THE NEW AGE
INCORPORATING "CREDIT POWER."
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND ART


CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"The Times" on Hitler.

The Times publishes a series of four articles last week composed of passages extracted from Hitler's autobiographical work, Mein Kampf. The series began on July 24, and appeared under the title "Hitler and the Jews." The second article (July 25) is devoted to Hitler's attitude towards the Jews, and describes how he became reconciled to the idea of extermination. His story, in brief, is that in his youth he was conscious of anti-Semitic sympathies, and that they followed him into the founding of the Nazi Party. He sought the Jewish problem and saw them persecuted and expelled. Several times he attempted a reconciliation of his desires. But when after coming to power, he found that the Jews were not national—they were aliens, and that their influence tended to disintegrate national unity. This influence he detected, so he decided to destroy it. In literature, in the Press, in the courts, he came to realize that he could not control his thoughts. Mein Kampf was "national" in the sense in which the term has been brought up to conceive nationalism. The whole book was inspired by hatred and conducted with such skill that no one who read it could escape the conclusion that the Jews must be exterminated. He was inspired by the aristocratic principle in nature. He asked himself whether he could fight against the Jews. He asked whether the high intellectual qualities of Jews, their temperament, their talent, their deep understanding of the world, their scientific and cultural attainments, could be overlooked. He asked whether, in the event of extermination of the Jews, his people would survive. He asked whether the Jews are leading the inherently healthy middle class of Germany. The English translation of Mein Kampf is available for purchase. The Times are copyright.
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The New Age
Hitler's Relations With His Supporters.

So far, there are healthy possibilities about Hitler. But the statement is ambiguous, for Hitler's relations with the German people are not always in the open. There have been unofficial meetings, and people have been invited to attend them. But the question arises whether they might not recognize Hitler as the next logical step after the present government. The question of what the future holds for the German people is undoubtedly a very important one. We refer to the reader, as readers of this book, to the quotations from the British Press on this subject. Hitler's success may be due to the fact that he is the successor of the man who was deeply embedded in the German body politic. And that the evasion of the word "Hitler" may have been ascribed to the German people for the end of the war, which they were called upon to bear. That is how the banking community at home and abroad was misled, until the matter was clarified. And nothing that Hitler has done since then will test their calculations. Indeed, some of his acts to the contrary. The kind of financial aid to Europe and Germany of late that has been given by Britain and the United States is combined, even if the combination of funds belonging to Jews and "Reds" cannot be attributed to Germany and Hitler. "Whitey" that the taxation of their money, and funds be given as a just and proper contribution to the economy. And in the meantime it must be remembered that the real possibilities and the most important ones are technical. The financial aid is a technical aid only, and the money to the State reverts to the banks, and the former money reverts to the banks. When Einstein's moving in the direction of a system the probability which the money as far as the Reichstag is concerned is too. The government is the only party in the country to be as far as the Reichstag is concerned is too. The government is the only party in the country to be as far as the Reichstag is concerned is too.

The Rump of the Floating Debt.

All Government debt is contractually due to the banks. Their debts are known as "floating debts" in the banks. In Britain the floating debt at the end of 1931 was £6,000 million (Wheatcroft). This includes the debts which are due to the government and the government debtors. These creditors have the first claim on any excess of Government revenue over expenditure.

German and Social Credit Publicity

Now, undoubtedly the Social Credit policy can be described and argued as to produce effect in Germany and its object and as to its various advantages and disadvantages. That is a settled fiscal principle in this country. The Social Credit movement is opposed to the reorganization of the Bank.

Hitter the Eugenist.

But in order to borrow The Times' expression, one has to admit that many of the Social Credit enthusiasts are in the same way as those who are interested in such movements. That is to say, they are interested in the way in which the world is run by the lights of their minds. They have appointed themselves as	 (for that is the way with the moralists) the judges. In the world of current events one can often see the question of whether or not there is a difference between the laws of the moralists and the laws of nature, and whether or not the observance of the laws of the moralists and the laws of nature should be given the go-ahead in the world. And to restrict discussion to the intellectual. That these handbooks on Social Credit are not in the hands of the intellectual are a thing of the past. We can see in the hypothetical case of the return of the physical body is seen as a thing of the past. The physical body is a thing of the past. The physical body is a thing of the past.
Middleton Murry on Social Credit.


efore, under the Price-regulation provision of the scheme, the S.C.A. lent money to the establishment of the small capitalists on a reciprocal basis (i.e., the apportionment of a new monetary benefit between themselves and the public) to interfere with capitalist rights occurs. Or, if it is held to occur, then every act of negotiation between parties to any transaction at any time must be held to constitute thus.

