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### **MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.**

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

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Jewish Agency, British imperialism, 1939-1946.

## TRADE INTRIGUE LAID TO BRITAIN IN MIDST OF WAR

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Sought a Secret Treaty With Brazil Against U.S. in  
'18, Says George H. Payne

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George Henry Payne, City Tax Commissioner and chairman of the Citizens Committee on National Defense, has made the charge in a book which will be published today that Great Britain attempted to negotiate a treaty with Brazil against American interest in June, 1918, "at a time when America was bending every nerve to play her part in the war alongside Great Britain."

The supposed treaty, however, was not ratified, he writes, because of the vigorous opposition of the Washington government. According to Mr. Payne, his account of this incident is the first that the American public has received concerning "the nefarious" attempt made by England "to get the better of her allies." Mr. Payne declares that the information was suppressed in Washington.

The reason, he holds, was that President Wilson's administration feared that should the American people learn of Britain's action they would refuse to continue as her ally. Mr. Payne's book, "England: Her Treatment of America," published by J. H. Sears & Co., is a study of the British attitude toward this country since the founding of the Republic in 1789. His revelations of the "secret treaty" are contained in Chapter XI under the head of "The Extraordinary De Bunsen Mission."

"Probably the most interesting and amazing example of England's singlemindedness when she is engaged in the business of pursuing foreign advantages," Mr. Payne has written, "was the De Bunsen Mission to South America in May and June, 1918." At that time, America had 1,000,000 men on the battle-



fields of France, weekly ships were carrying more soldiers abroad, the people at home were urged to save food, Germany was at the height of her last great drive and in every Allied country the people were straining themselves to the limit to overcome the German aggression.

"Into the office of a Cabinet officer at Washington," he writes, "there walked one day in the spring of 1913 a gentleman, still living, and he reported to the Secretary the outline of a proposed treaty which was about to be made between Great Britain and Brazil. To the amazement of the Secretary he discovered that while America was doing everything in her power to assist the Allies abroad, Great Britain was negotiating a treaty by which every exclusive trade advantage that possibly could be obtained was given by Brazil to Great Britain, and, looking further ahead, England was luring the South American republic into giving her a practical monopoly of the building of shipyards and ships.

"The American Cabinet officer was so amazed after reading the document that in a short time the wires were hot between Washington and London. Thus ended the famous De Bunsen Treaty."

Commissioner Payne declares: "There is not the slightest doubt that there would have been a national outburst of indignation against England if the American people had known that their ally, which was protesting so much affection and gratitude for the part the United States was taking in the world's struggle, was at the same time negotiating a secret treaty with one of the South American republics. But for the sake of the great cause at stake the Americans never knew of this duplicity and the document lies buried in the files of the State Department."

What is "more reprehensible" to Commissioner Payne "is the fact



that Sir Maurice de Bunsen, when he sailed from England to South America, was nominally engaged on a war mission to inform the South American republics of the importance of the Allies' fight for world peace. The mission was authorized and announced as a goodwill mission, and its only justification at a time when every one of England's associates were straining every effort to win the war was on the theory that it would develop and arouse sympathy of other governments for the Allied cause.

"Curiously enough, however, in addition to De Bunsen, there were included several of the most notable trade experts of Great Britain in the mission. Knowing what happened and what the mission would have accomplished if it had not been caught, it is interesting to read 'the public papers,' those that were put out by the British government in its official Parliamentary reports to hoodwink not only the British but the Allies."

Cites Balfour Report

Mr. Payne reports a communication sent by Mr. Balfour to "his majesty's representative in South America" that a small mission was about to be sent to Brazil for the following objects:

"1. To offer congratulations to those countries which have definitely shown their sympathy with the Allied cause; to indicate to them the principles for which we are fighting.

"2. To go into the various delicate economic questions which have arisen between his majesty's government and the countries of South America . as a result of the war, and in which it is frequently difficult to arrive at a satisfactory understanding by correspondence; and also.

"3. To enable the British representatives to gain, after some years' absence, that thorough understanding of the policy of his majesty's government



which is necessary if they are to carry out the instructions conveyed to them in the spirit as well as in the letter."

Mr. Payne then wonders why two trade experts, Mr. Follett-Holt, representing the Department of Overseas Trade, and Mr. Allen Kerr, representing the Foreign Trade Department, should have been included in the mission. "But," he writes, "of course that was understood by the merchants of England who knew well that England doesn't send experienced diplomats abroad just to exchange sentimental compliments."

