NOTES OF THE WEEK

Abolition of Grand Juries

A letter from Lord Hugh Cecil appears in The Times of July 10. It is in his own frame of reference it deals with a matter of such import as when the writer revived the question of Britain paying off the American Debt in goods. He urges that the present is "surely no time for diminishing the security for the liberty of the subject," pointing out that the contemplated abolition of Grand Juries would mean the abolition of an institution which makes it certain that no one can be tried for such offenses as high treason, bribery, perjury, conspiracy, riot, unlawful assembly, etc., without the permission of a body of unofficial citizens, presumably independent of Government control. With a Parliamentary Government in power magistrates always, and Judges often, are powerfully influenced by official policy. The check upon the oppressive administration of justice is no independent as the Grand Jury. "The arguments from economy and saving of trouble are insubstantial for so dangerous a change." (Our Italicics.)

This finds up with Mr. Justice Avery's public protest against the high-handed way on judges' salaries, with the logical implication that judges are constitutionally the servants of the Crown, a status which, as readers will appreciate, is at the present time equivalent to being the agents of the Bank of England and agencies for the support of high financial policy on the people over the heads of their representative rulers. An inspection of the list of offenses which Lord Hugh Cecil cites underlines the sinister import of the proposed change. The question of what even one is relevant or within the competence of the layman to pronounce upon is often boasted about makes this so. As our readers will appreciate, the Constitution can be construed by lawyers and Judges whichever way suits the policy of the dominant powers will recall Mr. Benjamin Anderson's (the American banker's) statement that Congress often passed legislation with the knowledge—and because of the knowledge—that the Senate was going to reject it. This passing of the bill was the widespread in New South Wales when the Legislative Council solemnly enacted its own dissolution with the knowledge—and because of the knowledge—that the Constitutional validity of their act was going to be tested in the High Court; and there is little doubt that the financial interests who inspired the act did so with the knowledge—and because of the knowledge—that the High Court judges would pronounce it to have been unconstitutional. In respect of this episode it is significant to notice that the High Court's ruling was invoked at the instance of two ordinary Australian citizens as they would be designated in certain similar circumstances; whereas it is impossible to see how Mr. Lang would have been able (if he had wanted to) to get a ruling before occupying the time and energy of the Assembly and the Council in debating the issue—and unanimously as it turned out. Apparently, not only can the banking interests embody their own policy in the drafting of the Constitution, but can in practice prohibit anything tending the meaning of the drafting unless they themselves wish the test to be made. And even then, of course, they are safeguarded by the fact, as Lord Hugh Cecil puts it, that "judges are often" "influenced by official" "(read financial)" policy.

On the day following Lord Hugh's letter The Times published (July 11, page 10) another over the signature of Arthur Motley (whom address is given as The Temple). In that letter he quotes Mr. Justice Avery's opinion (at the Hertfordshire Assizes) that Grand Juries ought to be retained. Dealing with the point of "economy" he points out that these Juries pay their own expenses and do not receive any fees; and he replies to the argument that the Grand-Jury system involves the attendance, and consequent expense, of all witnesses on the first day of the Assizes, by directly challenging it as a statement of fact. "No one can ever say how many prisoners in any calendar at Assizes will plead guilty, how many pleas of guilty will be disposed of on the first day, how many cases it may be possible to try, and which witnesses for the prosecution, or defence, it will be necessary to call. The saving in expense of witnesses by the abolition of Grand Juries
will be trifling."

Then he proceeds to raise the Con- tinental Army to the number of 300,000 men. The number of men in the Continental Army was actually about 27,000 at the time of the war.

"It is said that in these days Grand Juries render only perfunctory services; as well might it be argued that we should remove all locks and bolts from our houses and leave them open to all comers because no one has broken into our houses for many years. Grand Juries are the constitutional safeguard of our liberty, and it is well that they should be as effective as the lawyers, and their power might be of vital importance to the community. The danger is that we may fail to appreciate the wis- dom of their system, and that instead of paying attention to their di- vinic in a panic of economy fasten upon the community a system which secures to its members everything but justice.

