

# THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## Jewish Anti - Christian Propaganda

A letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN

Sir, —Four years ago, during the course of a series of letters entitled "Australia's Greatest Post-War Peril," I called attention to the presence in Melbourne of a gentleman known as the Reverend H. Burgoyne Chapman, and pointed out that he was making use of Christian pulpits in the interests of persons or organisations who have an anti-Christian purpose. Mr. Chapman took exception to my criticism and said I had been working on wrong assumptions or incorrect information.

A circular has just reached me inviting attention to the fact that this gentleman is again to conduct a lecture tour in Melbourne and throughout Victoria. This circular was issued by the "Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism," and was signed by J. L. Waten, as Secretary. The text of the circular, which was posted on 12/1/50, is as follows:

"We are pleased to announce that the Reverend B. Burgoyne Chapman, M.A. (Sydney, Cambridge and Columbia), F.R.G.S., will be conducting a lecture tour in Melbourne and throughout Victoria, commencing on February 1st, 1950, and extending until near the end of April.

### Mr. Chapman's Background

"Mr. Chapman, who worked for 27 years in China (and Japan), was the Principal of Central China Teachers' College, and the General Secretary of the Central China Christian Educational Association, both inter-Church bodies. He has recently been three years in India and has spent 1949 in Italy, Greece and Israel. He has, in New South Wales, spoken to schools, colleges, Churches and Learned Societies, has broadcast, and has written in newspapers and reviews there.

"We feel sure that you would be interested in what Mr. Chapman has to say, and we should be glad if you could give him an opportunity of addressing your members on one of the following subjects:

- (a) The Nature and Danger of anti-Semitism and its link with Nazi-Fascism.
- (b) Holy Places in Israel — Jerusalem.
- (c) Israel and the Middle East — Jews and Arabs.
- (d) The New Life of the Rural Settlements in Israel — Pioneers and Youth.

"As we anticipate a heavy lecture programme for Mr. Chapman, we should be glad if you would advise us, at the earliest possible moment, of a suitable date, place and hour for your organisation, so that we can complete his itinerary. In particular, we wish to begin by booking the early February dates. Some to whom this goes

may remember Mr. Chapman's similar tour in Melbourne four years ago, when he spoke forty times in ten days. During this tour Mr. Chapman conducted services and preached in Churches of nearly all-Protestant denominations. He is a Minister of the Methodist Church of Great Britain, stationed at Cambridge, but allowed to travel at present.

"Mrs. Chapman, M.A., who was Professor of Sociology in a Women's University in China, and also this year toured the Mediterranean lands mentioned, could speak of woman's work and life in Israel, and has many pictures to show, both by film projection and (at night) by opaque projection. Please send us your requests for her as a speaker. No charge will be made for lecturers' fees or travelling expenses.

"Looking forward to your reply,

"Yours sincerely,"

### Itinerary Arranged by Jewish Organisation

From this circular there can be no doubt that his itinerary is being arranged by a Jewish organisation, and the phraseology of the circular helps to confirm the identity of the interests connected with the calling of Eric Butler and myself before the Commission set up by Dr. Evatt when he was Attorney-General. On that occasion a great effort was made to "link" our activities with what is called "Nazi-Fascism" and to prevent any exposure of Anti-British Jewish activities. These people must have exemption from public criticism.

Note the significance of the statement that Mr. Chapman is "allowed to travel at present" and spent the year 1949 in "Italy, Greece and Israel." Perhaps this was all arranged by the Methodist Church!

### Misuse of Christian Churches

It will now be interesting to see to what extent Christian churches and Christian pulpits will be made available to further the interests of the anti-Christian Jewish Council and in this respect it is relevant to bear in mind the import of the statement recently reported to have been made by a gentleman named Ben Hecht, reading:

"One of the finest things ever done by the mob was the crucifixion of Christ. Intellectually it was a splendid gesture, but trust the mob to bungle it. If I had charge of executing Christ I'd have handled it differently. You see, what I would have done was had Him shipped to Rome and fed to the lions. They never could have made a Saviour out of mincemeat."

(N.T. 28/1/49.)

Would Jewish Synagogues be made available for Christian purposes? Not . . . likely!

Yours faithfully,  
BRUCE H. BROWN.

### OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies, which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,  
In God's name, let us speak while then is time!  
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,  
Silence is crime. WHITTIER.

## TO THE POINT

### **Medical Scheme Criticised**

The Menzies' Government has got away to a bad start with its proposed National Health Scheme. From the information already made available, it is obvious that the proposed scheme has a distinct Socialist tinge, a fact that is disturbing many of the doctors.

Most outspoken criticism of the proposed scheme has come from the chemists. The Melbourne Age of February 14 contained the following:

"The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild is strongly critical of the proposed new medical benefits scheme, and the guild has asked the Minister for Health for a frank explanation of his plans.

"The president of the guild (Mr. E. Scott) said yesterday the subsidy plan for lodges and medical benefits funds envisaged a form of regimentation that could eventually destroy the free family chemist-customer relationship.

"If the Page scheme broke any of the terms or conditions of the Chifley agreement with the guild, the whole question of participation in the scheme would have to be referred to 3,000 guild chemists throughout the Commonwealth . . .

"Speaking for the guild, Mr. Scott said: 'We would be amazed if a Liberal and Country Party Government puts the implementation of a health plan into the hands of sectional interests such as a chain of lodges, which any future socialistic Government could easily nationalise.

"Such a plan would set in train the whole socialistic sequence. Some people professing to be opposed to Socialism either cannot or will not see it.

"To me it is inconceivable that the death knell of the small retailer should be sounded by a Liberal Government."

\* \* \* \*

### **The "Common Good"**

Every new form of totalitarianism imposed upon the individual is always justified by the plea that it is for the "Common good." No. 13 of those very interesting documents, "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," contains the following:

" . . . and you may also notice that we seek approval, not for our acts, but for our words uttered in regard to one or another question. We always announce publicly that we are guided in all our measures by the hope and conviction that we are serving the public good."

\* \* \* \*

### **Dr. Evatt**

"Dr. H. V. Evatt said in a broadcast tonight that an international authority should be empowered to control the raw materials and process for producing hydrogen bombs."—Melbourne "Argus" February 1.