Sir Maurice, Mr. Payne charges, communicated to Balfour that "I understand that the mission is intended primarily as a visible sign of our intention to maintain and even largely develop both politically and economically our pre-war position in the South American continent." That, Mr. Payne writes, "is entirely different from the statement of Balfour."

"To this end," he again quotes Sir Maurice, "we must draw closer to the principal countries of South America and strive to convince their governments that their true interest lies in the triumphs of the cause for which the Allies are contending in the war."

In other words, charges Mr. Payne, "Sir Maurice very frankly says that the business of his mission was to talk about the nobility of the cause of the Allies, but really to develop the trade of England, even at the expense of the Allies. More reprehensible still was the fact that America, having gone into the war and made victory over Germany inevitable, England was going into a field where America was her rival and not only striving to develop her position in trade at America's expense, but she was seeking to develop her position politically," as Sir Maurice very frankly states."



The secret treaty which "Sir Maurice endeavored to negotiate, and which was aimed at this country," Mr. Payne has written, "probably is still in the secret archives of the State Department and will some day make interesting reading."

#### Moses Writes Introduction

Some weight is given to the volume through an introduction by Senator George H. Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire, one of the opponents of the London naval pact, who remarks that Mr. Payne "has thrown no inconsiderable light into some of the dark places in the story of American relations with the mother country."

In addition to the South American incident, Mr. Payne discloses an affair during the Versailles peace treaty conference in which he purports to find another example of English interference in American affairs. His story involves an alleged warning from the British Admiralty to Josephus Daniels, American Secretary of the Navy, against a continuation of the naval and merchant marine construction under way at the time. The book prints a later memorandum on the subject by Admiral William S. Benson, retired, then chief of naval operations and the naval member of the war mission.

Mr. Payne formerly was a political writer on the staff of "The New York Evening Post." In 1910 he managed a literary bureau for Henry L. Stimson when the latter was candidate for Governor of New York. Two years later he was one of the New York managers of President Roosevelt's campaign. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1920 and there was floor manager for General Wood. He ran for the Senate against Senator Wadsworth in 1920.



"British High Finance" by Hans Behrend

(In "Die neue Weltbühne" - June 15, 1939)

As in the past, certain circles in British economic life have close relations with the Third Reich. Do these circles have any influence in international affairs? Unquestionably, especially over Chamberlain. On the so-called "Committee of Six", formed in Jan. 1933 to act in an advisory capacity to the Premier on all questions of re-armament, are Messrs. P.F.B. Bennett, <sup>(1)</sup> D'Arcy Cooper, Geoffrey Clarke and I. A. Addison:

Bennett is on the Board of Directors of the English Chemical Trust, Imperial Chemical Industries, which exchanges patents with the German I.G. Farbentrust and shares ownership of many enterprises with it. The English Chemical Trust has eleven million pounds invested in such allied German enterprises. It is influential in another way also. Among the stockholders are the most powerful personages in England, Neville Chamberlain holding 1000 shares. It was his advisor Bennett who was the chairman of the Joint Conference of the delegations from the Federation of British Industries and a corresponding German group, the Reichsgruppe Industrie, which concluded the now famous Dusseldorf Agreement, the execution of which was rudely broken off by Hitler's seizure of Czechoslovakia.

Geoffrey Clarke is on the Board of Directors of the Telegraph and Maintenance Co. which owns half the capital stock of Submarine Cable Co. the other half belonging to the German Siemens interest. Clarke is a member of the "Anglo-German Fellowship."

Addison, as president of Courtauld's, the great English rayon concern, has connections with the German Glanzstoff Fabriken.

D'Arcy Cooper is one of the most important personalities in the English financial world. He is president of the world-wide soap and margarine trust "Unilever," part owners of which are the brothers Schicht, who financed

(1) Nov. - 1941 - Sir Peter F. B. Bennett



and supported Henlein, playing the same part toward him that Kirkdorf and Thyssen had in former years toward Hitler. D'Arcy Cooper made the office of the "Unilever" directorate the headquarters of the Anglo-German Fellowship, composed of all friends of the Nazi Government in England. Naturally Cooper is at its head. What is not generally known is that Lord Runciman's son, W. Leslie Runciman, who is a director of the great Lloyds Bank and of Imperial Airways, is also a member of the Fellowship.

