

# THE NEW AGE

INCORPORATING "CREDIT POWER."

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND ART

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## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

### Press Disaffection.

The Sydney *Daily Telegraph* of July 21 distinguished itself by publishing an ironical jab at the bankers and the note-printing business. It filled a column, and was written by a Mr. George Greenless. (This may, of course, be a pseudonym.) The correspondent sending us the cutting says that there had been rumours of, let us say, "differences of opinion" between the proprietors and their bankers on business matters. How far that is true we do not know, but at any rate the article mentioned, in tone and substance, could very well be described as an outbreak of barracking against body-view with a "Great Financier," who is explaining to the interviewer the secret of his success in life. The secret is note-printing; and the financier describes how he rose from small beginnings in this enterprise in competition with Government notes, and eventually beat the Government and bought it up. Mr. Greenless's construction of the story is reminiscent of Mr. Marang's operations which, it will be remembered, culminated in his buying Bank-of-Portugal stock with the notes that he had tricked Messrs. Waterlows into printing for him. Somewhat similarly the financier in this story gets hold of the Government's powers of currency-issue. Nothing directly relating to the Social-Credit angle of attack on the banking monopoly emerges, but the appearance of an article like this at a time when Social-Credit is the centre of public controversy must have a healthy effect on its advocacy, and is particularly significant on that account. It goes to confirm a truth which we hinted at last week, namely, that it only requires a little slip on the part of the money-monopolists to bring about a general movement among their own agents to desert to the "enemy." The printing-operatives' mutiny in the *Daily Mail* against Rothermere on the eve of the general strike of 1926 is a foretaste of the kind of thing that is now on the edge of happening at any time and in any place. They were defeated only because Rothermere controlled the sole source of their incomes; and if there had been an alternative source it is probable that not only would they have defied his decision to close down the paper, but would have pub-

lished leading articles of their own in it. Whether that is so or not does not matter now—the episode is seven years old, and the issues behind it are becoming visibly obsolete. There is now no "Capitalist" or "Worker," but simply Banker or Citizen. And should statesmen arise who have the wit and courage to operate the technique of money-creation and to accredit a true Citizen-policy they could count on detaching even the "bureaucrats" themselves from their present allegiance. "Bureaucracy," when analysed, is simply Efficiency—and what is wrong with it is simply that it is directed to repressive acts necessitated by bankers' policy. The bureaucrats' discretion is fettered by the bankers' purpose, and they are therefore no more to be regarded as animated by an anti-public spirit than are, for example, printing-operatives who set up and lay out anti-public articles and news at the bidding of the Press magnates, or, we can add, than are provincial bank-managers who refuse overdrafts or call them in under orders from London. They are all good servants of a bad cause which they cannot help and do not like. They are ready to change their dirty jobs for clean ones, and abandon their dirty money for clean money. But there must be this alternative source of income. The technical means of providing it are known; and the one thing lacking is the will to use them—the will, either of the Government, or of those who are qualified to become the Government.

The financier in Mr. Greenless's article is made to say at one point in his narrative:

"So thoroughly had my staff carried out their work that nobody would look at any other notes. In fact, the comparatively few people who were caught trying to cash Government notes narrowly escaped lynching."

The whole thing was done by publicity. He printed notes, used them to pay for printing advertisements of them, and created a demand for them which he met by printing some more. No pressman needs to be told that you can get the public to demand anything if you can use the machinery of publicity with which they are familiar. Much more so if you control that machinery. The control, if exercised for Social-Credit ends, would in most cases be spontaneously assumed by publicity ex-



of the examiners, "do you happen to remember who was the first King of Israel?" Mr. Jones wrinkled his brow for a long time, and at last tentatively ventured the opinion that the King's name was Saul. Instantly the whole board of examiners jumped to their feet in an exuberance of relief and gave Mr. Jones congratulatory shakes of the hand on his success, almost shouting him out of the room in case he altered his answer. As soon as the door closed on the departed candidate, and the examiners were beginning to say grace after the ordeal, the door burst open, Mr. Jones's head poked through, and in a state of high elation, he shouted: "Afterwards called Paul."

Of course Mr. Baldwin, within the kindergarten frame of reference in which politicians think, was not similarly spoiling his effect by saying too much; but if we consider him as the mouthpiece of an anti-Douglas argument, he did say too much. It corroborates the Social-Credit proposition that prosperity anywhere under orthodox finance accompanies and implies a lack of it elsewhere. It would only support some such conclusion as that Mr. Montagu Norman's currency-policy was superior to that of his fellow central-bankers belonging to the "on-gold" or "right-off-gold" blocs—and it may be that this was in the minds of those who composed Mr. Baldwin's address. But bankers' comparisons of each other's successes by reference to their own criteria do not concern us: they only prove graduations in fundamental ineptitude.

Separate, again, from all this, is the further consideration that economic success here at the expense of other countries can be undone as soon as they feel it to be intolerable. It can be accomplished by financial means if the central bankers fall out of step, by fiscal means if they do not, and, finally, by military means anyway. Mr. Baldwin is fond of the word "permanent" as applying to present English tendencies, but he would be well advised to content himself with the bare statement that things have improved for a time. Short of the ultimate arbitrament of war, there is the disturbing related factor of re-armament to be considered. Mr. Baldwin said that general re-armament would throw intolerable burdens on the nations—in other words, that our newfound "prosperity" would vanish.

### Germany, Finance and Armaments.

This leads up directly to the news from Germany last Saturday that the Government had decided to scrap the existing ratio of armaments, and build what it considered necessary. This will not displease the Japanese Government, by the way, for it wants to secure a readjustment of its naval quota. Now, armaments cost money; and the money will have to be new money created by the banks. Assuming that the German Government intends to re-arm it must be counting on the co-operation of Dr. Schacht and the Reichsbank. It should be borne in mind that the intention might, at present, not go further than to consolidate political power by securing an overwhelming vote for the principle of equality, that is, merely for getting Germany's right to re-arm formally recognised by the Treaty Powers. One step enough for Schacht. However, let us assume that German re-armament is going to take place and that the money will be forthcoming.

It will be useful to hark back at this juncture to the allegations made regarding the financing of the Nazi Party. In the review, "The Nazi Money Supply," by "Scrutator," published in our issue of September 9, of the book entitled *Hitler as Frankenstein*, it will be remembered that the writer of the article expressed the opinion that the circumstantial nature of the disclosures made in it of "where the money came from" was such as to compel the attention of all those who wished to arrive at

a true judgment of the new developments in Germany. We thought at the time how much more attention this book should attract from political bodies and newspapers definitely hostile to Hitler's policy. Now this book must have been sent out for review probably as early as August 20. On September 25 we learned from Messrs. Wishart and Co., the publishers, that the following newspapers, according to their records, have not published reviews: *The Times*, *Morning Post*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail*, *News-Chronicle*, and *Daily Herald*. Nor have the following weeklies: *Week-end Review*, *Time and Tide*, and *Spectator*.

This all-party aloofness strikes us as significant. The aloofness of the Liberal Press is surprising enough, but that of the Labour Press astounding—or, at least, such would be the opinion of most people who noticed it without having the clue to its meaning afforded by a knowledge of the Social Credit analysis of real politics.

