Sir Josiah Stamp on United States Policy.

Sir Josiah Stamp has been touring the United States. He says that at the Greek Theatre, Berkeley, California, where he delivered his "Commencement Address" to 8,000 people, the orchestra struck in at the end with the British National Anthem—an item not in the programme. American cinema audiences, he says, show more enthusiasm when pictures of the King and Queen are projected on to the screen than when that of the President appears. Secondly, Americans are impressed by Britain's "industrial and economic recovery." Thirdly, they are surprised at the extent to which the British Government have introduced measures of "control or guidance into industry and agriculture." Speaking of the Supreme Court's recent judgment he expressed the view that this made "quickly definite what was slowly inherent in the situation," i.e., the "disintegration" of the "whole Code structure," a process which he asserts that he had himself diagnosed before the issue had been brought before the Court. He therefore thinks that the judgment will prove to be as much a help to the President as a hindrance. It will provide him with the "finest political alibi on any impending Code breakdown that he could possibly have wished for," and suggests that the President's outburst against the judgment may have been largely a "simulated resentment." (See "The Times," July 4. pp. 15-16.)

The slowly inherent disintegration to which Sir Josiah Stamp refers in respect of the Codes in the United States exists in respect of every code, plan, scheme, or deal being tried out in any country in the world. The master-factor of disintegration, common to all, is what: in the idiom of the engineer, may be called the creeping error in the design of the price-system, resulting in a slowly-widening lag of incomes behind prices in every national consumption-market. It needs no study of economics nowadays to see that if the pay-roll of the people outside the stores is less than the "price-roll" inside the stores, there is bound to be a process of disintegration right through industry back to the primary producers on the prairies. The immediate consequence is that the stores are left with unsold stocks, and the next consequence is that manufacturers are advised by the stores to deliver fewer goods into the stores. The whole production-system depends upon the stores for the recovery of its costs, while the stores depend upon private consumers for the recovery of their costs, which of course contain all the other costs. Directly the stores fail to recover their costs in full, so do the factories and farms behind them, and the whole system begins to undergo a disintegration which can be described as insolvency.

* * *

Such a failure is a fact in every country in the world, and President Roosevelt's trouble is that his plan, like every other plan in other countries, stops short at the treating symptoms of this failure, and does not attempt to deal with its cause. His trouble is worse than in, say, this country, because the reason is not that his attempts at recovery are more defective in principle than Britain's, but that the scale on which he is making those attempts is of such vast dimensions. It is self-evident that when the basic principle of a policy is defective the larger the scale on which it is tried the more rapid and impressive are the manifestations of the defect. And when, as we say, incipient insolvency is inherent in the governing principle, the advent of actual and visible insolvency is brought nearer by the very magnitude of the experiments undertaken. Thus the pouring of dollars by the million into public works and industrial enterprises, with the object of supplying consumers with more money to spend, adds so much more to the taxes and the store-prices which consumers will have to pay. Not only that, but the larger the amount of new money put out in that way, the smaller the proportion of the money that consumers receive with which to pay the tax-collector and the storekeeper. The Codes of the National Recovery
Association did try to help consumers by stopping wage-cuts or raising wage-rates, but the monetary assistance which may have been provided thereby was nothing to the expansion of capital and direct production-charges being carried forward into store-prices and tax-demand-rates.

British and American Problems Compared.

In this country the authorities were more cautious to the point of timidity. They acted as if they recognized (which they probably did) that the creeping error of income-shrinkage and self-sufficiency was present in the system, and had said to themselves: "The longer we can keep the wages down the longer we can conceal it," and accordingly held back from financial appropriations with the same zeal as President Roosevelt had been granting them.

Thus it will be seen that what differentiates the President's policy from that in this country is not that he has introduced any new disintegrating factors into the economic structure, but that he has, as it were, applied a magnifying glass to already existing factors, and shown up their existence and the nature of their operation.

This exposure will have done the world a great service. It will prompt inquiry into the nature and operation of the factors in the market for underlying them all. This process can be described as creating a margin of public economic pressure. The magnitude of the inflow of public money into the hands of the trade unions, which automatically expands with the expanded monetization of industry, and contracts with the contracted monetization of industry, as the economy is technical, and must be verified in Social-Credit text-book change.

