

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



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Theology of the Inheritance: A Social Credit Synthesis of Patristic Thought & Economic Reality By Jim Schroeder

I. The Patristic Foundation: The World as Gift

In Orthodox theology, the world is a *Liturgy of the Gift*. The Church Fathers—most notably St. Basil the Great, St. John Chrysostom, and St. Ambrose of Milan—taught that the “Wealth of the World” is a common heritage provided by God for all humanity.

“The earth is the Lord’s and the fullness thereof. If you say you have it from your ancestors, you are like a man who took a seat in the theatre and then tried to keep out those who came later, claiming that what was for everyone’s use was his own.”

— St. Basil the Great

“Tell me, then, whence art thou rich? From whom didst thou receive it? ... ‘The earth is the Lord’s, and the fulness thereof.’ This then is the ground of all the evil, that men possess as their own the things that are the Lord’s.”

— St. John Chrysostom

Under this “Cosmic Economy” (*oikonomia*), wealth is not merely a product of individual toil; it is the fruit of God’s grace and the collective effort of the “cloud of witnesses”—the generations that preceded us.

II. The Cultural Heritage: The 95% Factor

Social Credit identifies the Cultural Heritage as the primary factor of production. This includes the cumulative discoveries of humanity: the wheel, the steam engine, electricity, and automated systems.

- **The Estimate:** It is estimated that 95% of our productive capacity (GDP) is now attributable to this inherited “Common Stock” of knowledge and machine power, rather than current human exertion.

- **The Logic:** If a field that once required 100 men to harvest is now harvested by one man and a machine, the vast majority of that output is the “unpaid labor” of the inventors of the past. The wealth produced is a Social Product, yet our financial system still attempts to distribute it primarily through “Wages for Work.”

III. The Monetary Circuit: Creation and Destruction

Money in a modern economy is not a commodity, but a system of accounting.

- **Creation:** Banks create money through the act of expanding their balance sheets. New money enters the economy whenever a bank issues a loan, purchases an asset, or spends on its own ordinary business expenses. In each case, a new deposit is created that did not exist before.

Destruction: When a loan is repaid or a bank sells an asset back to the public, that money is destroyed—it is cancelled out of the ledger.

IV. The Douglas A+B Theorem: The Deficit of Power

Major C.H. Douglas observed a fundamental “glitch” in industrial accounting:

- **Group A:** Payments to individuals (wages, salaries). This is current purchasing power.
- **Group B:** Payments to other organizations (raw materials, overhead, machinery). These costs represent past consumption—wealth used up in a previous cycle.
- **The Theorem:** The total price is $A + B$. However, money represented by B has already flowed back into the banking system to cancel previous debts; it is not available as income.
- **The Debt Trap:** Because the community is only given A to buy a product priced at $A + B$, the system can only function through ever-increasing aggregate debt. New loans must be taken out simply to provide the extra “tickets” needed to clear the shelves of goods already produced.

V. The National Dividend: The Right of the Heir

As technology—particularly Artificial Intelligence—displaces human labor, the “Wages for Work” model collapses. If the machine does the work, and income is only tied to work, the community is starved amidst plenty.

- **The Necessity:** AI and automation represent the ultimate maturation of the Cultural Heritage. They are not the property of a few “tech giants,” but the fruit of millennia of human language, mathematics, and logic.
- **The Justification:** The National Dividend is the financial recognition of every

citizen's status as a Co-Heir to this heritage. It is a periodic payment issued to all, not as charity, but as a rightful share of the "Social Product."

VI. Debt-Free Creation: The Gift of Grace vs. Works-Based Debt

The most critical distinction of Social Credit is the mode of money creation. In our current system, almost all money is "Debt-Money"—it is born as a liability that must be justified through toil. This is a secularized form of Works-Based Salvation, where every "ticket" to participate in life must be "earned" through servile labor, even when that labor is no longer physically necessary.

- **The Theology of Grace:** The money issued for the National Dividend and the Price Discount is created Debt-Free. This is the financial embodiment of Grace. It is a gift that recognizes the abundance already provided by God and our ancestors.
- **Ending the Aggregate Debt:** Because this money is debt-free, it fulfills the mathematical requirement of the A+B theorem without creating a new debt-burden. It provides the "missing money" (B) as a gift to the community, thereby negating the necessity of going further into aggregate debt simply to maintain the current system. Grace cancels the debt-treadmill.