Next is a passage in an article by Francis Williams, the financial editor of the *Daily Herald*, in the issue of that paper dated September 30, making reference to "Mr. Montagu Norman's decision to give the Nazis the backing of the Bank." Mr. Williams states that remarkable light is thrown on this by evidence which he has received of the relations between Mr. Norman and Dr. Schacht during the period when Dr. Schacht was temporarily out of office and first became a member of the Nazi Party. He proceeds to say:

"Mr. Norman then kept in touch with Dr. Schacht, and frequently ignored Dr. Luther, his successor as President, when he wanted advice.

"Even when Dr. Schacht had come out openly in opposition to the German Government, and was attacking the Reichsbank administration, Mr. Norman relied on him for advice.

"In these circumstances, Mr. Montagu Norman's financial support for the Nazi regime raises questions of the utmost political importance, particularly as this is the first time on record that the Bank of England has ever used its influence in this way to support any foreign bonds or has actually advised a purchase."

The last reference is to a rush of speculation in German Bonds which followed an announcement that the Bank of England had pledged itself to a financial scheme, the objective of which was the stabilisation of the Nazi regime.

This confirms everything we have suggested on previous occasions as to the relationship between Schacht and Hitler, particularly that Schacht was planted on Hitler sufficiently early to prevent any suspicion arising in Hitler's mind or in the minds of the Nazi leaders that Schacht was not a true and loyal Hitlerite. How could the Nazi Party possibly suspect a gentleman who, himself a banker, took their side and inveighed against the Reichsbank in concert with their own general condemnation of financiers?

Mr. Williams seems to run his part of the *Daily Herald* independently of its general policy. Apparently, the *Daily Herald*, though so fierce against Hitler the terminator of trade unionism and socialism in Germany, has not been concerned to inquire into the identity of the people who immediately financed him—that is, the people named in the book under discussion, and to relate the author's account of how they did it with Mr. Williams's evidence suggestive of central-bank inspiration. Readers will remember our pointing out at the time of Roosevelt's elevation to the dictatorship of America how it coincided in point of time with Hitler's assumption of similar power in Germany, and our implicit suggestion that the two events reflected a concerted policy between the Federal Reserve Board and the Bank of England. In fact, if Johannes Steel, the author of the book, is correct, the financing of Hitler

would seem to have had the moral support, if no more, of other central bankers as well; for, according to him, the collecting of funds was done on an international scale. Bankers, and engineering and armament manufacturers in several countries were contributaries—J. P. Morgan being cited as one of the bankers.

Now the banking monopoly, considered as an international financial directorate, are just as anxious as the pacifists to prevent an outbreak of another great war. But, in contrast to the pacifists, they are realists, and do not see in armaments the cause of war, much less the military spirit among populations. War is an extension of capitalist competition, and the combatants can be described as national capitalists in arms. The resort to arms is self-defensive and is inspired by fear. The aggressor gambles on military victory to stave off commercial defeat. The sign of such defeat would be the actual or imminent failure of the Government to provide adequate subsistence for the population. The moral of this, parenthetically, is that Social Credit is the safest guarantee against war.

Now, to our lay mind, the modern technique of war seems to give such tremendous initial advantage to the aggressor that a Government driven to contemplate resort to it would not awaken suspicions by demanding the right to arm, but would go into it at once with the arms it had got already. It would seek to avoid precipitating general re-armament, because it would not be allowed to increase its military power relatively to other countries, besides which it would be marked down as the probable aggressor and would lose the chance of springing a surprise.

We conclude, then, that an open public race for new armaments is rather the sign of a general indisposition to fight than otherwise. This conclusion is strengthened by the ironic reflection that within the system as run by the bankers the financing of new armament-construction would tend to lessen the risk of collapse in the provision of subsistence, and therefore the incentive to go to war.

Of course there would be inflation in every country, but so long as the bankers' arms-loans relations would be able to buy home-produced commodities in sufficient quantity to cure that foodless feeling which causes that warlike feeling! Mr. J. M. Keynes has told us that there is no limit to the quantity of money which the banks of the nations can create and issue provided that they all "keep in step." Well, in this case, they could easily keep in step, because the national military construction-programmes would be kept in some sort of mutual relationship by the circumstance that each nation's programme would be governed in size by reference to what the other nations' programmes were. The programmes would keep in step, and so therefore would their several costs, and the loans issued to meet the costs. The national inflations would keep in step, and so there would be no disturbance to balances of trade in peace-products. Countries which needed to import food could continue to do so. In this charming framework of symmetry the master-bankers' job would be easy, and the nations of the world could settle down to enjoy the blessings of Re-armament, Re-employment, and Reflation. There would be no incongruity in the refrain: "Onward peaceful nations, working as for war." And one could catch glimpses in the distant future of international trade being almost exclusively exchanges of munitions. The definition of a "backward country" in that era would be one which was lacking the latest development in battleships or submarines; and the "development" of it would be carried out by armament-loans from the more powerful countries. Since, even to-day, development-loans are virtually free gifts of physical

wealth to the borrowing countries, one might conceive of such a thing as Germany presenting a navy to the Jews!

Now, there is enough logic in these fancies to show why it is that Hitler's dramatic declaration has been received so calmly by statesmen and diplomats everywhere. That gentleman himself has stated that the Government's objectives are "Work" and "Peace"; and what we have said shows that these are quite compatible with an armaments-race, and further suggests that it is not the risk of war which is scaring the pacifist busibodies in Geneva and elsewhere, but the risk to their jobs. Their opinions don't count anyway: what counts is the opinion of the bankers. Whenever we think of Germany we always recall the remark of the Correspondent of *The Times* at the moment of Hitler's bid for power, namely, that the mobilisation of the Germans' patriotic sentiments was an excellent method of training them to bear economic hardships. The same applies to bellicose sentiments. If general re-armament were to set in we can be sure that the bankers would manipulate the financing of it so as to impoverish rather than enrich the populations of the competing countries. That is what Mr. Baldwin hinted (though unknowingly) in his address when he spoke of the "burden" that re-armament would impose. Readers are too familiar with this aspect of the subject for us to describe the various ways in which the bankers can impose the burden. They would not make it so heavy as to drive any nation to resort to war, but heavy enough to tire all nations of preparing for war. With this power in their hands, and with the knowledge that the peoples have no suspicion of it, the bankers are quite ready to allow a little inflation via the armament-industries just as they have been via the housing-industries. A battleship is not so good a security for a loan as a house, for whereas the house contains a helpless mortgaged man who can be identified and slung on the streets, the battleship—well, you know what sailors are! Otherwise we might have had the Bank of England foreclosing on the British Navy and selling it to the United States against the War Debt—and in fact the *Observer* did make a gesture of this sort when it suggested our giving the American Navy a free lease of our naval bases—a rover's ticket to nose round.

We are not saying that there is no danger of war. What we do say is that the danger does not lie in any Government's decision to re-arm, but in the universal financial dilemma confronting all of them. The aggressor may therefore appear anywhere; and we have shown reason for suggesting that since it has been Germany who has barked first it won't be Germany who bites first. We must look for the aggressor among the dark horses.

### "Monarchy or Money Power."

[Extracts from Mr. McNair Wilson's book of this name.]

"Money, as he [Napoleon] knew, never comes into the open, but acts always through agents who may or may not be aware of the objects they are serving." (p. 64.)

"When a Government, Bonaparte declared, is dependent for money upon bankers, they, and not the leaders of that Government, control the situation, since 'the hand that gives is above the hand that takes.' 'Money,' he declared, 'has no motherland; financiers are without patriotism and without decency; their sole object is gain.'" (p. 68.)