A dilemma exists at both ends. At the expansion end there is, as it were, a great industrial activity, but accompanied by expanding debt, resulting in the increasing capital margin of cost. At the contraction end there will be in industrial stagnation, but accompanied by a commensurately slower expansion of debt. And it is for this reason that Sir Joseph Chamberlain's friends in the United States are able to seer mortis in British economic policy which are not discernible in their own. As Sir Joseph Stamp disposes, they are surprised particularly in the way in which the British Government gets its regulation plans accepted by industrialists. The secret of this success rests on the fact that money is kept short as a genuine industrial initiative and opportunity is narrowed and created a situation in which the Government is able to say to industrialists, "If this is our proposal as to how you should conduct your business programmes, we don't say you've got to adopt them, but if you do, we know how you can get out of your difficulties—do you?"

On the other hand, when dollars are poured out in profusion the situation becomes an unexpected and opportunities before industrialists is widened and creates a situation in which the Government has to intervene to direct the initiative. It has to prescribe opportunities. In Britain industry is free to choose the only policy left feasible by the bankers' contractionist policy. In the United States industry has to be constrained to choose between alternative policies made feasible by the President's expansionist policy.

Take one phase of industrial policy alone—trusts, combines or cartel. When there is plenty of money about industrialists club together to form trusts; and they play the game with each other. This creates public grievances which eventually compel Governments to interfere. But when there is little or no money about, the inducement to form trusts is absent, and if trusts happen to be in existence at such a time, the members begin to cheat each other at the game, and this whole thing soon collapses into cut-throat individual competition without any government having to assist or even suggest the process.

The Government of a deflationist country has only to regulate already-leveraged trusts in a situation where the inflationary condition has itself to put the patrons on unfettered choices. And so the unfortunate President finds that the price of his financial heterodoxy political calumny evoked by his regulatory policy. Unless he finds and removes the dilemma he will be worn down into acquiescence with the same policy as our own National Government safely and self-completingly carries out under the protection of the Bank of England.

Social Credit in Parliament.

Can anything be done to advance Social Credit in Parliament by Labour Members? This question arises from the proceedings at the London Social Credit Club last Friday (reported elsewhere). The answer is Yes. The whole nature of the method to be used, and the evidence that the power of the Labour Party in Parliament reflected in the economic power of the Trade Unions outside, is dependent upon their monetary power. The Union is dependent upon their financial power. The Labour Party in Parliament reflected in the economic power of the Trade Unions outside, is dependent upon their monetary power. The Union is dependent upon their financial power. The Labour Party in Parliament reflected in the economic power of the Trade Unions outside, is dependent upon their monetary power. The Union is dependent upon their financial power. The Labour Party in Parliament reflected in the economic power of the Trade Unions outside, is dependent upon their monetary power. The Union is dependent upon their financial power. The Labour Party in Parliament reflected in the economic power of the Trade Unions outside, is dependent upon their monetary power. The Union is dependent upon their financial power. The Labour Party in Parliament reflected in the economic power of the Trade Unions outside, is dependent upon their monetary power. The Union is dependent upon their financial power. The Labour Party in Parliament reflected in the economic power of the Trade Unions outside, is dependent upon their monetary power.

The leaders of the Trade Unions are an extension of the Insurance, the Combined and Investment Trusts who dominate the security markets. Broadly speaking, Sir Montagu Norman, what prices securities will fetch, that is, to what price they can be sold, and Mr. Montagu Norman can be sold. The particular policy of his government is to have prices of securities in the hands of the government. The government can then

Catching the Speaker's Eye.

Of course, the contingent restraints on Labour policy inherent in this situation do not matter providing the political Labour Party propose definite severance of the government from the country in the country by the House. "If the party of the time is out of time, and there has been plenty of time to discuss it, suddenly every Minister and every Member, every specialist and moralist, in the House would look and suggest a way to speak, and the most inscrutable and pessimistic would be divided into the Division Lobby exclusively by orthodox debating.

Private Members' Grievances.

Now, given the will, there is a way of changing these things. The Bank of England is the repository of the rules of Social Credit. There is a great deal of latent hostility among private Members of all Parties in respect of their fast-disappearing debating-opportunities. But it is in the highest disregard improbable that any private Member attached to a Party, and a declared upholder of its principles, could make effective support for the change. His attempt would let loose a flood of irrational suspicions among the private Members of other Parties. It is impossible for them to do what he is to do what he is to do what he is to do. He would be declared to be the object was, and to show that its attainment was equally beneficial, or innocuous (or, if you like, obnoxious) to all the groups of interests behind the parties. That is to say, that it would be "fair all round." Now, while it is possible to imagine a declared Party man succeeding in this, it is obvious that quicker success would come from a group drawn from all Parties and who, while yet taking a part in the details of Party principles, were sufficiently detached to declare that the pages of the Social Credit were of primary and urgent importance and should be treated according to the rules of debate. In fact, only by preserving the aggressive movements of back-benchers on all sides of the House could be canalized and vocalised in a demand for modifications in procedure necessary to ensure the not inconsiderable numbers of Members debating them to the test of the Social-Credit analysis and values.

