NOTES OF THE WEEK


MONEY AND MYSTICISM. By the Editor. 260

The Bank of Nova Scotia's article in its "Review" discussing attacks from Social Credit critics. List of references to authoritative orthodox statements that banks create credit.

NOTICE

Owing to Bank Holiday The New Age will be printed a day later next week.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

The Death of Dollfuß.

It took place on July 25. The attempted revolution that would have caused a psychological tension much more than that existing at the moment and being made by Italian mobilisation in July 29. In any affair where Hitler is involved the sentiment among the English must not be dragged into another war; let them fight it out between themselves. Their emotional assassins.

On four separate occasions this sentiment has been voiced by different working-class leaders in their heated and without our prompting—but in the same order every time, namely, England to Germany. It is possible that the whole rank and file of Jews are as passionate as this. Whether or not it is obvious that there was any need to do so in less restraint and more effect it is the case when the Nazis were despoothing and stripping of Dollfuß two of their race in Germany. The question of Dollfuß not being directly committed in persons with a race-feud constitutes a "conductor" of all over the world, and with greater danger to be the product of storm-clouds out of which it proceeds of potential reaction, intellectual or moral.

These clumsy and undoubtedly put "political armies," whose "shadows" into a deep shadow—these colours and plans associated with them will be indisputably confused in the popular mind, and invested with greater danger to this matter for those who applaud or condemn uniforms to debate. In the mean time it is worth while pointing out that the military form of government in Austria was an immediate factor in facilitating the plan of the Nazis. They obtained access to the room where Dollfuß was by disguising themselves in Heimwehr uniforms. The success of the project was due to the fact that the sight of such uniforms in, and about the Chancellery was a familiar one. The raiders were detected too late. A mere minute or so might have saved Dollfuß's life. One cannot easily imagine a similar coup being carried out in Downing Street in just that way. The police gentleman who receives visitors at the door has not been trained to look upon any uniform as a passport inside or outside, and in all probability there dwells in his bones the long tradition of demarcation between civil and military prerogatives which characterizes the British Constitution.

Of course no Minister is safe against an ignoble enemy intent on killing him, but he is likely to have a better chance of escape in this country than probably any other. The English Minister's home may be a castle, but his official residence is virtually a private dwelling-house. In Austria it is the other way round, for in Austria the Englishman's home may be a castle, but his official residence is virtually a private dwelling-house. In Austria it is the other way round, for in Austria it is as easy to be assassinated breaking into a homelike official residence to commit violence, but all the credit in the world in breaking into a veritable fortress. It would seem that a Minister is safest when he is least protected, and is least suspected when his privacy is most formally guarded.

The Death of Dillinger.

It is a far cry from Dollfuß to Dillinger, but there are some features in the story of the gunman that make it congruous with the above reflections. Dillinger, said one of his intimates, "hated everything in a uniform." When a youth he had to suffer a harsh sentence for his first offence. The result was that instead of enduring his imprisonment as a means of fitting him to return to society, he resentfully used it to qualify for another kind of society—the society of the criminal underworld. He outlawed the whole legal system, and set a price on everyone who wore a uniform symbolic of legality.

Another item in the story was that he was published in the Evening News early last week, and was a sentence attributed to Dillinger by another intimate; namely: "I rob banks because they rob other people." There is not much chance that Dillinger acquired this sentiment.
through studying credit-reform literature, but an alternative hypothesis is significant in a parallel sense, namely, that he found out by experience that the honest citizen in the various localities where he operated was more disposed to look the other way when he held up the financial institutions than when he interfered with private property. And, in fact, the writer of the report does not in his heart believe that any scheme other than the one he advocates, which is not so far removed from the South Sea Bubble, at the hands of the banks, so that Dillinger, in their eyes, was not the destroying devil which the Government (he was later called by the police) engaged in rather an avenging angel. The police are stated to attribute his long immunity to this circumstance; and we do not doubt that somewhere near the heart of the country, some people will attribute to it the peculiarly atrocious manner in which Dillinger was policed off when the police found him. Have we not heard, even in this country, suggestions for giving the "cut" to those who commit the crime of "violence to property"? Is it as if the sentiment of honest citizens among whom Dillinger did his deeds was: "Who robs the banker robs God"? It is what a police representative, with the police in his heart, would like to see happen, that the bank robbers go down in a blaze of glory, with their stripped trousers on—if those_packages are to be the mark of their calling in the United States.