"On this occasion he [Napoleon] had no option but to raise a loan for the defence of France. The City of London accommodated him with £5,000,000. With this sum he equipped the army which Wellington defeated at Waterloo." (p. 83.)  
(The author cites Gourgaud's "Mémoires" as his authority for the above.)

## The Baldwin Broadcast.

[Points selected by *The Times*, with comments.]

1. *During the years before the National Government came into office we were almost on the verge of national bankruptcy.*  
The banks were almost on the verge of destroying the whole fabric of Government finance by refusing ways and means advances.
2. *In the past two years our export trade has held its own when the trade of other countries has been falling heavily.*  
This illustrates the truth of the "interdependence" doctrine that no country can live to itself alone, i.e., that all must sink or swim together!
3. *In 1932 the adverse trade balance was reduced by £120,000,000.*  
In 1932 we were able to keep out of this country other countries' contributions to our *real credit*, i.e., to arrest the rate of increase in our store of resources and commodities.
4. *We have made many valuable trade agreements with foreign countries.*  
We have agreed with other nations to put our joint signatures to formulae disguising our mutual disagreements.
5. *Approximately 700,000 additional persons have been brought into employment during the last year.*  
We have increased the collective labour costs of the country by something like £1,000,000 per week (the estimated difference between present wages and previous doles). We have increased the collective demand in the home consumption markets by that sum. Since this extra demand is coincident with our success in diminishing our store of commodities (see Achievement No. 3 above) we expect retail-prices to fall—or to rise—or whatever it is!
6. *Our trade is slowly and steadily improving, and confidence is returning.*  
The financial value of commercial transactions is improving. Confidence in a general rise of prices is returning.
7. *We have put our finances permanently on a sound basis.*  
We have received a certificate that the rules of the Money Monopoly have been complied with, and are now permanently immune from infraction.
8. *By the great conversion loan the taxpayer has been saved £52,000,000 a year in interest on Government loans, and British industry and commerce can obtain capital at a much lower rate of interest.*  
We have reduced the annual payment by taxpayers to non-tax-payers in the sum of £52,000,000. This saving to taxpayers at the expense of non-tax-payers enables the latter to lend out their losses at a low rate of interest. This will arrest the rise in falling prices, or the fall in rising prices, or both together, thus consolidating confidence on the firm ground of reflationary reconstruction.
9. *The farmer could now look forward to the future with greater confidence than he had enjoyed for years.*  
The farmer can now enjoy the sensation of nursing that hope which springs eternal in the human breast.
10. *The crop under wheat has increased by 93,000 acres compared with last year.*  
The crop under wheat has increased by 93,000 acres, and if the additional wheat does not depress the price the collection of tithes will be facilitated.
11. *Our policy of reorganisation from within, combined with protection from without, will provide a solid and permanent basis for the complete development of the whole agricultural industry.*  
We share the farmer's hope, as referred to in Achievement No. 9.
12. *Many difficult problems still lie before us, including the future government of India and disarmament.*  
We have bitten off what we could have chewed if we had not broken a tooth in the process; but we will try our best. Every successful achievement creates the necessity for further achievements; so our very difficulties are proof of our competence.
13. *We can go no farther on the road of one-sided disarmament because the security of the British Empire is one of the great bulwarks of world peace to-day.*  
To retain our gains in trade (see Achievement No. 2) and our gains in employment (see Achievement No. 5) we must not neglect the precaution of intimidating foreigners.
14. *If once rearmament began in Europe not only would the dangers of war become a far more serious menace,*

but the competition in armaments would impose an intolerable burden of taxation on every country.  
General re-armament would mean a disastrous increase of employment and a commensurate burden on the non-tax-payers (see Achievement No. 8).

15. *The Socialist Party is turning more and more to extremism, and the defence against that menace is a continuance of the co-operation on which the National Government is based.*

Discontent with our policy is a form of extremism which is undesirable even when merely sporadic and vocal, and is subversive when general and active.

16. *I appeal to all who have the interests of our country at heart to hesitate before they return to party strife or put their faith in policies of which class warfare is the very essence.*

Avoid party strife. And the surest way to succeed is to support that class in the nation whose preponderance of fighting-power is such that a war against it is lost before it begins. Gentlemen, The Bankers!

## The Green Shirts.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

A Section Leader from the North writes:—

"We are developing various methods of selling *Attack!*—the main streets, cinemas between first and second houses, the works at change of shift, door to door, taking names of regular customers, are some of the ideas we have in mind. But we must have more copies. I wired for an extra 100 . . . please let me have 400 a week until further notice. We hope to be able to increase this number soon, not only to help the circulation of this splendid paper, but also to keep men on the streets."

The Coventry Section have been doing good work. Our report says: "We shall be forwarding cash for the Coventry Section's banner next week. We are also getting a portable rostrum made for street meetings. Later we hope to get a side-drum of the official G.S. pattern. . . . On September 24, at the Corn Exchange at 3 p.m., there was a Communist public meeting. Six of our members attended in uniform. The speaker was Mr. Pollitt, of Birmingham, who was evidently very nettled to see us there. He made insinuations about all kinds of shirts, and mentioned the Green Shirts and Major Douglas several times. He poured much venom upon Blackshirts (who were not there) and Fascists in general. Asked by myself whether he was 'under the impression that the National Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit was another form of Fascism and stood for a personal dictatorship,' he said, 'No, I do not think so, but I am sure the members do not understand—they are operating under a falsehood, and very probably they will be used to further Capitalist interests in time of trouble.' (Huge smiles.) At the end the audience was invited to stand and sing 'The Red Flag.' We sat still and did not sing. This provoked Pollitt to say, 'Now you know where the Green Shirts stand! (They know where we stand all right—after two years' public speaking at the Market Square.)"

"A man who was present at this meeting reports that the Coventry Green Shirts looked very impressive sitting silent with folded arms. They looked like men who knew what they wanted and were not to be rattled by any sort of opposition."

The Widnes Section has held a number of open-air meetings. Our report says "The meeting at Warrington on September 26 was very successful in numbers, attention, and questions. The Communist element (who are not strong in numbers) have a tendency to ask questions that have nothing whatever to do with the subject, and if they are kept strictly to the subject (Social Credit) they are silent. At our meeting on October 3 they stood in a group about fifty yards away, paid no attention, and asked no questions. Four dozen *Attacks* were sold."

"The meetings on September 25, at which Deputy Humphreys (of London) was present, showed that the new tactics must be adopted in Widnes to suit the dark nights. At neither of the meetings could we gather a crowd, partly on account of the colder weather, but mainly on account of the poorly-lit streets. In the summer there are many open spaces suitable for meetings, but in the winter we must have better light than is available: either car headlights or a flare."

Section Leader Thomson and his men are putting in some extraordinarily good steady propaganda work in Widnes and the surrounding districts.

## The Search for Integration.

By Frederick J. Gould.

Death decomposes. Life integrates. "All that a man hath will he give for his life." War itself is life that risks in order to preserve its personality and wholeness.

Nobody can give intelligent support to the Social Credit doctrine unless he has a keen sense (apart from the technical treatment of money) of two vast integrations—one, the continuity of social life, invention, and heritage; the other, the solidarity of a national people, enabling the community to organise its money on the basis of its production-power. The disciples of Social Credit do not need to advise the cultivation of this sense. They find it as a given fact in the soul of modern humanity. They trust in it, and build on it.

