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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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ANTECEDENTS

(Chapter V of *The Brief for the Prosecution* by C. H. Douglas—1944).

When the Masonically-propagated wave of revolutionary disturbance which swept Europe in 1848 reached the little German town of Cassel, a young German-speaking Jew, Ludwig, a son of Moritz Mond and Henrietta Levinsohn, put on a red tie and harangued the Jewish children of Cassel on the genius of Karl Marx. Prussia had a short way with revolutions, but young Ludwig abandoned street corner politics without apparently incurring any noticeable penalty and studied chemistry under Bunsen at Heidelberg, marrying the daughter, Frieda, of Loewenthal, the Jewish chemist who is credited with being the pioneer of the German electro-plating and electro-chemical industry. At this period, England was greatly under the influence of the Prince Consort and the mysterious Freemason, Baron Stockmar.

Young Ludwig Mond and his wife decided to become English-speaking Jews. They arrived in this country in 1862, three years after Charles Darwin's MSS. of *The Origin of Species* had been accepted by a London publisher. Marx had published his *Critique of Political Economy* and Wagner had written *Tristan and Isolde*. It is generally recognised that these three works, the first on the plane of religion, the second in the sphere of industrial politics, and the third as a moulder of psychological outlook, have been systematically exploited in the interests of the dialectical materialism which forms the philosophy of the modern State. (See Jacques Barzun: *Darwin, Marx, Wagner*). Ludwig Mond was a passionate devotee of Wagner.

In 1864 Ivan Levinstein, a Russian-speaking Jew, established an aniline dye works in Manchester and as Philip Goldschmidt, Mayor of Manchester, was a relation, Mond decided to settle there in view of the demand for chemists and the influence of Jewry. He worked as an employee for some years, spending his spare time in organising Socialist propaganda.

In 1873 he established, with T. E. Brunner, an accountant, the firm of Brunner, Mond at Winnington, Cheshire, in those days a pastoral county of much beauty. For many years Brunner appeared to be the representative partner, but the Brunner interest was eventually eliminated.

The primary objective was the manufacture of soda by the Somet-Solvey process, for which Mond obtained a licence on peculiarly advantageous terms. The neighbourhood of Winnington was transformed into a stinking eyesore, and the local population and particularly the local gentry, expressed their opinion of him in no uncertain terms. The lifelong antagonism, which was inherited by his son Alfred Moritz Mond, against the country gentry is quite probably a factor to be taken into account in considering the subsequent policy of the dynasty.

Mond at once showed complete familiarity with the process now known as "rationalisation." Owing to the unexplained nature of the licence terms under which he operated, he was able to undercut by more than 100 per cent. his competitors in the soda market, whom he bought up and shut down, and in a comparatively short time had almost a complete monopoly. Mond retained close connections with Germany, was a member of the German Chemical Society, and corresponding Member of the Prussian *Academie für Wissenschaften*. Practically every development in British chemistry reached Germany through these channels.

Messrs Brunner, Mond's activities rapidly extended far beyond the manufacture of soda, and beyond the limits to which it is necessary for our present purpose to follow them. But a consistent policy can be seen from the inception of the undertaking to its disappearance in the larger body to which it gave birth—Imperial Chemical Industries.

That policy is the monopoly of key industries (Nickel, for instance, is an indispensable component of armour-plate and machine tools, and Mond control Nickel) together with the transference of information and control to so-called international bodies, the focus of which was in Germany in the first place.

Since it is proposed to show that the international chemical cartel is a major factor in the almost incredible long term policy to which the World War is directly due, it is important to grasp exactly what is involved. Perhaps the first approach to this end is to be clear that it was largely a "one-way street." The "patent" aspect of the policy forms a good illustration.

The cartel covering the interworking of Mond interests with the *I. G. Farben* and others, provides for an interchange of patent information. But, to quote Sir William Pope, reporting on the matter in 1917:

"Some German patents are drawn up for the purpose of discouraging investigation by more practical methods; thus anyone who attempted to repeat the method for manufacturing a dye-stuff protected by German patent No. 12096 would be pretty certain to blow himself up in the operation."

In this connection, it is perhaps not without significance that the (Washington, U.S.A.) Brookings Institution, which is generally regarded as a sounding-board for "Big Business," is (1944) circulating a book by its principal, Mr. Harold G. Moulton, and Dr. Luis Marlio, advocating a "soft" peace for Germany, and in particular, no control for "German" cartels.