And arising from this reflection, it might be that the words of conscience lie behind the ghoostly dream of this writer about the killing of this man, that the man may simply, and perhaps, be the thing that trains the people in tax psychosis among the knowers of financial law and reality. For instance, why call Dillinger the robber, when it is a law of the Bank of Rome, of Taxation, of rape, of the Bank of the Federal Reserve, that the only way to suppress crime is to make the criminal of the result? And if there is such a thing as a "tax police," why should it not be used for the same purposes that the present police are used? 礀 is as if the sentiment of honest citizens among whom Dillinger did his deeds was: "Who robs the banker robs God." It is what a police representative, with the police in his heart, would like to see happen, that the bank robbers go down in a blaze of glory, with their stripped trousers on—if those_packages are to be the mark of their calling in the United States.

The Labour Programme of Action

The Labour Party's programme of action is discussed in The Times of July 25 in an editorial article. Some illuminating light is thrown upon the nature of the relationship between the Socialist League and the Labour Party. The League is the logical outgrowth of the Socialist League, whose watchword is the doctrine of the "class struggle". The Socialists believe that by education and organisation, they can work towards the establishment of a society in which the interests of the working阶级 are supreme. This involves a change in the way of life, and a reorganisation of society so that the interests of the workers are paramount. This is the programme of the Labour Party, and it is based on the principles of the Socialist League.

The Electricity Breakdown

"The Electricity Breakdown is the result of the failure to provide an adequate supply of power to the country. The government has been unable to ensure a sufficient supply of coal, and the power stations have been forced to cut back production. This has resulted in a widespread shortage of electricity, and has led to widespread disruption of normal life. The government is now working on a programme to improve the supply of electricity, and is investing heavily in new power stations. The situation is expected to improve in the near future."
Money and Mysticism.

When bankers come to close quarters dialectically with their critics on the subject of money, its origin, nature, and value, they cannot help giving their case away. This was exemplified during the Waterloo Trial and Appeals of 1924-25, to which references will be made later. In that case the Bank of Portugal exposed a fundamental banking axiom to challenge by calling a claim for damages on its property, and only scraped home with it by the odd judgment of the first trial and a comfortable win by two judgments to one in the first Appeal. The mystery was crumbling away under the crosier of logic all the time, and in all probability a further Appeal, if it had been possible, would have submerged it. At any rate it could be taken as a foregone conclusion in the highest legal circles in the days the famous "Reason 16" lies in shades and latters after the way in which Mr. Gavan Symons handled it. For this it was "Reason 16" which embodied the false assumption that a banknote, when put into circulation by a bank of issue, caused a loss to the bank measured by its nominal value. Throughout the Lords Appeal, lasting several days, that poor "Reason 16" shrank still like a rabbit struck by a stork. Mr. Gavan Symons had appeared and appeared from beneath the hedge, gracefully center up, and Goodreaux & Co., mellifluous creature, fasten on its neck, have a meal, and center back to the hedge, to hide it down, digest it and have a little after a while. After a while you would hear a tiny screech from the motionless rabbit, heralding the approach once more of the present inquest of its second helping from the helpless creature...

Affirmative Evidence of Credit.