These are quite simple statements. If, on the strength of them, I pass to some unusual reflexions on the world of 1933, I do so in the cause of the orthodox Douglas gospel.

In a general view of world evolution, and taking into account the diverse values of industry, art, science, and social and moral order and ideals, I count all the racial families—Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Muslim, Latin, Nordic, etc., as of ultimate equal worth. For purposes of economic, mechanical, and financial organisation, however, history compels us to pay central attention to Western Europe and its associations with colonies and conquered territories.

Old habits count in ethnic life. The peoples of southern and western Europe were so capable of a common integration that they joined (as the Gothic and other tribes would not) into the Roman republic-empire, and Latinised the Mediterranean. (The very name of the Mediterranean is Latin to-day.)

Then came both a splendid disintegration into nations—Spanish, Italian, French, German, English, Dutch, etc., and, for centuries, a splendid (relatively to the age it was splendid) unity in the Catholic faith. Twice, then, up to the sixteenth century, this region had learned the powerful advantage of inter-communal unity, and it was slowly learning the immense value of nationality, even though purchased by the tragedies of frequent wars. Neither type of integration had yet attained to full self-confidence. Hence the fear of a breakdown of civilisation perpetually shook the European conscience, and the Churches presented the fear in their coloured window-pictures of the Day of Judgment. I trace our trembling-all-over conceptions of "world crisis," and "collapse" in 1933 to this tentative and half-timid half-bold phase of European evolution. In the process of integration, the Armenians had no marked success. The Jews (owing, I believe, to their physique, and not at all to their rejection of Christianity) were a dead failure, in spite of their obvious genius in moral concentration and in certain special sciences and arts. Their own Bible testifies to their civic incapacity.

The sixteenth century was thrilled by the Protestant break-away (greatly speeded by merchants and financiers) from the Catholic unity. Yet, in a common love of arts, sciences, and philosophy, Western Europe (as Auguste Comte pointed out) formed a republic of culture, and has secretly longed for a unity broader than Catholicism and Protestantism. Far from secret was the passionate urge (which no pacifism or cosmopolitanism stays, or can stay) towards stronger and stronger nationalism, political and economic. Most remarkable combinations of these two urges—the national and the wider cultural—are expressed in Holland and its colonial system, France and its colonial system, Spain and Portugal and their extensive Latin offsprings, and the vast British Commonwealth, which not only links its culture and self-governing instinct with India, but, in effect, created the United States; and U.S.A., in turn, develops nationality, and also a larger type of unity in its amalgamation of many species of race and culture (European, African, Jewish, etc.). The cases just named are all associated with the sea. Explorations overseas involve contacts and psychological tests among many human types, and train for the larger human unity.

This overseas mobility is wanting in the case of Russia (look at the map, and read the reasons); and Russia is almost frantically trying to evolve nationalism in the modern mode; and I, for one, dislike criticising this (shall I say?) pathetic, but perfectly natural, endeavour. The overseas mobility is wanting in the case of Germany, which neighbours to the almost-shut-in Baltic; and, while keenly recognising the disturbance caused to France, Denmark, etc., I cannot cry curse on the German efforts, since the sad Thirty Years' War of 1618-1648, to achieve a genuine integration. Hitler or no Hitler, the Jews—finely gifted in numerous ways as they are—are not well adapted for aiding

The Bradford Section is going strong. Our report says: "Eight men are now in full uniform. The Leeds Green Shirts, under Section Leader Townend, go over once a week to Bradford until such time as they can open local headquarters in Leeds. There is great enthusiasm in Bradford. The men are keen. Most of them attend every evening of the week and work to a settled programme:—

Sunday.—Open-air meeting or meetings.

Monday.—Section Drill and Street-Patrol work.

Tuesday.—Study of Douglas Social Credit.

Wednesday.—Section Drill and Street-Patrol work.

Thursday.—Local Assembly, questions, enrolments.

Friday.—Songs and recreation.

Saturday.—Selling literature.

"This programme, of course, only applies to evenings. The unemployed members have the use of the room during the day, and it is now hoped to organise Street-Patrols during working hours for advertisement and the sale of *Attack!*"

"Arrangements have been made for two special events, as follow:—

"October 28-29.—United attack on Leeds by Leeds, Bradford, and Keighley Green Shirts.

"November 5.—United attack on Otley by Leeds, Bradford, and Keighley Green Shirts (2.30 p.m., open-air meeting; 6.30 p.m., meeting in the Clarion Meeting Rooms)."

We have not received reports from the Gateshead Section for some time.

The Blackburn Section are going on steadily with their open-air meetings, and we hear they intend to keep them going right through the winter.

On Sunday, October 8, another open-air meeting was held at Stevenson Square, Manchester. The first meeting was held on October 1, attracting a crowd of 200 that swelled to 400 or 500. Our report of the second meeting says: "The meeting was quite good. We had a larger crowd than last week, and held them."

The Sales Department of *Attack!* has received a request from the Trades Union Congress General Council for the supply of all back numbers, and the Council desires to subscribe to the end of this year.

*Attack!* has had a good deal to say about the T.U.C., and will have more to say from week to week. We are glad to know that the General Council is keeping itself informed of our directional propaganda to the rank-and-file wage-earners and the unemployed.

A London (Central) propaganda squad visited Southampton on October 13. We hope to have a report of this expedition shortly.

A London (Central) propaganda squad will visit Sheffield within the next few days.

The London G.S. Transport Section obtained their first motor lorry on October 12, and a strong Motor-Cycle Squad has been organised as despatch riders.

Here is a letter which shows how our propaganda affects the wage-earner. It is typical of many letters received during the last year or two:—

"Dear Sir,—I bought a copy of your paper *Attack!* last Sunday, in which I expected to read nothing but day's trash, but was greatly surprised at the true facts of today's problems. I have studied the Labour movement, but I think that it is doomed, as the Liberal is. The Green Shirt Movement has started in the right way, slow but sure, so I offer my service to the movement, so if possible, would you put me in touch with any local person who belongs to the Green Shirts, as I feel that the movement can form a strong party here in East Ham. Myself I am a night worker, not getting much, but just enough to live on."

"I am, yours truly, ———"

We have received a letter from the Editor of *The New Era* (Sydney, Australia), in which we read:—

"The Green Shirt Movement has begun here in Sydney, and this paper is its official organ."

Mr. Hargrave has been asked to contribute a special article on the G.S. Movement for publication in the December issue of *The New Era*. We send greetings and good wishes for success to our brother Green Shirts in Australia!

H. T. W.

the integrating process. Italy, indeed, has had a sharper sea sense (we readily recall Columbus of Genoa, and the sailor Garibaldi). But Italy, by historical irony, has been hindered from national integration by the fact that in its very bosom lies the centre of the Catholicism which still claims to be the unifying world-spirit. No ordinary Liberal and Radical suffrages and congresses could grip this difficulty. Mussolini attacked it on the line of dictatorship, and not only impelled Italy into a national "Totalitario" (*fascio*, bundle, integration), but actually reduced the Catholic spiritual Imperialism (politically, and on the map) to an ordinary "State" of the Vatican City—a State that might (in theory at least!) apply for admission to the Society of Nations at Geneva. This astonishing experiment, which is necessarily peculiar to the old centre of Latin dominion, has been grossly misunderstood and bawled at by the more primitive tribes of democracy.