Dr. Evatt did not deal with the problem of how the "international authority" was to be controlled. In spite of the obvious fact that in every country in the world, people cannot control their National Governments, many simple, sincere, and trusting people believe that International Government could be controlled.

The activities of these sincere idealists are, of course, merely a cloak for the as-

pirations of international gangsters. It is hard to believe that Dr. Evatt is one of the idealists.

\* \* \* \*

### **Dr. Coombs**

The Melbourne Sun of February 10 reports that the new Bank Board to be established by the Menzies Government will have no representatives of the private banks, and that the Chairman will be Dr. Coombs. Well, well! Just as anticipated. Mr. Chifley's principal economic "advisers," a product of the notorious Socialist London School of Economics, is appointed by an "anti-Socialist" Government to what is perhaps the most important position in the Commonwealth.

\* \* \* \*

### **Important Move**

The report that the Vatican is making approaches to the Moslems, and to other

## Interesting

We were particularly interested in the wording of the Melbourne "Sun's" statement, February 8, concerning the abolition of petrol rationing. The statement read: "Petrol rationing will be lifted from tonight (Wednesday). The Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) was instructed by Federal Cabinet late last night to make this announcement tonight . . . There will be further Cabinet consideration of rationing late today, but Mr. Menzies has been asked to make a clear-cut announcement without qualifications. It is now stated that Mr. Menzies has no option but to make the announcement as directed by Cabinet."

Taking the above statement at its face value, it appears that the majority of the members of the Federal Cabinet are not going to submit to the dictatorial regime which Mr. Menzies sought to impose when the Cabinet was first formed. It is something that the Federal Cabinet is at least giving Mr. Menzies some "instructions" and "direction."

We trust that our readers will ensure that the rank and file members of the Government parties instruct and direct Cabinet Ministers to resist every policy of centralisation suggested by the economic "advisers."

Christian Churches, seeking to establish a worldwide-united religious front against International Communism may result in developments, which will deal a major blow against the plotting of the international planners. Church leaders everywhere should be asked when they are going to use their influence against any Government or organisation which seeks to encroach upon the liberties and rights of the individual.

## Atomic Energy

Obviously, the peace-time value of atomic power is very much greater than we have been led to believe - - so much so that Bernard Baruch & Co. never miss an opportunity of clamouring for its international control. Any single nation using atomic energy for peace, would, of course, be a real threat to the financial power held by these few Zionist Jews. Men such as Baruch want international control of atomic energy, so that they can ration it out to the nations of the world on the same terms as finance—none for peace but plenty for war. —H.G.

## The Export Mania

"No, sir. They are export rejects, you know. All have a flaw somewhere but it doesn't spoil their utility value. No, sir, you won't buy better in London." And so my efforts to secure a fine china tea set to send home ended in complete failure.

Hardly a week passes without the inevitable. "If only I'd bought one when I was in Italy." Looking back, Genoa, Venice and Rome appear as veritable treasure cities with their shops crammed with jewellery, ceramics, Venetian glassware, and the beautiful handmade lace of Portofino and Santa Marcherita.

In Britain it is Export! Export! From the B.B.C., on the notice boards, the factories, and the film slides, 'Britain's survival depends on Export.' In the grey light of early morning before the streets are thronged with traffic, long lines of new cars pass me in Cromwell Rd., making their way to the docks, to Nigeria, to Egypt, to India and Cyprus. To a casual observer the whole nation has embarked on a mad effort to sell everything saleable to anyone with the money to buy.

—A Ringwood Man Abroad by  
Murray A. Jones in The Ringwood Mail,  
February 9.

## This Is Important!

Hear

ERIC D. BUTLER

On

### A Post-Election Survey

At the Board Room, Temple Court, 522 Collins Street, Melbourne, on Friday, March 3, at 8 p.m.

Every "New Times" supporter is requested to make a special effort to attend the above meeting and hear a comprehensive survey of the present political situation.

1950 is going to be a most vital year. The defeat of the Labour-Socialists can be made the first step towards the salvation of Australia. But an intensified campaign is now required to take advantage of the present situation. Mr. Butler will outline this campaign in his address on March 3.

# Inflation

**In view of the rapidly increasing momentum of the inflation menace, we reprint below some extracts from *The Social Crediter* of January 10, 1948, on this vitally important subject.**

It is of vital importance that the key demonstrations which together constitute the case for Social Credit should receive simultaneous expression. This is exactly what the authors of the Revolution are bent upon preventing, and, whereas large-scale organisations, business or political, meet deeply considered and organised opposition late rather than early in their progress, and, after rather than before, they have secured for themselves an adequate "platform," personal and financial, we, owing to the exceptional insight displayed by Major Douglas into the realities of the world historical development, have to make headway, if at all, in face of powerful resourceful and determined opposition from the start. Most, if not all, issues of *The Social Crediter* contain material carrying forward the argument "on all fronts"; but we appreciate that, to make full use of it, reference backwards and forwards is an assistance, and readers have not the time to complete this preposition for themselves. As a collateral rather than a subordinate service in helping readers to extend the influence of the paper, we print the following collection of references on the Inflation issue: —

Now there is one unchanging feature of every social, economic, and military conflict of the last two thousand years at least. Governmental systems may change, kings may be replaced by presidents or dictators, feudal customs may give way to oligarchies or Soviets. Through them all runs the duel thread of money and prices.

Yet this purely artificial, and fundamentally helpful system has been the target of attack throughout the ages. Not once, but many times, men have risen to denounce the evils which they have traced to its perverted use. And all these men, as far as I am aware, have come to the same conclusion. The evils which have arisen from a defective use of the credit system are without exception due to the use of it as an instrument of policy and not as an accounting and distributive system. This is the financial embodiment of the basic cleavage between Socialism and Social Credit, between Judaism and Christianity. —C. H. DOUGLAS, *Programme for the Third World War*, page 54.