Back-Benchers and Social-Credit Values.

The impulses of the back-benchers tune in with the key of Social-Credit values. They, knowing themselves not to be gifted ones, are not disposed to be trained statesmen, yet want opportunities to initiate legislation. They thus implicitly depend on tricks of rhetoric and devices of slaughter from their traditional dominants of values. But, not being conscious of any, are not disposed of this— and even if they were, not knowing what to put in their place— they remain in a state of mental and political impotence. The Bank of England and Social Credit will give them inspiration and guidance. It can give them both by explaining the deeper causes and implications of the procedures against which they protest, and in the test of time and experience, and for the benefit of the cause, to the House. The Bank of England and Social Credit will give them both by explaining the deeper causes and implications of the procedures against which they protest, and in the test of time and experience, and for the benefit of the cause, to the House.
The Point of the Pen
By R. Laugher.

No. XXXIX.—THE SIMPLE PLEASURES OF THE RICH.

In notes upon his fine play, *Les Fantaisies*, Francois de Croismarks is purring that he has never permitted the poor man of genius to enter their ranks. As a fact aristocracy have done worse; they have so behaved that genius felt no desire to enter their ranks. Aristocracy to-day, when they cannot serve by charity but by justice, is not to be compared with the justice of the House of Commons to affirm and demonstrate this. But the affirmation stands, is gaining rapid acceptance in the country, and in due course must come into the consciousness of the private Member of Parliament.

One there, it will provide him with a certain point for his own purposes, if no more... Though he be not prepared to demonstrate that the Social Credit analysis is technically correct, frequency of its adoption by the House of Commons to affirm and demonstrate this. But the affirmation stands, is gaining rapid acceptance in the country, and in due course must come into the consciousness of the private Member of Parliament.

Parliamentary Congestion Unnecessary.

And here another corollary to take the Social Credit analysis comes into the picture. Ministers excuse their congestion of private Members' time by the plea of their social emergency. This is generally true of the House of Commons to affirm and demonstrate this. But the affirmation stands, is gaining rapid acceptance in the country, and in due course must come into the consciousness of the private Member of Parliament.

Social Credit Reception.

An informal reception has been arranged to take place at the Holborn Restaurant, Kingsway, W.C.1, on Saturday morning, July 29, from 10.30 to 12 o'clock (and from 2.30 to 4 if desired) to provide an opportunity for supporters of Social Credit to meet the leaders of various London organisations and social clubs. Visitors to London are especially invited. Representatives of the London Social Credit Club will be present; and Mr. John Hargreave, leader of the Green Street Movement for Social Credit will also attend. Invitations are being extended to all the leaders of Social-Credit journals. Further names and other information will appear next week. There will be no charge for admission.

Elements of Economics.

1. TOOLS AND FOOD

The economic system is one in which people produce things in order to consume them.

What they call "producing" is really converting things already existing into consumable form. The thing being converted can be divided into two broad classes described as Tools and Food.

Tools mean everything not completely converted to consumable form (i.e., minerals, machinery, railways, factories, semi-manufactures and so on). Food means things completely converted—things ready for immediate consumption.

The financial system is one which provides people with money, called Money, which entitle them to consume Food. These tokens can be described as Food-tickets.

In order to obtain these Food-tickets they have to engage in converting natural resources into Tools and Food.

They get the Food-tickets through the action of the banks, which manufactures them in the form of money. Certain people borrow them, and pass them on to others (with a deduction for their personal use as payment for services). The whole quantity of Food-tickets so borrowed is recorded as Costs.

The people who borrow may be described as Hires and those who pay them are Hirdings. The two terms can be described as Food-eaters (which is a true description of the community in an economic system).

While the Food-tickets are in the possession of the Food-eaters they will be the same in number as the number recorded as Costs. Let these Costs be described as Labels. The reason for this is to emphasise the vital difference between costs and genuine costs. Costs are used to express the money-value of property, and when people see that money-value expressed they are apt to regard it as the true value of the item. Thus it would be better for the community to label everything in the community as a Photograph of Money. The photograph is more a proof of the existence of the money than would be a photograph of the deceased Mr. So-and-So that he was alive.

