INCORPORATING "CREDIT POWER."

A WEEKLY OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND REVIEW

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Insolvency and Insanity.

Mr. David Seabury, a New York psychologist, has stated that insanity has increased 30 per cent. during the last ten years. (Morning Post, February 16.) Worry, he says, is one of the first steps towards insanity. Well, that is so obvious that people don't need a Specialist to point it out. But Mr. Seabury has a moral to draw which is not so obvious. It is that people should beware of the "worry-monger." Worry, it seems, is a sort of commodity which a hawker calls round at a sort of commodity which a hawker calls tound at your house with, leaving a free sample. "Half the worries of the world are started by people of this sort: they should never be heeded." In an enumeration of the should never be heeded. tion of the sorts of people he means are included:

Sossips," "critics," and "envious," "angry," or

painfully good" persons. This suggests that worry

a sort of government that the people who spread it generate the germ or pick it up. Whether they are themselves immune to its ravages, and are simply carriers, is not made clear. But what Mr. Seabury is driving at is clear enough. clear enough in principle—it is that we must attribute psychological phenomena to psychological causes, and therefore herefore her therefore look to psychology for the remedy. We can, he suggests, keep our minds in proper balance by a process of musing. We can do this if we ignore disquieting for musing. Quieting facts, and avoid contact with people who express disquietude about them.

Now we can assume that Mr. Seabury would intersuicides as reflecting insanity—and, in a fundainental sense, he will be right, because a mind which ceases. ases to be dominated by the natural instinct for surval, is, for that reason, unbalanced. If that is granted work inpute to Mr. Seabury the proposition that work is the cause of suicides. So, if he were invited to at Major Douglas's graph of the suicide-curve he ould call it a worry-curve, and could plausibly say the dead people concerned need not have died if had kept a tight rein on their morbid imaginings. the graph prepared by Major Douglas includes ancurve—the bankruptcy-curve. This curve shows

suicide-curve and strolling beside it on its journey up and up and up the hillside of contemporary phenomena. What are these twain doing in company? What things has Insanity to whisper to Insolvency? Does the one say: "I am here because I harkened to worry-mongers"?—and the other reply: "I am here because I listened to bankruptcy-mongers"? Well, we suppose that by supreme ingenuity one might make out that people can go bankrupt through thinking of bankruptcy. But even that presupposes the antecedent fact of bankruptcy, and news of the fact. So the remedy would seem to be that people who are not bankrupt should be prevented from hearing that others have gone bankrupt. But here arises a difficulty; for the news of bankruptcies is held to constitute a warning to those who are yet solvent to avoid doing those things which lead to insolvency. Hence, though we might agree that worry-mongers should " never be heeded," we feel we ought to insist that bankruptcymongers should always be heeded. Unfortunately, if you buy the bankruptcy-idea you can't help buying worry along with it. If we generalise this dilemma we shall have to admit that the only resolution of it lies in separating each human ego from its environment of other egos and insulating them collectively from their environment of fact and circumstance.

That would be a tough proposition, but we must say that the Press is tackling it as efficiently as is humanly possible. True, it publishes plenty of disquieting facts, but draws the most cheerful moral from them. It arrives at the moral by watching the face of Finance. If Finance smiles there is nothing for us to worry about. But if Finance frowns, there is everything to worry about, however heartening may be the facts which elicit the frown. But even then we can be cheerful, for when Finance frowns, everybody has to worry together; and when we all worry together we benefit by the increment of association which comes to us as the spirit of hopeful resignation. We are hopeful because Finance is correcting the situation; and we are resigned because in doing so Finance hurts us all impartially. The moans of others assuage our own pains. Worry, after all, is ternarkable predilection for holding hands with the a reaction to what hasn't happened. So it is irrational due to apprehension as to what will happen next. It is as well as unhealthy. Mr. Montagu Norman has given this nation of potential worriers the right remedy. It is embodied in his profound confession: "One step enough

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"The Times" on Budget Secrets.

Early in the year The Times warned optimists against looking for much relief from taxation as a result of better revenue returns. On February 27 it repeated the warning, prompted thereto by a letter from Mr. W. H. Lovatt, F.C.A., of 21, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2, who, on the basis of his own expectation that the Budget surplus on March 31 will amount to £50-£80 millions, advocated the lowering of income tax to 2s. 6d. in the pound. He gave his reasons for anticipating a balanced Budget next year on the new basis, and tabulated estimates to support his argument.

The Times dismisses this as an "excellent example of the 'fantastic' optimism deprecated by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at Plymouth last Friday." Another reference to the Chancellor reads: "His speech last Friday sounded very like a warning that he does not intend to produce a Budget based upon adventurous estimates of revenue." Towards the end of the article is the following passage: "The Budget in this country is properly a matter of guesswork to everybody except the Chancellor of the Exchequer until the very day when he makes it public and operative." (Our italics through-

A writer putting over falsehoods consciously is never so effective as one who himself believes the falsehoods he puts over. And, in the long run, a newspaper whose editor, or editorial board, is equally credulous or absentminded, will spread deception more quickly, deeply and widely than would one conducted by liars. Hence it is more probable than not that everyone belonging to The Times who had any part or lot in the preparation of this article is labouring under the misconception of realities that the article disseminates. Some of them, under cross-examination, would probably be capable of seeing that, in the nature of the case, a Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot be the sole repository of Budget secrets, or exercise unfettered discretion in making the decisions which constitute those secrets. Not even a financial genius-much less Mr. Neville Chamberlain-could meditate and plan in complete isolation from expert knowledge or opinion. But probably those who admitted this would then reply that the persons who shared the secrets were men of integrity, and in any case were not in a position to be affected by fiscal policy, and that therefore it was a true generalisation to say that "everyone" but the Chancellor was kept in the dark. Briefly, as our readers could express it, the heads of the Treasury and the directors of the Bank of England count as nobody in this context being, for all practical purposes, outside the orbit of common humanity

The Problem of Libel Law.

and human frailty.

We set down these remarks partly because at the present time it is necessary to watch out for libel actions. We write for readers who know what we are driving at, and have been accustomed to use labour-saving idioms whose significance they can correctly interpret. These, however, lend themselves to misconstruction by the ordinary public, who would often be inclined (and reasonably so) to interpret them as imputing moral obliquity to human agents of Financial Government against whom we have no such charge to bring. Unfortunately, because THE NEW AGE physically resembles other public journals, the things we write are likely to be adjudged actionable or otherwise, not by what our regular readers understand by them, but what a jury (representing the ordinary public) would consider to be their probable effect on the ordinary public. And such a jury would be certain to assess and measure that effect

in exactly the same way as they would do if the passage they had to consider had appeared in any penny popular newspaper. "What," they would ask themselves, "would the readers of *Dubb's Daily* make out of this article if it had appeared there?" This suppositious case in itself underlines our point, because it illustrates how true statements made in the public interest can be distorted in the mirrors of miseducated minds to appear as irresponsible and purposeless falsities. Shakespeare's "noble brows "approving "damned errors" can just as easily disapprove and condemn vital truths.

This handicap within the region of the law is paralleled in the wider region of public propaganda. The Douglas Movement bases its educational activities on two fundamental propositions, the one being technical and the other political. The first is that the financial system automatically causes a shortage of purchasing power. The second is that something called the Money Monopoly original to the something called the Money for the property of the state of the poly exists, and that the people at the head of it are deliberately preventing the public from getting to understand that this is so. The Douglas advocate, insofar as he is able to make contact with the public, is called upon to explain the "how?" of the technical proposition, and the "who?" of the political one. "Give us a reason—give us a name," cry the multitudes, oblivious of the fact that in the fact. of the fact that in the first case they are without a background which would make the reason intelligible to them and that, in the second, no direct evidence can be brought against any person at all. "Show us a sign, cried the multitudes of old, "that the words you speak are true"; and they were told that they were not going to be given a sign, that it is a sign, the sign is a sign, the sign is a sign is to be given a sign—that if they could not feel the power of the truth. of the truth in the words spoken, no sign would communicate that feeling.

It is true that the reason is intelligibly communicable, the discipline of systematic research. But to people Douglas advocate the task of contacting such people and persuading the task of contacting such people and people such people and people such people and persuading them, in an atmosphere of the incredulity, to assume the antecedent possibility of the proposition being true (without which assumption who is going to spend time on study?) comes as near to being insuperable as an ear to The insuperable as any task that can be conceived. The masses, when they masses, when they demand a reason, are demanding something which is really a substitute for reasoning something which commands conviction without demanding thought. This is because the conceived. ing thought. This is because they have been trained to expect instruction expect instruction in that form, and because it has always been possible for the been possible for them to get it in that form in respect of the policies and parties of the policies and programmes which political parties have strewn about for them to get it in that form in learning the political parties. have strewn about for them to wrangle over. pieces of irreconcilable truths is all they want, and it has been all that they been all that they have been allowed to have. mentally disarmed as they have become by this armoury of heterogeness. of heterogeneous convictions about trivialities, they yet expect, mostly subscribes about trivialities, they finanexpect, mostly subconsciously, to understand the financial technique for cial technique for economic synthesis and political reconciliation merely by ciliation merely by inspecting an article in a newspaper or hearing a speech or hearing a speech in a meeting-place.