Shortly, the characteristics of inflation are: Enormous increase in production, fantastic rises in prices, speculation, submergence of the professional and so-called cultured classes, centralisation of economic power, and industrial serfdom. There is little unemployment, at any rate for a time, but if you are unemployed, you starve immediately. Your immense output cannot be internally absorbed . . . the urgent necessity of markets means certain war, sooner or later, and the greater the inflation—the sooner the war must come. In the meantime, however, you become more capable of the immense output which war demands; and your centralised industrialists, who do not expect to line the trenches, regard the prospect with complacency. —

C. H. DOUGLAS, *The Breakdown of the Employment System*, page 3.

If I have made myself clear, you will see that credit issue and price-making are the positive and negative aspects of the same thing, and we can only control the economic situation by controlling both of them—not one at a time, but both together, and, in order to do this, it is necessary to transfer the basis of the credit-system entirely away from *currency*, on which it now rests, to *useful productive capacity*. The issue of credit instruments will then not result in an expansion of money for the same or a diminishing amount of goods, which is inflation, but in an expansion of goods the same or a diminishing amount of money which is deflation.—C. H. DOUGLAS, *Control and Distribution of Product* page 49.

No monopoly has ever existed in the world such as the monopoly of credit; the monopoly of those tickets which are producing your effective demand.

No monopoly has ever existed of such far-reaching powers as this monopoly, and it would be absurd for us to say that those who are in possession of that monopoly will not fight to retain it, and therefore you may expect that all possible misrepresentation and confusion which can be thrown into this matter, will be thrown into it, and is thrown into it, and one of the very favoured devices is to suggest that anything which is a change towards producing more purchasing power is something that is called "inflation."

Well, now, let me define the thing. There is such a thing as inflation; there was inflation in Germany after the war, and in Russia and elsewhere. Inflation is an increase in the number of tickets accompanied; mark you, by a corresponding increase in prices. So that both price and effective demand are equally raised, and the purchasing power in that case is decreased. That is true inflation, and simply amounts to a tax upon those people who already have purchasing power because their purchasing power, owing to the rise of prices, which is produced by true inflation, will buy less.

They are simply taxed to the extent of the inflation, and that is exactly the thing which the orthodox economists and the bankers are asking to take place at the present time, when they say that what is required is a rise in prices. So that we are at one with those people who say that inflation is to be avoided.—C. H. DOUGLAS, *The Use of Money*, an Address at Christchurch, New Zealand, 1934.

In fact, although it has been kept out of the daily press, with the exception of brief references in the financial columns, it is becoming generally known that the banks have already created large amounts of credit, which has been used as additional purchasing power by the Government to pay for war supplies . . . but the money

(credit) which the banks create and make directly available to the Government, does not come through the productive process. It does not form part of the costs of any product, *and it need not therefore, raise prices*. It is not the same thing as increasing salaries or wages, which have to be entered into the costs of some product. This being the case, there is absolutely no reason why the Government cannot by legislation regulate prices at a level, which makes a reasonable allowance for cost plus profit. The Government has shown already that it *can* regulate prices. If this is done, therefore, whatever the amount, of now money issued as purchasing power, prices can be prevented from rising and the producer and retailer will not suffer, because their costs are not increased. —*The Inflation Bogey*, by J. M., in *The Social Crediter*, February 22, 1941.

The extent to which *Inflation* has been "groomed" for star-bogey-dom was apparent from the manner in which Mr. Montagu Norman was able to address his listeners over the wireless on October 9. Discussing the sources of money to finance the war, he stressed the necessity of investing in war bonds lest we should have recourse to, "the source I hesitate to mention — the unmentionable source . . . which makes everyone tremble at the knees to mention its name—inflation."

Even the *Financial News*, which has recently been advocating the restoration of the incentive of monetary gain to both employers and employees in order to increase production, while admitting that in such a case inflation might tend to occur, says that its evil effects could be countered by certain measures — it suggests strict rationing.

Possibly the financial powers foresee that in the near future they will be forced into openly unorthodox methods of finance, and, by keeping alive in the minds of the public the fear of inflation, are leaving themselves a back door to regain more "orthodox" methods when the pressing need of war time conditions is past." — *The Social Crediter*, October 25, 1945.

*The Inflation Racket*: Prices current in Chester in 1740. Beef and mutton, 2d. 9er lb.; pork, 1½d. per lb.; tobacco, 10d. per lb.; beer, 3/6 a barrel. The rise in prices very roughly parallels the increase in the National Debt, minus improvement in process, and dates from the foundation of the Bank of "England." It has operated to defeat all improvement of process, and invention, resulting in forced exports and war. The mechanism is simply the price "system" of charging the highest the public will pay, and issuing new money as loans, thus reimbursing the financial institutions for taxation and higher costs. —*The Social Crediter*, September 18, 1943.

Algerian Burgundy, which is a good and wholesome wine costing about twopence a quart in Algeria, is now on sale in this country, being distributed "under the direction of His Majesty's Government" at a controlled price of *eight shillings a bottle*.

(Continued on page 8)

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## PARTY OR PRINCIPLES?

*Although we have no special brief for Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Lechte, the two expelled Members of the Victorian Liberal Party, we believe that their criticism of the policies of the Hollway Government is indicative of an undercurrent of growing unrest amongst the rank and file of Liberal supporters. The expulsion of two of its Parliamentary Members will get the Liberal Party nowhere.*

*The Hollway Government was elected with a clear mandate to oppose Socialism — i.e., the centralisation of power and the destruction of responsible Government and free enterprise. Just what has the Hollway Government done to oppose the centralisation of power? Much was said, earlier, about the vital necessity of the States having financial sovereignty; that Uniform Taxation must go. But the Federal Liberals, under the leadership of Mr. Menzies, have made it clear that Uniform Taxation must continue. And such is the centralised control in the Liberal Party that although many Victorian State Liberals are opposed to a policy of centralised taxing, they are afraid to speak out publicly in case they are treated like Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Lechte. What is termed loyalty to the Party is considered more important than loyalty to the fundamental principles for which the Liberals allegedly stand. If the Liberals continue to flout these principles, they will be even more guilty than the Labour-Socialists in delivering the people over to a totalitarianism, which becomes more menacing every day.*

