"The International Situation."

Under this title Major Douglas recommends that as an alternative to the conscription of life and property advocated by Lord Lothian in a recent letter to a London newspaper, there should be conscription of financial capital. The Bank of England, the Joint Stock Banks, and Discount Houses and Insurance Companies should be informed that on the outbreak of war or the conscription of life or property, whichever is the earlier, the whole of their shares will be taken over at the original issue price, payment being made in Government stock. These shares to be placed in a Trust representing the Ratepayers’ Associations of Great Britain, and the whole of the receipts from them, and the stock held by the Trustees, to be distributed to the ratepayers. All war loans issued to be underwritten by this Trust. (See Social Credit, March 18.)

First, as regards the feasibility of this plan, it depends upon the degree of potential practical support it can mobilise in high political circles. Being a virtual utopian it would have to be notified by some person or body who commanded the means to overcome resistance to the plan. There is no visible evidence that such person or body is prepared to stand forward and deliver the challenge; but there may be assurances privately given to Major Douglas, which may entitle him to regard the plan as practicable. There is certainly room for hope that this may be the case, because the trend of events is undoubtedly forcing our ruling classes to reconsider the feasibility of their own plans. They are in a dilemma. It consists in the fact that even if they did re-establish peace in the military field, and did it so surely that there could be a worldwide cessation of rearmament, they would thereby intensify war in the economic field. International friction is not ultimately about the ownership of territory, but the command of export trade. While, in theory, this trade might be rationalized on a mutually acceptable basis of distribution, there would still remain the problem of maintaining home trade solids with the aid of such export revenue as each country would be entitled to. (Strictly speaking, a world-wide rationalizing of export trade would yield little or no export revenue to be received by any country—exports and imports would almost balance the slight margins left representing exports to small "backward" areas for development purposes.) In a word, our rulers are between the devil and the deep sea, and will remain in that position so long as they allow bankers to impose their financial rules on economic enterprise. They know this, and it is for this reason that the plan for conscripting financial capital may be, or may quickly become, practical politics. In any case the nature and scope of the plan constitute implicit recognition of Major Douglas’s part that its implementation is a job for the Classes, not for the Masses. Particularly so, if it is ever long it might be before it is before another great war breaks out. It will not be long before the “conscription of life and property” is attempted. Hence the plan for conscripting financial capital, being an alternative, must be made ready for enforcement and administration very quickly. So the Classes must take the lead. The Masses can help, or a small vocal proportion of them, without undue delay, when once the lead is given.

In this context the gesture of the Mexican Government, reported in the Sunday Press this last week-end, has cogent significance. That Government, in the name of the people, has declared that amounts to the conscription of oil properties—an act which runs parallel to that which Major Douglas recommends, and which goes to show the extent of the sort can awaken public support. So much, then, on the aspect of feasibility.

Technically there are no difficulties about this conscription of financial capital. That is to say, the plan will undoubtedly work if effective interferences with the working of it are assumed to be prevented. It is true that the conscripted capital is interlocked as to ownership with foreign investments, but foreigners could not interfere except by force, and it is assumed that Britain’s military preparedness would rule that out. For the rest, this plan, both in structure and objective, can be made attractive to a substantial proportion of thoughtful citizens. As to structure, one of its merits is that it is to be implemented on behalf of ratepayers’ associations—the most numerous and democratic union of representation that exist apart from the ultimate unit—the individual citizen. Again, unattached and unorganized individual citizen. Again, in so far as Social Creditors have been stirring up ratepayers to demand results from their local councils, they have paved the way for the aforesaid have paved the way for the aforesaid have paved the way for this plan to be adopted. The plan affords a splendid platform for exposition—not a platform for salesmanship. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the New Age stands for. It is the plan of the New Age, and it is the plan of Social Credit, which is what the NewAge
enable advocates of the proposed conscription to forestall attacks on the part of the bankers to play hide-and-seek with the terms, "conscription" and "expropriation." These advocates can insist that if the term "conscription" is permissible when Lord Roberts and others apply it to life and personal property, it is equally permissible when applied to financial capital. Alternatively they can insist that the proportion of the £500 is 10%. spent on consumption the remainder will be sufficient to acquire the remainder of the products of the capital. However, if the bankers were to create new money for investment there will be no restriction of the money that is not necessary in circulation. Banks must therefore be regulated in such a way that investors are not to be deprived of the function of banking, this function being to supply money enforceably repayable on demand (and they cannot do it with out of income that has been made out of them).

Further set of figures. They paid this money to firm B, who, as soon, now hold it as Cash at Banks. But on this occasion firm B are not buying figures with this money. However, though their value has been written off, have been maintained in a state of efficiency and need not be replaced. Hence firm A is left holding 4f. for cost of the inventory, but has no prospect of recovering the cost. (One can suppose it to go bankrupt.)

In this particular case, it will be seen that the inventories in firm A have lost £500, which has been received as income by employees in firm A, who have paid it to firm B. I will assume that the inventories in firm B have been paid up altogether 2£000, of which the second 1£000 stands in the firm's balance sheet as a Cash asset, and a liability to an inventor. There was such a liability before the writing down of the inventories, but this liability has been absorbed in the balances of the figures.

True, as the managers boast in their report, firm B's "good and proper depreciation," and even "disposal of the balances of the figures, the Reserve Fund has lost its money to the inventories."

The Accounting of the Capital.

I.-THE BASIC CREDIT-SEQUENCE

I. THE BASIC CREDIT-SEQUENCE

Which were created first—bonds' or debtors'? The cash in the form of bonds and debtors' which is the same as money, is itself supplied by the money which is the same as money, and money is itself supplied by the money which is the same as money, and so on. The world is a web of credit and debt.

