Yet, beyond the issuance of notes and coins, they do not exercise this but opt to borrow from banks instead. The explanation for this otherwise mystifying behaviour is that the current system, which creates an ever-growing national debt, provides the political authorities with a ready-made excuse for denying funds for any proposal they do not favour, namely that the size of the debt makes it 'unaffordable'.

3) This means that in order to propel money creation through government borrowing, it is necessary to frame the situation in such extreme terms that the debt and deficit become secondary considerations. The easiest way to do this is with apocalyptic language.

Elucidation: Given concerns over national debts and budget deficits, it stands to reason that in order to encourage government spending on one's priorities, one has a clear incentive to depict the situation in a light that makes debt and deficit concerns trivial by comparison. Put differently, once governments have blocked various proposals on the pretext of unaffordability, maintaining credibility requires that they portray their own extraordinary expenditures in ways that completely override this concern. The simplest, most straightforward method of doing this is by framing the issue in terrifying, indeed apocalyptic terms. Hence the surprising prevalence of doomsday narratives in our time.

III.) How Doomsday Narratives Sustain the Debt-Finance System

The impact of exposure to apocalyptic narratives on the general public can be analyzed as three sequential stages, each supporting the debt-finance system in its own way. These are a shift in attention, a shift in attitude and ultimately, a shift in animus. The initial effect of doomsday narratives is to divert attention away from other subjects - especially those which are much less sensationalist, such as monetary reform. The ensuing advantage for those who benefit from the debt-finance system is clear: the less attention their racket receives, the better it is for them.

Continued exposure to apocalyptic content is liable to generate a change in public attitudes, in favour of increased pessimism and hopelessness. This shift is certain to influence how an individual regards any positive proposal - such as providing a National Dividend or a National Discount - namely with skepticism, cynicism and a smug 'sounds too good to be true' attitude. Such reluctance to believe in the possibility of improvement through policy changes clearly favours those who have a vested interest in preventing such changes.

When a man has imbibed eschatological notions deeply, it is quite plausible that a fundamental alteration of his animus results, (animus here refers to mindset, not animosity) - namely a shift to survival mode, characterised by concentration solely on private matters, at the complete expense of public ones. This devolution into personal life from political life (noted by Oswald Spengler in *The Decline of the West*) constitutes the ultimate guarantee of the preservation of the debt-finance system, since men will not alter, transform or replace public institutions if they no longer interest themselves in public affairs.

There is a common thread running through various apocalyptic narratives that is most revealing: the centralized solution. Be it climate change, nuclear war, economic implosion or runaway AI, the solution suggested is almost invariably one that entails greater concentration of power into a few hands - increasingly those of international (and thus unaccountable) organizations - often cloaked under rhetoric about 'greater international cooperation'. It is, of course, easier for vested interests to influence, manipulate and indeed, control a single centre of power than a hundred centres - and such a global government also serves as an useful magnet for public frustration and resistance, thus keeping the spotlight away from the financial power behind the scenes. Last, but certainly not least, the author notes from very recent personal experience, that apocalyptic narratives taken far too seriously, have resulted in war - which, in addition to bringing death, despair and destruction, also generate extraordinary debt - thus further empowering the debt-finance system.

IV) Conclusion: DSC and the Design of An Alternative Narrative

'We have nothing to fear but fear itself.' - Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Given the foregoing analysis, one may well be inclined to think that at least a few apocalyptic narratives are deliberate psychological operations designed to demoralize, terrorize and ultimately subjugate the public. Nonetheless, they cater to a genuine psychological need - the need for an explanation for the sense of foreboding and unease that so many feel. Thus, in order to drive these doomsday dogmas out of the minds of men, it is not sufficient to simply expose and discredit them: it is necessary to construct an alternative narrative that meets the psychological need, but also provides something they cannot: hope. It is here that Douglas Social Credit becomes invaluable as the Trinitarian solution that explains our predicament, exposes the apocalyptic narratives and expounds an alternative worthy of a species whose members are meant for more than to merely live in fear and die in pain. ***

¹ Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Did-Europeans-Really-Think-the-World-Would-End-in-the-Year-1000>

² Source: <https://indiamacroindicators.co.in/resources/blogs/currency-in-circulation-how-much-money-exists-in-the-world>

All Wars Are Bankers' Wars: Iran and the Bankers' Endgame By Ellen Brown (for ScheerPost)

"The powers of financial capitalism had another far reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole."