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Top Priority

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"We've Got It On The Brain"

"In the present day world, it is natural to think that scientific progress is the obvious and inevitable process of events. The English catechism begins in a matter-of-fact businesslike way by asking: 'What is your name?'; the Scottish: 'What is the chief end of man?' When the horse was the fastest means of locomotion, and always had been, it was reasonable to think that this was decreed by fate: so fast and no faster. And we can assume that this way of thinking was fully compatible with happiness. Alternatively, there were large numbers of people who never bothered at all about the speed of horses. Things are different now, however. Somehow or other the pressure increased so that a hundred years ago in the nineteenth century it became overwhelmingly strong. 'Technological progress is good' was the motto, and 'Technological progress is inevitable and will continue for ever. Everybody says so.' And because this is what everybody thought, the pressure became so powerful that no mind could resist its influence. And the second thing that 'everybody' knows is that science can achieve anything. The implication of every government pronouncement, of every business statement, of newspaper articles, and the forecasts of five-year plans, is that this is so. And at last the mind becomes convinced that it is true"

—Magnus Pyke in *The Science Myth*.

U.N.O. And Katanga

The following letter, addressed to the Editor, appeared in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, January 29, 1963:

Sir,—The editorial "Clean-up in Katanga" ("Herald," January 12) said "the cause of Katangan independence . . . has been exposed as a myth for which not even the Katangan gendarmerie will fight."

From my own observations while in Katanga and the Congo during the past two years it was quite obvious that the Katangans knew very well what they were fighting for. The average Katangan is considerably more intelligent than Congolese of other provinces, and is intensely proud of his country. He certainly has no wish to see Katanga, with its stable government and (before U.N. came) enjoying peaceful progress, associated with the riots, bloodshed and anarchy which marked the early independence of the rest of the Congo.

And why should not Katanga have been allowed to secede if she was economically able to do so, or, as Tshombe repeatedly offered, to become one of a federation of Congolese States, each making reasonable contribution to the Central Government? Despite ethnological similarity the Katangans, living on high plateau country, differ greatly in their outlook and way of life from their neighbours of the lowlands and jungle; and surely it is understandable why they have no desire to hand over their country, with all its industrialised wealth and technical installations, to the power-drunk politicians of Leopoldville for them to do as they please.

In supporting the unreasonable desires of the Central Government towards Katanga, the United Nations has laid itself open to grave suspicion, for there is something sinister in the way it has openly flouted its charter in the Congo, which was simply "to prevent loss of life," and in the fact that it was prepared to take military action to bring peaceful Katanga into line while it ignored, for example, the pro-Communist activities of the rebel province of Stanleyville.

If the principal object of this expensive organisation is to foster world peace, why has it repeatedly initiated military action against the one peaceful part of the Congo? And why is America, which is footing the bill for this military action, so interested in the complete subjugation of Katanga? Is it possible that she is using the U.N. to gain some measure of control over the copper and cobalt production of the Congo?

To my way of thinking, the whole Congo situation goes far, far deeper than the aims and ideals of Moise Tshombe and his Katangan government, and it seems high time that Australia and other members of the United Nations took a very close look at the present policies of this so-called organisation for world peace.

B. A. WILLS

Point Piper.

Errata

It is regretted that there were mistakes in the article "Disarmament" by C. H. Douglas reprinted in *The Social Crediter* of January 19, 1963. The last paragraph on page 1, beginning at the end of line 9, should read as follows:—

It is suggested that however unpalatable superficially such a state of affairs might appear, it is the only way by which the individual can rapidly acquire material prosperity. Yet curiously enough, the complaint by the same people made against what remains of the decentralised control of production, is that it has produced too much.

ANTECEDENTS (continued from page 1)

Ludwig Mond had two sons, of whom only Alfred concerns us. Being, of course, an English-speaking Jew, Alfred went to Cambridge where his chief recorded triumphs appear to have been in the field of poker, which he popularised. His general character is well illustrated by the remark he made during a tour of Palestine:

"It is madness and profanation to think that there exists anywhere in the whole world, anybody who could prevent us from carrying out our ideal . . . My hands are not weak, and I will allow no Jew in the world to have weak hands."

(*Biography*, p. 362, Hector Bolitho).

"All through his life, the philosophy of Wagner held and guided him" . . . "just as he loved Cromwell's courage, and sometimes planned his life upon it, so he applied Wagner's philosophy to the problems of politics and economics." (*Ibid*, p. 60).

It is one of those inexplicable contradictions of the Jewish temperament that this love of Wagner was in the face of the violent anti-Judaism of Wagner himself.

Alfred Mond married Violet Goetze, and the daughter of this marriage married in 1914 Gerald Rufus Isaacs, son of Rufus Isaacs, the negotiator, on undisclosed terms, of the agreement in Washington which arrested the obstructive tactics of the American-German-speaking Jews, in particular the firm of Kuhn, Loeb, and caused them to change from the support of Germany to the support of the Allies. Rufus Isaacs, the brother of Godfrey Isaacs, of the Marconi case, became Marquis of Reading and Viceroy of India. His son, the second and present Marquis, was chairman of the Central Valuation Committee under the Coal Act, 1938, which governed the acquisition of mineral rights, and is chairman of the Council for German Jewry.