Propaganda for the Masses.

This subconscious illusory awareness of intellectual self-sufficiency in the masses is being fostered and reploited in Australia ploited in Australia as we write. Newspapers are marking of the addresses given so far by Major Douglas that they do not control to the same so far by Major Douglas that they do not control to the A that they do not contain any explanations of the A Theorem or elucidations of the conclusions drawn from it. One of them over t. One of them quotes him as saying that the A theorem "though the saying that the A theorem" though the saying that the A theorem the saying that the A the A theorem the saying that the A theorem the saying the saying that the A theorem the saying t Theorem, "though simple in its broadest issues, is necessity, the sample in its broadest issues, This necessity, most complicated in its details. affords the anti-Douglas publicists the opportunity the arguing (a) that Douglas publicists the opportunity the arguing (a) that Douglas either despises or fears competence of the competence of the masses to form a judgment on theories, or (h) the masses to form a judgment to of theories, or (b) that in any case his omission to offer explanations to the masses to form a judgment of the explanations to the masses to form a judgment of the explanations to the masses to form a judgment of the explanations to the masses to form a judgment of the explanations to the explanations of the explanations to the explanation to the exp explanations to the masses shuts out the possibility his winning a process of the masses shuts out the possibility of the possibility his winning a process of the possibility of the po his winning a preponderance of mass-support (i.e.,

pressible at the polls) and therefore rules the subject out of practical politics.

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Handicap him how it may, Douglas is resolutely adhering to his policy of adapting his propaganda to the fundamental differentiation of function in politics between the public and the expert. The public are selfsufficient in common sense, and common sense is suffi-cient for judgment on the "broad issues" to which he refers. They are "simple" precisely because they are related to verifiable experiences which are the basis of collective practical knowledge and therefore of common sense. Common sense will pronounce only one judgment on the phenomenon of "Poverty Amidst Plenty," and a heavily emphasised judgment on the phenomenon of "Food-dearth Beside Food-destruc-To the question: "Do you wish these anomalies removed?" there would be only one answer. To the question: "Are you willing to leave the method of removing them to be designed and carried out by technicians on your behalf? "there would be a commonsense qualification in the answer: "Yes, provided that the method, at the worst, does not entail in practice any further does not entail the enjoyed or further depression in the standard of life enjoyed or tolerated by the various sections of the community, nor arouses in any section a reasonable apprehension of such depression." Experience would dictate this proviso; for every attempt to improve the economic situation generally ally since the war (to go no further back) has invariably been attended by sectional depressions or apprehensions of such. All previous plans have been so many expedients for shifting a clot of aggrievement about within the arteries and veins of the economic system.

Executives and Hostages.

Very well, the Douglas advocate could give that assurance. And more. He could say that nobody would be won. be worse off while things were being put right, and that every every exemplary scheme that has been formulated on Social Credit principles starts off with a perceptible and immediate improvement in everyone's financial condition. That is indisputable. What is alleged on the other side is that there will be secondary consequences which will be secondary consequences. which will counteract the initial benefits. course, not possible to convince the general public that scheme will work to plan, because the argument would be technical and therefore outside the commonsense scope of judgment which we have defined as oper to the public. But it is possible to make another bounders of the plan to show their own confidence in the plan to show their own confidence in the plan to show their own confidence in the plan to show their own publicly undertechnical efficiency and adequacy by publicly undertaking, in return for the full power to implement it, bersonal responsibility under specific penalty for failure, and under a definite time-limit within which they must thow results or suffer the penalty. Captain Rushworth has already set the example in New Zealand, though brescribing for himself an expiation of hypothetical an ure which would be too dramatic to appeal to the on which would be too dramatic to appear hostages for performance of contract, yet hostages of a Proposition. It is sufficient to offer reasonable ture which will be a guarantee that those who offer in mean business and have confidence that they can business and have confidence that they can but it through. "But things like that are not done" but through. be the first reaction of most people to this idea. and this goes a long way to explain why other are not done—why the ministerial crapaud is to croak: "Pie in the sky by and by and a peerage while you die." It is regarded as a symptom of sponsibility, as well as being in bad taste, to take ics seriously. We grant that there is a rational for this attitude on the part of politicians, though are aware of it, and it is that the bankers have reed to themselves the last word on major policy ng to themselves the last word on major issues to the politicians only parish-pump issues to by debates and division-lists, and even as rethose, confining the manner of their settlement hin the framework of their autocratic faits accomplis.

To fight for the rich man's castle is compatible with self-esteem, but to fight over the crumbs from his table is a humiliation.

And that is exactly the point here. The emergence of the Social Credit Theorem has created a movement whose demands raise political issues from the dimensions and import of the crumb-scramble to those of castle-warfare. The old quarrels over redistributions of political power, symptomised by alternations of administrations striving to serve God and Mammon in reconciling human needs with financial exactions, are giving place to the one great final struggle-the investment and reduction of the High-Financial stronghold. The issue is that of making credit power the servant, instead of suffering it to be the master, of political policy. In the joining of that issue the wisest and best political leader might well throw down the gage of his life if that were necessary. But it is not, and, as we say, the conception is too theatrical to be canvassed in public controversy. We prefer to reduce it to the dimensions which Major Douglas assigned to it in his remark to the audience in the Perth Town Hall on January 16. He said:

" It is not true to say that all bankers are knaves, or that they are fools, but I will say, and say definitely, that the bankers have, whether by accident or design, evolved a money system which is not in the public interest. That is the core of the case which the Social Credit movement is placing before the public. I do not wish, however, to displace bankers from the banks. I think they are pretty good people to run banks, but they are not the right people to say what the policy of the banks should be. (Laughter and applause." The West Australian, January 17,

This is exactly the right note to strike. The common sense of the audience can be calculated to have reflected, at the time or since, (a) that all the troubles affecting their private lives and social relationships are money troubles; and (b) that bankers are the sole arbiters of monetary policy, as the late Sir Robert Gibson explosively reminded the Commonwealth Government, and as everyone who has to tackle the problem of industrial finance knows by direct experience. They will have the task of making up their minds on whether the persistence of the said troubles alongside the perpetuation of the said arbitrament is a matter of coincidence or of causation. If coincidence, the bankers may plausibly ask for a renewal of public confidence. If causation, their opponents can plausibly demand a vote of public confidence; and with the more effect because the newness and definiteness of their policy and method stand in such vivid contrast against the familiar choppings and changes which have passed muster as the bankers' policy since 1918.

There is yet another kind of consideration which ordinary common sense will be able to understand. Supposing it be conceded to critics of the Douglas Theorem, for the sake of argument, that there may be a technical flaw in it; then the practical question arises: What, in that case, will be the economic consequences. In short: What will the electorate risk by authorising a try-out? Critics have an answer, and one answer only; namely Inflation. Twelve months ago they could have said not only that the expansion of credit would inevitably cause inflation, but that the inflation, once it began, would proceed quickly and irrevocably until a situation arrived comparable to that which was seen in Germany. But to-day they cannot say anything of the sort. President Roosevelt has this week completed the first year of his expansionary experiment. During that year he has done things with credit embodying greater theoretical risks than anything ever contemplated by Mr. Lang, Mr. Theodore, Mr. Scullin, or Mr. Anstey, and has done them on a scale of magnitude out of all comparison with the Australian Labour Government's projects, even after allowing for the difference between the sizes of the populations. So we can check the anti-inflationists' warnings by looking at America. What is the measure of the inflation there?-what have been its economic consequences? - and what evidence is there that the President is unable to reverse or modify his original policy? When the most has been made of the failure of his plan to produce the benefits he expected of it, there is not the slightest sign of an immediate inescapable collapse into chaos such as was held by Australian bankers to be the certain consequence of monetary expansion in that country. The President and his supporters have had plenty of time, and still have adequate time, to retrace their steps or bend them round to rejoin the path of " sound finance " if and when they lose confidence in their judgment. And Social Credit students will be able to see without difficulty that the London Press recognises this fact. (The Observer of last Sunday is the latest case in point.) The City is complacently looking forward to seeing the Roosevelt reformers tactfully rounded up by Morgan's sheep-dogs and shepherded through the wel-coming open gate of the Wall-Street pen. It is just a question of time.

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So, whatever flaw may be suspected of residing in the Douglas Theorem, let us have no more of this nonsense about its being as much as one's life is worth to touch his Proposals. Even supposing America had gone the way of Germany it could not have been argued that because a plan admittedly containing no safeguards against inflation had failed to escape inflation, a plan expressly including such safeguards would similarly fail. The common-sense of the Australian people will appreciate that all right. And as for the technical aspect of the subject, competent inquirers can find in Social-Credit literature facts and reasons adequately explaining what is holding the Roosevelt plan up and, therefore, what will remove obstacles to its efficacy in promoting the welfare of American people.