—Prof. Caroll Quigley, Georgetown University, *Tragedy and Hope* (1966)

In February 2026, the United States and Israel launched surprise airstrikes on Iran. The officially proffered reasons — preventing Iran's acquisition of a nuclear weapon and forestalling its aggression — have not held up under scrutiny. As James Corbett documented in recent Corbett Report episodes, the nuclear pretext appears to be recycled propaganda, and the scale and timing of the strikes raise deeper questions about motive.

The thesis that "All Wars Are Bankers' Wars" was popularized by Michael Rivero in a 2013 documentary by that name. His accompanying article begins with a quote from Aristotle (384-322 BCE):

The most hated sort [of moneymaking], and with the greatest reason, is usury, which makes a gain out of money itself, and not from the natural use of it. For money was intended to be used in exchange, but not to increase at interest. Rivero then traces how private banking interests have financed and profited from

conflicts on both sides for centuries — from the founding of the Bank of England in 1694 to fund William III's wars to modern regime-change wars.

Full-Spectrum Financial Dominance

Other commentators point to the report of the Project for the New American Century (PNAC) titled "Rebuilding America's Defenses" (September 2000), which called for "full-spectrum" U.S. military forces to achieve global preeminence. It postulated the need for a "catastrophic and catalyzing event — like a new Pearl Harbor" to accelerate the military transformation the authors envisioned.

This was followed by a 2007 *Democracy Now* interview in which Gen. Wesley Clark revealed that weeks after 9/11, he had been shown a classified Pentagon memo outlining plans to "take out seven countries in five years": Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, and finishing off with Iran. The first six have since been destabilized or regime-changed. Iran, considered the ultimate prize for Middle East dominance and oil control, remains the last one standing.

Why those seven, and why was Iran the ultimate prize? Greg Palast's 2013 article titled "Larry Summers and the Secret 'End-Game' Memo" supplied the missing financial logic. In 1999, the world was opened to unregulated derivatives trading, so that sovereign bonds, oil flows, shipping routes, and war-risk policies could all be collateralized, rehypothecated (pledged multiple times over), and gambled upon. The lynchpin was the 1997 WTO Financial Services Agreement (the Fifth Protocol to GATS), which became operational in 1999.

None of the seven targeted countries joined the WTO, and they were also not members of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). That left them outside the long regulatory arm of the central bankers' central bank in Switzerland. Other countries that were later identified as "rogue states" were also not members of the BIS, including North Korea, Cuba, and Afghanistan.

As for Iran, it is not only the largest and strongest of the Islamic countries but operates the world's only fully interest-free (riba-free) banking regime. This stands in direct contrast to the conventional Western model, which relies on interest as its primary revenue mechanism. "Money making money out of itself" underpins the global derivatives complex, which is built on rehypothecated, collateralized debt-at-interest.

The last piece in the financial control grid was detailed in David Rogers Webb's 2024 book *The Great Taking. The Everything Bubble*, including what some commentators estimate to be more than a quadrillion dollars in derivative bets, is just waiting for a pin. When it bursts, it will trigger large institutional bankruptcies; and under the legal machinery Webb documents, the derivative players will take all.

The 2026 Hormuz insurance crisis triggered by Lloyd's of London could be that pin. More on all that below.

The City of London and Lloyd's Weaponize Chaos

For more than three centuries, the City of London – the “Square Mile” that is London's financial center — has financed both sides of wars and sold insurance against the destruction that would follow. Lloyd's of London is the insurance pillar of the City's financial control grid. It is not actually an insurance company but is a corporate body that “operates as a partially-mutualized marketplace within which multiple financial backers, grouped in syndicates, come together to pool and spread risk.”

Lloyd's has built its reputation on always performing, but it performs at a cost. In 1898, it formalized long-standing practice by introducing the “Free of Capture and Seizure” clause, stripping war risks from standard policies so it could charge extortionate premiums when conflict erupted. It exercised that clause in both world wars and is exercising it in 2026.