"Reason 16" was localised, insulatated from the current of public intelligence by the circumstance that the newspapers do not realise--or, it may be, realise too well--the implications of the collapse of the axiom referred to. Recently, however, the Bank of Nova Scotia has felt a certain instinct in respect of all the facts and superseded, in general, their Monthly Review for June, with which a copy appears a long article entitled: "The Nature of Credit, Myths and Hard Reality." Quem Deus potest perdere pecunia, vix potest perdere amicitiam. It must have been given editorial matter to give place to a special article on the subject of banking, and it is not surprising to see the Bank's own Review and Subs... an utilise of listes of references to independent authorities who have declared or admitted that banks do create credit in the sense in which Social-Credit advocates say they do and in which the Bank asserts that they do not.

The Bank's Case.

It is not generally realised by those who discuss the "credit" view of the money system, by the mere act of using it, begets all of the questions that make credit at issue when credit problems are discussed. It is a simple mystery of a substance, created by the activity of a society, which consists of the total of what anyone who uses any portion of "social credit," for purposes of personal gain, in appropriating to himself something that belongs to others, is the victim of this illusion. The bank whose business it is to deal in credit... (following) it is eminently true that "Property is Theft." The publication of "The Social Credit" philosophy would definitely change the whole book, but it is particularly radical. But, nevertheless, the bank writings occasionally suggest that, if the word "crediting" were substituted for the word "the bank" would accept the maxim in its intended form.

The result is that the bank has come under fire in a new direction. Whereas, on certain occasions in the past, and in some cases even at the present time, there has been a question as to whether the bank has understood its business and the consequences of its activities, the main of the legislation covering their activities, the question of why the bank was called into question--such criticism has been... (continued) when he handles credit problems well and wisely as an individual, or negotiating a loan as a merchant, finding that the more sound and successful bankers... (continued) a part of the money is the round of the banks' obligations and it is better to find the statements and the bank's obligations... (continued)

The capital is less than the book value. If the capital is less than the book value, the bank is not in a position to lend money to a customer. If the capital is more than the book value, the bank is in a position to lend money to a customer. The table shows the capital and the book value for the past five years.

A credit in the Bank of England's books is recorded by the financial community as "cash," and this is synonymous with "money." The credit is recorded in the account as a deposit, and an interest charge is applied to the deposit. This interest charge is then paid by the depositor to the bank. The depositor may then use the credit to pay for goods or services or to withdraw it as cash.

The amount of money in evidence varies with the amount of the deposits in the banks in increasing or decreasing degree. When a deposit is made, the bank is credited with the amount of the deposit and the customer is charged with the amount of the deposit. When the deposit is withdrawn, the bank is debited with the amount of the deposit and the customer is credited with the amount of the deposit.

The amount of credit in the banks is determined by the amount of deposits in the banks. The amount of deposits in the banks is determined by the amount of cash in circulation and the amount of demand deposits. The amount of cash in circulation is determined by the amount of monetary assets in the hands of the public and the amount of monetary liabilities of the banks. The amount of demand deposits is determined by the amount of cash in circulation and the amount of monetary liabilities of the banks.

The above quotations are all from bankers and are not to us go to text books and economists. We are not surprised to see the Bank's own Review and Subs... an utilise of listes of references to independent authorities who have declared or admitted that banks do create credit in the sense in which Social-Credit advocates say they do and in which the Bank asserts that they do not.

* For references to this trial and our various comments on the judgments render in the "Waterloo Trial and Appeals of 1924-25," see "The Nature of Credit, Myths and Hard Reality." Quem Deus potest perdere pecunia, vix potest perdere amicitiam. It must have been given editorial matter to give place to a special article on the subject of banking, and it is not surprising to see the Bank's own Review and Subs... an utilise of listes of references to independent authorities who have declared or admitted that banks do create credit in the sense in which Social-Credit advocates say they do and in which the Bank asserts that they do not.

** Toronto, Ont. (pp. 2-3)
money which has been created by the banks. When a loan is repaid, the depositors do not get back the bank which made the loan, the deposit is destroyed, and the aggregate of all deposit is thereby reduced by the sum so paid.