VII. Real Cost and the Just Price

Social Credit defines Real Cost not in terms of financial digits, but in terms of physical reality. The real cost of production is the total consumption incurred during the same period.

- **The Observation:** If we produce \$100 worth of goods but only consume \$75 worth of resources to do so, the "Real Cost" to the community is only \$75.
- **The Logic:** Charging the full \$100 financial cost (which includes B-costs) creates a surplus of goods that cannot be bought. The Just Price (Real Price) should reflect the ratio of Total Consumption to Total Production.

VIII. The Price Discount Mechanism

Social Credit proposes to bridge the gap through the Compensated Price.

The Mechanism: An item with a financial cost of \$100 is sold for \$75 (the Real Price). The retailer is reimbursed the remaining \$25 by the National Credit Office using new, debt-free money. This ensures that the total price of all goods produced is exactly equal to the total money available to consumers.

Conclusion: The Great Departure from the Economics of Toil

Virtually every established school of economic thought—be it Classical Economics, Marxism, or Keynesianism—shares a common, unexamined dogma: the cult of "Full Employment." Whether they advocate for the "unseen hand"

of the market, the state ownership of the means of production, or government spending to stimulate demand, they all view work as an end in and of itself. They demand that man be tethered to a machine or a desk to justify his daily bread, regardless of whether that labor is physically required. This is an economics of the Law, a secularized Works-Based Salvation that ignores the reality of the technological gift.

Social Credit stands alone in its pursuit of the Economics of Grace. It recognizes that the “price” of our life has been paid by the gifts of God and the genius of our ancestors. By replacing the bondage of the gold standard and the indignity of the Job Guarantee with the National Dividend and the Price Discount, we move from an “Economics of Toil” to an Economics of Leisure.

This transition is not an invitation to idleness, but a liberation for Hesychia (stillness) and Theosis (union with God). When man is freed from the frantic necessity of “earning” his survival in a world of automated abundance, he is finally at liberty to fulfill his true vocation. He can use his time for religious pursuits, artistic creation, and self-fulfillment. A world where citizens are free to serve God and pursue their true vocations—unburdened by the artificial scarcity of a debt-ledger—is a world being healed. We move from the bondage of the debt-trap into the “glorious liberty of the children of God,” where the financial tickets finally reflect the true abundance of the physical harvest. ***

The Accounting of Abundance: A Structural Critique of Inflationary Theory By Jim Schroeder

I. Introduction: The Category Error of Modern Finance

Mainstream economic thought treats inflation as a phenomenon of **monetary volume**—the “Too Much Money” paradigm. However, by applying the engineering logic of C.H. Douglas’s **A+B Theorem**, we can deduce that inflation is not primarily a result of consumer behaviour, but a mathematical consequence of **debt-based cost accounting** in an industrial society.

II. The Quantity Theory of Money (QTM): The Marketplace View

The orthodox explanation for inflation is the **Quantity Theory of Money**, mathematically expressed through the Equation of Exchange:

$$MV = PY$$

Where **M** is the money supply, **V** is the velocity (how often money changes hands), **P** is the price level, and **Y** is the total output.

The QTM View of Inflation

The QTM assumes that V and Y are relatively stable. Therefore, any increase in the money supply (M) must lead to a proportional increase in prices (P).

- **The "Too Much Money" Logic:** Inflation is seen as "demand-pull." If the government or banks "print" too many tokens, consumers bid up the prices of a limited supply of goods.
- **The Solution:** To stop inflation, the central bank must restrict the money supply or raise interest rates to "cool" spending.

III. Why Douglas Rejects the QTM: The Linear Flow of Credit

Douglas rejects the QTM because it relies on a "**flea market**" fallacy—the assumption that money is a fixed commodity that circulates indefinitely. In a modern industrial economy, Douglas observes that money is a **temporary credit entry**.

- **Creation:** Money is created by banks as a debt-entry to fund production.
- **Destruction:** Money is **destroyed and cancelled** the moment it is repaid to the bank.

The Logical Rebuttal: Because money is destroyed upon repayment, it cannot "circulate" forever. If a dollar is used to pay for a machine cost (a B-payment), it is cancelled out of existence by the bank. It is no longer available to buy the goods the machine produces. The QTM fails because it ignores this **rate of destruction**, assuming a stagnant "pool" where there is actually only a "flow" constantly evaporated by debt-repayment.

IV. The A+B Theorem: The Flow of Costs vs. Income

Douglas's theorem replaces "pool" logic with "flow" logic, dividing payments into:

- **Group A:** Payments to individuals (wages, salaries, dividends).
- **Group B:** Payments to other organizations (raw materials, bank charges, machinery).