After the strikes on Iran, Lloyd's Joint War Committee expanded its “high-risk” zone in the Middle East. Several of its underwriters issued 72-hour cancellation notices effective March 5, and war-risk premiums for Hormuz transits jumped from 0.25% to 1–5% of hull value. Lloyd's has stressed that coverage remains available — at the right price. But for a \$100 million oil tanker, that means an extra \$1–5 million per voyage, a premium the owners are understandably reluctant to pay.

The Private Credit Spark

Meanwhile, other dark clouds are hovering over the market. Financial analyst Stephanie Pomboy warns that the \$1.5-3 trillion private credit market is in lockdown, forcing fire sales of liquid assets; and the much larger \$5 trillion BBB-rated corporate bond market is teetering. Downgrades will force mass selling, and pensions face a \$4 trillion shortfall.

The Hormuz crisis supplies the perfect accelerant to this collateral crisis: higher oil prices create inflation, which raises bond yields (interest), collapsing the value of collateral and triggering margin calls across the derivatives game board. Margin calls then force private credit funds into fire sales.

This is one reason some commentators point to the City of London as the real architect of the Middle East chaos. The old war-insurance machine and the new derivatives machine operate together. One creates the chaos premium; the other harvests it through rehypothecation and legal seizure.

Palast and the End Game Memo: Making the World Safe for Derivatives

Guaranteeing against shipping loss is one type of insurance, but a much bigger insurance trap is the derivatives market. Sold as a form of insurance against

market risk, derivatives are a speculative betting game that extracts rents from all major economic flows.

In his 2013 article, Greg Palast presented evidence of a secret 1997 memo to Deputy Treasury Secretary Larry Summers from Timothy Geithner (then U.S. Ambassador to the WTO acting for Summers) describing the “End-Game” of the WTO Financial Services negotiations. Geithner wrote to Summers, “As we enter the end-game... I believe it would be a good idea for you to touch base with the CEOs” The memo then listed the private phone numbers of Goldman Sachs, Merrill Lynch, Bank of America, Citibank, and Chase Manhattan, numbers which Palast confirmed were real.

What was the end-game? Palast wrote:

US Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin was pushing hard to de-regulate banks. That required, first, repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act to dismantle the barrier between commercial banks and investment banks. It was like replacing bank vaults with roulette wheels.

Second, the banks wanted the right to play a new high-risk game: “derivatives trading.” ... Deputy Treasury Secretary Summers (soon to replace Rubin as Secretary) body-blocked any attempt to control derivatives.

But what was the use of turning U.S. banks into derivatives casinos if money would flee to nations with safer banking laws?

The answer conceived by the Big Bank Five: eliminate controls on banks *in every nation on the planet – in one single move....* The bankers' and Summers' game was to use the Financial Services Agreement, an abstruse and benign addendum to the international trade agreements policed by the World Trade Organization.

... The new rules of the game would force every nation to open their markets to Citibank, JP Morgan and their derivatives “products.”

And all 156 nations in the WTO would have to smash down their own Glass-Steagall divisions between commercial savings banks and the investment banks that gamble with derivatives.

The WTO Financial Services Agreement became the battering ram for opening global markets to this derivative play. Every member nation was forced to open its banking system or face sanctions. In 1999, the portion of Glass-Steagall separating investment banking from depository banking in the U.S. was repealed, leaving depositors' money vulnerable to speculative risk. Derivatives then exploded. Sovereign bonds, oil contracts, shipping insurance policies, and war-risk premiums were all sliced into credit-default swaps, hedges, and other derivative products.

Derivatives trading has since become one of the most concentrated and

profitable businesses on the planet, and it is almost entirely controlled by a handful of megabanks. According to data from the Bank for International Settlements and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the top five U.S. banks alone hold roughly 90% of all U.S. bank derivatives, with JPMorgan, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, Bank of America, and Morgan Stanley dominating the global over-the-counter market. These institutions capture the lion's share of derivative profits, especially during periods of volatility when the "chaos premium" spikes.

"The Great Taking" — the Legal Trap Granting Derivatives Super-Priority in Bankruptcy

In *The Great Taking*, David Rogers Webb lays bare the final piece in this financial control grid: virtually every security today is dematerialized (digitized) and pooled in central depositories. Quiet changes to the Uniform Commercial Code and equivalent E.U. rules have turned ordinary investors into mere "entitlement holders" holding only a legal claim against their brokerages.