Secondly, on the point that the Social-Credit analysis would be welcome if it led to the Socialist remedy (i.e., to a solution of the problem of capital and labor), because it is a socialist's duty, under the capitalist system, to practicalize the hopeful prospect of the common dreamed of by the Social-Credit propagandist from proving in the breadth that capitalism is bankrupt and proposing the new plan to work out on the lines of the communistic principles. The "contradictions of capitalist society," are all symptoms of inherent financial insolvency, and they manifest themselves in the form of periodic crises. A depression in the new system will not cure neither the insolvency nor permit of new devices for postponing the declaration. The Socialist administration is administered, who supervise the interests of the social community, not to continue using old devices which is to say that capitalist exploitation would give way to State exploitation.

One passage in Murry's article details that Social Credit is a "social credit scheme" under which money is spent on goods, as an investment. This is contrasted with the "social credit system," which is a governmental system of credit. The author, Murray, suggests that Social Credit is a more effective way of addressing the problems of the capitalist system.

In his article, Murray also argues that Social Credit is not a "dangerous" or "unnatural" work. He writes that it is a "natural" and "necessary" solution to the problems of the capitalist system. He also argues that Social Credit is not a "socialist" system, but rather a "social" one, which is more in line with the goals of the Social Credit movement.

Legalised Pocket-Picking.

Mr. George Smellie, of York Road, has been convicted of a charge of theft, by a jury at the Old Bailey, England. He was convicted of theft and received a sentence of six months' imprisonment for his crime.

The Films.

When the screen first began to talk, it was inevitable, for a variety of circumstances, that it should ape the stage. The silent drama had become audible, losing in the process all its distinctive essence, and becoming nothing but a poor relation of the theatre. But that was only a transitional phase. The Russians, Clair, Milestone, Leontine Sagan, restored cinema to the stage, developed it. cinema to the theatre, broadened its techniques—essentially that was the thing. But thestudio, and the studio film was to have artistic value. Hollywood, London, Paris, palaces of entertainment, are all in the same boat. If that takes the average American commercial film has a definite cinematic quality.

Who Will Do the "Unconventional" or "Dangerous" Work?

(1) People who seem to do nothing, like those who have been called "the lazy people," may be doing something that is not immediately apparent. It is important to pay attention to the things that seem to be unimportant, as they may contain important information.

(2) People who seem to be doing something impossible, like those who have been called "the impossible people," may be doing something important. It is important to pay attention to the things that seem to be impossible, as they may contain important information.

Theatre Notes.

COngratulations to the Embassy.

The performance given on the Sunday before last by students of the Embassy Theatre School of Acting was one of the events of the theatrical year. Here are a number of young people whose training is only a matter of weeks, and on their first public appearance they appear themselves like seasoned professionals. Indeed, their standards are even higher than in many a professional performance I have seen.

If Roland Adams and his colleagues have been so far as to enrol a number of exceptionally talented young students, and an actor of experience is obviously simply an admirable system to train them, and one in which the academic Elek's "Embassy has aptly been described as the "workshop of the theatre," the Embassy is now becoming so in a double sense. The training given at its school is, as far as I know, unique. It is a practical day-to-day experience in a modern theatre, where students attend daily rehearsals of the current production, both in the rehearsal studio and on the stage, are given the opportunity of participating in all the elements of the production, and are expected to make up themselves on the practical side of stagecraft. The quality of the work in its first production was as encouraging in its way as the standard of acting.

A couple of weeks ago, when the students were chosen, "The Florentine Tragedy" and "The Playboys" were chosen. "The Florentine Tragedy" and "The Playboys" are the first productions in the "Day by Play" series, and not without a certain intrinsic worth as an object lesson, for it is the kind of play that is produced by amateur dramatics in places where the audience is not so interested in the productions of the better-known amateurs. It is a fact that the amateur is quite capable of producing a good play, if he is given the chance. But it is not for the amateur to produce a good play, if he is not given the chance. It is for the professional to produce a good play, if he is given the chance.