Chamberlain thus has four Nazophile advisers. But this is not all, as the "City" (as London's financial district is known,) has still other powerful forces making for an "understanding" with the Third Reich. There is Montague Norman the Governor of the Bank of England, a personal friend of Schacht's; it was through him that Vansittart, the able representative of the Francophile wing of the Foreign Office, was thrust into the background. Co-operating with Norman in turning over the Czech gold in the B.I.S. to Germany was Sir Otto Niemeyer. It was Niemeyer who several weeks ago managed to have the German Reichsbank representative in the B.I.S., Hechler, chosen as General Director on the death of the Frenchman, Biz.

The Third Reich enjoys a remarkably powerful position in English high finance. Its principal supporters are (1) The J. Henry Schroeder Bank - One of its owners Bruno von Schroeder, is associated with Montague Norman in the "Bankers Industrial Development Co."; the other H.W.B. Schroeder, is interested in Lloyd Bank, in which as we have already seen the younger Runciman is his colleague. There we find also M. Brand, head of the London branch of Lazard Freres, who also has a voice in the directorate of the London "Times." The Bank of England, the "Times", Lazard, Schroeder - - here we have all the architects of "Munich" assembled. The English Schroeder Bank is the bridge between the "City" and the West German heavy industries.



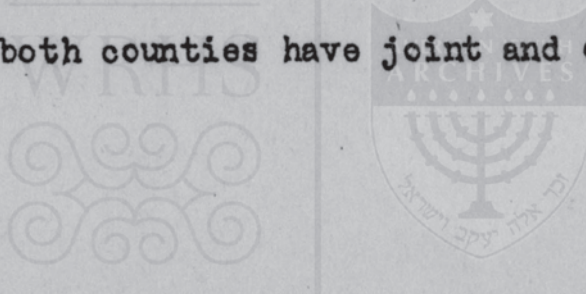
A relative and business associate, Kurt von Schroeder, became vice-president of the Board of Directors of the Reichsrailways, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Rhineland and of the German Commercial Credit Bank, managing director of the Flick concern and of numerous other industrial corporations.

On the 8th of January, 1939, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" carried a short item under a London date-line - "Sir Auckland Geddes, on the 16th of June, resigned his office as Air Defence advisor to Sir John Anderson, the Minister of Defence, as he was opposed to conscription." The finance capitalist in the role of pacifist! - - Sir Auckland Geddes is the father-in-law of the Prince of Hesse, attache at the German Embassy in London and brother of Prince Philip, whom Goering had promoted as Oberpresident of Hesse. But the former English diplomat has not only family but very intimate business ties with the Third Reich. As Chairman of the Board of Rio Tinto, owner of pyrite mines in Southern Spain, so indispensable in armament production, Geddes stands in extraordinarily close connection with the General Metal Corporation whose headquarters are in Frankfurt. This corporation and Rio Tinto together constitute the European Pyrite Company. The president of the London Tin Corporation, Lyttelton, is on the Board of the General Metal Corporation and representatives of the Metal Corporation are on the Board of Rio Tinto. On the executive committee of the Board of Directors of the General Metal Corporation, one of the principal organizations of German finance capitalism, we meet also a Doctor Warlimont. Warlimont? Haven't we come across this name somewhere in the last few weeks? Yes indeed. He is the brother of that Colonel of the German General Staff, Walter Warlimont, whom the "Voelkischer Beobachter" on June 2 revealed as the first commander of the "Condor Legion" in Spain, the German military and aviation unit of Franco's forces. While "Pyrite" Geddes, fearful last the



Loyalist Government confiscate his mines, procured credits for the Duke of Alva, Franco's agent, in the "City" and worked energetically on Franco's behalf (of which his speeches at the annual meetings of Rio Tinto furnish convincing proof) the commander of the German Legion organized the expedition against the Spanish pyrite mines. The Geddes - Prince of Hesse group and the Warlimont family are entitled to equal credit for this job. And this was "Non-Intervention"!

The vacillation, the twisting and turning of English foreign policy cannot be understood without a knowledge of the web woven by the warp of English capital and the woof of German industry. Important banking and business groups in both countries have joint and common interests.





# WASHINGTON MERRY -GO- ROUND

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON, March 3.

—When Sec. Byrnes took over the helm of American foreign affairs, he found some secret, amazing cablegrams in the State Department which help to explain our present straight-arm policy toward fascist Spain.

Whether these messages were ever shown Cordell Hall or Edward Stettinius is not known. If they did they constitute a shocking indictment of a do-nothing policy, despite evidence of barefaced Spanish co-operation with Hitler and Argentina. Here are the highlights revealed by the secret cables:

1—Great Britain at one time definitely played into the hands of the Argentine fascists by supplying them planes.