As for bank depositors, they have for centuries been categorized as mere "creditors" of their banks. Once the money is deposited, legal title passes to the bank. The depositor holds only a contractual claim (a demand liability) that ranks as an unsecured creditor position in the event of insolvency.

In any insolvency, stocks, bonds, and deposits are legally collateral for the derivatives complex — collateral that has been rehypothecated multiple times over. And when the derivative collateral fails, the rehypothecated house of cards that has been built on it collapses. Margin calls cascade, super-priority is triggered, and the Great Taking begins. (For more on this quite complicated subject, see Webb's book and my earlier article here.)

Iran's Interest-Free Islamic Banking: The Structural Obstacle

So what did it matter if Iran and a handful of other countries declined to join in this lucrative bankers' game? The risk was that when depositors and shareholders realized that they did not actually own their funds, they would move their assets to those safe zones. The holdout countries were also safe from the sort of sanctions imposed by Western governments (and enforced by Western banks and clearing houses) on Russian central bank assets after Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022.

Leading this band of holdouts was Iran, which since its 1983 Law for Usury-Free Banking Operations has run the world's only fully interest-free (riba-free) banking regime. Its banks use Sharia-compliant contracts — profit-sharing (*musharakah*), cost-plus financing (*murabaha*), and leasing (*ijara*) — instead of charging or paying interest. This banking model stands in direct contrast to the conventional Western model, which relies on interest as its primary revenue

stream and underpins the global derivatives complex with collateralized, rehypothecated debt.

Iran's system was designed to eliminate usury and align finance with real economic activity and risk-sharing rather than speculative debt. It has long been viewed as structurally incompatible with the interest-based, collateral-heavy architecture of City of London and Wall Street finance — an architecture that requires perpetual debt servicing and easily rehypothecated assets to feed the derivatives machine.

By rejecting interest at the national level, Iran has thus insulated itself and its financial partners from the control grid that has made the global "Great Taking" possible.

The Insurance Chaos Has Softened but the "Black Swan" Still Hovers

The Strait of Hormuz is not fully closed, but traffic remains severely reduced under Iran's selective, permission-based transit regime. Only vessels from "friendly" or non-hostile nations are being cleared after prior coordination with Iranian authorities. Significant backlogs persist, with more than 1,000 vessels reported waiting or diverted and over 34,000 shipping routes rerouted in the first four weeks of disruption.

President Trump's \$20 billion reinsurance facility announced on March 6 is now operational and has been doubled to \$40 billion. Additional major U.S. insurers have joined, while Lloyd's of London has engaged in related discussions. The facility remains centered on American carriers with U.S. government backing. But analysts doubt it will restart widespread commercial traffic without broader liability protection and safer conditions.

In short, the "insurance chaos" trigger has eased but has not vanished. Premiums remain elevated, uncertainty lingers, and the collateral and derivatives pressures Webb described are still in play.

Conclusions and Resolutions

The 2007-08 Global Financial Crisis (GFC) is now widely regarded as having been triggered by the unchecked explosion of unregulated derivatives — especially credit default swaps and collateralized debt obligations — which turned subprime mortgages into a systemic time bomb. The damage was not confined to the United States: developing countries suffered heavily as well.

Today the risk of a crash is even greater than during the GFC. The global OTC derivatives market has officially ballooned to a notional value of \$846 trillion, more than seven times the size of the entire world economy.

Long-range political solutions are possible. Congress could restore Glass-Steagall and impose a financial transaction tax. State governments could withdraw their approval of relevant portions of the UCC and form public banks

that can protect against local bank bankruptcies.

But the immediate need in the current context is to settle the conflict with Iran, and settle it fast, before another black-swan shock ignites the derivatives daisy chain and activates the final Great Taking on a global scale.