The Accounting of the Capital.

J. THE BASIC CREDIT-SEQUENCE

The Accounting of the Capital.

In the production cycle described by the consent of all, this account must be met with no difficulty. It is the same account that we have before. But this account is more useful and more useful is the account that we have before.

The Accounting of the Capital.

In the production cycle described by the consent of all, this account must be met with no difficulty. It is the same account that we have before. But this account is more useful and more useful is the account that we have before.

The Accounting of the Capital.
under the present interpretation of the Constitution, we are reminded of the barrister who, asked what was the basic legal definition of a private citizen, replied: "An actionable entity." For what is the Albertan citizen left to vote for except something which helps him to shift his liability to surrender money to the back of some other Albertan citizen? He lives under a Pat-and-Take Constitution where his Province pays the Dominion taxes, and the Banker conscripts the takings.

Alberta Diary.

February.

According to the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post of February 21 and 24 the Alberta Government will shortly introduce a scheme for the taxation of securities (e.g., mortgages, bonds, sales-agreements, etc.). The rate mentioned is 2 per cent, and is estimated to produce £20,000,000. The re-establishment of the sales tax is said to have been vetoed by the Ministerial party (i.e., the "Caucus"). There is likely to be another debt-reduction scheme which will "clamp a permanent mortgagemon on mortgages and sales-agreements," and involves contracts in the province amounting to £24,000,000.

The "blue pledge" will, it is expected, be repudiated by the Ministerial party. This pledge, the correspondent of the above paper explains, is the understanding which the Ministerial party to disturb the unity of the Government forces by premature criticisms. According to this correspondent, "blue allegiance" will give way to "tandem allegiance." Finally, reports the probability of increased taxation, naming income tax, surtax, and death duties, as likely to be reviewed for this purpose.

Comment on these expected developments can wait until they have taken place. All that need be said at present is that whereas certain fiscal changes are compatible with previous changes, towards a Social Credit system elsewhere constitute a potential reduction of internal taxation from which all Alberta citizens can (theoretically) derive benefit in varied ways. Other changes, having the effect of raising collective taxation internally and of reducing the incidence of the several taxes involved, obvially tend to cancel out the inner enrichment and unity incidently established by the former changes. It will be remembered that when Mr. de Valera stopped paying Land Annuities to Britain he did not step clearing them from the citizens of the Free State—rather to their disappointment. Mr. Aberhart is probably being forced to follow Mr. de Valera's example.

March.

During this month, so far, the empowerment legislation of the Alberta Government has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It is said that Henry, Irwin and Powell will be released from prison shortly. That is not surprising for this gesture of magnanimity will accrue to the political credit of the Dominion Government and ultimately the Canadian Rosicrucian Association. Probably nobody in Canada (not even the victims of the libel) wants these men to serve the full length of the convictions. It is certainly worth the more to them inasmuch as the hard Labour is not being served by the two primaries both are engaged in clerical work. Mr. Powell in the Bursar's are virtually private secretaries to prison officials. We said in a letter to a correspondent a day or so after the sentence was first known in London that the convicted men would not do any hard labour.

Social Credit of March 18 publishes some correspondence which passed between Major Douglas and Mr. Mackenzie King between December 25, 1938, and March 16, 1939, respecting the sentence and recommendation of deportation of Mr. Powell. The correspondence deals with the question, raised by Major Douglas: Will the law give Social Credit advocacy a fair deal in future? Mr. Mackenzie King says: Yes, if the advocates do not break the law. Incidentally Major Douglas challenges the propriety of Mr. Justice Ivan's strictures on Mr. Powell's methods of advocacy; but Mr. Mackenzie King, in his turn, pleads the propriety of Mr. King's remarks.

March 21.—The Ottawa Evening Citizen of March 3 is to hand. It contains the announcement of the Supreme Court's judgments delivered on that day. Respect the short history of the issues, and an account of some of the reasons supporting the judgments.

The most significant feature of the judgments is that they do not declare the three empowerment Acts in order. The Court of the Social Credit Act which was not formally submitted for judgment is ultra vires. Since the empowerment Acts pre-suppose the validity of the Social Credit Act the Court has been obliged to take this Act into account as a factor in assessing the validity of the empowerment Acts.

"The New Age"

Debating Section.

Some correspondence on the Capital-in-Prices controversy remains to be published. It will appear next week if circumstances permit. After it has appeared.

Meeting at Romford.

Social Credit Party (Romford Branch) "The Cost of Rearmament," Romford United Services' Club, High Street, Romford, Friday, March 25th, 7.30 p.m. Speaker: T. G. Ward (6½/0 London), Elizabeth Gibbs (prospective Social Credit candidate), Chairman, M. A. Phillips, B.Sc., A.I.C.

Forthcoming Meetings.

LONDON SOCIAL CREDIT CLUB.
Blewcoat Room, Caxton-street, S.W.
March 24, 8 p.m.: "The Richer we Get the Poorer we Become," by Mr. Thomas.
March 31, 8 p.m.: Social Credit Rally, Central Hall, Westminster. Marquis of Tavistock, Mr. Maurice Colbourne: "How Social Credit will help you."

April 1, 8 p.m.: Answers to written questions of March 17.

PUBLIC MEETING
CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1938, at 8 p.m.
Chairman: THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK
Speakers: MR. MAURICE COULBOURN,
and others.

ADMISSION FREE (Collection for expenses).
Tickets for reserved seats, 2s., 6d., 1s., and 6d., from London Social Credit Club Office,
66, 68, 70, Pall Mall East, Westminster.
Meeting organized by the LONDON SOCIAL CREDIT CLUB,
333, GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, W.C.2.

Monday, March 24, 1938.