2—Franco and his government were secretly aiding their friends in Argentina to build up a Nazi regime.

3—Spain was not only working hand-in-glove with the Germans all during the war, but the State Department knew it; even knew details of how information on Allied shipping was given to German submarines, made no protest, did not complain over the shooting of Spanish Republicans who had aided escape of Allied prisoners.

All those are in the secret State Department files.

## British Okay Planes

One inexplicable cable—in view of the cooperation Britain was supposed to give us against dictators—dated July 20, 1944, tells of Spanish shipments of plane motors to Argentina. The British secretly authorized this shipment without referring it to the Allied Blockade Committee, where our representative could have refused a certificate.

The U. S. knew nothing about the British-Spanish-Argentine triple play until July 18, 1944, when the first motors reached Argentina—11 tons of plane motors, 1,639 kilograms of spare parts, 22 Elizade engines and 21 Gnome-Rhone motors.

Two other State Department cables—Feb. 14 and 15, 1945—tell how the Argentine War Ministry, dominated by the

Peron-Farrell dictatorship, was granted a credit of 25,000,000 pesetas by Franco to buy Spanish explosives.

Another cable, dated Dec. 6, 1944, tells how Spain helped smuggle Nazi technicians and industrialists into Argentina and set up a Nazi master plan for transferring funds, industrial information and personnel to Argentina. From their base there, the Nazis spread their network into other Latin American countries—all with help of Spanish fascists.

To facilitate this, the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs arranged with German consulates for German agents to falsely claim Argentine birth-places.

## Franco Helps U-Boats

How the Spanish-Nazi-Argentine axis operated was demonstrated in Colombia, where, in 1944, a revolt was organized against President Lopez, friend of the U. S. It has now developed that one important group behind this uprising was the Accion Cominado de Hispanidad, a subversive group of pro-Nazi Falangists organized by Argentines and Germans, via Spain. Regular contacts were maintained with them by couriers from Spain.

Many of these reports have now been laid before Sec. Byrnes and his assistant secretary, Spruille Braden. They caused the recent forthright policies toward Spain and Argentina.

State Dept. cables linking Spain and Germany, too numerous to detail here, are most incriminating. One problem all during the war was information regarding Allied ship movements which kept leaking to U-boats. This submarine activity was worst near Gibraltar. The American Army was sure Spanish employes of the Iberia Airlines, flying over the water, and other Falange agents, were supplying shipping information to the Nazis.

As late as Jan., 1945, after increased sinkings off the Spanish Moroccan coast, an official American protest was made to the High Commissioner in Spanish Morocco, Gen.

Orgaz. He was told (A) that German consuls there were given information on all Allied ship movements; (B) that Falangist intelligence was in direct contact with Axis intelligence; and (C) that Axis subs had contacts on the Spanish coast.

Orgaz denied everything.

But, a few days later, an American official led Spanish officials to a secret Spanish observation post equipped with radio transmitters, code books and copies of messages to U-boats. This was reported to the State and War Departments in cables, Feb. 19 and 21, 1945. The State Department was then letting Jimmy Dunn govern its Spanish policy. Nothing happened.

On Aug. 3, 1944, three Spaniards were executed by Franco at Melilla, as a penalty for aiding the escape of Allied prisoners. The three Spaniards were Republicans and opposed to the Franco pro-Axis policy.

Until the end, it was expected U. S. consular officials in Spain would intervene to save them. But no finger was lifted. The State Department was not then interested in helping those who had helped Americans—if it got them in wrong with Franco.

Note: Senators who want the facts on the above incident may subpoena cables No. 36454, of July 28, 1944, and No. 37036, of Sept. 3, 1944.

MARCH 3, 1946



## THE NEW "HOLY-ALLIANCE"

Several years after Waterloo, when liberal elements in Europe began to raise their heads again, the absolutist monarchs of Russia, Austria and Prussia, invoking what they called "Christian principles," formed a "Holy Alliance" to counteract and suppress revolutionary tendencies and to defend the feudal "legitimist" regimes under attack. As ever, the twin courses of mankind - ecclesiasticism and chauvinism - clasped hands to block progress.

There is reason to believe that a similar understanding is in force - tacit and not yet openly avowed - among the British Government, the Vatican, and our State Dept., for the preservation of the royalist fascist regimes in Continental Europe and the backing of reaction everywhere. The Labor Party in Britain and both of our major parties acquiesce in the aims and policies of this Neo Holy-Alliance and even encourage them.