Reviewing all the foregoing appeals to common-sense comprehensively we submit that they outweigh the assemblage of appeals to expert authorities which the Australian bankers are exhibiting in the newspapers. It is not for the people as a whole to judge the soundness of their technical reasoning but to consider the practical implications of their conclusions. These critics correspond to those among the Corinthians who denied the Resurrection, and they need to be dealt with as the Apostle Paul dealt with his adversaries and those who listened to them. "The Douglas Credit Scheme was examined by . . . and found FALLACIOUS." So runs the headline of a three-column advertisement covering nearly 100 square inches in the Sun News Pictorial of January 23. Very well: if Douglas is wrong, then all faith in economic recovery is vain, and the world is yet in the scaled dungeon of debt and poverty. This does not prove that Douglas is right, but it should stir a spirited people to insist that he shall be proved right or wrong by events. These critics offer no hint of an alternative way out; and the acceptance of their advice means acquiescence in a policy of inertia generated by a philosophy

Notice.

All communications concerning The New Age should be addressed directly to the Editor:

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Major Douglas at Perth.

SPEECH AT THE TOWN HALL.

[Report reprinted from The West Australian of January 17, 1934. The cross-heads are that paper's.]

Under the auspices of the Douglas Social Credit Movement of Western Australia, Major Douglas addressed a crowded meeting in the Perth Town Hall at noon yesterday. Among those on the platform were Mrs. B. M. Rischbeith (president of the Australian Federation of Women Voters), Mrs. M. B. Vallance (president of the Women's Service Guilds of Western Australia), Miss Tracey (president of the Theosophical Society of Western Australia), Professor F. R. Beasley, Mr. L. E. Green (chief president of the Australian Natives' Association of Western Australia), and Mr. R. S. Sampson, M.L.A. Applegies for the Australia (C. Royle Apologies for absence were read from Mr. I. G. Boyle (president of the Wheat-growers' Union) and Mr. A. H. Griffiths, M.L.A.

When Major and Mrs. Douglas, accompanied by Mr. When Major and Mrs. Douglas, accompanied by Mr. C. F. J. North, M.L.A. (State president of the Douglas Social Credit Movement of Western Australia), their seats on the platform, cheering and hand-clapping broke out, and the audience sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Two sheaves of flowers were presented to Mrs. Douglas.

Food, Clothing and Shelter.

Major Douglas, after opening his address by making felicitous comparisons between Perth of Scotland and Perth of Western Australia, said that before anybody could construct to be could construct a new life for himself he needed to be assured of bed, board and clothes. In other words, it was useless to the was useless to talk to a man about his soul when the man's mind we ggs man's mind was on the need of getting ham and eggs for breakfact. for breakfast. (Laughter.) The need for bed, board, and clathes in Laughter. and clothes implied production, but this term was a mis-nomer: what was nomer; what was commonly called production was the changing of something changing of something from one form to another. process of conversion used to be brought about mainly by the application of muscular energy, but in modern times it was being down that the strength such times it was being done by solar energy through such things as coal electric things as coal electric. things as coal, electricity, and water-power. This displacement of muscular energy by solar energy was not a financial fact, it was a financial fact, it was a financial fact. a financial fact, it was a physical fact, and it had changed the face of the with

The present-day world was a world of plenty. Reck the face of the whole situation. oning one horse-power as being equal to ten man-power and dividing the available by the popular and dividing the available horse-power by the population, it could be said that every man, woman, and child in the United States of Avery man, woman, as at his in the United States of America had fifty slaves at or her disposal, and in Great Britain the ratio was thirty-two to one. There was on the one hand great actual and potential wealth; and on the other, poverty section of society.

The thing that stood between production and consumption was money. Until recently it has been assumed that wealth and money were synonymous, of economic development. economic developments had compelled a revision that opinion that opinion. Orthodox bankers and socialists the view still by the view still be view still by the view still by the view still by the vi the view still, however, that "the poor were poor have too much have too much the poor were rich." The rich were supposed have too much the poor were poor have too much the poor were poor have too much the poor were poor to be poor to have too much, and the poor too little. If that the world into were sound, it would be possible to put the world balance by increase. balance by increasing and steeply grading taxation, this had been to be a steeply grading taxation. this had been tried during the past decade.

Was heavier and more steeply graded than at any protons time in the history graded than at time had been tried during the past decade. vious time in the history of taxation, yet at no Taxation had in fact been levied to such an extent that Governments had about come to such an extent that the such an extent that governments had about come to such an extent that governments had about come to such an extent that governments had about come to such an extent that governments had about come to such an extent that governments had about come to such as the suc ments had about come to the limit of it; taxation now reached the stage of "diminishing returns," which meant that the more you taxed the community the less you got from them you got from them.

The alternative to the theory which attributed that wealth of the rich to the poverty of the poor, was that

of a general lack of purchasing power. If the whole of the money of a community were pooled and equally divided, there would not be enough of it to buy the goods that were for sale. If there were a very rich man in a community of very poor people he would have enormous power, but if the poor were furnished with tickets so that they could buy what goods they needed, the rich man would not have any less wealth but his power to command the services of the poor would be gone. (Applause.)

The speaker said he was not there to represent any class or party, but in the interests of social justice he preferred to see the poor made rich, than to see the rich deprived of what they owned. A readjustment could be brought about without a bloody revolution. Such was the policy of members of the social credit inovement. Anybody prepared to resist a policy of that hind that kind could be written down as fundamentally a scoundrel. (Applause.)

The present economic crisis was being described as an unemployment crisis. He did not agree with that, he said. The world was merely achieving what it had been working for during the last 200 years—production without

without work. He regretted that the world had not sufficient cient sense to see the fruits of its policy. What was lacking lacking were the tickets by which people could obtain the goods that were produced. Unless this were soon realised and the produced of the catalysm might realised and steps taken to adjust it, a cataclysm might easily take place in the future that would destroy the physical basis of real wealth. The world was running this riel. this risk rather than making an attempt to understand a ticket con-

He did not know, but supposed that in Australia there was a section of the public that looked to nationalisation as a remedy. But nationalisation was simply simply an administrative reform. At no time would he ever commit himself to a flat statehent of opinion as to whether one thing or another should be nationalised. Nationalisation did not get to the set to the root of present-day troubles. The problem was to get enough money to buy the necessities of life, whether they came out of a Government shop or a private shop. Only the technique of finance op. Only by a reform of the technique of finance could such a problem be solved.

Money System a Monopoly.

The world had allowed its money system to become a monopoly, "he continued, "and the monopolists were administering the system chiefly in their own interests.

It was not true the system chiefly in their own interests. Was not true to say that all bankers were knaves or that ey were fools, but he would say, and say definitely, that bankers had, either by accident or design evolved loney could be accident or design evolved a money system that was not in the public interest. That was the was the core of the case which the social credit movement was placing before the public." He did not wish, how-they were bankers from the banks. He thought they were bankers from the banks, but they hey were pretty good people to run banks, but they here hot the policy of the here hot the right people to say what the policy of the

banks should be. (Laughter and applause.) oward bankers, he said, his attitude was like that of the neutral American during the war who "did not are who is a licked." the who licked Germany so long as she was licked." (Major Douglas) did not care who licked the financial system, so long as it was licked. (Laughter.) Anglo-Sanon of the system could be brought about in nglo-Saxon countries by constitutional means. If he aght it would be really necessary to raise a fighting to destroy the present banking system, he would not one the an army, but he was satisfied it could not done that way. Also, it was unnecessary to form a olitical party to do it. All they had to do, in his ach, was to make the lives of existing politicians a mison. on a was to make the lives of existing political a misery to them that they would be obliged to question of social credit into the forefront of (Applause.)

There Were formidable difficulties in the way, and would have to be faced. The control of credit and ability to make money gave the bankers power over

communications, publicity, and the things that were called capital. This was serious from the point of view of those who wished to overthrow the system, but not as serious as might appear. He had talked with many bankers and others who held high and important positions in the financial world, and they had confessed to him that they agreed with him, but did not know what to do about it. He felt that, as the walls of Jericho had fallen down when someone had blown a trumpet, perhaps the walls of the present banking system would also fall if a trumpet were blown, because its walls were decayed through and through, and officials did not be-

lieve in the system they administered.

Concluding, Major Douglas urged those present to use their utmost endeavours to bring about the social credit system. Unless a remedy were applied soon the world might plunge into irremediable catastrophe. Millions of people throughout the world, he said, including those in China and Japan, were thinking along the same lines as they of the social credit movement, and were convinced that success would come. (Applause.)

The speech was broadcast through station 6ML.

Dual Credit-Distribution.

There was a time not so long ago when, for purposes of propaganda, Social Creditors were content to concentrate on the analysis of the existing economic system.

Apart from the tactical advantage of keeping opponents on the defensive it was felt that if people were taught to realise the soundness of the analysis their own awakened interest would lead them to study general principles of a solution.

Moreover, it was considered that when the time of application arrived details would need to be left to experts.

Possibly as a consequence of the publication of the Draft Scheme for Scotland, followers of Major Douglas become more interested in concrete plans for the future.

A healthy sign.