*We have consistently urged the Hollway Government to give a lead in formulating a policy to destroy the inflation menace. There is no point in arguing whether the State Government, the Egg Board, or any other body should fix prices. Both consumers and producers cannot be both satisfied. Some time ago we had an article on this page commending Mr. Lechte's forthright statement that price subsidies were essential. Mr. Edmunds has also made it clear that he believes that present financial rules must be modified if the non-Socialist Parties are to answer the Socialist challenge. Why does not the Hollway Government insist that the Menzies Government re-introduce and extend, with suitable modifications to maintain free, competitive enterprise, a system of price subsidies? But perhaps this would be termed "disloyalty" to Mr. Menzies!*

*Most of the Victorian dailies have been insisting that, failing the co-operation of the Country Party, the Hollway Government should seek an election. But an election will be of little benefit unless the new Government elected is comprised of individuals who are determined to fight centralisation in all spheres. What is urgently required is a genuine State Rights Party, a Party determined to wrest from the Federal Government the many State rights which the Canberra centralisers have filched over a long period of time. If, and when, a State election is held, we propose to throw our full support behind every candidate pledged to a policy of genuine decentralisation. We will urge the rejection of all Socialists, Labour, Liberal, or any other brand.*

## Full-Employment

"I do not know that there is any error in political economy more widely spread, or productive of more evil, than the forgetting of the obvious truth that what men live on is not labour, but bread. The difficulty arises from the truth's being so very simple that no one can bring himself to suspect that anyone can overlook it. Yet it manifestly is overlooked whenever men talk of this or that being beneficial by 'furnishing employment,' i.e., giving trouble. And beneficial no doubt it is, inasmuch as it is a wise dispensation of Providence that labour should be necessary. But the benefit is exactly opposite to that which is meant, for men speak of the advantage of that which furnishes employment, in the sense of its increasing the wealth of the community. Now a reductio ad absurdum may reach some who have no head for abstraction; would it enrich the community to lay aside spades and ploughs and turn up the earth with sharpened stakes? Certainly it would 'furnish employment.'

"The origin of the error seems to be this: That to an individual that is advantageous which increases his wealth, whether it adds or not to the sum total, or even if it diminish it. A great hailstorm is as much a God-send to the glazier as a fertilising shower to the farmer; but in the one case the gain is subtracted from one part of the community and added to another, in the other case it is simply addition. So a heavy fall of snow which chokes the roads or the discovery of a coalmine are alike to the labourer a source of employment; to the community they are the opposite."

—Archbishop Whateley, author of the renowned *Logic Rhetoric*, etc., in his *Commonplace Book*, March 1830.

### D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP

(VIC.)

Now Meets on  
**THE THIRD THURSDAY**  
of Every Month.  
All interested are invited.

## Social Credit Action Group's 1950 Financial Appeal

The Social Credit Action Group is seeking £1,000 for its 1950 campaign funds. All Action Group supporters will shortly receive a report of progress made last year and an outline of the big programme proposed for 1950.

All supporters are requested to forward their donations immediately to the Hon. Secretary, Social Credit Action Group, c/o Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

# Jewry and Civilisation

By FRANCIS TAYLOR.

We continue this objective statement from *The New Age*, London, July 1932:

Another Jewish creation is the Stock Exchange, which is becoming more and more the centre of all economic activities. There were three clear stages in its formation. The first was the evolution of credit from being a personal matter into one of an impersonal relationship. It took shape in securities. In the second stage these securities were made mobile — that is, they were bought and sold in a market. And, thirdly, companies were formed for the purpose of creating such securities.

The feature of the Stock Exchange which differentiates it from other markets is that not only are the commodities there to be bought and sold impersonal embodiments of claims, but the dealing is also divested of its personal character. It is no longer the trustworthiness that a merchant enjoys in the estimation of his fellow merchants, based upon personal experience that underlies business activities, but the general abstract valuation of credit. Prices are no longer formed by the haggling of two or more traders, but rather by a mechanical process, representing the average of a thousand and one units.

It is generally agreed that the origin of Stock Exchange dealing began with the associating of bill brokers. When exchanges arose first the Jews almost monopolised bill broking. Modern speculation arose in Amsterdam in the seventeenth century, when the Dutch East India Company's shares called stock jobbing into existence. Authorities mention that Jews were the principal stockholders, and documents are quoted stating that Jews invented "the stock and share business." The Jews who thronged over to England with William III from Amsterdam brought with them the machinery of Stock Exchange dealing in vogue there. They assisted William with their advice, and one of them, the wealthy Medina, was Marlborough's banker, giving the General an annual grant of £6,000, and receiving in return the advantage of being first in the field with news of the wars. All the tricks bound up with rising and falling prices, lying reports from the seat of war, the pretended arrival of couriers, the formation of financial cliques and cabals behind the scenes, they knew them all, the early fathers of the Stock Exchange, and utilised them to their own advantage.

The business of stockjobbing as a specialised profession was introduced into the London Exchange by Jews, probably in the first half of the eighteenth century.

With the rise of the house of Rothschild (1800-1850) and its expansion went also the expansion of the Stock Exchange. Two features were then introduced — the stock market became international; and the machinery of the Stock Exchange was utilised for floating loans. This was followed by company promoting and mortgage business. Here, again, Sombart quotes documentary evidence pointing to Jewish influence in the tendency of the joint-stock banks to act as company promoters.

The contrast between the regime during the Middle Ages and the present is complete. In every fundamental principle the

order has been reversed. For my purpose one vital change may be indicated — the changeover from the individual personal relation to the standardised legal transaction.

It may seem arbitrary to identify this basic change with the Jews, especially as I cannot give you the verse and chapter to support each assertion as Sombart\* does. But Sombart, in stating his problem, declares that his aim is to discover the play of cause and effect as it really was, and consequently his starting point is from facts admitted on all hands. His work is scholarly and profound, and each step is carefully documented. Having shown that the Jews introduced the new ideas of capitalism into a world organised on a totally different basis he proceeds in the second part of his book to reveal the cause for this phenomenon. Why did the Jews act in such a manner? What impelled them on this pathway? The answer he gives, which is again fully supported by reference to authorities, is in two sections— first, the objective causes, and, secondly, the subjective causes.