Francis X. Haffigan

March 4, 1946



THE STAKE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN BANKING  
AND BUSINESS INTERESTS IN GERMAN  
CORPORATIONS -

ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CARTELS



## I

"There are rumors that Americans are buying shares of German corporations through Switzerland: Germans hope thus to keep postwar properties intact."

(T.R.B. in "The New Republic"

Sept. 18, 1944)

(Note - - If Americans have an interest in a German steel company, our State Dept. will presumably fight to prevent nationalization of the property by any gov't. that may succeed the Nazi regime. Selling participation to Americans is insurance to secure favorable treatment.)

## II

"German industry was closely integrated with the industry of France, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Austria by the Nazis. Is it to be completely disentangled?

"A substantial fraction of it is owned or partly owned by American and British capital or has close affiliations with American and British groups. When the public utilities officer of the Nuremberg Military Government tried to explain to the manager of the S.A. & F. factory that it would probably not be allowed to manufacture cables and electrical equipment for the outside world as it had been doing for the Wehrmacht, the manager grew indignant.

"I shall report this to Maj-Gen'l. - - -", he threatned.

"S.A. & F. he asserted, was an International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation factory and Maj-Gen'l. - - of the U.S. army had been a director. That was enough for him.

"Representatives of American firms which owned German factories are already in the Reich."

(John Mac'Cormac in the N.Y. "Times"  
of May 12, 1946)

(Emphasis supplied)



### III

Who'll bite? When decartelization smashed the I. G. Farben octopus into 51 concerns, the U. S. Control Commission's Richardson Bronson announced that Germans could now proceed to purchase the individual plants, says a report in the Free German Trade Unions' daily, "Tribune." But "There are only two groups of buyers left in Germany to-day" comments the paper. "One has a clean vest but no money; the other has plenty of money but is made up of badly compromised Nazis. So the question is: who will acquire these million-dollar concerns, Nazis with fat bankrolls or U. S. front-men who are already buying up sheafs of German stocks for U. S. trusts?"

(Underlining supplied)

("From the New Republic"

Oct. 6, 1947 - p. 38)

### IV

"Back of French doubts and fears is a suspicion of U.S. motives. There is a belief that banking interests in New York are out to make a killing in Germany. With dollars they could acquire German interests for very little. Such investments would show enormous advances within a short time as German industry recovered under the spur of the Marshall Plan."

(Marquis W. Childs in N.Y. "Post" - June 8, 1948)



## Topics of the Week

**An Obnoxious Agreement.**—It is a very great pity that the bursting of the international crisis has affected the fate of the agreement concluded at Duesseldorf last week by representatives of the Federation of British Industries and its German counterpart, the *Reichsgruppe Industrie*. For compelling reasons of a general nature the Government have been prompt to declare that the agreement must be regarded as stillborn. Mr Stanley on Wednesday and the Prime Minister on Thursday shared the regret that political considerations have killed the agreement. The reasons, however, are different; for the F.B.I. regard the suspension as a mere postponement, and Mr Stanley described it as "a valuable piece of work which might have served as a basis on which the individual industries of the manufacturing countries of the world could have solved a great many of their difficulties," while *The Economist's* regret at the irruption of the crisis arises solely from the fact that the obnoxious character of the agreement as an instrument of purely commercial policy is thereby obscured. It may be as well to recall the circumstances in which the F.B.I. delegation went to Germany. It had been officially recognised that German methods of trading—subsidies, exchange manipulation, trade control by the Government for political ends—were harmful and wrong. The strongest warnings had been given by Mr Stanley and Mr Hudson that if the Germans did not desist from their objectionable practices Britain would "fight them with their own weapons" and "beat them at their own game." But since commercial peace will always be preferable to commercial war, Germany was to be offered a peaceful opportunity to mend her commercial ways. That was certainly the assumption on which the idea of negotiating was widely approved.

The two organisations realise that in certain cases the advantages of agreements between the industries of countries or of a group of countries may be nullified by competition from the industries in some other country that refuses to become a party to the agreement. In such circumstances it may be necessary for the organisations to obtain the help of their Governments, and the two organisations agree to collaborate in seeking that help.

The United States is one country that would be most unlikely to "become a party to the agreement." The clause consequently means that in given circumstances the F.B.I. contemplates seeking British Government subsidies to help German trade against American. Is there something in the atmosphere of Duesseldorf that causes sensible men to lose their wits?