Ellen Brown is an American author, attorney, and activist known for her work on financial reform and public banking. She is the founder of the Public Banking Institute and the author of books like *Web of Debt* and *The Public Bank Solution*, advocating for publicly owned banking systems. ***

Article Source (SheerPost): https://scheerpost.com/2026/04/10/all-wars-are-bankers-wars-iran-and-the-bankers-endgame/?utm_source=substack&utm_medium=email

League Objectives

- (a) To promote loyalty to the Christian concept of God, to the Crown, and to the Country.
- (b) To advocate genuine competitive individual enterprise and personal initiative.
- (c) To defend private ownership and advocate its extension in order that individual freedom with security shall be available to all.
- (d) To attack and expose government-by regulation and bureaucratic interference with economic and social activities.
- (e) To take steps designed to secure to the individual very definite rights which no government can take away, and especially steps which defend the written constitution.
- (f) To defend the Rule of law which makes all equal before the Law.
- (g) To stress the value of our system of Common Law, originally built up in Great Britain, to protect the rights of the individual; and to that end, to expose corruption and partiality in all their forms.
- (h) To expose the manner in which the safe guards of individual rights and liberties are being destroyed.
- (I) To emphasise the value of the Senate and of Legislative Councils.
- (j) To expose and oppose all anti-British propaganda and actions, irrespective of their origin.
- (h) To take such other actions as may be deemed desirable to promote the policy of the League.

Vale Jane Martin

Jane Martin, beloved wife of Don Martin – (the former Queensland State Director of the Australian League of Rights, and subsequent National Director of the British League of Rights), has passed. She was a loyal and very honorable woman. Rest well, Jane. ***



Vale Brian Lawrence Bowtell

Brian was a long-time league stalwart. We are grateful for his selfless spirit and unwavering commitment and support of the league over many years.

We would like to extend our heartfelt condolences to his surviving family and friends. ***



Vale Grant Bird 28/9/48 - 18/4/26

Grant passed peacefully into the tender care of our Lord this morning at 4:20 am. It was just after nurses had checked on him. Thankfully, I had until 6:30 with him before they came back, and I think they recorded the time of death at 6:45 am. In true “Defy and Win” style (*the name of the book he wrote to help farmers cope with bank corruption - see back cover*), it struck me that even in death he was ahead of the system.

Sadly that wasn’t the case in beating the “health system cabal”. His fall and breaking a couple of ribs on Mum’s birthday (12/8/25) almost totally incapacitated him and set him back enormously. I don’t think either of us recovered from not being told the true nature of the lump on his back over a year ago, believing and treating it as a fatty lipoma, and later finding that it was cancer progression.

Goodbye my gentle giant with the biggest heart, who gave so much to rural and regional Australia in their time of need. As he said to me recently, “we’ve had a crazy life together really”. So many battles for other people, but also failure in things where we tried to overcome the systemic corruption by trying other things. Overall though, I feel we made a difference for many family farmers and small businesses Australia wide, in conjunction with all the Rural Action and Bankwatch groups scattered across our nation.

We will never know how many people we helped that we didn’t meet, simply because of the network’s existence which curtailed the banksters activities to a large extent. It also drew attention to the effects of us being party to the Lima declaration, which devastated our primary and secondary industries, deploying

them to the Third World, on which we are now so stupidly dependent. Very sadly, all of the activists' warnings of the time (which included us), were ignored, with government and banking policy having a crushing pincer effect on our nation.

Even worse now, those chickens continue to come home to roost with the so-called fuel crisis and many other policy consequences which destroyed our nation's self-sufficiency.

The beautiful thing which Grant and I recognised and often discussed, was that particularly after Covid, so many people have woken up to the globalist scams. The baton has passed to them, with so many rising to do podcasts and alternate media or activities, so much so that the mainstream media has become largely irrelevant to a great swag of Aussies.

We have been much encouraged by the inroads made over the last several years, with the exposure of corruption in health, finance and practically every sector that affects our lives. We are so glad to have played a small part in this awakening, and we appreciate the many amazing people we have crossed paths with along the way.

I am very thankful for your support, and the support of so many friends we have connected with, both old and new.

Thank you from me, and from Grant, who always stood firm. He was his own man, dancing to his own tune, (sometimes to my eternal frustration, I might add). He wouldn't be pushed around but had the knack, particularly in negotiations, of letting people underestimate him, thus getting that deal that people could live with. He was a generous and thoughtful soul with a cheeky and quirky sense of humour. I am particularly going to miss his analytical mind and insight into what may be going on behind the scenes.

May God rest his beautiful soul. Lots of love, *Jeanine*. ***



“

As the situation stands at present, the banker is in an unique position. He is probably the only known instance of the possibility of lending something without parting with anything, and making a profit on the transaction, obtaining in the first instance his commodity free.”

C.H. Douglas

The Breakdown of the Employment System (1923)



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