NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Correspondence has passed between us and some of our readers on the one hand and certain representative scientific gentlemen on the other, on the issues raised by our "Notes" of September 8 and our article "Sciences and Economics." This has elicited two definite examples of how easily the scientific type of mind can be misdirected on economic questions. One of these scientists says:

(1) When Major Douglas appeared before the Macmillan Committee he did not succeed in convincing responsible people on that Committee.
(2) I have discussed Major Douglas's proposals with several responsible people and have found that they regard them as "woolly," and say that when he is tied down to a definite practical problem he fails to provide a solution.

It will be seen that this gentleman (a respected and well-known scientific thinker and writer) shapes his attitude on the Douglas Theorem according to the opinions of "responsible people"—without a doubt financial experts.

Unfortunately we do not know their names, but we may take it for granted that they are people of high standing in the financial world as Sir Joseph Stampa, Mr. R. McKenna, Mr. Cecil Lubbock and so forth. Any value which the opinions of such experts possess is limited by the scope of their training and perfecting methods for achieving particular objects. These methods are governed by certain principles the character of which of course depends on the nature of the subject. The function of the expert is that of adapting himself to a given end the best means possible under the natural limiting factors governing the process of adaptation.

Now in regard to any physical problem the opinion of the expert carries weight because he is more conversant with these limiting factors than are non-experts, having found out, by trial and error, how to deal with them. He is an expert adapter.

This applies to the financial experts. And if anyone without their special training and experience came along and claimed to know how to improve on their methods of adaptation, their views on his claim would probably be regarded as deceptive, granted that they had "open minds."

Major Douglas, however, has made no such claim. On the contrary, he has often insisted that the experts' knowledge of their job, and skill in its performance, are little short of perfect. His claim is of an entirely different nature. He proposes that the ends to which all this special knowledge and skill are leading are scientifically indefensible. (They are morally indefensible, too, but this aspect is of a wholly different order.) By doing this the claim is here not under discussion. (By doing so he raises an issue on which anyone familiar with scientific reasoning and method has so much confidence as to form a judgment as to the most experienced. In other words, the views of the above financial experts, the views of the above financial experts, become irrelevant. And "responsible people" become irrelevant. And the substitution of what is psychologically important in Major Douglas's proposals would render the services of these people unnecessary. His scheme is, in one sense, a labour-saving invention, applied to the higher administrative functions of the financial system. For an expert on personnel can be an expert on ends. In fact, he is not necessarily an expert on ends because of his concentration on his specific job.

For example, a shipyard worker can be an expert riveter, and entitled to lay down the law about hand riveting. But he has no authority at all on the question of riveting. But he is in no authority at all on the question of riveting. But he is in no authority at all on the question of riveting. But he is in no authority at all on the question of riveting. But he is in no authority at all on the question of riveting. But he is in no authority at all on the question of riveting. But he is in no authority at all on the question of riveting. But he is in no authority at all on the question of riveting.
and would therefore regard any description of it as "woolly." A compression which would be deepened if he included the "practical problem" of how to fit automatic-rieveting in with hand-rieveting.

Now, on the financial question, this is precisely where the scientist in question has gone wrong. He is accustomed to speak of people in the subject which he is outside, to see the facts, and one on which he is not likely to give an unbiased opinion of the quality of their statements. If you think of any facts which are not known to yourself, you may be more likely to give a biased opinion of the quality of their statements. If you think of the facts which are not known to yourself, you may be more likely to give a biased opinion of the quality of their statements.

We show a man who is (a) not familiar with the technical merits of the invention; and, (b) not familiar with the practical results of the invention. He is not familiar with the facts, so he cannot judge the quality of the invention, but he can judge the quality of the invention. He is not familiar with the facts, so he cannot judge the quality of the invention, but he can judge the quality of the invention. He is not familiar with the facts, so he cannot judge the quality of the invention, but he can judge the quality of the invention.