Now, since both Tools and Food are made, the costs will be divided between them, and can be described respectively as Tools-labels and Food-labels. While the number of Food-labels will be the same as the combined Food-tickets that are in circulation. The number of Food-labels will be the same as the combined Food-tickets that are in circulation. The number of Food-labels will be the same as the combined Food-tickets that are in circulation. The number of Food-labels will be the same as the combined Food-tickets that are in circulation. The number of Food-labels will be the same as the combined Food-tickets that are in circulation. The number of Food-labels will be the same as the combined Food-tickets that are in circulation. The number of Food-labels will be the same as the combined Food-tickets that are in circulation. The number of Food-labels will be the same as the combined Food-tickets that are in circulation. The number of Food-labels will be the same as the combined Food-tickets that are in circulation.
of converting things into Food. All costs in time appear as Food-labels and are expected to be recovered in Food-tickets.

If Food-tickets are eventually to discharge the costs of Tools and Food, they should only be collected at the same rate, during the whole period of conversion, as that at which the Tool-costs enter into Food-costs. That rate would depend on the way in which the Tools wear out, in which case the Food-tickets will not be collected in respect of Tools available for further service, but Tools worn out in the conversion of Food and embalmed so to speak in the Food sold for the Food-tickets.

Altering the price of Tools not yet worn out; then the only way of eventually selling all the Food is to provide (as described above) the Food-tickets with some compensatory equivalent claim on the Food in exchange for the temporarily depreciation in value of their Food-tickets.

What is called the Credit-Dividend is such a compensatory claim, and is necessary precisely for the reason that industry is constantly selling Food to Food-tickets for their Food-tickets, and then trying to sell them the Tools again in the price of the Food made by them.

We Live and Learn.

The Politics of Social Credit in Australia.

By John Hargrave.

Reports to hand from Australia contain information of interest to all advocates of Social Credit in Great Britain. From these I gather that my articles on the Australian situation ("Can the Kangaroo Jump"?) 1931; "Look Before You Leap," 1932, and "The Indeedness of the Federal-Bond," 1933) were well received.

We have had a State Election in Queensland, says a correspondent of the "Financial Review" (Political) (Australia) on February 27, 1935, reporting as follows: (Continued).

The London Social Credit Club.

A full house turned up at London Social Credit Club to hear Mr. Norman Smith last Friday evening. They were rewarded by an address which was uniformly entertaining and instructive. Mr. Smith's long and close association with the Labour and Co-operative movements, and with journalism as the editor of The Socialist, made his address of interest to a great number of people, and his associations enabled him to speak with authority on problems of theism, communism, and social democracy. He said that Mr. Smith had been a Social Creditor for some years past, and that his arguments had been often referred to in the Club, and that he had received many letters from Social Creditors who had been influenced by his work.

He also said that Mr. Smith had been a Social Creditor for some years past, and that his arguments had been often referred to in the Club, and that he had received many letters from Social Creditors who had been influenced by his work.

H. R.

The Social Credit Library

"WHAT IS THIS SOCIAL CREDIT?"

A pamphlet bearing the above title has been published by Stanley Not, Ltd., 16, Burlington Gardens, London, England, and it is well worth reading for its clear and concise statement of the main principles of Social Credit. The pamphlet is well written and easy to read, and it is well illustrated with diagrams and tables. It is well worth reading for anyone who is interested in Social Credit.

The pamphlet begins with a brief history of Social Credit, and then goes on to explain the basic principles of Social Credit, such as the idea of a "living wage," the idea of a "national dividend," and the idea of a "national credit." The pamphlet then goes on to explain how Social Credit works in practice, and how it can be used to solve a variety of economic problems.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PIANISTS’ CAREERS.

Sir,—Mr. Eric Little charges me with having, in the space of a column and a half, missed more points than Mr. Little should have thought possible.

I can explain this. I missed Mr. Little’s points because I was writing my own article, not his.

I did comment, sympathetically, upon dieteticianm, saying: “France is the home of dietetics, which means that industrialism has not quite killed French culture.” But I am not really interested in the amateur, and my article dealt with the position of fine artists in modern society. I am not interested in the technique of musical beginners, and so I missed the first forty pupils.

I am not concerned with the “spirit of competition” among “artists.” In art there is no real competition: on the level of good art each artist’s work is idiosyncratic and unique.