The banks now have an almost complete monopoly of the credit facilities of the country. They may restrict or extend credit at will within the limits which a banker mentions in the terms on which his credit facilities will be granted. As long as the government has not raised the question of whether the control of credit should continue to be exercised in the sole discretion of the directors and managers of私人 and public banks, now the new demand does not arise in the question of what or whosoever is the money which is the banker's own money used in transactions. We may say that all the transactions in the bank's account are not true, but is true of this island of a real statesman, for his reference. We've got all we want but can't have it's account which could not be true of an island of savages.

Bankers must think about money, not necessarily in the sense of putting aside a particular amount for their personal use, but in the sense of considering the general economic situation of the country. The most satisfactory state of affairs for an island of savages is one in which the banks are well managed and there is a steady growth of trade and industry. And so it is with the banks of the world. The bankers are under a moral obligation to see that their institutions are not only profitable to themselves, but also contribute to the welfare of the community as a whole.

The Point of the Pen

By R. Langston

No. 6 — WIT, HUMOUR, AND WISECRACKS

Eighteenth-century writers differentiated between wit and humour; humorists laughed at men, while wit laughed at men. Wit has always been essentially aristocratic in its development. The aristocratic intelligence is, I believe, always realistic. It faces up to what it believes to be true. It fails neither into the pit of sentimentalism nor into the morass of puerile sophistication. Realism is largely a matter of unmasking human vanities: the artist- realistic of begins, with himself. He breaks into his heart and his head.

Hamour, then, may be sentimental, and usually is; true wit is real, and is not afraid of being "malicious," if intellectual integrity is at stake. Wit puts Artic into the world, and our vanities which is one way of currying favour with the common people. Recently there has arisen a new form of humour known as "wisecracks." This is a type of humour which is not only offensive to both humour and wit, but it is the wit of the crowd, not of the aristocrat. Like all humour, "wiscrackery" coincides with a certain degree of unutterable inanity. The lowest form is the pun, and
The Professor Problem.

The problem of the professor, like that of any other professional group, is: What shall we do with the increase of knowledge? This is a question more easily disposed of than the enquiry, What shall we do with the —-- professor? for he speaks as one having authority and not as, e.g., the soldier, whose word is not "evidence.

I say it is interesting, but it is not always relevant, especially when the subject of economics and especially when the gentleman in question is professor of economics.

J. H. Jones, Esq., D.Bus, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Leeds University, has been letting his students go on what he calls "the fallacies of Major Douglas." The occasion was the Transport Congress held at Leeds, and after his address on "the economic public utilities," a discussion took place.

Mr. W. A. Wilcox took part, a very reasonable and quiet part. His chief point was that there was great abundance of goods and services, not that there were any shortages, but that the distribution of the abundance was not what it should be.

This among other things brought down an avalanche of Professorial wrath, as will be seen further in the following extracts from the report in Modern Times.

June 10

CRITICISM BY MR. W. A. WILLOX.

Mr. W. A. Wilcox (Associate Member) and Mr. J. H. Jones (Member) discussed the problem of distribution. Mr. Jones expressed the opinion that the distribution of goods and services was already as good as it could be, and that the real problem was to improve the efficiency of production.

Mr. Wilcox disagreed. He pointed out that the distribution of goods and services was not equitable, and that this was a serious problem.

The debate ended with Mr. Wilcox's statement that the distribution of goods and services was not equitable, and that this was a serious problem.

The Films

Sp 13 (Empire) - A War Film, with an unusual amount of action. A War, as seen by a German spy. The filmic approach is well handled, and the acting is good.

The Young Policeman (Paramount) - A well-made drama, with a young, attractive cast. The film is well directed and the photography is good.

NOTICE

All communications requiring the Editor's attention should be addressed directly to him as follows:

Mr. Arthur Braxton, 29, Rocrody Road, Barnes, S.W.12.

REPLY BY PROFESSOR J. H. JONES.