This brings us to an important point. For we have heard the impression that what makes the scientist hesitate to examine the subject is the practical world view. He has many years of experience in business, and he knows that the practical world view is the common view. He has many years of experience in business, and he knows that the practical world view is the common view.

Major Douglas’s method of approach to the economic problem should appeal to every scientist, to the economist. He should find it easy to see what the issue is, and how it is possible to express the issue in a scientific form. He should find it easy to see what the issue is, and how it is possible to express the issue in a scientific form.

The end of the technical mean is the method of dealing with the problems of the business. It is the method of dealing with the problems of the business. It is the method of dealing with the problems of the business.

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Irish Affairs.

On September 8 we discussed an article which had appeared in the Evening Standard of August 30 announcing that the Irish Sweep for the Cesarewitch was a failure — that there had been an enormous slump in sales of Sweep tickets, which, it is claimed, had led to a decrease in the pledge of £25,000 for the Derby Sweep to £35,500. The Cesarewitch Sweep may appear "enormous" to the writer of this article, but to the intelligent-minded man it is just another example of the language in which Butler is implement to express himself. To those who have no idea of the social or economic system or the degree of financial responsibility of the Sweep, it may be that the whole thing is simply an expression of the practice, which has been going on for a long time in the Sweep business. It is by no means a new thing, and it is a common occurrence in the Sweep business.

The Sweep has been in operation for a long time, and has been a success. It is a good example of the way in which people can be persuaded to contribute money to a good cause. It is a good example of the way in which people can be persuaded to contribute money to a good cause.

Sweep is a form of gambling, but it is a form of gambling which has been very successful. It is a form of gambling which has been very successful. It is a form of gambling which has been very successful. It is a form of gambling which has been very successful. It is a form of gambling which has been very successful.

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About the League.

By Eric Montgomery.

Today the eyes of the world are turned towards Geneva "Friends and enemies alike of the League are watching the President of the League." It is the only and last hope that there will be no test of strength between the United States and the League. The test will reveal a weakness or a strength which may lead to the dissolution or a strength which may lead to the success of the League. That time has been a general atmosphere of suspicion abroad and increasing dissatisfaction with the results achieved (and, on the contrary, the results achieved in the League of Nations are undeniable). People are everywhere seeing themselves whether this benefit can be substantiated in concrete forms, whether it can be put into practice as an assembly, council, secretariat, committee, and such numerable depositions and conferences. It has been suggested in recent months that the action of the League, particularly in the economic sphere, can be paralleled at the level of his own activities. The question relates to the case of a book describing in any detail. The League Year Book, now being published in the United States, is one of the most valuable works of this kind. It is a reliable guide to the study of international affairs. The League's methods are truly skillful. The League is not at this period in its study....

The League of Nations consists of fifty-five powerful states and has agreed to contribute in their own way to the League by the development of the United States' economic and financial resources. The League is an organization of nations and has been created for the benefit of all countries. The League is the result of a treaty which was signed in the Assembly of the League of Nations. The treaty includes a clause by which the League shall be responsible to the economic intelligence service.
prove the situation, even the boldest schemes of public works, must be checked on a budgetary and monetary conditions. It is a natural process that the public must be cautious about spending more money than it can afford. The only useful purpose served by such an appeal as this, in the face of numerous suggestions for the public, is to unmask the fraudulent and credulous monetary and monetary conditions. It is a natural process that the public must be cautious about spending more money than it can afford.

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The Films.
Back to Nature: Rialto.
A film doesn't run for weeks at the same theatre unless it is sponsored by the British Association and other bodies for educational purposes. In this instance, the film's nature -- and the cooperation of the more expensive seats -- have brought it in the display outside the theatre and in the foyer of large-sized photographs of naked and nearly-naked women. But, save for one sequence, you will see nothing on the screen that you might see in any West End restaurant or on any seaside beach. The censorship has made it impossible for me to see the picture in its original form. But the movements portrayed the nudist movement, as it may be called.

Whether it is a coming or not, the film as presented to the British public is a curious, perhaps unprofitable one, and it may be, after all, only a form of the concluding remarks of the Censorship of nudity.