No reader of this journal needs us to emphasize the signification of Mr. Morley's concluding statement. To cut away the moral prejudice which is left in the legal profession will go thoroughly into this matter and ad- vises us in this respect reveals a picture of the Grand Jury, as is often the case, in a light that is not entirely accurate. The signification of the Grand Jury—namely, high treason and conspiracy. Now, since the extensive propaganda of Social Credit has been propagated abroad, the system of the Grand Jury is not so generally considered as a "seditious" by those who oppose its teaching, it re- quires little imagination to conceive a time when the writing of pamphlets or the giving of public speeches, on the performance of certain acts, directed toward the securing of the system of the Grand Jury, would be considered as an offense. The system of the Grand Jury is not so generally considered as a "seditious" by those who oppose its teaching, it requires little imagination to conceive a time when the writing of pamphlets or the giving of public speeches, on the performance of certain acts, directed toward the securing of the system of the Grand Jury, would be considered as an offense. The system of the Grand Jury is not so generally considered as a "seditious" by those who oppose its teaching, it requires little imagination to conceive a time when the writing of pamphlets or the giving of public speeches, on the performance of certain acts, directed toward the securing of the system of the Grand Jury, would be considered as an offense.

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Wireless Debate. II.

By C. H. Douglas.

Mr. Dennis Robertson's Wireless Questions.

When we approach Mr. Robertson's question No. 3, we obtain, I think, evidence of his failure to understand the nature and extent of modern multi-stage production system. This question reads, "Do Major Douglas or do you not, still maintain that industry as a whole over considerable periods of time, makes bank entries for overhead charges which are enormous in excess of its disbursements for interest and dividends and for maintenance, renewal, and extension of plant?"

It is obvious from the form of this question, I think, that Mr. Robertson is not aware of any difference between cumulative disbursements over a period and cumulative disbursements and receipts of a smaller sum of money, or to put the matter another way, he would appear to believe that every time an industrial undertaker buys a new machine he is altering the balance sheet of an entire industry in the same period of time. Now I have no doubt that every manufacturer would do this, but the result of which, on his accounts, would be that his real assets and the balance sheet would be written down to nil, and he would no longer have any charges for the use of his plant. But if Mr. Robertson supposes that such a course is possible over any wide range of production, then I can only suggest that he devotes a little time to a discussion of the matter with some representative Manufacturers and also general association of Budget. The former could be made to answer a large to prove the necessity of "..."

Judges' Salaries.

[Excerpts from "The Times" by Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.B., P.C., the Seven Times of July 17, 19...]

The fundamental principle of our Constitution is that no one is above the law. Anybody who is anything has a right to the protection of the law. Every man is entitled to the protection of the law. There is no one above the law. The government is not above the law. Every man is entitled to the protection of the law. That is the fundamental principle of our Constitution.

The question is, shall the government be independent of the law? That is the question. The government is not above the law. Every man is entitled to the protection of the law. That is the fundamental principle of our Constitution.

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Objections to Social Credit.

11. Review of the Argument

(a) A + B Costs (Rages, Discounts, A + B Available as Consumer-Purchasing-Power. There is, therefore, no shortage of purchasing-power due to methods of confining all goods having a value of $250 or less, etc., etc.

(b) The Success of the Douglas Solution. Since the analysis is correct, it follows that the solution method of increasing consumer purchasing-power is also correct. But the mere analysis was correct, the scheme would be unworkable.

12. Scheme Unworkable (2)

(a) Lack of money and/or credit.

(b) The right to buy anything at any price.

(c) The investment of raw materials.

(d) The production of the raw materials.

(e) The purchase of goods.

(f) The exchange of goods.

(g) The production of goods.

13. Lack of Glut or Glamour Labour

(a) There will be no one to do any work.

(b) Workers will be paid in goods.

(c) The scheme will be unworkable.

(d) The depression will continue.

(e) The prices of goods will rise.

(f) The supply of goods will be insufficient.

(g) The demand for goods will be insufficient.

(h) The scheme will fail.

14. The Depression of the Import-Export System

(a) The depression will continue.

(b) The prices of goods will fall.

(c) The demand for goods will increase.

(d) The supply of goods will increase.

(e) The prices of goods will rise.

(f) The demand for goods will decrease.

(g) The scheme will fail.

(h) The depression will continue.

15. The Impossibility of Calculation

(a) The calculation is impossible.

(b) The calculation is impossible.

(c) The calculation is impossible.

(d) The calculation is impossible.

(e) The calculation is impossible.

(f) The calculation is impossible.

(g) The calculation is impossible.

(h) The calculation is impossible.
there would be nothing to stop sharp business men and financiers from making huge fortunes by manipulating the price of gold and hoarding it. The Scientific Price would fall and business would be ruined.

c. The few who have to work would be ruined, but they would all be better off than they are now. The only people who would benefit would be the merchants and speculators who could buy cheap and sell dear.

d. If it were done, the whole financial system would break down, and no one would have any money at all.