The total price of a product is $A + B$. However, since only **A** represents current purchasing power, and the money for **B** is often cancelled via debt-repayment before the goods hit the shelf, there is a structural gap where $A < A + B$.

V. The Technological Proof: The Divergence of A and B

As technology (T) advances, the ratio between Group A and Group B shifts

permanently because innovation replaces human effort (A) with mechanical efficiency (B).

Example: The Road-Building Evolution

1. **Pre-Industrial:** 100 men with shovels. Most costs are wages (A).
2. **Industrial:** 1 man with a \$500,000 excavator. Wages (A) plummet, but the costs of debt, maintenance, and depreciation (B) skyrocket.

The Proof of the Gap: If Total Price = A + B, and technology ensures **B costs increase as a percentage of total costs**, the purchasing power of the public is constantly diminishing. As technology advances, **B payments increase relative to A payments**.

VI. The Stabilization Trap: Mathematical Proof of Inflation

The "Stabilization Trap" occurs when the state attempts to keep \$\$ (income) constant to maintain "Full Employment" while machines are replacing workers.

Mathematical Proof:

1. Let the Price Pool be $P = A + B$.
2. Define the ratio of overhead to labor as $k = B/A$. Thus, $P = A*(1 + k)$.
3. As technology advances, k increases $dk/dt > 0$.
4. To keep A stable, the system must initiate **New Production** financed by **New Debt (D)**.
5. While this D provides immediate wages A_{new} , it carries its own future overhead B_{new} .
6. Because k is always rising, the amount of total price (P) generated to create a single unit of A grows exponentially:

$$P_{\text{total}} = A_{\text{stable}} * (1 + k_{\text{rising}})$$

Conclusion: Any attempt to maintain wages through new debt-driven work leads to a disproportionate explosion in future costs. This **Cost-Push Inflation** is more consistent with **Credit Money** (created and destroyed) than with the belief that money circulates. We are effectively "printing" future prices to pay for current survival.

VII. The Phillips Curve: A Structural Trap

The Phillips Curve traditionally illustrates an inverse relationship between unemployment and inflation. The A+B Theorem identifies this as a structural **liquidity trap** inherent to debt-based accounting.

Solving the Trade-off

The A+B Theorem explains the trade-off more accurately than the QTM:

- **The "Inflation" Choice (Full Employment):** To lower unemployment, the system injects new "A" payments via new production (A+B). Since B is disproportionately large in a technological age, creating enough "A" to sustain the public floods the market with a much larger volume of future "B" costs. Inflation is the result.
- **The "Unemployment" Choice (Deflation):** To stop inflation, the state restricts credit. This stops "B" costs from rising but starves the system of "A" payments. In an A+B deficit, the public cannot pay for existing production, leading to bankruptcies and unemployment.

Explaining Stagflation

The A+B Theorem explains **Stagflation** (simultaneous high inflation and unemployment). "B" costs from previous debt-heavy cycles hit the market as high prices, while the restriction of new credit cuts off current "A" payments (wages). Unlike the QTM, Douglas shows prices must remain high to satisfy past debt-accounting, even if demand is non-existent.

VIII. Final Comparison

Feature	Quantity Theory (QTM)	A+B Theorem (Douglas)
Logic	Marketplace (Tokens)	Factory (Accounting)
Money Lifecycle	Eternal Circulation	Creation & Destruction
Primary Driver	Volume of Money (M)	Accumulation of B-costs
Stagflation	Anomalous/Unexplained	Logical Accounting Result

IX. Conclusion

The Quantity Theory is a pre-industrial observation. The A+B Theorem demonstrates that inflation is the "exhaust" of a debt-based engine. To fix inflation without creating unemployment, the system must stop filling the gap with **debt** and start filling it with **debt-free credit via the Compensated Price Mechanism**. By issuing credit directly to retailers to discount prices at the point of sale, the system can mathematically cancel the "B" costs, allowing the public to purchase the total production with their existing "A" income without triggering a price-wage spiral. ***

Amid the Bankers' Diversionary Tantrums, Let's Examine Their Monetary Mechanics By Mark Anderson

The banking class and its wide-ranging rogues' gallery of supporters recently became unnerved when Donald Trump started making too much noise about Federal Reserve Board Chairman Jerome Powell's indecision on whether to lower US interest rates as Trump wanted. Trump came down on Powell hard. So, the usually soft-spoken bankers of the European Central Bank, in a rare move, had a bit of a wobbler and issued a rather 'loud' statement to ride to the rescue of their illustrious 'brother Powell'.