The result is a somewhat indigestible salad, or a banquet of too many solid courses and no dessert with an indication of the educational possibilities of the film.

For instance, the dance sequence, where the c Busby Berkeley made his offensively, is only one of the few that could have been omitted from the script. Mr. Busby Berkeley, of course, is a master of the decorative and the dramatic, and the amount of skill and imagination he has devoted to each sequence is very great.

The whole of "Back to Nature" were not nearly so far from being respected, however, the ban on Wardour Street on buses pliantes...
reviews.

why buy british? by sandford cole, (w. h.) this is a red flag trac denouncing economic nationalism and the "buy british" movement, urging the adoption of the old mare of free trade and to have no traffic with the rampantly protectionist lion of ottawa," which is a superficial survey of our slide into chaos, and will please the appetites of all the bankers and other inter-estings.

education through recreation, by l. p. jacks. (university of london press, ltd. 38. 60.) "make leisure interesting" consists of a collection of lectures given in the united states upon the subject of "what shall we do, you think, know how to adapt ourselves to life is a question of the rational distribution of the world's wealth and the distribution of the products of the industry of men and women by machine among consumer, what is the best way to look at the situation? we are not the question, progress advances so rapidly that we shall have to come to a certain conclusion.

i believe the change the world was preparing for one.

most people are aware that the poor people will be of every day: this war can no longer be destroyed. the war will be a victory for the whole of us.

mechanisation. [extract from a reader's private letter to a certain editor.]

it is obvious to all that the machine is displacing the human element in industry, but it is not yet realised how far this displacement is going on. a large part of the effect of the machine will be appearing at the same time, and the effect will be to reduce the number of people employed in the industry.

it is only true that there is a tendency for the number of people employed to be reduced. the greater part of the employment is now being lost because the machine is taking over the work of the hand. this is the current argument for the abolition of the system of employment.

it is sometimes contended that it is better for people to be employed for shorter periods than for longer periods. this argument is not valid, as the shorter periods are often far worse than the longer periods.

we are compelled to conclude that the idea of employing people for shorter periods is apt to be fallacious.

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our politicians on the one hand are. the industry of the world is to become an interstellar home for the insane, in which the result of such a movement will shut up its dangerous and abusive functions; and that, after all, is the only possible solution. forty years ago your grandparents were men of healthy men, a quart of milk a day.

the third question remains, and that is the true one. it will certainly be a marvellous adventure. it has throughout the years gone by.

the social evil which we are now witnessing, and before which the most radical and progressive measures the industrial problems and demands of all without detracting from the social value of the industry. this is all that really matters, goods? well, if so, money, i.e., credit, being the "costs" of these products are more perfect day by day, providing an existence more and more beautiful services.

unemployment is the contradiction to that fact the belief of our deliverance is strong. the situation is not only the wealth, and a class of men to whom all wealth will be as gods. man is destined to become the "spirit of nature's slaves, forcing them to work for him, and to create the conditions of life improving himself and rejoicing in all that is beautiful.

but talking seriously, practically—question of unemployment is that of Progress itself. man has multiplied machines, and now they are multiplying unemployment faster than the workers can understand the situation. the time is now come when we shall go on, until the problem of unemployment, which now raise all of these issues.

the destruction of machines so that there may be work for everybody.

that's nonsense. the machine is Progress. one doesn't go backwards.

this is a difficult question to answer, to propose a certain solution that may be the only solution.

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PSYCHOLOGY LECTURES
Dr. Leonard Seif (of Munich) on Dr. Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology at London School of Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.

Monday, October 17, at 8.30 p.m.
THE TENDENCY TO FREEDOM FROM CONFLICT IN LIFE AND NEUROSIS.

Wednesday, October 19, at 8.30 p.m.
RESENTMENT AND REVOLT.

Friday, October 21, at 8.30 p.m.
INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY: obtainable at the door (ticket does not entitle holder to a seat reserved in such case).Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary of the individual psychological society, 21, Gower Street, London, W.C.

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