Objective Factors Enabling the Jews to create and Expand the Capitalistic Spirit These are four in number.

(1) The dispersion of the Jews over a wide area. They had by this means exceptional opportunities of acquiring early and accurate information and by their control of the Stock Exchanges in the great European centres of internationalising public credit. Their connections in different centres also enabled them to accumulate large quantities of commodities much more easily than Christians.

(2) Their alien position. They were not hampered by any time-honoured tradition, but substituted for it economic rationalism. Jewish business methods are based on their intercourse with strangers, and so they are not bound by a strict morality.

(3) Their aloofness. Both the guilds and public life were closed to them, and therefore they threw themselves into business with redoubled energy. Their political colourlessness enabled them to become the standard bearers of the international capitalistic system.

With regard to the Ghetto, Sombart asserts that the Jews created it. From the non-Jewish point of view the Ghetto was a concession and a privilege and not the result of enmity. The Jews lived separately from the rest because they felt themselves superior to the common people round them. They are the chosen race. They have been a group by themselves, and therefore separate and apart from earliest antiquity. The well-known passage from Tacitus has been often quoted: "All strangers they hate as enemies. They neither eat nor intermarry with strangers."

It is true that the Jews kept together so closely and shut themselves off very often on account of the unfriendly treatment they received at the hands of their hosts. But it was not so originally. The Jews wanted to live secluded from their neighbours because of their religion.

(4) Their wealth. This enabled them to

start capitalist undertakings more easily than the Gentiles. The Jews were able to lend money, and money lending contains the root idea of capitalism. Money lending is a purely intellectual act in which there is nothing corporeal. All conception of quality vanishes here and only the quantitative aspect matters.

## ***The Jewish Religion and its Significance in Economic Life***

Sombart does not rely on objective circumstance alone, even with a wealth of evidence, to explain the economic role of the Jews. But before turning to the subjective factors, he devotes a chapter to the consideration of the Jewish religion, which lies midway, having, as he remarks, a subjective aspect, but so far as the individual being born into it, it has an objective aspect.

The connection between Puritanism and Capital has been worked out by Max Weber, and reading this work was the impetus, which caused Sombart to consider the importance of the Jew, "especially as I felt," he says, "that the dominating ideas of Puritanism which were so powerful in capitalism were more perfectly developed in Judaism." Much earlier in his "Confessions" Heine had noted the parallel. "Are not," he asked, "the Protestant Scots Hebrews, with their Biblical names, their Jerusalem, and their Pharisaistic cant?"

Sombart asserts an almost unique identity of view between Judaism and Puritanism— in both are found the preponderance of religious interests, the idea of divine rewards and punishments, asceticism within the world, the close relationship between religion and business, the arithmetical conception of sin, and, above all, the rationalisation of life.

When Professor Cassel, in his recent Rhodes Lectures, traced the restrictive action of the Federal Reserve Bank in 1929—which was the initial cause of this unexampled depression in the United States—to Puritanism, which regarded the fat years of American prosperity as sinful, his keen insight detected the preponderating Judaic element in determining U.S. history.

If Puritanism has had an economic influence, how much more so Judaism, seeing that among no other civilised people has religion so impregnated all national life as among the Jews. The Jewish religion regulates *all* activities. It has the same leading ideas as capitalism, the chief parallels being:—

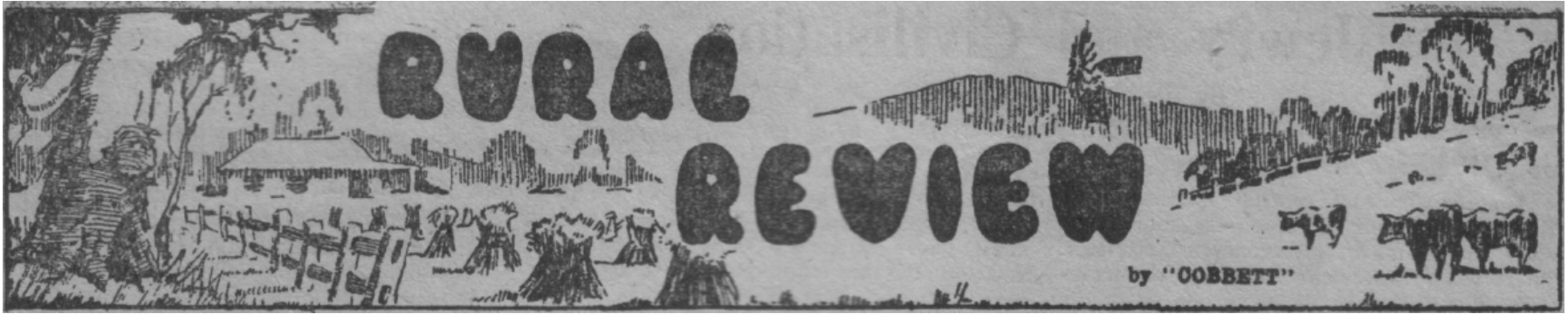
(1) Both are creations of the intellect, things of thought and purpose, alien elements in the midst of the natural, created world. The Jewish religion knows no mysteries, and has banished all pictorial art.

(2) Both rely on contract. The whole religious system is a contract between Jehovah and His chosen people. God promises something, and the righteous must give Him something in return. Here we come upon the system of rewards and punishments, which is one of our chief stumbling blocks in getting recognition of the principle of National Dividends. Religion becomes a complicated system of book keeping.

(3) Both are dominated by a conception \* *The Jew and Modern Capitalism*. Sombart.

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HUGH V. CORLEY, Pucketty Farm, Faringdon, Wits, says:  
**How I Farm with Organic Methods**

"Organic methods—an inadequate term for good farming"  
 From *The Farmer*, England.

**Health**

What we all hope for from practising organic husbandry is better health, vegetable, animal and human. It is, of course, futile to suggest that this is the sole key to good health. But at least we hope it will do something to improve health.