Coal, besides being the main mineral asset of Great Britain is the primary raw material of industrial chemistry and war material. Absolute control of the coal resources of this country would decide in six months or less our ability to resist even a minor invasion.

Such absolute control was an impossibility when the coal was in private hands: it is, legally, a fact since the acquisition of the coal by the "Nation" in July, 1942.

It is necessary, in order to understand the working of super-national politics, to realise that control of a few chemical products means control of war. For instance, it was recently stated by Mr. R. E. McConnell, a mining expert and a war-time Assistant to the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, that control of two materials only, oil and nitrogen, would give power to defeat any country however large, which could not obtain them. Coal and oil are nearly interchangeable: nitrogen is "fixed" from the air by power from coal.

While, to the onlooker unfamiliar with international intrigue, a chemical combine such as Imperial Chemical Industries might appear to be a source of strength, the entire situation is altered when it is realised that it is certainly possible, and highly probable that certain controls are both extra-territorial and extra-national. And when, as in the case of Alfred Moritz Mond, the channel of communication had high political aspirations both personal and racial, which did not necessarily correspond with the interests of his more or less temporary hosts, the danger is one which no country should tolerate.

Mond was primarily a Zionist Jew. His immediate colleagues were Herbert Samuel, Rufus Isaacs, Godfrey Isaacs; Mr. David Lloyd George was solicitor to the Zionist Committee, but the whole of the powerful international group of Jews controlling a large part of world finance—Schiffs, Schusters, Rothschilds, Bleichroeders, Warburgs, and others, have to be taken into consideration. To the uninterested, Zionism is a slightly romantic semi-religious cult of much the same character as the Crusades, which, equally misunderstood, are regarded as a symptom of the rudimentary intelligence of our forefathers. The real force behind the Crusades was probably very different to that we are asked to accept in standard history; and Zionism is something very different to a simple scheme for the return of the Jews to Palestine. That is incidental to the moulding of events and Governments to procure a World Dominion for "Israel." The objective involves a perfectly clear, coherent, and continuous policy on the part of the Zionists. The conditions for successive and major crises must be created and maintained in the world; the means required to deal with each crisis as it arises must be in the hands of Zionist Jews, directly or indirectly: and the use of these means must only be granted to the highest bidder in the surrender of power or the guarantee of its use in the interests of Jewry. In the past the control of money, gold, and credit, has been the primary weapon of the Zionist.

But the money myth has been exploded; and legal control of raw materials is essential to the pursuit of the policy to a final and successful issue. Genuine and unfettered private property of any description whatever, is absolutely fatal to it; and the liberal financing of any movement "Commonwealth," "Liberal," Socialist, Henry Georgite "Single Tax" or Communist, which attacks the idea of private ownership in anything whatever, can be traced without difficulty, if not to Zionism, to Zionist bankers. This is the answer to the fact which seems to puzzle so many people; that the richest body of individuals in the world should subsidise attacks on wealth. Not a single one of the movements mentioned has ever attacked the Money Power or the Jews. Since it was impossible, after the publicity given to the subject by the election of the Social Credit Movement of Alberta, to ignore the subject of Finance altogether, practically all the Left Wings parties now include the "nationalisation," i.e. central control, of banking in their programmes. The objective is similar to that involved in the "Nationalisation" of coal.

During the early years of the 1914-18 phase of the war, the British Empire was heavily handicapped by the chemical situation, particularly in regard to high explosives. The Government Explosive Factories were under the control of Sir Frederick Nathan. Messrs. Brunner, Mond did what they could to help: they constructed a large factory at Silvertown with Government money, but unfortunately it blew up, killing 40 people and destroying 800 houses.

Much misfortune seemed to attend the attempts to produce aniline dyes, although they were discovered by an Englishman, Perkins. But fortunately, after the collapse of Imperial Russia and the visit of Rufus Isaacs to Washington, followed by the Balfour Declaration on Palestine, things soon righted themselves. As Sir Alfred Mond remarked in a speech to the New York Zionists, reported in the Jewish Chronicle of November 8, 1928: "Has it ever occurred to you how remarkable it is that out of the welter of world blood there has arisen this

opportunity? Do you really believe that it is an accident? Do you really in your hearts believe we have been led back to Israel by a fluke?"

After the cessation of military hostilities in 1918 the explosives and allied industries were concentrated into the control of Nobel Industries, Ltd., with Sir Harry, now Lord McGowan, as Chairman British Dyes Ltd., with Mr. Herbert Levinstein as Managing Director, and Brunner, Mond, with its affiliate United Alkali, merged with these to form, in 1926, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. (I.C.I.). Directly and indirectly, Imperial Chemical Industries thus became probably the most important industrial group in Great Britain.