The Banks of England and Canada concurred. The suborned legacy media signalled a similar outrage. But Trump, always eager to throw his considerable weight around, come what may, suddenly took things a step further and, while suggesting that legal action may be carried out against Powell — an apparent bluff — nominated former Federal Reserve Regional Governor Kevin Warsh to replace Powell, pending Senate approval.

For the record, Warsh is seen as something of a maverick who might disempower the Federal Reserve to whatever degree; yet, there are other indications that he'd streamline it but make it more efficient, relevant, and give it a new lease on life. We shall see.

Interest Riddle Untangled

At any rate, such discord, ironically entertaining though it sometimes is, tends to mask the mechanics of the banking system itself, where the true nexus of world control lies.

Thus, it's helpful to examine key details of the often-mysterious monetary landscape. The news the public receives about money and economics is muddled, contradictory and outright confusing, often intentionally so. Yet, a public that learns to see through the fog enveloping that landscape and grasps monetary mechanics, with sufficient clarity, is a dangerous public — to the bankers and their entrenched usurious racket, that is.

So, let's look less at personalities and instead seek that clarity. If we don't, the news bytes we get on such matters will keep misleading and deceiving us to the point where they become so indiscernible that they just bounce off our collective psyche and plop into the digital waste bin of history.

In Trump's first term, like now, he took issue with the Federal Reserve's claim, treated as holy writ, that higher interest rates always make things cost less at the point of purchase — the underlying assumption being that higher rates mean fewer and smaller loans; therefore, with less purchasing power in circulation — so the reasoning goes — the economy won't 'overheat' from 'too much'

purchasing power entering the economy.

In all actuality, however, interest charges also function as yet another production cost — no different from taxes, raw materials, general supplies and equipment, utilities, lease or rental charges for office or factory space, the cost of labour itself, complying with regulations etc. It is these things that producers must shoulder, which they typically push along to the end consumer, at least in part.

The metaphorical ‘fog’ clears a lot more when you realise that the Fed’s stated means of controlling price inflation is based on just one type of inflation when, in fact, there are two types:

1. *Demand-pull inflation*, on which the Fed bases its monetary outlook and policies. The idea is that too much circulating currency and credit weakens the value of everyone’s purchasing power; that, in turn, creates a need for more monetary units to buy a given product or service. It’s also sometimes explained as aggregate demand for goods and services outpacing aggregate supply, often described as ‘too much money chasing too few goods.’ Prices are bid up as demand exceeds production capacity.

But considering the massive output of modern production via the combination of human labour and increasingly sophisticated and super-efficient automation, including both domestic-made goods and imported goods, the amount of money in circulation falls far short of the sheer amount of merchandise waiting to be purchased; thus, demand-pull inflation plays a comparatively negligible role in price increases. Unusually low production levels and exceedingly large amounts of money would need to intersect for this type of price inflation to significantly kick in.

2. *Cost-push inflation*, the most prevalent type of inflation, downplayed by those commandeering the financial system, especially central bankers. Simply put, prices increase because the various costs involved in producing goods and services increase. Interest charges, keep in mind, are one of those costs. Such supply-side shocks can push prices up even if demand does not change. Obviously, if the bankers raise rates and make things more expensive, under the guise of trying to lower prices, then they must know what they’re doing. Therefore, this claim that raising rates routinely lowers prices can hardly be anything other than deliberate deception.

Besides, in a typical modern economy, the US being a large example, cash and coin typically comprises no more than 10 percent of the purchasing power in circulation anyway (some peg it at 8%). The remaining 90-plus percent is digitised interest-bearing bank credit.

Interestingly, even on a worldwide basis, only about 10% of the purchasing

power is comprised of cash and coin. The rest is borrowed credit consisting of loans that beget more loans, which beget still more loans — and on and on, ad infinitum. A world where the average person has money that cannot be, and may never be, physically touched is not far off.

Meanwhile, at the World Economic Forum

This overview of certain aspects of the banking machine is also a useful backdrop to help discern the ‘globalese’ — the often-vague, double-tiered verbiage spouted by globalist groups like the World Economic Forum and several others.