As far as diet is concerned it seems to me that for both men and beasts there are two important factors; the right kind of food and food grown right. Probably neither by itself is very much use. I have found that cattle are not so healthy during the winter on dry food—hay and corn—as they are if they get some kale, grass and other fresh, vegetable food. Even though the hay and corn may be grown by good organic methods, the cows tend to suffer from mastitis late in the winter and the young cattle from ringworm. It has seemed to me that matters were improved when plenty of kale was available, or mangolds and swedes, or in winters when a little grass was available nearly all the time.

This year we have a lot of kale and a fine lot of silage and an autumn flush of grass which, alone, should see us a long way into the early winter. I also hope to keep a field of "foggage" or "rouen" to be fed off in January. I am convinced that if only cattle can be fed during the winter—even approximately as well as they are in the summer, disease will cease to trouble us. Mastitis and ringworm seem to melt away when once the cattle go out on to spring grass.

If I had some well-drained light land I would grow Italian rye grass and similar catch crops to be fed off where they grow in the winter, or in late autumn and early spring. But it is not easy to arrange on a smallish farm, where most of the soil is pretty heavy and low-lying.

Experience with human health is rather mixed. We get colds sometimes in every family. But, again, we seem to be less healthy when we have less fresh, raw vegetables during the winter. A failure of our brussel sprout and carrot crops in the garden is almost a disaster, for we eat almost the whole of both crops raw during the winter, and then eat the 2nd shoots of the sprouts in the spring, again nearly all of them raw.

Although we are not entirely free from disease, we have had some encouraging results. Our children's teeth are far better

so far than those of their parents.

And though they have had measles and even pneumonia, both diseases cleared up in about 2 or 3 days with no complications.

**No Digging**

For some time we have been interested in the "no digging" idea. This year we cut out real digging, simply forking the top three inches of and to remove the weeds, and not turning even this amount of soil upside down. We composted the surface and raked it in, applied ground chalk where necessary and then sowed or planted the crops. Certainly our garden—always rather neglected—looks better than usual. But this is partly because leaving out the digging has left more time for weeding and so on, and partly because the weather has been wonderful. We *may* not have had much sun, but we have had *good* growing weather nearly all the summer. Perhaps is also partly due to not digging.

I planted some artichokes in very firm soil where compost heaps had previously stood for years. I simply made a small hole with a trowel, dropped in the set and covered it up. They have flourished exceedingly and promise to be an excellent crop. I wonder if they will also be freer from slugs than artichokes usually are.

I think "no digging" is all very well as a general aim. But I think it should not be made a fetish. After all you may grow potatoes or parsnips or artichokes without digging, but you are bound to disturb the soil pretty severely when you lift such vegetables. And it seems a quibble to me to distinguish between light digging and deep hoeing—as when moulding up potatoes. Both disturb the soil about equally. Of course I am not considering deep digging of the conventional sort.

**No Ploughing**

Similarly it seems rather fatuous to condemn disturbing the soil with a plough and then to rip it up equally deep with a cultivator or disc harrow. Shallow ploughing and ploughing more than once can produce a result very similar to several heavy discings.

Where ploughing is, I believe, very bad, is when it is done on heavy land in sticky conditions by a heavy, wheeled tractor. This makes a slimy pan under the furrows with a smooth surface impermeable to air or water. The result is greatly accentuated if there is any wheel slip. For these reasons I have been trying for nearly a year to get a light track-laying tractor. But I seem to be no nearer doing so now

than October, 1947, when the tractor was ordered.

Last autumn the ground was so hard that we could not plough properly. I sowed three pieces of corn without ploughing. Actually one was twice "ploughed," but the effect was merely to scratch the tilth about two inches deep. The other two fields were cultivated about three inches deep and the rubbish of necessity left on top, in all three cases.

In one field, clover stubble, we had difficulty in drilling the corn (wheat). In the other, wheat stubble, we got a lovely shallow tilth and sowed winter oats. The winter oats were a lovely crop; the oats and vetches (which went in on the piece twice "ploughed" 2-3 inches deep) were a phenomenal sight, growing 5-6 feet tall in places before we finished cutting them for silage.

The wheat was ruined by rooks in the very early stages after germination, while I was away from home, and though parts of the field were thick and very promising, we eventually cut the whole lot and got it into the silo, weeds and all. Under the wheat was a wonderful plant of red clover, self-sown from the seed crop, harvested the previous autumn. As none of the soil had been turned over by ploughing all the seed was available in the surface soil, and a wonderful plant has resulted. Since cutting the cover crop of wheat and weeds we have had several periods of grazing this clover, which will eventually go into wheat again, this time, I hope, with more success. As I now have a disc harrow I hope to be able to get a tilth in which we can drill corn. But I am going to try again without ploughing.

**Sub-Soiling**

I have no tractor powerful enough to pull a deep sub-soiler. But I noticed some rather remarkable results from the cracking of the clay land in the drought of 1947. I had two fields on the clay end of the farm, where the subsoil consists of 300-400 feet in depth of Oxford Clay. One was fallow in 1947, and the loose soil on the surface prevented any cracking. The other was in wheat and cracked very deep all over the field every foot or 18 inches. When the heavy rain came in January 1948, the fallowed field soon became waterlogged, and we had to open water furrows to let off the surplus rainwater. The other field (one we sowed with winter oats without ploughing) remained unwaterlogged for 2 or 3 weeks longer. It simply absorbed the rainfall. Other factors were not all the same for the two fields, but I am sure the deep cracks in the oats field had at least something to do with the difference. They had more or less "sub-soiled" the field.

Since I cannot persuade my County Committee to get a subsoiler and hire it out on

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## HOW I FARM WITH ORGANIC METHODS

(Continued from page 7)

contract to farmers, I have to content myself with natural means of subsoiling—deep-rooting plants and earthworms. I use cocksfoot, sweet clover, burnet and, now that it is cheaper, chicory. Burnet, I think, is particularly valuable. It is a useful herb, and its taproot goes straight down into the most intractable clay subsoil.

Given a ley like this, it should be possible to do without the subsoiler on the arable land. As Robert Elliot said, plant roots are the cheapest cultivators of the soil.

### Bloat

Some farmers have considerable trouble from hoven or bloat or blowing, when their cattle are grazing leys. I have had no trouble from this cause for a long time now. Why I am fortunate enough to avoid it I do not definitely know, but it seems to me that two factors are of supreme importance.