On April 27, 1928, the following paragraph appeared in the *Chemical News* (London):—

THE NEW WORLD FINANCE COMBINE AND CHEMISTRY.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance, not only to British industries, but to the industries of the whole Empire and of the world at large, of the formation of the new Finance Company of Great Britain and America. It represents an alliance of British and American industrial and banking interests on an unprecedented scale.

In the new corporation the largest single producing unit in the British Empire—Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.—is allying itself with the biggest banking interests in the United States—the Chase Securities Corporation of New York and the Chase National Bank.

The chemical combine has a capital of £65,000,000 and includes over a hundred companies with branches, factories, agencies, etc., all over the world. The Chase Securities Corporation has over 4,000 branches and commands assets amounting to £200,000,000.

The military "defeat" of Germany will, of course, raise the question of the control of I. G. Farben, the "opposite number." In considering this situation it should be remembered that Finance always controls Policy.

Having centralised the capital side, and assembled the factors leading to the centralised control, via "nationalisation," of raw material, obviously the next step was to centralise Labour control.

At this point, perhaps it may be desirable to touch upon the most formidable difficulty which has to be overcome in mobilising public opinion on major politics. Even well-informed people, when their attention is drawn to the dangers which threaten civilisation, are apt to say that we are merely witnessing the results of the "Capitalist" or "Profits" system. Nothing could be further from the truth. As Mr. Austin Hopkinson, Member of Parliament for the Mossley Division of Lancashire (Independent) in a recent speech in the House of Commons said: " 'Big Business' has nothing to do with legitimate commerce and industry; nothing whatever; it is a purely parasitic growth living upon the life-blood of industry and of the workers. It is obvious that Big Business, in collusion with the Labour Boss of the syndicalist type, is preparing a brave new world for these young men (the fighting forces) when they come home. Many Hon. Members will have seen a manifesto by Big Business recently. What did it mean? It meant that great monopolistic bodies will be set up in each industry, vested with statutory powers whereby they may crush every form of independent enterprise by making one great monopoly. By collusion with the labour boss, they would always have a majority on the council

for each industry, and by their statutory powers they could always enforce their will on everybody else. If I may quote a familiar Latin saying '*Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*,' which means that these people would make a monopoly, and call it 'peace.'

"This is not the first time we have had to fight against this sort of thing. Many Hon. Members will remember the 'peace in industry' stunt of the late Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond) some years ago, which was exactly the same thing as is being prepared in this country to-day. The idea was to set up large councils for industry on which the big monopolistic firms would have a majority, and if they could work with the labour boss, as they intended to do, they would be able to crush out any chance for any of those young men who are fighting for us abroad"

The proposals to which Mr. Hopkinson refers were the subject of the Mond-Turner Conferences, and a "Joint Interim Report" of them may be found on pp. 219-230, Trades Union Congress Record, 1926.

No very detailed statement in regard to their outcome was issued. But it is perhaps not without bearing on the question that the headquarters of the Trades Union Congress were moved to convenient offices owned by Imperial Chemical Industries, and the relations between the officials of both enterprises have been continuously amicable. The general public is, of course, not represented.

There is no fundamental, and not much detailed, difference between the Mond-Turner proposals and the Fascism which this war purports to eliminate. It will not be difficult to show that it is a coherent part of a much wider strategy, adopted by Germany at the time of Frederick the "Great." But each step of this strategy requires assistance from Powers controlling finance and industry. That is to say political power has to make terms with economic power. The objective of World Domination is quite certainly sponsored by Germany, and in particular, the German Great General Staff. But behind them, we can perceive the movement of forces whose controllers have very different ideas as to the ultimate Sovereignty.

The main proposal of the Mond-Turner Conference was that industrial affairs should be taken out of the hands of Parliament, and dealt with in a kind of Third Chamber, consisting only of members of the Trades Union Congress and the Employers. The resemblance to the Italian Fascist Corporation Council is striking.

Associated with Mond, on the Employers side, were Sir Hugo Hirst (Hirsch), Lord Ashfield, Lord Weir, Lord Barnby, and Mr. Lennox Lee. How far his associates understood the implications of the policy, it is, of course, impossible to say.

The Trades Union representatives were Mr. (afterwards Sir) Ben Turner, Mr. Ernest Bevin, now Minister of Labour, Mr. (now Sir) Walter Citrine, Mr. A. J. Cook (Communist), Mr. Ben Tillet and Mr. Gosling. Of those who survive, it is interesting to note that they have been selected for steady promotion.

"On the subject of rationalisation" (i.e. squeezing out small firms) "the Conference decided that this tendency should be encouraged" (Lord Melchett) with certain pious reservations.