But the same cannot be said of an attempt to commit Douglasites to any principle, however superficially attractive, on the grounds that departure therefrom might produce "unhealthy opposition."

Quite recently the Green Shirts were jockeyed into attaching themselves to the principle that in a Social Credit State producer credit would continue to be granted by the banks leaving the National Credit office to issue consumer credits.

Let us see what this implies.

In any Social Credit order money will be issued under two distinct headings: -

(i.) To pay for Production; (ii.) To distribute Production.

It might be argued that these issues should be distinctive in appearance, if only to insure identification later, but only a little reflection will show that all money must be capable of buying goods for consumption. In other words Production credits must be acceptable as Wages, Salaries, and Dividends.

Now if the Banks are to continue with the issue of loans for production there will be in existence, at any given moment, Producer credits equal to Producer

But as prices, in the aggregate, cannot be less than Consumer plus Producer Credits all money must eventually find its way to the credit of producers (or

The method by which banks retire Producer Credit is, or should be, familiar to every Social Creditor. But how in the circumstances, is it proposed to retire Consumer Credits-unless by taxation?

Would the taxation method be more acceptable than that of superseding the private banks?

It is submitted that the problem is one of retiring consumption credits and that has been discussed else-" ACCOUNTANT."

MARCH 8, 1934

Notes on Foreign Policy.

One of the objects of the international conversations now taking place is to create confidence in European peace amongst the nationals of the various European states.

Can the individual nationals of the various European states be given a direct and obvious interest in European

3. Statement.

It is the custom in time of war to induce individual nationals to acquire an economic interest in victory by a wide distribution of War Loans.

4. Question.

Is it not possible to give individual nationals an economic interest in European unity supplementary to their vested interest in their respective States?

5. Draft Proposal.

(I) A European capital issue to be made for carrying out specific projects within the territories of the sub-

(2) National Investment Boards to be set up within the subscribing States to create a proportion of the credits necessary and to hold a proportion of the Loan, in trust for their individual nationals.

(3) Interest or Dividend distribution to be made by the National Investment Boards to individual families in their respective territories.

6. Conclusion.

When every individual receives a dividend in cash from Europe and Company, Ltd., which will purchase produce made available by European co-operation, he will receive a token, and an object lesson, of his interest in European peace.

Look after the economic security of the individual, and, before long, international peace will look after itself.

Financial v. Political Law.

[Reprinted from "The New Economics," January 5, 1934.]

The "Age " for some reason does not pursue its investiga-tion along these lines. Possibly its reason for not doing so is similar to that which caused it to change overnight its attitude to Sir Otto Niemeyer's visit from one of hostility to one of cordiality. However, be that as it may, the neglect is vital, since it confines the investiga-tion to what may be termed "administrative" changes, and ignores entirely the question as to whether Parliament is really autonomous in its governing rights.

Admittedly, much of the impediments instanced by the Age "could with advantage be removed from Parliament, procedure. But a feet which is of far greater corrections."

ary procedure. But a fact which is of far greater consequence in hampering Parliament's activities is that it has lost its power of Government in the real and vital sense. It has renounced the right to control financial policy; and as a consequence Parliamentary law has become subservient

This subserviency is evident in a remark made recently by Mr. Oldham, a newly-elected member to the Victorian

"When he and other members asked for a fuller explanation of the finance measures, they were laughed at,

The Victorian Attorney-General, Mr. Menzies, on the same occasion as Mr. Oldham made this remark, said in reference

"Australians spoke of revolutions and dictatorships as something impossible in their own land, yet five years ago the constitution of the Federal Loan Council had been a major political revolution so important that the States lost their financial autonomy, and were now dependants of the Loan Council. That was the reason why the protests of Mr. Oldham and other members went unheeded."

The import of this is clear. The Loan Council has robbed every State and Federal Government of the power to decide its financial policy, and since, as any intelligent observer will have noted the Loan Council's actions and policy, through the provision of loans, are governed by the Com-

monwealth Bank Board acting in concert with private bankers, the fact emerges that the control of Parliaments rests ultimately with the Controllers of the Banking System. In other words, Bank Law has superseded Parliamentary

Now, the first principle of Bank Law is that the political Government must "balance its budget." This at once places restraints upon Parliament. Moreover, when this policy is the place of the pl policy is pursued in company with a general deflationary policy, financial hardship is inflicted upon all sections of the community. In such circumstances people naturally, through their representatives in Parliament, object to any Bill calculated to further increase their difficulties, and hence arises the intensification of party strife, obstruction. obstruction and criticism so evident in Parliament to-day.

Further, Parliament, through the loss of financial autonomy, is incapable of any positive action. It cannot, for instance, say: "Yes, we will provide money for this or that," because Bank Law has decreed that it cannot, by limiting its limiting its expenditure. Just recently after debate in the Victorian Assembly on a Bill for the closing of hotels on Good Friday, an amendment was carried to pay compensation to hotel-keepers. Immediately this occurred the Government, with describing the control of ment withdrew the Bill. Parliamentary Law had trespassed the Parliamentary Law had trespassed the Parliamentary Law had to passed upon Bank Law, and Parliamentary Law had to give way. Hence, under these conditions the actions of any Government become, very largely, negative. It becomes an instrument of suppression rather than of liberation.

Again, this state of subserviency of Governments is necessary to the Di sary to the Dictators of Financial Policy in order to secure legal sanction for their policy, which they can do the more easily when Governments are bankrupt or financially starved and dependent upon them for money to carry on. and dependent upon them for money to carry on. Witness, and the passing of the Financial Emergency Act, for example, the passing of the Financial Emergency Act, on which occasion Mr. Scullin, as Prime Minister, said that unless it was passed there would not be enough money available. available to pay public service salaries and pensions and other Government other Government commitments. In these circumstances Government commitments. In these circumstants the commitments exist not to make laws for the well-being of the commitments. the community, but to take orders from the Money Power-

The first and fundamental question to resolve in connection with our policy to tion with our Parliaments, therefore, is: Is bank policy to be above the Law? Is "sound finance" to condition civil liberties and the communal well-being? The kind of answer given to this question will determine whether Parliaments are to continue as instruments. are to continue as instruments in the imposition of an anti-social Financial Pat social Financial Policy dictated by the banking community, or whether it will or whether it will assume its rightful function as the means to the formulation of an economic and financial policy which will reflect economic. will reflect economic facts, thus making the community

arbiters of their welfare and destiny.

If a Parliament were clothed with the power to carry out this latter alternative, and its efforts were directed to that this latter alternative, and its efforts were directed to passage and the alternative, and its efforts were directed in the passage. end, the friction and delay now engendered in the passage of legislation would not of legislation would not arise. For in that event the purpose of the legislation would be to bring an era of abundance and leisure to all—politicians included. There would be an incentive to accelerate legislation. Whereas at present most Bills have for their chief of the purpose of the pur most Bills have for their object, at least, the financial penalisation of some section, when not more generally making for the investigation. for the impoverishment of the whole community, and naturally they meet with above.

rally they meet with obstruction and criticism.

Until this new condition obtains, however, and while Parliament remains but a functionary for the implementing of the implementing of the content of the property of the property of the content of t existing financial policy, we have no hesitation in saying in contradiction to the "Age's" plea for the removal of a truction, that the more delay, obstruction and crurios that members can offer to Bills designed for that purpose the better. Parliament, however imposent and service, agial the better. Parliament, however impotent and servile, least some bulwark against the aggression of Financial Power, and potentially Power, and potentially, at any rate, affords a means of over-throwing that nower.

And because of this more particularly should our parliamentary representations. throwing that power. Parliamentary procedure or form of Government. this juncture such changes as would be advanced would be sold those which meet with the procedure of Credit winds. only those which meet with the approval of Credit polists now controlling all Governments, and no would not admit when the controlling all covernments. would not admit of any deprivation of their power—which essential to true reform—but would make for its uniform. The recent reconstitution of the N.S.W.

Bromley Social Credit Group.

A Social Credit Group has now been formed in Browle. Will Social Credit Group has now been formed in touch touch C. L. Jennings, Hon. Sec., 2, Bromley Common, Kent.

Major Douglas at Fremantle.

PUBLIC AND CIVIC RECEPTION.

[Reprinted from The West Australian, January 17,

Wharfeside Reception.

"Australia Welcomes Douglas" announced a large sign held high over the heads of a crowd of people gathered on Victoria Quay yesterday morning as the liner Maloja from England swung slowly into her berth. Beneath the sign two pipers skirled Scottish airs to the accompaniment of a drummer, sticks a-twirling. The pipes and drum ceased for a moment and a grey-clad figure on the promenade deck of the liner waved an encouraging helmet. The crowd clustered all waved and encouraging helmet. tered closer together, there was a low-voiced suggestion and three cheers were sent across the water to add to the warmth of the welcome to Australia of Major C. H. Douglas, the founder of the Douglas Social Credit Movement, and the man in the foundary of the control of the con man in the forefront of the most militant of unorthodox thought on economic problems.