(ii) Psychological Effects

a. People would lose their confidence in the system, even if they had a little money to spend.

b. People would spend every penny, however much they gave it to them, and the scheme would break down in consequence.

c. People would hoard their money, and nothing would induce them to part with it.

d. There would be a tendency to save money, and the result would be a nation of spenders.

e. There would be an urge of speculation and gambling in stocks and shares—people would rush to "get rich quick" by buying and selling on the Stock Exchange.

f. People would be so inclined to invest money in industry instead of spending it on consumable goods.

g. People would refuse to accept the National Dividend because they believe it to be mere charity.

h. Even if people could have a National Dividend of $10 a week, they would not accept it.

i. If people found they could get all the things they desired without difficulty, they would get too tired of them and cease to want them. Production would fall off and down, and we should find ourselves far worse off than before.

j. If people found they could get all the things they desired, they would be too well satisfied to work, and the result that the productive system would break down.

(iii) Economic Objections

See also I. (x) and (ix), and II. (A) (E).

a. The Scientific Price would destroy commerce and industry.

b. There is no evidence that the Scientific Price would work at all under any conditions.

c. The whole financial system is so delicately balanced that any sort of interference with it would result in a complete collapse of civilization.

d. It would be impossible for honest men to accept it, because the Scientific Price is not just.

e. Economics is a very complex subject that no one has yet found any satisfactory answer to.

f. If people were to understand the Douglas Scheme, it would never be possible to do anything useful.

g. It is too simple.

h. It is unnecessary even to the economic expert.

i. Major Douglas never does get down to the practical details of how the system would work. It is merely a clever theoretical exposition, built upon a falacious foundation.

j. Not everyone can understand the Douglas Scheme.

k. It is too simple.

I. It is constructed.

II. It is incomprehensible.

III. It is unfathomable even to the economic expert.

IV. Major Douglas never gets down to the practical details of how the system would work. It is merely a clever theoretical exposition, built upon a falacious foundation.

V. Not everyone can understand the Douglas Scheme.

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IX. It is unfathomable even to the economic expert.

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XI. Not everyone can understand the Douglas Scheme.

XII. It is too simple.

XIII. It is constructed.

XIV. It is incomprehensible.

XV. It is unfathomable even to the economic expert.

(xi) Political Objections

a. There will be no one to do the "dirty work." Who would do the menial tasks on the farm or in the mill?

b. There will be no one to do the "dirty work." Who would do the menial tasks on the farm or in the mill?

c. There will be no one to do the "dirty work." Who would do the menial tasks on the farm or in the mill?

d. There will be no one to do the "dirty work." Who would do the menial tasks on the farm or in the mill?

(i) Religious Objections

a. By allowing people to gratify the "lower" will, it will be drawn away from Religion if it has any meaning.

b. We would encourage people to put material gain before "spiritual growth." No nation can be great without a strong Social-Guardianist Church.

c. People would see the "sacred" in material things and not see the "sacred" in the spiritual things.

d. It tends to materialize the world and make people see it as "the end of the world and the Second Advent coming.

(i) Cultural Objections

a. It would be impossible to find an artist who would work without money.

b. Who would take the time to think about art, or the time to make art?

c. People would not take the time to think about art, or the time to make art.

d. There would be no one to do the "dirty work." Who would do the menial tasks on the farm or in the mill?

(i) Social Objections

A. There will be no one to do the "dirty work." Who would do the menial tasks on the farm or in the mill?

B. There will be no one to do the "dirty work." Who would do the menial tasks on the farm or in the mill?

C. There will be no one to do the "dirty work." Who would do the menial tasks on the farm or in the mill?

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J. There will be no one to do the "dirty work." Who would do the menial tasks on the farm or in the mill?
Music.

Sigrid Karg-Ellert (Organ Music Society).

"Shine square, June 22." This composer, who was born in 1879, (Not 1879, as stated on the program and in several press reports) and died in April this year, was unquestionably the greatest contemporary organ virtuoso for whom the American Symphony Orchestra (or" or "in the highbeam," as it were) would simply whip out the whole human race.

(vi. Common Psychological Researches (Miscellaneous)."

Pepys' report, with men talking about music, is a novel psychological research. However, it is not yet clear what the implications of this report are, and further studies are needed to fully understand its significance.

The Films.

Clear All Wires: Empire.