What has all this to do with Social Credit? Everything. Have we not been told a thousand and one times that this doctrine implies confidence in the social sentiment and structure, whether in the case of a bank, or a business corporation, or a nation? And have we not been told a thousand and one times that our inventions of to-day are in the main part heritages from the wit and energy of our fathers? And is not this social confidence the greatest of all our inheritances? If so, then the comrades who go about talking of the impending breakdown of civilisation are cancelling the teachings of the long human history, and undermining the house of to-day's hope and solidarity.

The peoples, whether in national circles or in the complete circle of humanity, seek integration, amid countless obstacles and subject to sad errors. Folk of common sense and fellowship should follow a double line of duty. They should in all cases of national effort (India, Russia, Italy, Germany, etc.) try to distinguish the essential integrating value from the inevitable mistakes; and they should try to move the public mind towards an ideal of education, for childhood and adolescence, which lays a strong foundation of the historical understanding and social faith and intelligence. The realisation of the new money-system, Dividends for All, price-regulation, and the submission of industry and science to the needs of the human physique and heart and creativeness, will succeed in the exact measure of the integrating movement. Where this spirit of togetherness, of continuity and of solidarity most ardently prevails, there the economic nationalism will lead the way and encourage other nations to join the march. As I see the world of 1933, it vibrates with extraordinary efforts (I say again, "amid sad errors") to achieve the integration and synthesis without which Social Credit is a mere echo and mockery. This vibration might, perchance, be saluted as a magnificent expression of religion.

### Publications Received.

*Do YOU Suppose?* (Plain Questions on Finance and Economics Plainly Answered). By R. L. (The Scots Free Press, 1, India Buildings, Victoria Street, Edinburgh; price 6d., post free 7d.)

*Poverty Amidst Plenty.* By C. F. J. Galloway, B.Sc. Second edition, 1933; price 6d., post free 7d. Copies obtainable from the author, c/o The National Credit Association, 38, Museum Street, London, W.C.1.

*Birth Control.* A practical guide for working women. By George Ryley Scott. (T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., 24-6, Water Lane, E.C.4; price 1s. net.)

*Economics for Everybody.* By Elles Dee. (Copies obtainable from the author, 38, Museum Street, London, W.C.1; price 4d., post free.)

*Our Ship of State.* Address delivered by Nicholas Murray Butler at the Parrish Art Museum, Southampton, L.I., 3rd September, 1933.

*The Independent.* Vol. I., No. 1. Sir Ernest Benn's new paper. 52 pp., 6d. weekly. Published by Independent Weekly Publications, Ltd., 154-160, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

### Notice.

All communications concerning THE NEW AGE should be addressed directly to the Editor:

Mr. Arthur Brenton,  
20, Rectory Road,  
Barnes, S.W.13.

Renewals of subscriptions and orders for literature should be sent, as usual, to 70, High Holborn.

## Gramophone Notes.

It would appear that the leading gramophone companies do not intend us to be without music during the winter which is now upon us, for their latest issues of records include a great deal of most interesting music, excellently performed, and well recorded. Indeed, so great has been their output for October that I shall not attempt to deal with it all in these notes, but, instead, I shall deal with some of the records next week.

The outstanding record of the month is the H.M.V. record of the Prelude to Act III. of Die Meistersinger (DA1291). In the whole wealth of Wagner's melody there is probably no passage to surpass this lovely prelude. Stowkowski has achieved a perfect reading with the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the tone of both strings and soft brass is a revelation as to what can be done in the way of recording. The first section is pure rhapsodic melody—melody in which the master soared away from the tyranny of the bar-line—and the first few notes, caressingly and surely played by the violas and cellos, prepare us for the excellence which follows in the fugal development. There follows the famous meditative passage for brass, played with perfect intonation, and after the strings have contributed their reflections there comes the restrained passion of the motif which indicates Walther's feelings for Eva, and the prelude comes to its quiet close. I think I can say that I have not heard a more faithful production of any music than is to be heard here.

The Columbia Company are responsible for an innovation in recording. As everyone knows, a performance in a hall with an audience sounds quite different from that same performance in the same hall without the audience, and because the reverberations of the sounds are different. Some years ago experiments were conducted, and records were made during public performances. But this was not satisfactory, both because the technicians could not have as free a hand as was desirable, and also because of coughing and other noises made by the audience. After some years of experiment with the oscillograph, it has been found possible to measure the reverberations of halls, and thus to construct a hall which, though empty, gives the effect of an "audience hall." This has been done by the Columbia Company, and the first records made under these conditions are DB1236-7, of Sir Hamilton Harty and the London Philharmonic Orchestra in a rendering of Balakireff's Symphonic Poem, "Russia." Certainly, these records are "different." For instance, the wood-wind entries are remarkably clear, and even in passages for full orchestra, the individual instruments can be heard very clearly. I wonder, however, if the string tone is reproduced quite so faithfully. The poem itself is an interesting composition, and it is played admirably. These records are really part of the "Columbia History of Music," which I regard as a great achievement, and of which three volumes have been issued already.

Another most interesting half-crown record is Columbia DB1186. Here we have Rowena and the Habima Players in a notable demonstration of their art. In particular, the long monologue, "At the Wailing Well," from "The Wandering Jew," is worthy of all praise. I am at a disadvantage, for I know no Hebrew, but surely this magnificent piece of declamation is clear to anyone who has an atom of response. The force, and remorse, and terror in it are given with an almost appalling vividness, which is possible only to the true artist.

The same company has issued yet another opera in slightly abridged form. "Madam Butterfly" is now available in six records, Columbia DX500-6, with the principals and the chorus of the Scala and the Milan Symphony Orchestra. There is plenty of good singing and good playing, but all the same, I do not care for these records. Somehow, there is an unnecessary and permanent intensity, and an impression of haste which prevent me from enjoying them.

H.M.V. D1307 is a new record made by Signor Gigli. He sings Crescenzo's "Triste Maggio" really splendidly. He sings Crescenzo's "Triste Maggio" really splendidly. He sings Crescenzo's "Triste Maggio" really splendidly. For once he relies simply on pure vocalism, and so achieves the desired effect. In Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Chanson Hindoue" he is good still, but the effect is not quite so pleasing. Levitzki has made a rather undistinguished record (H.M.V. (H.M.V. DA1316) of the Chopin Polonaise in A Flat Major, and Mr. Berkeley Mason has made a crisp record (H.M.V. 2590) of Widor's "Marche Pontificale" and Hollins's Concert Overture in C Minor. The instrument used is the new B.B.C. organ, and it seems to be excellent for purposes of recording.

A most delightful performance of Bach's Sonata for Solo Violin in A Minor is given by M. Joseph Szigeti (Columbia LX259-260). It is not often that one has a chance of hearing an unaccompanied violin sonata, and this performance

of an entrancing composition is all the more welcome. Bach wrote six such sonatas, of which in some respects this is the most interesting. Szigeti's rendering is altogether enjoyable and masterly. He seems to have got right inside the mind of Bach, and it is difficult to imagine a more satisfying reading.

H. G. B.

## Music.

Marjorie Garrigue, Wigmore Hall, October 4.

The recital of this "American pianist," as the programme proclaimed her, reminded one forcibly how necessary it is to regard American and Continental Press notices—especially translations of the latter—with extreme reservation.