And, lo and behold, at the January 2026 World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos, a rather ambiguous ‘new financial order’ was discussed at length. The basic thrust of the discussion conducted by various participants — including ECB President (and longtime Bilderberger) Christine Lagarde and International Monetary Fund Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva — was that this new ‘order’, featuring a structural shift characterised “by AI-driven efficiency gains”, will reduce production costs and therefore tame price inflation. There is some truth to that premise. As already noted, the cost of labour figures into the final prices that end-consumers pay for goods and services. So, if AI can reduce production costs, that should result in reduced prices, although heavy AI usage is thought to create a high-risk environment for investors (such as when AI trading systems, which use similar learning models and data sets, create a monoculture wherein algorithms act in unison and reach similar conclusions, reducing market diversity).

At the 2026 World Economic Forum Annual Meeting, the main economics-focused topics were:

- *Monetary Policy/Future of Finance*: Discussions were on the roles of central banks, navigating high debt, and that ‘new financial order’ arising from the intersection of persistent inflation and rapid AI integration.
- *Economic Statecraft/Debt*: Discussions on the “broadening of economic statecraft” included national security, strategic autonomy in finance, and urgent calls for debt restructuring in developing countries.
- *Resilience Economics*: How economies recover from shocks (pandemics, climate change, financial crises), highlighting the need for structural, monetary and fiscal reform.

Finance & Sustainability: According to the WEF’s Global Risks Report 2026, environmental risks are now heavily analysed in financial terms.

Notice that “navigating” high debt and debt “restructuring” in developing countries are mentioned in a way that assumes that debt need only be managed.

In other words, getting rid of the debt-based monetary system — which is the only way to democratize the overall economic system, spread the wealth equitably and reduce both extreme wealth concentration and extreme poverty — is simply not in the bankers' cards.

And take note that the impacts of so-called 'climate change' on the financial system, impacts which include onerous taxes and heavy regulation of raw material mining and industrial production, impose costs on the business-productive sector that are passed on to consumers via the cost-push inflation already outlined in this article.

Thus, the financial mandarins of the world only want to tweak their 'sacrosanct' system, which has created shockingly high concentrations of wealth for a tiny sliver of the world population. To nurture and protect their proverbial 'goose' that keeps laying endless 'golden eggs', the banking brigands therefore must keep actual cash in relatively short supply and keep everyone, individuals as well as nations, addicted to interest-bearing, lifelong debts.

Their false claim that raising rates always reduces prices is one of their main well-entrenched lines of deception to keep their financial fiefdom alive and thriving, and to try and prevent a real revolution that could overturn that fiefdom.

The Global Risks Report 2026

The above-noted Global Risks Report released in the aftermath of the 2026 World Economic Forum's annual meeting contains more economic matters than ever before. Much of it is quite gloomy.

But the irony is that the main cause of economic tremors, stagnation, and sometimes-steep decline is the banking system itself, in league with the governments of the world, which still do not grasp that they can and should create their own monetary units free of usurious interest charges and the control by central banks of national destinies.

The centre piece of the 2026 report is the concept of "economic confrontation" which, says the report, "has emerged as the most severe risk over the next two years".

Meanwhile, the report notes, economic risks in general:

... have experienced the sharpest rises among all risk categories ... with concerns growing over an economic downturn, rising inflation and potential asset bubbles as countries face high debt burdens and volatile markets. The multilateral system is under pressure. Declining trust, diminishing transparency and respect for the rule of law, along with heightened protectionism, are threatening longstanding international relations, trade and investment and increasing the propensity for [this economic confrontation].

Notice that while “declining trust” is acknowledged, the implication of the report is that this falling trust couldn’t possibly have anything to do with the flaws, fraud, and tyrannical nature of the monetary-banking system itself — a tyranny that finds fertile soil in the ‘sacred’ multilateral system.

This multilateral system, which is part and parcel of the globalists’ post-war ‘rules-based international order’ that the most entrenched elements of the world plutocracy established must not be allowed to ‘take the stand’ and honestly ‘testify’, so to speak, in the ‘court of public opinion’.

Too many hard-pressed questions levelled at such a ‘witness’ would reveal that rising inflation, high debt burdens, and the rest of the worries within the WEF’s 2026 report are the direct effects of policies hard-wired into the financial system itself, especially its monetary and banking components, and are not inexplicable developments beyond everyone’s control, as the legacy media portrays them to be. It’s also worth noting, if only for being thorough, that the WEF is part of the problem, while acting as if it is pursuing solutions.

The 2026 report goes on to say:

The centrality of geoeconomic confrontation in the global risks landscape is not restricted to 2026, with respondents selecting it as the top risk over the two-year time horizon (to 2028) ... up eight positions from last year.