In the first place we do *not* graze on the in and out system. When we turn into another field, if it is a ley we wait until the herbage is dry and then turn the cattle in—cows and young stock together—and leave them in. If a beast knows that it will be taken out in a few hours time it certainly eat too much, too quickly, and will, at least suffer from indigestion. Whereas if it knows from experience that it has plenty of time at its disposal it will stop grazing and rest when it needs to, merely chewing the cud.

The second factor is herbs. I usually sow only one or two grasses, but two or three kinds of clover plus burnet and yarrow, and sometimes ribgrass and chicory supply a good variety of herbage. A few dandelions usually manage to survive in my leys from the days when the fields were in permanent grass.

I consider that dandelions are a most valuable addition to a pasture. They supply a palatable leafy feed with great medicinal value for one's stock. The owners supply honeybees with nectar and pollen in the spring, and make an excellent home made wine. And even my wife's canaries benefit from the half-ripe seed heads, which form a large part of their diet when they are rearing young ones. It is possible that the wholesomeness of dandelion as a food accounts in no small measure for the excellent health and show points of her birds. I hope it will soon be possible to buy dandelion seed for inclusion in ley mixtures.

Whether the fact that I avoid chemical manures has anything to do with my cattle escaping bloat I cannot say. I rather doubt it sometimes.

I think we tend to exaggerate the importance of avoiding artificials. My belief is that almost all crops require abundant supplies of freshly prepared humus in the soil if they are to be really healthy and therefore, presumably, really wholesome food. But it is possible to grow appallingly unhealthy crops in soil absolutely free from artificials if it is deficient in humus or in any other way unhealthy. Whether artificials can ruin the good effects of plenty of humus, has yet to be proved, in my opinion. But since it seems highly probable that they can, I prefer to let someone else prove it on his land and with his crops and stock.

Perhaps "Organic Methods" is an inade-

## "THE GROUNDNUT SCHEMERS"

(Reprint of this booklet continued from last issue)

"While the majority of Australian skim milk products (which farmers generally fed to pigs) was being sent to the United Kingdom, an analysis of Commonwealth milk product figures showed that most of the rich full cream foods were going to other countries, the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Dennett) said today. Britain was getting only 3.63 percent, of our full cream, sweetened, condensed milk. Other countries were getting 96.37 per cent. It is an amazing thing that, although we have butter rationing and strict ban on the use of table cream to help Britain, she is not receiving the benefit of our sacrifice Dennett said."

—*The Melbourne Herald*, May 22, 1948.

"A correspondent resident in the U.S.A. has sent us a folder being widely distributed by a Jewish firm in Indianapolis, promising dispatch within twenty-four hours from Mrs. Lyon and Co. Ltd. Cadby Hall, of assorted food parcels at various prices, containing tea, finest brisket of beef, veal, ham, tongue, and, in the words of the folder, 'By special permission of the British Ministry of Food... food gift parcels containing highly rationed goods.'

"It should be noticed that these 'highly rationed goods' are not sent from the U.S.A.; that they are not in the same category as the parcels sent from, e.g., Australia; they are merely distributed from stocks in the British Isles, at twenty-four hours' notice, by orders placed abroad. The folder concludes, 'Place a weekly order so that your English friends may once more enjoy a zest of living.'

"So now we know why the rationing system is so popular in certain quarters. You are not rationed because the food isn't there, but because you haven't friends in Indianapolis."

—*The Social Creditor*, November 6, 1948.

"He (Mr. Strachey. —Ed.) told us on November 8 that the level of the bacon ration largely depended on the rate of Canadian shipments. Two days later, Mr. Gardiner, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, said: 'we wanted to supply Britain with 250 million pounds of bacon this year. Britain agreed to take wheat, eggs, beef, cheese, and bacon, provided that we would keep every product other than wheat down to a minimum. We therefore agreed to reduce our rights in bacon to 195 million pounds.' I think that the Minister owes the House and the country an explanation of why he dissuaded Canada from sending us 250 million pounds of bacon. I also think that he owes Canada an apology in that, when the consequences of his policy have resulted in an outcry from this country, he has sought to put the blame upon our good friends in Canada, 'instead of taking the blame himself.'"

—Major Turton, M.P., December 1.3, 1948, in the House of Commons.

quate term for "good farming." Certainly it is so if it is taken to mean simply the use of organic manures. Good farming is much more than this. It certainly is not all "money for jam." But it is a fascinating pursuit, and results so far, from the use of organic methods generally, are certainly most encouraging.

"There is a Jewish boycott in the U.S. against British goods, and I have a copy of a 'Boycott Bulletin' — dedicated to hitting the British where it hurts them most — in the pocketbook. This has stopped a lot of trade and British larders and Canadian farmers have suffered as a consequence. I intend to publicise this boycott in the (Canadian) House of Commons at first opportunity and put the Government and members on the spot . . . It may come to point where we all must stand for Briton or Jew, and that cannot come too soon for me."

—The late Norman Jacques, Canadian Federal M.P., and leading Canadian anti-Communist, in the last letter received from him by the publisher, January 1949.

*Mr. de la Bere*: "Is the Chancellor aware of increasing Canadian anxiety about the trade position? Why is it that the contract formerly placed with Canada for timber, bacon, apples and newsprint has been given to Iron Curtain countries?"

*Sir Stafford Cripps*: "... the reason why we cannot buy all the things we should like from Canada is that we have not got the dollars."

—House of Commons, March 29, 1949.

"The House may also remember . . . that the Ministry of Food were offered 10,000 tons of canned meat from Eire, but did not want them and would take only 5,000 tons. The rest went to Czechoslovakia."

—Mr. Anthony Eden, House of Commons April 5, 1948.

"The United States faces the truly amazing prospect of another bumper harvest . . . storage crops which the Government is legally obliged to purchase, are a major problem. Bins are already bursting, yet farmers, assured of profitable returns, continue to plant maximum acreage . . . Surplus hogs and potatoes present an even more urgent problem . . ."

—*The New Zealand Herald*, May 11, 1949.