It is to the credit of Hollywood that it is gradually "clearing all wires" and making it easier for the public to appreciate the art of God's Own Country. The process of showing the American Symphony Orchestra's program, "From Donosti," and "Alghero," through "Clear All Wires," is not in the same category as the "clearing all wires" of the modern organ, but it is making a good artistic commentary on the methods of the modern symphony orchestra in a new and different light. The "clearing of the mist" in this case is more apparent than real, but it is certainly an improvement on the "clearing all wires" method of symphony orchestras. This is an amusing and cleverly edited opening excellent background on the basis of the idea that the American Symphony Orchestra, having an admirable musical technique, is to prove the cost effective. George H. is the lead in this presentation, and the film's major theme, "Don't take the portrait of a contemporary Russian life too seriously."

The Stars in their Disguises.

I have recently had brief talks with two film stars who are not actors but personalities. Miss Shaughnessy, who has not yet decided on her next picture, is reported to be planning a trip to Australia. Whether she should return from this trip, or whether she should continue to be associated with the same basic type of character, is not clear. Despite her decision, she continues to be appreciated as a star of her own country, and we have one that is not associated with the box-office success. Miss Shaughnessy has a new contract with the Fox Theater, and she promises to be a success in the future. The film that she is working on at the moment is "Don't take the portrait of a contemporary Russian life too seriously.""

The "Death" of "The New Age".

Notice which appeared in The Times of July 15, 1933

"The New Age, the most significant and the most important of the independent daily newspapers, was closed down by the Government. The newspaper was founded by J. B. Priestley and became a vehicle for the expression of radical political views. It was silenced by the authorities because of its opposition to the government's policies."

The Boom in Employment.

The newspapers are celebrating the recent rise in the figures of unemployment as a measure of returning prosperity. They are calling for an end to the "death of "The New Age." However, John Smith drops his stocks of flour and sugar, and the newspapers write about the "death of "The New Age.""

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

A Chilean newspaper reports that the restrictions imposed by the British Government on beef exports have been met with massive slaughtering of sheep. The newspaper says that the sheep are being slaughtered for export to England."

NAPOLEON ON FINANCERS.

A new novel by Napoleon, "The Art of Financing," is published. The novel is a sequel to "The Art of War," and it continues the story of the Napoleonic Empire. It is a criticism of the financial system, and it is a warning to financiers about the dangers of excessive speculation. The novel is set in contemporary Paris, and it shows how the financial system is controlled by a few wealthy financiers. It is a dark and pessimistic story, and it ends with a warning that the financial system is about to collapse.
Mr. T. C. KIRKBRIDE, B.A., Oxon., seeks post in Preparatory School, or Tutorship. Previous experience. Reply T. C. K., Lawdham, Notts.

THE "NEW AGE" CIGARETTE
Premier grade Virginia tobacco filled by hand in casings made of the thinnest and purest paper, according to the specifications described in this journal on January 23, 1910.
Large size (1 ½ to the ounce). Non-smouldering.
Prices: 100's £1/6 (postage 3d.) 20's £1/2 (postage 2d.)
Order for Export or English duty paid in minimum quantity of 200.
FIELDCOVITCH & Co., 72, Chancery Lane, W.C.2
(Across the corner of Holborn and Chancery Lane.

Social Credit Reading Course
SET A.
Comprising:
The Social Credit in Summary. (1d.)
The Key to World Politics. (1d.)
Through Consumption to Prosperity. (2d.)
Great Britain's Debt to America. (Post free, 6d. the set.)
SET B.
Comprising:—
Set "A" above.
The Veil of Finance. (6d.)
Post free, 1s. the set.
CREDIT RESEARCH LIBRARY, 70, High Holborn, W.C.1.

The Social Credit Movement.
Supporters of the Social Credit Movement contend that under present conditions the purchasing power in the hands of the community is chronically insufficient to buy the whole product of industry. This is because the money required to finance capital production, and capital by the banks for that purpose, is regarded as borrowed from them, and, therefore, in effect, that it may be repaid, is charged into the price of consumers' goods. It is a vital fallacy to tax new money thus created by the banks as a monopoly loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accounting, resulting in the reduction of the community to a condition of perpetual scarcity, and bringing them face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment of men and machines, or at present, or at least, of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign markets.

The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gives rise to the "vicious spiral" of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, still higher prices, and so on. The essentials of the scheme are the simultaneous creation of new money and the regulation of the price of consumers' goods at their real cost of production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's books.

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