The visitor was received enthusiastically as he hurried down the gangway to meet his local supporters. Among the crowd were a politician, a doctor, a solicitor, a prominent Perth are the solicitor of the crowd were a politician, a doctor, a solicitor, a prominent perth are the solicitor of the crowd were a politician, and the crowd were a politician, and the crowd were a politician of the crowd were a political of the crowd were a political of the crowd were a political of the crowd we Perth accountant, several well-known business men, an engineer, a few civil servants, and a member of the executive of the Fremantle Lumpers' Union. To meet their leader, a party from Collie had made a long night ride in a bus, picking up other enthusiasts at Harvey and Yarloop.
Motor-car loads had come from Merredin, Manjimup, Calingiri and Wongan Hills, and other representatives from most of the remainder of the forty-six branches of the bouglas Credit Movement spread throughout the State had hade the journey by train. Their other differences forgotten, with common accord, they surged around the man they had emthey had never seen, but whose teachings they had em-

A few words with the local leaders of the movement, an interchange of the names of birthplaces with the pipers, then Major Douglas turned to return to the ship. Three more cheers would be supported by the ship of the Douglas turned to return to the supplements were given him, and one added for his wife.

Points from Interview.

Later, in the quiet of his cabin, Major Douglas was interviewed. Stocky in build and ruddy of complexion, he might have been an English squire of a few hundred acres, content to live the content to national been an English squire of a few hinter to live in conservative peace, and be intensely ritish. His speech has none of the fire of the fanatic, at the practised rather the patient deliberativeness of the practised bearing. His military training is reflected in a soldierly words.

This man, who is being regarded by many as a revolu-ionary in economics and by others as the standard-bearer economic democracy, lives the simple life of an English sentleman, revealing from his inventions providing him with Sentleman, royalties from his inventions providing him with comfortable income. On board the liner on which he remain to Australia he was barely known, his reception Fremantle revealing his identity to most of his fellow-

Major Douglas said that in addition to the obvious tonomic many respects of the existing financial and that it carried within itself rapidly germinating seeds of a Asi, world war.

Asked when and where the crisis might be expected to leading. Major Douglas spread his hands and then gave illustration: "If you saw a man walking around with suttering." If you saw a man walking around with Ruttering torch among open powder barrels, it would not difficult to predict an early explosion, but, if asked barrel the explosive spark would fall into first, it

not be so easy to say."

for Douglas said that he was bound for Alberta,
by Douglas said that he was being made into the Janada, Douglas said that he was bound for the bound where a public inquiry was being made into the which where a public inquiry was been invited to give to the control of the beautiful by held in April. No dence at that inquiry, which would be held in April. No let the adopted his proposals for Social Credit, he had yet adopted his proposals for Social Credit, he had not country in the world where the movent had not grown rapidly.

Civic Reception.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning Major Douglas his party arrived at the Fremantle Town Hall, and were E. Gibson). Within the hall a large crowd had assembled Among those on the platform were the Minister for Mr. McCallum), Messrs. E. H. Gray, M.L.C., and

J. B. Sleeman and C. F. J. North, M.'sL.A., and O. Cook (president of the Fremantle district of the Douglas Social Credit Movement of Western Australia).

"Our visitor," said the Mayor, "is perhaps the most talked of man in the British Empire." The arrival of Major Douglas at Fremantle, he continued, was a welcome event, here we be brought a message of home at a time when many because he brought a message of hope at a time when many people were in need of it.

Mr. McCallum said that he wished to associate the Government with the welcome which the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Fremantle were extending to Major Douglas, Major Douglas's works were being widely read. The present economic system was functioning badly, and some alteration was absolutely imperative if civilisation was to last. Major Douglas was one of the few men in the world who had constructive ideas on how to replace the existing monetary system. "On behalf of the Government," said Mr. McCallum, "I thank the Major for the ideas he is putting forward to relieve the sufferings of humanity.

Major Douglas said that in a young country like Ausmajor Douglas said that in a young country like Australia there was greater hope for the birth of a new economic day than in Europe or the United States of America, because in the older countries there was a great accretion of laws and customs that nothing short of catastrophe could break through. Inevitably the leader of a cause must have honour done to him that is not actually his due, the wided to recent their product of males and the residual to recent their products. he said. He wished to pass on their words of welcome to the millions all over the world who were beginning to take

an active and effective interest in Social Credit.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor and councillors was carried at the instance of the Rev. R. J. C. Butler and Mr. R. P. Vincent, (mambers of the State County Vincent (members of the State Council of the Douglas Social Credit Movement). At a later stage hospitality was dispensed in the Mayor's parlour.

Australian News.

On January 18 the Australian papers announced the formaon January 18 the Austranan papers announced the formation of the Sound Finance League of Australia. The first president is a Mr. George Ardill, M.L.A. The League is planning an "extensive campaign and will probably open with a meeting to synchronise with the visit of Major C. H. Dander J. Codina Manufacture (Legal). Douglas " (Sydney Morning Herald).

Major Douglas lectured in the Melbourne Town Hall on the evening of January 22, but had been indisposed during the day and had been unable to fulfil the earlier engagements made for him by the Social Credit Movement of

Up to January 11 the Broadcast authorities in Sydney had decided not to allow Major Douglas's addresses in that city to be broadcast from an "A" class station. On this date a written statement went by the State Council of the D.S.C. Management to Major Condes to Proceedings of the D.S.C. Management to Major Condes to Proceedings of the D.S.C. Management to Major Condes to Proceedings of the D.S.C. Management to Major Condes to Proceedings of the D.S.C. Management to Major Condes to Proceedings of the D.S.C. Management to Major Condes to Proceedings of the D.S.C. Management to Major Condes to Proceedings of the December of the Dece ing Major Douglas's biography and other credentials and pressing for a reversal of the decision. In the meantime the Council had taken the precaution, at its own or D.S.C. Movement to Major Condor at Broadcast House, giv-Council had taken the precaution, at its own expense, of getting the transmission from the alternative substation through to distant listeners, who, they hoped, would contribute towards the cost of this service.

In Sydney, facilities for holding public meetings on Sundays are being withdrawn—quite impartially, of course!
At the same time since the bulk of publicity has been Social-Credit publicity, and since public interest in politics is pre-dominantly in the Social-Credit proposals, the ban on Sundominantly in the Social-Credit proposals, the ban on Sunday is a ban on Douglas. Very well; but it only goes to prove that the bankers are fighting a rearguard action to cover their retirement. They have a great gun like that with which the Germans bombarded Paris. It is called Big Woof. Any day they may fire it; and when they do, it will (so it is rumoured) blow the Douglas Theorem sky-high and bury the Douglasites under its fragments. You mustn't suppose, because it hasn't gone off yet that there is anything the matter with it. Oh no; Big Woof is the last thing in devastation; in fact its very power is the reason of the respite tion; in fact its very power is the reason of the respite which the advancing Douglasites are enjoying—for it needs which the advancing Douglasites are enjoying—for it needs an emplacement strong enough to stand up to its recoil. Now that the bankers have got Sundays free to look for a site they won't be long before they find it. Then—watch out! One majestic Woof—and Douglas is no more! That's what's before us all, so they say; and as one can't argue about a rumour we can only exhort our friends. to nurse such hopes as they can that it ain't going to be so had in the event as it sounds in the prospect.

MARCH 8, 1934

Hunger Marchers in Hyde Park. By John Hargrave.

Not long ago The Spectator thought it well to warn the Hunger March organisers that "it is within the power of the Press to give them, not the publicity they want, but the publicity they deserve—which is none at all." That is perhaps more of a threat than a warning—and, to a great extent, that threat was carried out.

The Press (including The Spectator) forgets that the The Press (including The Specialor) lorgets that the printed sheet is not the only effective form of publicity. There is such a thing as Flesh-and-Blood Publicity, which, efficiently organised on a large enough scale, can "tell England" (and can "tell the World") far more dramatically, and there-

fore far more effectively, than any printed sheet.

The hunger marchers, and all those who make common ause with them, are a Living Newspaper: one ought to say a Living Picture Paper, for every hunger marcher is a living picture of " news " that The Spectator threatens to suppress. It is not News from Nowhere—it is News from Everywhere, carried not by a Press made of wood-pulp, but by a press of people: living flesh-and-blood. And the display headline of this human news-sheet cannot be overlooked, cannot be misread:—
"POVERTY AMIDST PLENTY."
"Poverty Amidst Plenty."

Here is a publicity organ—the Hunger March—that is not in the control of the Bankers' Combine, and cannot be bought up by a Rothermere or a Beaverbrook. Unlike their sheets of printed wood-pulp, this organ of publicity carries one advertisement and one only, printed (at present) in invisible ink, but ready to appear in gigantic letters when held

SOCIAL CREDIT IS THE ONLY SOLUTION."

It has been said that these hunger marches are organised and very largely directed by Communists. That makes no difference to the fact that a Hunger March is a public demonstration against needless poverty in the midst of plenty.
As such, every Hunger March is a potential demand for As such, every Hunger March is a potential demand for Social Credit. You may say that these hunger marches and demonstrations are "no use," that they "do no good," and that when they are all over "nothing is gained." Hidden behind any such remark there is something that would need careful analysis (and possibly psychoanalysis?) to bring to light. That something is—what? (fear?).