(iii) People who seem to do nothing, like those who have been called "the lazy people," may be doing something that is not immediately apparent. It is important to pay attention to the things that seem to be unimportant, as they may contain important information.

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The Green Shirts.

NORMAN LEWIS

For purposes of efficient organization, England and Wales have been divided into County, Area, and Regional Commands.

The National Command

1. Northern Command
2. Eastern Command
3. South Eastern Command
4. London Command

The Regional Area Commands of the Green Shirts

The Regional Area Commands of the Green Shirts

The Green Shirts at Seething Lane.

We shall trouble anyone to show that the grass is greener on the other side, or that the sun shines brighter there. We shall not be satisfied until we have turned the English Diet into a real diet, and the English Parliament into a real parliament. We shall not be satisfied until we have turned the English Army into a real army, and the English Navy into a real navy. We shall not be satisfied until we have turned the English Church into a real church, and the English State into a real state. We shall not be satisfied until we have turned the English people into a real people, and the English nation into a real nation.

The Green Shirts are fighting for a new England, a England, a nation that is free, that is open, that is democratic, that is just, and that is strong. They are fighting for a nation that is not only free, but also democratic, in which every man and woman has a voice, and in which no one is ever treated as a second-class citizen. They are fighting for a nation that is not only strong, but also united, in which all people work together for the common good, and in which no one is ever divided from another.

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INFLATION. By Irving Fisher. (George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 141 pp., 39s. 6d. net.)

On the topic of inflation there appear two approaches of interest, one from Vincent S. Snowdon, and the other from Joseph Stiglitz. Snowdon carefully limits his considerations to the necessity of the writing, but S. J. Stiglitz: "I can't tell you how good I think it is..." This seems to be the case with this book.

Life and Money. By Einar O'Duffy. Revised and enlarged Edition. (Putnam's 6s.)

This is the first book of its kind to be written in English, and its purpose is to explain the laws of life and money. The book is divided into two parts: the first part deals with the theory of life, and the second with the practice of money. The author's aim is to make the subject as simple as possible, and he succeeds in doing so.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. Munson on the Social Credit Movement.

For the sake of those who have not yet recognized the importance of the Social Credit Movement, I would like to say a few words about it. The Movement is based on the principle that all money is a public asset, and that it should be used for the benefit of the community as a whole. The Movement seeks to eliminate the present system of debt, and to replace it with a system of credit. The movement is supported by a large number of people who believe in its principles.

Mr. Munson on the Social Credit Movement.

I would like to commend Mr. Munson for his recent article on the Social Credit Movement. His article is well written and it is clear that he understands the principles of the Movement. He states that the Movement is not a revolutionary one, but rather a movement for the improvement of the present system. I agree with Mr. Munson on this point, and I believe that the Movement has the potential to make a real difference in the world.

Mr. Munson on the Social Credit Movement.

I would like to add to Mr. Munson's article that the Movement is not just about money. It is about the way we think about money, and the way we use it. The Movement is about the idea that money should be used to benefit everyone, and not just a few.

Mr. Munson on the Social Credit Movement.

I would like to thank Mr. Munson for his support of the Movement. I believe that his article will help to raise awareness of the Movement, and I hope that it will lead to more people becoming involved.

Mr. Munson on the Social Credit Movement.

I would like to conclude by saying that the Movement is about the future. It is about creating a world where everyone has a fair share of the wealth, and where people are able to live their lives in peace and tranquility.


Mr. Wilson's book is a very valuable contribution to the discussion on the right to work and an income. He argues that the right to work and an income is a fundamental human right, and that it is essential for the well-being of society.

Mr. Wilson's book is well written and it is clear that he understands the issues involved. His book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the subject.

Mr. Wilson's book is also a valuable resource for anyone interested in the subject. His book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the subject.
Mr. T. C. KIRKBRIDE, B.A., Oxon. seeks post in Preparatory School, or Tutorship, with previous experience. Reply T. C. K., Lowdham, Nottr.

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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 failure to treat new money thus created by the banks as a repayable loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of which resources the money was created, with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a possible system of national loans, accountable, resulting in the redistribution of the capital to a condition of perpetual scarcity, and bringing them face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment or maintenance of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the failure of foreign markets.

The 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 essence of the scheme is the simultaneous creation of new money and the regulation of the price of consumers' goods at their real cost of production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's books.

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