Personally, I am opposed to plastering a recital announcement with panegyrics deserved or otherwise in that the process is inclined to make our all too gullible public think even less for themselves than the little they do already.

But in this case to say, as the *Chicago Daily Tribune* says, "You can simply fling wide the doors and proclaim: 'here is one of the best women pianists,'" is an extravagance that will conceivably do her harm in the future. And to state that she is in the line of Carreño and Myra Hess is equally absurd; frankly, it is impossible to mention Miss Garrigue and Miss Hess in the same breath—at least, not unless one takes a very long breath. Actually, Miss Garrigue possesses a very fair degree of agility, but her weak point is her tone which in anything beyond a mezzo forte becomes harsh, strident, and unmusical. Of musicality there appeared to be relatively little: her approach to Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Beethoven's Sonata Op. 81a was undifferentiated in its hard, mechanical efficiency, while between these two works was sandwiched, for some occult reason, an "Air de Ballet" of Gluck-Saint-Saëns, a piece which if it should have been played at all, should have been placed considerably lower in the programme.

One wonders why people such as Miss Garrigue include such overworked specimens as "Jeux d'Eau" and "La Cathédrale Engloutie": unless they are played by a supreme artist who can shed new light on them they are merely tedious at this time of day, and Miss Garrigue, one regrets to say, brought to her performance neither subtlety, delicacy, nor colouring worthy of the word.

The programme contained a novelty, "Blue Voyage: American Rhapsody," by one Riegger. The meaning of the first half of the title I know not, and leave those better informed than myself to guess, but the second half certainly justified itself to the extent of being rhapsodic and indisputably American. Beyond that one can only describe it as a piece of inflated bombast, utterly devoid of interest or invention, written after a good look at "Feux d'Artifice." In a word, debased Debussy.

William Busch, Wigmore Hall, October 6.

I am all in favour of resuscitating lesser known works of great masters and unknown works of lesser masters—"step-Martin's Sonata in G minor proved to be very dull and scarcely worth the time and trouble, though the feeling of ennui may have been engendered in some measure by the performer, judging from his heavy handed, unimaginative treatment of Haydn Sonata and an Adagio and Gigue of Mozart.

A group of Mr. Busch's own compositions proved to be of the sort of stark, gaunt angularity that is turned out in such vast quantities by the Stravinsky-Hindemith circle and their imitators. I cannot believe that any sentient being could or would produce such sounds in response to a genuine, inner compulsion; his "Aspiration," in fact, greatly exceeded his inspiration.

Dorothy Hesse, Wigmore Hall, October 7.

Miss Hesse, assisted by the London String Players, conducted by Herbert Menges (augmented by a wind section), played very capably the Bach D minor and the well-known Mozart A major Concertos (why, incidentally, does no one ever play the lesser known A major?), though the former lost character owing to the adoption of an excessive tempo.

From a purely musical standpoint, by far the most interesting portion of the programme was that devoted to Ernest Bloch. Great credit is due to Miss Hesse for introducing us to the "Four Episodes for Chamber Orchestra" and reviving the "Concerto Grosso," more especially as neither work gave much soloistic opportunity. Bloch's music is essentially romantic, full of rhythmic vitality, and containing in addition great melodic and harmonic charm. He possesses an individuality entirely his own, while one

felt throughout that sense of logical inevitability characteristic of all first class composers; dissonance there was in plenty, but always with a musical purpose behind it, as opposed to those all too frequent cases of composers who offer constant cacophony simply because they are too sterile to produce anything else.

Both works were admirably played by Miss Hesse and the orchestra and one hopes to hear this music again ere next season.

Eileen Joyce, B.B.C., October 2.

I am not going to say that Miss Joyce is a Myra Hess—though she may easily develop into something of that order—but at the moment there can be no doubt that she is far and away the best of all the younger women pianists. On this occasion she played Rimsky-Korsakoff's rather plattitudinously inconsequential Concerto in C sharp minor with any amount of brio and bravura, and subsequently gave us all the drama of Schumann's "In der Nacht" and the grace of Brahms' "Intermezzo," Op. 119, No. 3.

If it is thought that I exaggerate her abilities, I beg anyone interested to listen to her phenomenal record of Liszt's F minor Etude and de Selözer's in A flat. (Parlophone E11237). The crystal clarity of her fingerwork is not only above and beyond that of any woman pianist, irrespective of age, but can definitely challenge comparison with that of Horowitz or Rachmaninoff. What is more important, however, is the fact that Miss Joyce makes these pieces which are mainly virtuosic sound really musical, and that is one of the acid tests of an artist.

CLINTON GRAY-FISK.

## The Theatre.

"So Good! So Kind!" By Nesta Sawyer. Produced by Leon M. Lion. Playhouse.

The dramatist here disarms criticism by labelling her work "a flighty comedy in three acts," which is the modern version of the Victorian "screaming farce." The play has some amusing dialogue and situations, but the level of the acting is inferior, save for Tony Bruce, Aubrey Mather, and Marie Löhr. Miss Löhr carries the whole production, of which the first act is badly in need of speeding up. Short verdict—will amuse those who like this sort of thing and are not too exigent on the score of acting.

"The Cherry Orchard." By Anton Tchekov. Produced by Tyrone Guthrie. Old Vic.

If the all-star policy be allowed to continue, it may be as damaging to the stage as it has already been to the films. Characteristics of such productions are the absence of teamwork and the loss of dramatic cohesion; the individual players not only act in vacuo, as though the rest of the cast were no concern of theirs, but they also exploit their own personalities at the expense of the dramatist. So, at the Old Vic, Athene Seyler is Athene Seyler as she appears in drawing-room comedy. Elsa Lanchester clowns in a fashion appropriate only to a solo "turn" on the variety stage, Charles Laughton impersonates Mr. Laughton, and recites rather than acts, so that, despite good moments, he leaves you in doubt as to what manner of man Tchekov intended Lopakhin to be. And Ursula Jeans, badly cast as a seventeen-year-old ingénue, merely goes through the motions appropriate to the chocolate-box school of acting.

The one exception—and it is a brilliant exception—is Flora Robson. Miss Robson has one of the most marked personalities in the contemporary theatre, and, although she does not always successfully subdue herself in her role, her Varya is pure Tchekov. She acts here both with her emotions and her intellect; she conveys with hand and voice and facial expression the aimless drifting and the sense of the futility of existence that animated Tchekov the artist and Tchekov the philosopher. And she rounds off an exquisitely balanced performance with exquisite diction, besides being the only player whom it is possible to take as a Russian.

This is the Old Vic's first Russian play. It is unfortunate that the presentation should be devoid not only of a Russian atmosphere—a lack that extends to all the settings, which include not an ikon, or even a samovar—but of any atmosphere. In fact, Tyrone Guthrie's production has almost every fault a production could have. The décor is ugly and unsuitable, the orchard scenery resembling a badly drawn and badly coloured railway poster; the translation is not improved by the use of Americanisms; and there is far too much playing for laughs. Tchekov was a humorist, but he did not write "The Cherry Orchard" as a farce, and the conversion of a tragi-comedy into a vehicle for securing the largest possible number of laughs from the gallery is as inexcusable as it is unnecessary.