"Mr. J. E. Baldwin, in his presidential address to the National Federation of Meat Traders today, said meat which filled Britain's cold stores, and even some of her refrigerator ships almost to capacity, was deteriorating in quality and would probably be issued for consumption when it was 'store stained, frost marked, or in bad condition.' Meanwhile, the British people were restricted to a ration 'as small as any they had known.'"

—*The Age*, Melbourne.

September 27, 1949.

"While experience convinces us that the major portion of the population of this country is so mis-educated or otherwise unfitted, that no comprehension of what is going on can be expected ("Forgive them, they know not what they do"), we are equally convinced that there is a group not so small as has been suggested, and, by reason of its immunity from punishment growing rapidly, which is practically traitorous, and an inner group which is technically, as well as practically, guilty of High Treason, and ought to be impeached and, if convicted, hanged." —*The Social Creditor*, Oct. 8, 1949.

"New Times," February 24, 1950 —Page 7

## INFLATION

(Continued from page 3)

You see . . . how important it is to avoid inflation, which is a rise of prices, and how "the Government" is taking the lead in this noble cause. But you may overlook two other facts: (a) that Algerian burgundy won't keep, and so we must stop getting something for our trouble in North Africa, (6) That, after taking ten shillings in the pound off you in income tax, "the Government" is doing everything possible to give a lead to price inflation, so that your remaining ten shillings will buy less than half what it otherwise would purchase. Beginning with 2d. stamps in the first week of the war. —*The Social Crediter*, September 25, 1943.

It will be noticed that managed currency systems ostensibly intended to keep price levels constant, are incompatible with economic decentralisation. Managed currencies are controlled currencies, and require a controller. The essential requirement of a free economy is radically different. In such an economy the proper function of money is to reflect facts, not policy. If it is a fact, as of course it is, that the "costs" of production are in reality, if not in unstable currency units, decreasing, then both individual prices, and consequently price levels ought to move to lower levels to reflect this process. The argument that falling prices mean loss to production and stagnant trade is merely perverse. Compensated prices even of a crude and unscientific type are a day-to-day process at the present, and deal with this situation simply, comprehensively and successfully.

. . . Every rise in price, whether direct, or in accompanying taxation, is a transfer of economic sovereignty from the individual to a centralised Sovereign. And the imposition of any condition of law on the free purchase of any article is a similar transfer . . .

Falling prices, by themselves, are the most perfect method of passing improvement of process on to consumers. They have the effect of increasing real and psychological credit, and raise the international exchange value of the unit, which loses any economic reality if "controlled" or "pegged."

There is no evidence to indicate that a nationalised banking and currency system would be anything but more oppressive than a partly decentralised system. Each approach to centralisation, and this approach has been rapid, has increased the tyranny of Finance, a tyranny that in itself is technical, but becomes political by reason of the immense advantages which accrue to its manipulators. There is no more effective claim to totalitarian power than the claim to the sole right to issue and withdraw (tax) money, and no mere manipulation of monetary technique, which does not resolve and decide this question can do anything but complicate the problem. —*The Social Crediter*, 1945.

Mr. Herbert Morrison bids fair to rival Viscount Snowden as the darling of the

City and the international financier. At a love feast to celebrate the centenary of the *Economist*, which is edited by the ineffable Geoffrey Crowther, and commonly considered to represent the views of Sir Henry Strakosch, who in turn represents the South African Gold interest, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Montagu Norman appear to have been the chief guests. Mr. Morrison did not repeat on this occasion the celebrated dictum of Viscount Snowden, acclaiming the Bank of "England" as the greatest moral force in the world, but just you wait. Clarence. — *The Social Crediter*, September 18, 1945.

Certain propositions have always been fundamental to the Social Credit approach to the Finance-Economics problem, and are unique to it. They are:

The core of the problem is *cost*. Either the industrial-technological system provides lower unit costs or it is valueless. It is not an attractive system, *per se*. If it provides lower unit costs, these ought to provide lower unit prices, i.e., higher purchasing power *per* monetary unit.

We are more than ever, if possible convinced that a falling price-level, without loss to producers and entrepreneurs is the very core of social and industrial pacification. And we are equally convinced by thirty years' specialised experience and observation, that the coterie which world unrest knows it, too, and is determined at whatever cost, extending to the complete destruction of civilisation and even of the terrestrial globe, it will not have that solution, which would automatically wrest power from it as nothing else would. That is the problem of the Sphinx, which man has to solve or die. —*The Social Crediter*, September 20, 1947.

## JEWRY AND CIVILISATION

(Continued from page 5)

of profit. The quantity of the broken commandments alone counts. No consideration whatever is had for personal value, which would be a quantitative ideal.

In the Jewish religion obedience to the Law is the main principle, which involves living according to a strict system of rules and regulations, repressing the natural instincts—"Thou shalt *not* . . ."

The cardinal virtues are self-control, love of order and work, moderation in eating and drinking, chastity and sobriety. All the instincts are rationalised. The cultivation of family life in all its purity was inculcated, and Sombart attributes to restrictions laid on sexual intercourse even in marriage the accumulation of enormous funds of masculine energy, which were large enough to set in motion such a mighty economic system as capitalism.

The rationalisation of life accustomed the Jew to a mode of living contrary to nature, and therefore also to an economic system like the capitalistic, which is like wise contrary to nature. Before capitalism could develop the natural man had to be changed out of all recognition and a rationally-minded mechanism introduced in his stead. There had to be a transvaluation of all economic values. And what was the result? The "Homocapitalistic," who is closely related to the "homo Judaeus," both belonging to the same species, "Homines rationalistici artificiales."

Before we go on to consider the subjective Jewish characteristics I want to quote a passage from Major Douglas's book, "Social Credit."

He says: "One of the root ideas through which Christianity comes into conflict with the conceptions of the Old Testament and the ideals of the pre-Christian era, is in respect of this dethronement of abstractionism. That is the issue which is posed by the doctrine of the Incarnation."

This significant passage had always puzzled me. Why identify the conceptions of the Old Testament and the ideals of the pre-Christian era with abstractionism? It was not until I read it in conjunction with this chapter in Sombart's work that I was able to endorse its meaning.

(To be concluded.)

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