The fact that thousands of British men and women are no longer willing to sit still in poverty-stricken homes, or to stand about patiently waiting day after day outside the Labour Exchanges, but have roused themselves to protest and to fight against those who keep them in economic misery, is the one spark of political reality to be found in

To wish or suggest that the Unemployed and the destitute should sit still and "tighten their belts," simply means that you want to subdue and finally extinguish whatever fighting spirit still remains in the majority of the

British people.

If you say the hunger marchers and the Unemployed generally are not demonstrating for Social Credit, the answer from their economic struggle—because their economic struggle is yours also. They have carried their struggle on of winning that tray be thought that they have no chance whether the fight against the present social-economic system streets or in the polling-booth. Perhaps both will be more streets. streets or in the polling booth. Perhaps both will be necessary, but before it will be possible to bring in Social Credit via the voting-paper, nation-wide public demonstration outside the parliamentary system altogether must develop-and must be developed. In this the hunger marchers are politically correct, in spite of the fact that their positive demands are still Work Demands based upon the idea of Communal

They have not yet got hold of Social Credit, but when they do (and they will, for we must see that they do)—then the ballot-box might become a usable politico-obstetric instrument. On the other hand, it might not. It might be found to be obsolete and useless even to assist at the birth of the

The Social Credit State could emerge by the pressure of public opinion expressing itself as a Direct Mandate given to that body which had effectively generated and directed

The first mass demonstration of unemployed hunger The first mass demonstration of unemployed hunger marchers in Hyde Park took place on Thursday, October 27, 1932. This was a protest, organised by the N.U.W.M. against the Means Test and the National Government. A report of it was published in The New Age for November 2, 1932.

The second mass demonstration of hunger marchers took place in Hyde Park on Sunday, February 25, 1934. This was a protest, organised by the N.U.W.M., against the new Unemployment Bill and for a scheme of Public Works. financed from money at present used to pay for the National

The following observations may be of interest:-

1. The number of demonstrators assembled in the Park, together with the crowds of onlookers, fell far short of the number on October 27, 1932.

This may have been due partly to the fact that in London a weekday demonstration has a greater crowd-pulling effect

than one held on a Sunday.

Another consideration may be that the novelty of watching hunger marchers streaming into and coming from the Park has worn off for the general mass of non-political sightseers of all classes.

The most important point of all is probably to be found in the actual objective. In 1932 the feeling of the unemployed against the Means Test reached boiling point. Thousands upon thousands of men and women had suffered under the application of the Means Test. They knew all about it and hour it and hou about it and how it worked in their own districts, in ther own streets, in their own homes. They were not then protesting against some measure that was going to be applied. It had been applied, and the masses knew what it felt like it felt like the beauty of Fermi seed to the protest of th it felt like the knout of Economic Serfdom, which is what it was, and still is. In 1934 mass-emotion had shifted from revolt against the Means Test to revolt against the new Unemployment Pill. new Unemployment Bill that threatens to make Planned Poverty more effective—i.e., that the national organisation of Poverty shall be shared-out on a basis of equality of poverty for the unconditional poverty f poverty for the unemployed. But this scheme, although embryo throughout the country, has yet to be co-ordinated and applied makes and applied under the provisions of the new Unemployment.
Bill. For this reason the slogan "Down with the Slave" Bill! " is not (yet) as effective as was the 1932 slogan of Abolish the Means Test! "

There is at least one other important reason why the number of demonstrators was less than in 1932; many of the men who took part in the original Hunger March did not turn out for this one. "I was on the last Hunger March, but I'll never go again," is often heard from older men who took part before. The reason for this is not merely the hardships they had to put the way, and in the hardships they had to put up with on the way, and setting home are had to put up with on the way, and getting home again, but a psychological sag, due to having made a gigantic physical and nervous effort without being able to see sufficient (or any) tangible results from it.

2. The average age of the hunger marchers on February 5 was very much years. may account for the fact that :-25 was very much younger than on the previous occasion.

It is difficult to judge, but several other observers put if between 17 and 100 pugges in 1032 between 17 and 18 years of age, whereas in bit was round about 24 or 25. If there were but few ex-soldiers of the First World War before, were still fewer this time. This lack of older men showed were find in many ways. It showed itself in particular in the fact that:—

3. The marching technique was poor-nothing like as

There was an insufficient "stiffening" of older men with perience of comparis good as in 1932. experience of campaigning to set a steady marching and to keep the ranks. Practically every unit and contagent was a straggle. As before, those near a band with kept in step (or at any sate in step (or at any sate in step). gent was a straggle. As before, those near a bank kept in step (or at any rate in marching-rhythm) by music. In 1932 the Scottish Marchers made a great pression by their attempt to swing into the Park in a marching order. the Hard order. It was not so good this time. the Hunger March at its culminating point, streamed into Hyde Park, had less military technique before, and did not show anything like the mass of 1932. The of 1932. There is evidently a very great danger of stagger ing and stumbling from one demonstration to another the stage of the stagger of stagger of stagger in the stagger in the stagger in the stagger in the stage of the stagger in the stagger i without a proper regard for the mass-tempo as manifested before, during, and immediately after each occasion. it would not be at all difficult to exhaust the demonstra-tional impulse of the months of the demonstrational impulse of the months of the mo It would not be at all difficult to exhaust the demonstrated away through being "called out" either too rewithout a sufficiently strong emotional stimulus. Together with the general slackening in marching in the self-discipling of the way note that:

4. The self-discipling of the wayshers and demonstrates.

coincides, we are bound to no This "goodness," coin with all the foregoing points—a weaker numerical strength, fewer sightseeing crowds, a very much younger personnel, a slackening in marching technique, and a lack of mass.

5. The authorities charged with the maintenance of has

5. The authorities charged with the maintenance of head and order had not only reorganised the police, but

adopted a more correct technique for handling a peaceful mass demonstration.

consequence there were very few of those irritating tics on the part of the police that I had to report in 1932. The mounted police were kept well in hand, and the pecials " were put to do traffic duty.

the weather, gloomy, cold, damp, and foreboding most of the time (at about 2.30 p.m., when the contingents were making their way to the Park, it was a thick, brown-black murk almost like night), played its part in still further subng a demonstration that had never developed, and could develop, any upsurging mass-energy.

The speakers on the various platforms in the Park put orward exactly the same mixture of Labour, Co-op., I.L.P., abian, and Communist exhortations, protests, and ideals

The crowds around the platforms listened in almost dead There was no sort of mass-enthusiasm for anything. here was no sort of mass-entitusiasin to another was very little cheering. The crowds drifted and wandered about from one platform to another. The masspirit was never at any moment galvanised and welded into whole. It knew it was demonstrating against an Unployment Bill that was certain to become law whatever appened. . . In 1932 there was a spontaneous and consistence of the spontaneous and co

The orderly behaviour of the marchers and other demonstators was due, one felt, not only to their political sense, but also to psychic-exhaustion. The speakers on the platreferred to "this great revolutionary demonstration," in fact, it was not revolutionary. Hidden somewhere his was never able to find its "flash-point." In 1932 the Ant. Means Test agitation provided a real point of focus. Opposition to the new Unemployment Bill lacked the same speciences and hatred born of individual personal

The Hunger Marchers' demonstration on February 25, showed two things :-

(a) The Police have been thoroughly reorganised and strengthened in many ways, and are very much more nt in dealing with mass demonstrations.

(b) The most active sections of the working masses and unemployed have not improved their demonstrational technique, and lack any clear focus-point upon which to

It is necessary to comment upon the publicity given to be Hunger March in the Press. One of the chief objections at the hunger March in the Press. the hunger March in the Press. One of the chief objective hunger marchers and their organisers was that these vietes always lead to "disorder." It was an effective vities always lead to "disorder." It was an enecutive always lead to "disorder." It was an enecutive always lead to "disorder." It was an enecutive te-cry to put forward, and the Press worked it up for buths.

1 Sunday, February 25, 1934, we witnessed a mass instration that was so orderly that the Daily Express described it in the following headlines:

A PLEASANT SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN HYDE PARK.

"A Policeman Was Bitten On The Hand.

"There Were Three Arrests.
"—And That Was That!"

"A Policeman Was Bitten to the Hand.

"There Were Three Arrests."

"And That Was That!"

draw attention to this—especially to the last line, "And Was That!"—because it reveals a state of mind and on that can have but one reaction on the part of the bantering sneer. The reaction on the part of the onstrators must be :-

disorder of "rough house." That gives them a chance to but the middle-classes against us, by attempting to show that we are a trouble. We are a disorderly rabble out to create trouble.