In a world already weakened by rising rivalries, unstable supply chains and prolonged conflicts at risk of regional spillover, such confrontation carries systemic, deliberate and far-reaching global consequences, increasing state fragility.

Thus, scores of problems are acknowledged — such as unstable supply chains, a problem caused by the plutocracy that ushered in unforgivably long and unwieldy world-straddling supply chains in the first place, eschewing a more nation-based approach wherein each country first produces crops, goods, and services for its own population and then exports surpluses and/or unique items that may be scarce elsewhere and are in high demand on an international scale.

So, the true causes of our economic ills are papered over in a manner that treats price inflation and various other ills as quasi-random storms that just blow in from nowhere. In response, we’re simply told to batten down the hatches and continually ride out these economic storms that, according to the worldview of the WEF and their close brethren in the banking fraternity and legacy media, are totally unavoidable and represent a permanently unsolvable problem.

Fiscal This, Digital That

Of course, like magicians, the bankers want to put on a good show. The long-running US-Federal Reserve partnership is flirting with a supposedly beneficent

innovation called Central Bank Digital Currency — where the existing deceptive banking policies would be augmented by the removing what little cash is left relative to massive production levels and the loan racket. From there, via total digitisation, all transactions no matter how small could be monitored.

Not to be left behind, the European Central Bank, which scheduled eight monetary policy meetings in 2026, is looking at joint debt issuance (i.e., NextGenerationEU), crisis management — and a potential, some would say probable, digital euro.

All of this pushes the eurozone toward even tighter economic integration, thereby setting the stage for member states to make the necessary treaty changes to inaugurate a fiscal union. Moreover, Europe is actively working to complete its long-term banking union, “to strengthen financial stability”, of course. And then there’s the Savings and Investment Union, which wormed its way into the 2025 Bilderberg Meeting.

All told, we must never lose sight of the fact that modern banking is the ultimate stronghold of tyranny. We mustn’t allow ourselves to get overly concerned with mouthy politicians and flashy headlines about more ephemeral issues; rather, we must look past the headlines at times and carefully study how the banking ‘magicians’ conduct and conceal their crafty policies and practices. The Isle of Guernsey emancipated itself some 200 years ago from the banking system’s hocus-pocus for 20 years.

Can we do it again, only this time way beyond a small island in the English Channel? While we ask that key question, let’s get busy and do it, a day at a time.

Mark Anderson is a US-based UK Column correspondent and longtime investigative newspaperman and radio host.

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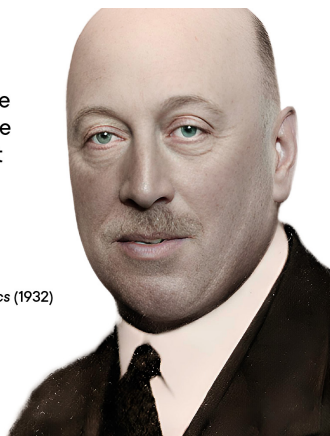
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‘Credit is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen,’ and no stable society can endure on *false* evidence.”

C.H. Douglas

The New and the Old Economics (1932)

C.H. Douglas

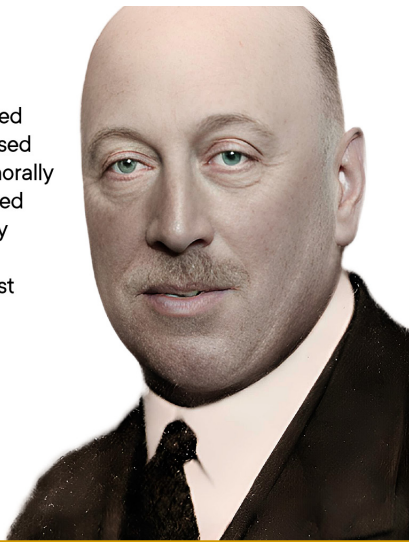
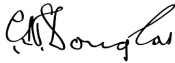


“

A national dividend is justified economically, by the increased power of production, and morally by the fact that this increased production is not due to any section of the community – neither the labourer, scientist or capitalist, but to all.”

C.H. Douglas

The Monopolistic Idea (1934)



thepeoplescredit.com.au | socred.org | C.H. DOUGLAS (1879 – 1952) | SCE-12

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 propoganda and actions, irrespective of their origin.
- (h) To take such other actions as may be deemed desirable to promote the policy of the League.

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