V. S.

## The Films.

**Film of the Week: Hunted People.** Directed by Friedrich Feher. Cinema House.

This is not only the best picture of the year; it is a great picture, in the sense in which "Greed," "En Rade," and "Vaudeville" were great. It is one of the few films that justify the use of speech on the screen, and, as is the case with all great pictures, it is primarily a director's film. Not that the acting, down to the smallest parts, is not excellent throughout, but "Hunted People" has that cohesion, imagination, and successful use of the true cinema technique that are possible only when an outstanding director is allowed free control over his plastic human material. Because of the star system and the enslavement of the director to producers' conceptions of box-office standards, Hollywood rarely produces a talkie that rises above mere technical efficiency.

The direction of "Hunted People" creates atmosphere from the first "shot" and retains it until the final fade-out. One would say that Friedrich Feher had studied both Clair and the Russians. Like Blair, he can introduce with excellent effect a sequence in which you see, but do not hear, a character speak, and there is another admirable scene in which two players are heard, but only one is seen. Such technique, of course, lends itself to the intelligent use of counterpoint. Intelligence is also shown in the employment of the moving camera, which is used in its proper capacity as the eye of the spectator, and not for its own sake. Indeed, Feher is one of the few masters of cinema technique who resist the temptation to use that mastery for the sake of exhibiting their own virtuosity.

Here is one of the rare films for the intelligent, and a picture that, both for its own sake and for the full appreciation of its many subtle touches, should be seen more than once. That the story depends on a high degree of coincidence does not matter. Nor does the melodrama matter, for it is melodrama made convincing and credible, and the intelligent spectator may remind himself how often life lapses into the melodramatic.

The acting is worthy of the direction. Eugen Kloepfer, as the hunted man, belongs perhaps a trifle too much to the stage in some of the sequences, but the role—a Jannings part—calls more for a certain over-emphasis than for reticence. Hans Feher is the best child actor I know, and the clothes dealer Wladimir Sokoloff is a perfect example of how to play a small part; his impersonation, occupying only a few minutes of the picture, lives in the memory. So does the Legless Woman of Magda Sonja, a finished performance for which it is difficult to find appropriate epithets. It is a melancholy reflection that "Hunted People" is probably the last film of distinction that the German studios are likely to make for an unpredictable time. The Hitler régime, which has exiled the flower of German art and intellect, and has placed film production in the hands of third-rate directors charged with the task of crude propaganda, is unlikely to produce a successor to "The Street," "Kammeradschaft," or "Mädchen in Uniform."

### The Banksters.

A summary of the almost incredible story of how the flourishing Fox Film Corporation was first acquired by force and then looted and nearly ruined by Wall Street—as told in "Upton Sinclair Presents William Fox"—was published in THE NEW AGE some months ago. The author has since sent me a copy, and I recommend every reader of these columns to get hold of the book and study it. It is, to use a word beloved of the film industry, an epic; an epic of contemporary finance, whose practitioners have the moral sense of pirates, but are so buttressed by and entrenched behind the law, that no Execution Dock awaits them. But the book is worth reading, not merely as a forcible exposure of Wall Street; it is also a valuable addition to the history of the films, and throws a remarkably interesting light on the character and mentality of one of the founders of the industry—one of those "pant-pressers," whose foresight and courage were responsible for the transition, within a generation, from a catchpenny entertainment to the celluloid world that is Hollywood. The pant-pressers have, in the main, abused their opportunities, by debasing and underestimating the public taste, by vulgarising sex, and by serving up the eternal triangle until the banality of the theme nauseates. But they have also given us "All Quiet on the Western Front," "Cavalcade," "Outward Bound"; they have given us the sweep of "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," the spectacle of "Whoopie," "42nd Street," and "Gold Diggers of Broadway," while our producers still photograph Edwardian musical comedy and vapid "Society" drama.

With all his faults and with all his lost opportunities, William Fox remains an outstanding contemporary figure, and I suggest that if he ever returns to film production he should make a picture based on his own life and struggles and the capture of his vast organisation by High Finance. Mr. Sinclair's book is published by the author at Los Angeles West Branch, California.

### Without Comment Department.

"Francis Lederer—bareheaded and in sleeveless sweater—looking over the ice field constructed for his picture, 'Man of Two Worlds' . . . Irene Dunne sharing an ice-cream cornet with Clive Brook, and getting the last bite . . . the Joel McCrea and Frances Dee eating lunch together in the studio commissary and trying not to look self-conscious (remember, their names have been linked together romantically) . . . Bruce Cabot showing Ann Harding a horned-toad Victor McLaglen sent him from the desert where they're filming 'The Lost Patrol' . . . Dorothy Jordan in white sports outfit autographing a photograph for an admirer in Calcutta, India. . . . Clive Brook disgusted with life as he tried to smoke a cork-tipped cigarette with the corked end ignited."—Radio Pictures' "Cineamendings."

### Postscript.

Good news for Yorkshire filmgoers is that the Academy, Leeds, is being run under the same management, and with a similar programme policy, as the Academy in Oxford Street. Congratulations to Eric Hakim and Elsie Cohen for demonstrating that the exhibition of uncommercial films can be successful from the box-office standpoint.

DAVID OCKHAM.

## Social Credit Secretariat.

A short statement of the policy of Social Credit will be issued at an early date by the Secretariat. In the meantime it may be emphasised that the fundamental premise of the Movement is that the object of production is consumption. Such questions as the Nationalisation of the Bank of England, which under existing conditions would merely strengthen an already too powerful institution, or the deprivation of the power of the joint stock banks to issue and recall credit, are administrative questions, a decision in regard to which, to be otherwise than detrimental, must be subsequent in point of time to the radical change in policy involved in the retransfer to the community of the beneficial ownership of credit; a change which can take place under any form of administration. A preliminary list of affiliated groups and associations whose activities are based on these premises is appended. Further lists will appear subsequently.

N.B.—The absence from such lists of any group or association should only be taken to mean that its formal adherence to these principles has not been ascertained.

W. L. BARDSLEY,

Secretary Social Credit Secretariat.

The temporary office of the Social Credit Secretariat is at Room 319, First Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, W.C.1, but overseas correspondents should continue to write to 79, Wimbledon Park Road, as a permanent office will be opened shortly.

### AFFILIATED GROUPS. (Second (Preliminary) List.)

#### Midland Counties.

Birmingham, Hall Green Douglas Social Credit Group, Hon. Sec., J. G. Tarrant, 29, Blackburne Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.  
Birmingham, Solihull Douglas Social Credit Group, Hon. Sec., N. R. Tempeley, "Godrevy," Lode Lane, Solihull.  
Coventry Douglas Social Credit Group, Hon. Sec., B. Bridges, Nuva Portraits, Cross Cheaping, Coventry.

#### Channel Islands.

The Douglas Social Credit Association, Jersey, Hon. Sec., C. Shipman, Caesarea Lodge, St. John, Jersey.

#### Canada.

THE NEW AGE Club, Sec., Chas. G. Palmer, 6, Board of Trade Buildings, 231, Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

### Notice of Meetings.

Brighton and Hove Douglas Social Credit Association. Lectures will be given in the Chapel Royal Hall, New Road, Brighton, at 8.30, as follows:—October 27, The

Economic Objective. Speaker: Mr. M. J. Watt. November 10, Government by Finance. Speaker: W. L. Bardsley. November 24, Men, Machines, and Money. Speaker: Captain T. H. Story.