I am an artist, interested in artists: I am not interested in examinations, examinations, or those who study an art without desiring to practice as artists, or students who find their “appreciation enhanced.”

I have a fellow-feeling with those whose whole life is made deeply significant, because of a desire to express themselves through art. Their frustration is to me a major tragedy. Some three years ago I spent much time discussing with such a candidate, a young pianist, who can only live precariously by giving lessons.

Mr. Little suggests that I would be immensely surprised by the sound of hearts, spontaneous, and generous applause. All this heartiness and generosity has nothing to do with art. I should not be surprised. On the contrary, applause seems to be the great wish among the audience. To clap; to stamp; even to beat the floor with sticks and umbrellas: this is what audiences are there for, and listening is secondary. The same thunders of applause greet Beethoven and Offenbach, and the performances of students, “musical lovers,” and habitual “promenaders” are thus exposed. In one recital, by Miss Irene Scherrer, the artist played in the first twenty minutes that she could not make a pause; the moment she took her hands off the keys, applause broke loose, all over the place. The audience was always clapping, like in other cities at the end of a concerto, and on a singer’s final note.

I do not blame schools for training as many pupils as they can, but I do not blame instructors should convey some warning of what is likely to confront poor pupils gifted with a high degree of talent? Mr. Little would contradict himself with this: “The vast majority of those who study do not in their hearts anticipate becoming celebrated virtuosi.” His letter is headed Pianists’ Careers. He speaks of listening to twenty-four aspirants to musical fame. People who look about in the arts are a nuisance: they differ entirely from the art and artists. Question: Should any decent teacher waste time on such triflers? But I don’t blame the schools. I blame the social, economic system which separates aristos and willing public; by artificial shortage of purchasing power. Nevertheless, the creation of thousands of part-time amateur Misses in music, writing, etc., is one of the factors degrading the position of artists: I should like to repeat: “We kill a dozen young men to make a competent artist,” and will add that I fancy I am understating the number killed.

Also I will again state (not suggest) that we break the hearts of thousands of musicians.

Finally, I do not write from the French point of view, but I don’t think it differs much from the English. It is true that in Paris there is a house where poor artists may obtain meals very cheaply, and where I think, there are even reading rooms provided, so that the artist may find shelter in bad weather; but then England provides a disgrace for the poor, which seems to even things up. No, on the whole, I think, English and French official viewpoints are much the same, and their attitude towards artists is extremely civilized.

R. LANGFORD.

“AN IMMORAL AND DEGENERATE PROPOSAL.”

Sir,—The following extract from a letter signed by Mr. J. A. MacNab (“for the British Union of Fascists”) to reply to Mr. J. W. Leslie, Green Shirt District Leader, and published in the Wood Green Sentinel for July 6, 1935, should be of interest to Social Credit advocates—

The fundamental issue between the Social Credit Party (pro) and the Labour Party (con) is, what shall we do about the national wealth? The Social Credit Party (pro) and the Labour Party (con) is, what shall we do about the national wealth? The Social Credit Party (pro) and the Communities is the same—look to the future to get something for nothing. The Fascists (sic) is opposed to parasites and has as its maxim, printed on every member’s card: “All shall work and thus enrich the nation and themselves.”

In view of the recent correspondence carried on in these columns between ourselves and Mr. A. K. Catterton (“for the British Union of Fascists”) which we have no desire to reopen, we make no comment on the above quotations from the correspondence columns of the Wood Green Sentinel.

FRANK GIBBSTON,
General Secretary,
The Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit.

Notice.

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

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

Forthcoming Meetings.

London Social Credit Club,
Bluecoat Rooms, Caxton Street, S.W.
July 12th, 7.45 p.m.—“Social Credit and Education.”
Mr. H. E. Baker.
July 19th, 7.45 p.m.—Speakers’ Practice Night.
July 26th, 7.45 p.m.—A background to Social Credit.
D. S. J. Sargent.

The New Age Club.
[Open to visitors on Wednesdays from 6 to 9 p.m. at the Lincoln’s Inn Restaurant (downtown), 205, High Holborn, W.C. (south side), opposite the first Avenue Hotel near to Chancery Lane and Holborn tube stations.]

WEEK-END ACCOMMODATION.—B. H. Vos, G. E. A. Court, 21, Fitzjohn’s Avenue, Swiss Cottage, London, N.W.3. (Telephone: Hampstead 1659.) Private house, and breakfast & 6d. Terms for longer visit on application. (Proprietor, a member of the Executive of the London Social Credit Club.)

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