(ii.) When we show, as we did on Sunday, February 25, we are perfectly orderly and decently behaved, they be a perfectly orderly and decently behaved, they have been supported by the S.A. in Hyde Park—No Dust-Up—Damp Squib—that's That's Tha s That! "In other words: They're a poor lot, fight left in them—and it's all rather dull.

i.) Therefore, it looks as though keeping good order discipline gets you nowhere. If you don't try to almost start to jeer at you for behaving like nice meek

arrest of two of their leaders immediately before the tration was in itself likely to make the rank-and-file and disorderly. It was politically idiotic. of a few adequation was equally foolish. Why so of a few and to see a deputation was equally foolish. Why so

few men from a P.S.A. outing in Hyde Park? ls quite clear that the time will come when no deputaeven bother to ask for an interview. It will not be

Austrian News.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Vienna, February 22.

It is said officially that the total casualties are 250 dead and 600 wounded. People who are not in sympathy with the Government generally believe that the deaths on the other side and among the ordinary public are more numerous than is admitted. So far, I have not met any Social Democratic friends to hear their version of the clash. The eaders are in prison and their newspapers are publishing only official news.

Naturally the causes of the row are the shortage of money, the struggle of the leaders for positions and of the men for jobs. As you will know from the newspapers, the Government has long been black-I think ever since Austria was adopted by the League of Nations in about 1925-and the City of Vienna has been red ever since the revolution in 1918. The tendency was for these two big employers to take on their own party members, and the black party was always envious of the reds, because the latter got better pay. During the past year, while Dr. Dollfuss has been in power as a consequence of the questionable point of pro-cedure brought up by the retirement of all the speakers in Parliament without appointing successors, the City of Vienna has steadily been deprived of its revenue by means of emergency laws restricting its powers. Dr. Dollfuss was supported by a militant group, which finally consolidated under Major Fey, who constantly pressed Dr. Dollfuss to use all the forces the State could muster and to disarm the heavily armed reds in Vienna and in the other industrial centres. While Dr. Dollfuss was away in Budapest the affair culminated, and the reds made a last desperate stand, chiefly in the tenement houses which they had built especially for their fighting men with a view to eventual use in street fighting and counter-revolution.

The fight took place between about 40,000 soldiers, police and auxiliaries on one side, and from, say, 10,000 to 20,000 reds, hastily and not well organised, in spite of the many years of preparation for such an event. Some of their munitions and all of their cannon had been confiscated previously, so that they were at a further serious disadvantage. real reason of their utter defeat was, however, that labour has lost in market and social value since the revolution, the workmen no longer have confidence in themselves or in the theories propounded by their leaders, who, again, to make up for their loss of prestige, incline to arrogance and indis-

It is rather early to venture a forecast, but I cannot believe that Dr. Dollfuss will be able to prevent a general supplanting of the Social Democrats from top to bottom. As already mentioned, the Socialist leaders are in prison and their old jobs are now being done by their assistants under Government nominees. This phase is not likely to last long, for the leaders and following of the blacks are bound to press for positions and jobs to requite them for their services in the victory over the reds. It looks as though there would not be a single ardent red in a good billet at the end of the

present year. The country is divided politically into three equal groups, the blacks, the reds and the browns, both of the latter now the blacks, the reds and the browns, both of the latter now being illegal. After the victory of the blacks, many of the luke-warm reds, freed from the pressure exercised by the party, have flocked into the black camp. The more truculent ones, in so far as they are not killed, disabled, hanged or imprisoned for long periods, will probably make their way with time later the hown camp with a view to having another with time into the brown camp with a view to having another go at the blacks in case the browns ever give up their mere agitation and strike for dictatorial powers.

For the time being the blacks have everything their own way, and they will be able to maintain their monopoly as long as they can keep the wolf away from the door, Dollfuss has an excellent private coach in Cardinal Initzer, and the Church is the most experienced of all the political parties, but even for the Church, times are not what they were, because, for some reason or other, high finance seems to favour red rather than black, which means that recent events will turn Austria further away from the west in the direction of Italy and Hungary. It remains to be seen how the blacks will manage their money matters next year. If war does not break out it is highly probable that there will be a steady decline in the standard of living and an increase of unemployment and discontent. In the meanwhile, however, affairs will be managed more sagely in a small way than they were by the reds with their innumerable and unwieldy assemblies, councifs and committees, and their application of public revenues to party purposes

I have just heard that whole industries, which were lately organised under Social Democracy, have gone over to a man

MARCH 8, 1934

to the Patriotic Front (the blacks). I mentioned the matter to a Socialist; he explained that they must do so in order to keep their jobs; then he added, "But wait, you cannot see what's going on inside them." I asked him if he was sure they had any insides, but he only repeated old Asquith's oracular phrase, "Wait and see." I do not remember that we saw anything by waiting for old Asquith.

The Theatre.

" Windfall." By R. C. Sherriff. Produced by André van Gyseghem. Embassy.

Mr. Sherriff has now three plays to his name. If he should write thirty, it seems unlikely that any of them will repeat the box-office success of "Journey's End," that medley of sentimentality, hysteria, snobbishness, and patriotism which was fortunate enough to get itself produced at precisely the psychological moment.

... Windfall " starts with a promising enough idea-that of the sober bourgeois who comes into a sudden fortune but, in the manner of sweepstake winners interviewed by the Press, declares that it will make no difference to his mode Press, declares that it will make no difference to his mode of living. But the author lacks the courage of his conception. Spooner, the windfallee—admirably played by the always-finished Hugh E. Wright—after resisting the badgering and entreating of his family throughout two acts, makes a rightabout turn in the third, when he buys a larger boung which he obviously does not want and gives in the house, which he obviously does not want, and gives up the job to which he is attached. This is anti-climax; the author supplies the clue to the cause of his reaction, but fails to supplies the clue to the cause of ms reaction, but fails to elaborate it enough, with the result that the end is unconvincing; in other words, the last act is bad, which seems to be among the characteristic defects of two out of every three news plays I see.

three news plays I see.

In addition to Mr. Wright, the large cast includes Margaret
Watson (as Mrs. Spooner), Thomas Weguelin, Anne Cotton
(one of the Embassy School's promising students), Margaret (one of the Embassy School's promising students), avargaret Larcombe, and Vernon Sylvaine. It is unfortunate that the last has been unable to restrain his characteristic tendency to overact, and he might also remember with advantage that while audibility is an excellent thing on the stage, one need

"Private Room." By Naomi Royde-Smith. Produced by Stephen Thomas. Westminster.

Miss Royde-Smith is so admirably served by Thea Holme that it is not very easy to judge the play in vacuo. Its central situation is the adventure of an inexperienced young girl as a professional co-respondent. Her partner is a perfect

girl as a professional co-respondent. Her partner is a perfect gentleman, in every sense of the word, and Lilla leaves the shady hotel with her chastity unimpaired, and eventually marries her young man. But not, one imagines, without marries her young man. But not, one imagines, without the hotel scene is in the second act, which makes the third act somewhat of an anti-climax regarded theatrically, but true to life. The dialogue is excellent, and the acting on a high level. Geoffrey Wincott, Basil Radford, Ann Trevor, and Alan Napier—the last as the gentleman-to-bedivorced—are among the cast.

Vernon Sommercuan

VERNON SOMMERFIELD.

Meeting Report.

SOCIAL CREDIT DEBATE.

Four members of the Birmingham Douglas Social Credit Group: Messrs. H. C. Bell, S. P. Abrams, H. R. Purchase, and J. Harrison, took part in a small private debate on Social Credit at the house of Professor P. Sargant Florence, professor of Commerce at the Birmingham University, on February 21, 1934. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Economics Review Club of the Faculty of Complete Company 21, 1934. merce of Birmingham University, and Professor Florence merce of Birmingham University, and Professor Florence was in the chair. The motion before the meeting was "That the adoption of Douglas Social Credit would remedy impoverishment and would correct the present economic system." The affirmative was taken by Mr. H. C. Bell, and the negative by Mr. E. F. Nash, staff lecturer in Economics to the Workers' Educational Association, West Midland area. A lively discussion followed the creating Midland area. A lively discussion followed the opening

The Green Shirts.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

"The police have received instructions to prevent any of the young men belonging to the various coloured shirt organisations taking any part in the proceedings."-Sunday Express, February 25, 1934.

One hundred and three Green Shirts in full uniform, carrying five green-and-white Social Credit banners, and headed by four drummers, joined the Hunger March Demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, February 25, marching in with marching in with the East London contingents.

The Green Shirt discipline and marching technique was perfect, was remarked upon by onlookers all along the route, and called forth cheers from demonstrators and sight-

seers in the park as the Green Shirt Hundred marched in.

Arrived in the Park, the Green Shirts wheeled, and made straight for platform No. 7, where Mr. John Strachey was the chief speaker. Here the Green Shirts halted, formed into a solid course steel. into a solid square, stood easy, and supported the platform in making a public protest against poverty in the midst of

After the final proceedings in the Park had ended and formed up smartly and marched in good order back to their London headquarters.

Several Green Shirts from Coventry, Southampton, and

one or two other centres, took part in the parade.