### Green Shirt Movement.

Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit. A lecture on "Economics of the Future" will be given at National Headquarters, 35, Old Jewry, E.C.2, on Wednesday, October 25, at 8 p.m. All invited.

### Bradford Douglas Social Credit Group.

Meeting on Wednesday, October 25, at the Talbot Hotel at 7.30 p.m. Will all Social Creditors in this area turn up in force to welcome Dr. Neil Montgomery, who is giving a paper entitled "Sterilisation as Economy."

JOHN EARNSHAW.

8, Ashfield Road, Moorhead, Shipley.

### Cardiff Social Credit Association.

Public Meeting, to be held at the Friends Meeting House, 10, Charles Street, Cardiff, at 7.30 p.m., on Friday, October 20, 1933. Address by H. R. Purchase, Esq., of Birmingham, entitled: "The Frustration of Industry." Questions and discussion to follow. Your friends are cordially invited.—H. Shead, Hon. Sec., Haslemere, Lavernock Road, Penarth.

## Meeting Reports.

### National Credit Association.

Under the auspices of this Association, Mr. A. L. Gibson, F.C.A., of Sheffield, recently undertook a brief lecture tour in Lancashire, where he addressed meetings arranged by the local Groups in Preston, Blackburn, and Widnes. In addition, on the introduction of Mr. A. C. Grieve, of Liverpool, he had interviews with a number of influential business men in that city, and addressed a meeting of Liverpool business men.

In the course of three days over 1,000 people were addressed. The Groups were found to be full of enthusiasm, and doing effective work. The Widnes Group have secured excellent headquarters, consisting of the first and second floors of a building in the centre of the town, opposite the G.P.O. The decorating of the rooms has been executed by the Widnes Green Shirts, who occupy the second floor. This Group is an example for all others, and shows excellent promise.

Throughout the tour the effectiveness of the meetings was greatly enhanced by hearty co-operation between the Groups and the Green Shirts.

### Brighton and Hove Douglas Social Credit Association.

Great activity has been manifested since the local "mock" Parliament debated a Douglas Social Credit resolution last September.

On this occasion a "Bill" drawn up by C. M. Hattersley, M.A., LL.B., was the means of stimulating interest in the subject with Bristol, Hastings, Worthing, as well as Brighton and Hove.

Following this event, Lady Clare Annesley and Robert J. Scrutton, of "This Prosperity," with the help of local members, organised a week's campaign in Brighton and Hove. This included indoor and outdoor meetings; interviews with local clergy of all denominations, secretaries of the chief societies and clubs in the town; the formation of a strong council; a large increase of members; additional study circles; a lending library and bookshop for S.C. periodicals and literature; as well as general public interest as shown by Press publicity.

Fortunately Major Galloway was able to follow up and consolidate this work with another series of his much-appreciated lectures.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### GREEN SHIRT POLICY.

Dear Sir,—If it is not dragging out the discussion on Green Shirt policy to the point of weariness I would like to express an opinion.

I am the person primarily responsible for the appearance of Green Shirts in Leeds, Bradford, and some other West Riding towns, so perhaps it might be appropriate to relate my experience.

Six months ago I shared the dislike of the Green Shirt uniform, which Dr. Neil Montgomery and Mr. F. A. Bean have recently expressed in THE NEW AGE. But I was driven into the Green Shirt Movement against my inclination and interest, because of the lack of progress made outside the

Movement. For twelve months I had carried on most active propaganda, but at the end of that time, although scores had become interested, not one would do anything towards bringing about the Social Credit State. I made the acquaintance of a few other Douglas Social Credit students in Leeds, and at my suggestion we organised a public meeting at which the Most Hon. The Marquis of Tavistock spoke, but after the meeting nothing further happened. We formed the Leeds Douglas Social Credit Association, but nothing further happened. I organised a study group, and at considerable expense of time, energy, and money, I ran the group throughout the winter, with an average attendance of twenty to thirty. After twenty meetings the class came to an end—and nothing further happened. I was very disappointed, as I had hoped for several members to go out as leaders of other study groups, but not one did so. I have since met other Social Credit enthusiasts who have had similar experience.

I was in deadly earnest about Social Credit. I realised that here was the solution to the National Problem, and without it we must drift to chaos. Therefore, for the sake of my own child I was bound to continue the struggle, in spite of persistent failure. I then tried public speaking, especially at religious meetings; but it was always the same—nothing further happened. Interest—yes! wherever I spoke; but action—no! None was ever prepared to carry on the task of propaganda.

So, eventually, I was driven to the open-air meeting. I spoke to a scattered audience in Cross Flatts Park, Leeds, but they all must have thought I was cracked, and again nothing further happened.

I had read regularly in THE NEW AGE of the Green Shirt Movement, so almost in despair, I sent an inquiry to 35, Old Jewry. I enrolled and was encouraged to carry on. I appeared again in the same park in uniform and a crowd immediately gathered. From the interest displayed at the first meeting I was convinced of the soundness of the Green Shirt Policy.

There was hostility in evidence in abundance, but I would beg Mr. F. A. Bean to bear in mind that there is something far more deadly than hostility. Before I had been ignored. For years Social Credit enthusiasts have struggled on against overwhelming odds, but they have been ignored. It is impossible to ignore an active Green Shirt Section.

We expect hostility, but our remarkable growth shows that the Green Shirt Movement has evolved satisfactory methods of overcoming hostility.

The proof of the pudding lies in the eating! In five months as a Green Shirt I have enrolled twenty-one men who are prepared to do something. They all wear the uniform, and sell literature, and five have already addressed meetings. A local headquarters has been opened, which is in itself a permanent advertisement for Douglas Social Credit.

To those Douglas Social Credit enthusiasts who would dare all things to bring nearer the Social Credit State, I would say, take note of the recent developments in the West Riding and prove your worth by wearing the Social Credit colour in your own district.

In closing, may I thank Mr. F. A. Bean for his unsolicited testimonial to the activities of local Green Shirts.

W. TOWNEND, B.A.

Leeds, October 12.

Sir,—Our reply to Dr. Neil Montgomery, appearing in last week's issue, is, of course, our reply to Mr. F. A. Bean.

There is, however, no sort of logic in the remark made by Mr. Bean's Communist colleague—"I see a lot of unemployed getting healthy exercise marching about in green shirts, but how many bank directors have you got wearing 'em?"

But for its futility we might ask a similar question of Mr. Bean's Communist colleague—"We see a lot of unemployed waving the red flag, but how many capitalists can you get to do it?"

H. T. WENN.

General Secretary, Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit.

### NORTH-EAST AREA DINNER.

Sir,—I would esteem it a favour if you announce that the North-East Area are holding their annual dinner in the Crown Hotel, Clayton Street West, Newcastle, on Saturday, November 4. Dinner served at 7.30. Dress optional. The guest of the evening will be Mr. W. T. Symons.

Any Social Creditor visiting the district at that time will be heartily welcomed. Tickets and any other information can be had from this address.

Mr. W. T. Symons will also be speaking in the Co-operative Hall, Whitehall Road, Gateshead, on Sunday, November 5, at 7 o'clock.

Hon. Sec., F. MARTIN.

4, Blandford Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

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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 created by the banks for that purpose, is regarded as borrowed from them, and, therefore, in order that it may be repaid, is charged into the price of consumers' goods. It is a vital fallacy to treat new money thus created by the banks as a repayable 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 accountancy, 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, as at present, or 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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