As far as Mr. Wilcox was concerned, he must ask that gentleman to excuse him from adding another lecture on the fallacies of Major Douglas. Mr. Wilcox's reference to the ratio of output to input reminded him of his membership of a Government Committee on the Production of Milk. He had been asked to "stop greenstuff," which he had done. He had not understood the word "stop" as "stop." It had been a mistake.

Mr. Wilcox's lectures were very good, and he had been working hard through direct contact with the people in things which were necessary or desirable, but which the resources which were available were not necessarily or desirable, but which the resources which were available were not really capable of providing.

The Professor's lectures were very popular, and there was a full house every time. Mr. Wilcox had always tried to make his lectures as interesting and as relevant as possible.

As far as the second lecture was concerned, Mr. Wilcox felt that the distribution of goods and services was not equitable, and that this was a serious problem.

The debate ended with Mr. Wilcox's statement that the distribution of goods and services was not equitable, and that this was a serious problem.

The film industry is in a state of flux, with new technologies changing the way films are made and distributed. This film was shot in a new studio, and the cinematography is excellent. The editing is tight, and the pacing is fast, making for an engaging viewing experience.
The Art of Life. [By William Kingsland, M.R.E.E., to the C.W. Daniel Co. Ltd.]

Mr. Kingsland is in his eightieth year. According to the modern standards of the book of life, this would be taken as a great achievement. But the fact is that in the living world, the most remarkable thing is the way in which the life of Mr. Kingsland has been prolonged. He is the only man of his age who has lived to the age of eighty. The secret of his success must be sought in the fact that he has always been a hard worker. He has never been content with the ordinary life of a man of his age. He has always been a man of action, a man who has always been active in business, and who has always been active in politics. He has always been a man who has been able to make the most of his life.

Film Am., Summer Number. (By F. G. Martin, J. Neuber, and W. S. R.)

In the current issue, "Film Am." ends its life. This is a critical review of the film industry. It is a review of the film industry as it is today. It is a review of the film industry as it was yesterday. It is a review of the film industry as it will be tomorrow. It is a review of the film industry as it has been. It is a review of the film industry as it will be. It is a review of the film industry as it is.

The Twilight of a Papershop. (By Enid Nichols, Watts & Co., Ltd. 72. 6d.)

Mr. Nichols has made a thorough study of the collapse of the paper industry. He has studied the industry from all points of view. He has studied it from the point of view of the consumer. He has studied it from the point of view of the producer. He has studied it from the point of view of the employer. He has studied it from the point of view of the employee. He has studied it from the point of view of the government. He has studied it from the point of view of the country.

The New Age

THE NEW AGE August 2, 1934

Letters to the Editor.

Emotion and Intellect in Communications Propaganda.

There are two principles which govern a number of the things that we do. The first is that emotion is a powerful tool. The second is that intellect is a powerful tool. The two are not necessarily contradictory. They can both be used simultaneously. They can both be used effectively. They can both be used successfully.

The New Age Club.

[Open to members on Wednesdays from 6 to 9 p.m. at the Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, London, W.C. (South side), opposite the First Avenue Hotel and near to Chancery Lane and Holborn tube stations.]

London Social Credit Club.

A public meeting will be held at 7.45 p.m. on Friday, August 15, 1934, at the London Social Credit Club, 27, St. John's Street, E.C. 1. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. H. G. Haisman, chairman of the Club, and Mr. E. D. Smith, secretary. The meeting will be open to the public.

Forthcoming Meetings.

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Forthcoming Meetings.
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 creating the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resources. This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method, to the exclusion of the reduction of the community, so to face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment and the struggle for foreign markets.

The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gives rise to the “vicious spiral” of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, still higher prices, and so on. The essentials of the scheme are the simultaneous creation of new money and the reduction 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 of effecting this is fully described in Major Douglass’s books.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
The Subscription Rates for “The New Age,” to any address in Great Britain or abroad, are 30s. for 12 months; 15s. for 6 months; 7s. 6d. for 3 months.