The Press, however, had evidently decided to make me mention of what was without question one of the most striking Constitution on the most striking Constitution on the most striking Constitution on the most striking constitution of the most s striking Green Shirt parades so far organised. photographers along the route took a number of shilshed as the Green Shirts marched by—but none were published. The News-Chronicle report (February 26) said:

"The Green Shirts were there supporting the hunger-marchers with banners: 'Would a maggot starve because the couls cause the apple was too big? ""

and that was the sum-total of any reference to Green Shirts in the whole of the London Press the following day After giving out categorically that we should be prevented from "taking out categorically that we should be prevented from the shoul from "taking any part in the proceedings," perhaps the Press thought it best to say nothing? It must have been a little awkward more resulting. little awkward, more especially as the Green Shirts were the only "coloured shirt organisation" on parade.

Apart from this particular boycott, the Green Shirts have had quite a good Press during the past few weeks. sorts of paragraphs have appeared, of which the following is one:

is one:—
"By far the most numerous wearers of political uniform
"By far the most numerous wearers of political uniform
The in this country are the 'Greenshirts,' partisans of Social Credit proposals of Major C. H. Douglas, Cabinet's one the blat Cabinet's eye, however, is not on them, but on the blacks, thaki, and red shirts of the respective followings of Oswald Mosley, the Communist Party, and the I.L.P. Reynolds's News Fathern

Reynolds's News, February 25, 1934.

We make no comment, except to say that no Press report could possibly surprise us

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PROSPERITY CAMPAIGN.

letters received by the B.B.C.

The only proof we have concerning the reception of 2,000 letters by the B.B.C., is the reports of the D.S.C. some sent into the "Prosperity" Office on that occasion. groups sent as many as one lyunged letters. If every have groups sent as many as one hundred letters. If every promise to send letters was carried out, the total must leave exceeded the above number. An official notification from the only proof of promises couried extra received could be

only proof of promises carried out.

We agree that the "Hawtrey debate was a signal the Money Power that the Money Power to the We agree that the "Hawtrey debate was a signal that the Money Power had decided to grant a certain amount of publicity to Social Credit "—perhaps for the purpose of paring for a hybrid Social Credit move—therefore advantage was taken of the opportunity to give further publicity and right direction to Social Credit by encouraging supporters to ask for a Douglas broadcast.

to ask for a Douglas broadcast.

Yours sincerely.

Walter Finnie.

Hon, D.S.C. Intelligence Editor, "Prosperity.

Sir,—Had Mr. Montgomery started his review as he finished it, namely, "I am no judge," his review could

be accepted in its true perspective. Obviously Mr. Montsomery, like the majority of Anglicised Scots, has no idea of the developments taking place in Scotland to-day. To state that "the Scottish Lowlander is simply a special kind of Scott." of Englishman" is so wrong as to require no comment or proof from a Scottish Scot. The Lowlander is the inberitor of a totally different language and culture, and he does "strike out on a line of his own." That Mr. Montsomery cannot grasp this fact, that he and his fellows have to translate C. M. Grieve into English via French, that he is of the satisfies the school who see nothing in Burns of deeper significance than sentiment, all go to prove the often repeated statement that one of the chief obstacles to Scotland's recovery of her true nationality is the Anglicised Scot. In Passing, is it not rather assistant that C. M. Grieve's poetry passing, is it not rather significant that C. M. Grieve's poetry translated into French?

The mere fact that Major Douglas is a Scot, that his most telling application of the Douglas Social Credit Theorem is based on the assumption that Scotland will be, hay, must be, a freely self-governing State, should give Mr.

Montgomery furiously to think.

Let me assure Mr. Montgomery that "what used to be called the Scottish Renaissance, it is the Scottish Renaissance, and the Scottish Renaissance, it is the potentialities not and the Scottish Renasence "is the Scottish Renasence not one who can understand it, it has potentialities not

of national, but of world-wide, significance. Before Mr. Montgomery attempts to review and to criti-ise the policy of such a journal as the "Modern Scot," let im obtain at least an inkling of what is really happening Scotland to-day. Does he, for example, study the Pree Man and other publications of the Scots Free Press? Has he a grapp of the movement aiming at Scotress? Has he a grasp of the movement aiming at Scot-bouglas movement in Scotland? In short, what does he pretend to know of the country of his forebears?

A Free

A FREE SCOT.

TO CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Sir, There are doubtless many readers of your journal among Critical Service employees, who are also supporters of Social Credit. May I seek the hospitality of your columns to request the control of Associations, and are request those who belong to Staff Associations, and are bloom to forward Social Credit principles among their principles among their principles among their principles. one agues, to communicate with me without delay.

²², Beckenham Avenue, Liverpool, 15. E. J. PANKHURST.

AND HOW?

ancial state Daily Telegraph, February 24, there are two

shancian the Daily Telegraph, February 24, there are two readers food for reflection (if compared, would give your Page 11. "Bright Budget Prospect," "Two to Three Page 12. "Fewer Rich People in Britain," "Surtax ing £19,302,421 Less "

on tally sing the figures given we find that this last state-ion tally sing the figures given we find that this last state-ion tally sing the figures given we find that this last state-ion tally sing the figures given we find that this last state-ion tally sing the figures given we find that this last state-tion tall single state in the figures should read, please can you tall me how it is done; I am completely

Injed as to how a nation earning £191 million less is going. provide two to three million on the right side.

PASCO DARGON PASCO P

"INCOME TAX AS SHE WORKS."

The case quoted on page 215 of last week's issue is salling explained by the defendant's having neglected to annot know the case man annot know the case wrong unless the recipiof know that assessments are wrong unless the recipi-point this out. In such cases, if they would comthe facts to the Surveyor, they would not be

officials. That they do their work as considerately as concerned to, we have no doubt. All our remark oncerned with was the relation of a charge of £2 to a income of £104 per annum.—ED].

GREEN SHIRTS AND COMMUNISM.

had been thinking—up to now—as an unprofessed ver in and supporter of the Social Credit movement, it was it was, at the very outset, constitutional and lawful was, at the very outset, constitutional and lawful constitutional shock to find myself with Communism, vide a "Green Shirt" parade of the Hunger Marchers.

Constitutionalist.

Major Douglas's speech (p. 220) carefully.—Ed.]

Communist Capitalism

OR-WHITHER RUSSIA?!

"The rate of increase in the capital investment in the light industries, engaged in the manufacture of consumption goods, will be considerably greater than in heavy industry.
As a result, the output of consumption goods is to be proportionately increased in the next few years while the full results of the larger investments are to become manifest in 1937, which is the last year of the second Plan.
"The principal branches of the light industries and of

the food industry are to be developed by a more extensive utilisation of machinery. The proportion of automatic weaving looms in the cotton industry is to be increased by the end of 1937 to 40 per cent. There is also to take place a radical reconstruction of the primary preparation of flax, and high-speed machines are to be introduced in the flax

industry.

" The new Plan has also set the country the task of achieving an all-round mechanisation of the clothing, footwear and knitted goods industries. The meat industry is to be largely mechanised and the proportion of mechanised fishing by the State fishing trust is to be increased to 70 per cent. by a reconstruction of the fishing fleet. The vegetable oil industry is to be widely reconstructed by the introduc-

tion of effective extraction methods.
"The solution of the tasks of the technical reconstruction of industry will require a successful mastery of the new technique and of the new production methods. achievement of this should manifest itself in a considerable

rise in labour output and decrease in production costs.

"The increase in labour productivity during the operation of the second Five-Year Plan is estimated at 63 per cent. as against 41 per cent. during the operation of the first Five-Year Plan. The fall in the production costs in all industry is estimated at 26 per cent., involving a saving by 1937 of 14,000 million roubles as a result of the lower costs as compared with 1932."—From the Monthly Review of the Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd., Lendon. February, 1934.

"Japan's Abundant Money."

" In his address from the chair at the last half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., held at the head office of the institution, the president, Mr. Kenji Kodama, said that with the progress of the various currency measures undertaken by the Government, surplus amounts had been available in the money market, and

surplus funds had become abundant.

"The above gives weight to the view that Japan is making available interest-free money to subsidise exports—what Major Douglas calls 'a perverted form of Social Credit.'

The New Era, January 11.

" Not Living."

Mrs. Helen Perring, of 45, Lind Road, Sutton, was arrested for helping herself to a two-penny loaf off somebody's window-sill.

"What are you living on at present?" asked the Chairwhat are you may on at present. asked the Chairman of the Bench.
"We are not living, sir," spoke Mrs. Perring through her

Accused was discharged, the probation officer being directed to help her. Someone in court gave him ros. for her. (Two young children: hudband out of work two years.)—News of the World, February 18.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Castle Bromwich.

Lecture on Social Credit, at the Victory Hall, Castle Bromwich, on Thursday, March 8, at 8 p.m. prompt. Speaker: S. P. Abrams, B.A. Questions and discussions.

Birmingham.

On Wednesday, March 14, at Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. John Hargrave on "The Politics of Social Credit."

Formation of Group.

Social Creditors and others interested in the formation of a group in Wolverhampton are invited to send their names and addresses to the Secretary (pro tem.), B. G. La Barre, 14, Leighton Road, Penn, Wolverhampton.

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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 are present or of piper. ployment of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign

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 to the product of industry. vide 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 Donglas's books.

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