The agreement contains a number of the conventional sentiments about the necessity of increasing international trade, of not penalising the consumer and of leaving the agreement open to any country's adhesion. But its substance is this: Provided Germany does not encroach on British trade preserves or reduce the profit margin of British exporting industries, Great Britain will not concern herself with what Germany does to other people's trade or by what means. This policy may just conceivably be in the very short-term interests of the firms represented in the F.B.I. It is certainly not in the interests, either at short term or at long, of the British community as a whole. We repeat our regret that the international crisis has come to confuse the issue. That issue is, in a word, that the agreement proposes to compound a commercial felony.

★      ★      ★

Of condemnation of German methods, even by the gentlest and most indirect implication, the agreement is entirely innocent. Indeed, by including as one of the approved objects of trade the provision of "a volume of foreign currency sufficient for [Germany's] economic needs" it concedes the whole basis of Dr Schacht's policy. A number of changes in policies hitherto pursued are approved in the agreement. But without exception they are all changes not in *German* but in *British* policies: the creation of international agreements to put an end to our familiar friend "destructive competition"; a policy of securing complete co-operation not merely in export trade but "throughout the industrial structure" of the two countries (i.e. complete domestic cartelisation); and, so far from abandoning the subsidisation of German exports, a project for joint Anglo-German subsidies. Instead of securing from the Germans an abandonment of their unfair methods, the British negotiators seem to have swallowed them, lock, stock and barrel. The lengths to which this collaboration is apparently to go is indicated by the most amazing paragraph of the whole document, which deserves quotation in full:—



THE DIABOLICAL "OPTIUM WAR" WAGED  
BY BRITAIN AGAINST CHINA



"WORLD HISTORY 1815-1920"

by

Eduard Fueter

(trans. by Sidney B. Fay, Prof. of Hist. in Smith College)  
(Harcourt Brace - N. Y. 1922)

Ch. XVIII - English Policy in India

p. 148 - "The financial interests of the British government, which drew one of its most important sources of revenue from the opium monopoly etc. - - -" (Note - This was in India, not China.)

Colonial Wars in China

p. 151 - "Since the end of the 17th century, opium smoking had developed in China. The new luxury had spread so rapidly and caused such disastrous results that it was forbidden in 1729, by the Chinese Govt. except for medical purposes and later, at the end of the 18th century, forbidden altogether. This prohibitory legislation stood in direct conflict with the interests of the East India Company, which had a monopoly of the opium trade in India. Since it was impossible to get the Chinese prohibition annulled, much smuggling went on by way of Canton. The smuggling business increased more and more even after the political power was transferred from the East India Co. to the British Govt. - - - Over this matter quarrels arose between the Chinese Govt. and the British representatives. The Chinese sought to destroy the smuggling by force, that is, by confiscating the opium. The English Govt. demanded compensation. In order to give force to its demands, the London cabinet dispatched a number of ships and troops to China. As the Chinese still refused to give in, reinforcements were sent out and a number of coast towns were occupied without great difficulty. - - The Chinese Govt. perceived that further opposition was hopeless and in scarcely a week their delegates signed the Treaty of Nanking (1842)

"The Treaty of Nanking marks the opening of political relations between China and Europe." - (The British got enormous advantages by it.)

p. 152 - This was the way in which the opium question was solved at first. But it was more than fifteen years before the Chinese govt. was ready to recognize officially the importation of opium; not until 1858 did it agree to the collection of an import duty.



But since importation in the principal ports was practically controlled by the English, the smuggling could not be stopped and trade statistics show that from 1845 the importation of opium steadily increased. India, which marketed the greater part of its opium in China, believed its profits secure; and nothing was left for the Chinese to do except to plant the poppy themselves in a steadily increasing quantity, unless they wanted to let the foreign devils have all the profits."

Fueter "World History 1815-1920-1921

Trans. 1922

(Cf. Sir John Bowring in Ency. Brit.)



(From Ency. Brit. - 13th edition)

Bowring (Sir John) 1792-1872 - English linguist, political economist - Influenced by Bentham, whose literary executor he became.

Among the greatest linguists in the world - editor of "The Westminster Review" - parliamentary reformer - pleaded for Catholic emancipation and popular education.

Univ. of Groningen in Holland gave him a D.C.L.; in Parliament for several years.

In 1849 appointed British consul at Canton, and supt. of trade in China, a post he held for four years.

Knighted in 1854, made Govr. of Hong Kong, with supreme military and naval power.

It was during his governorship that a dispute broke out with the Chinese, and the irritation caused by his "spirited" or high-handed policy led to the second war with China."

(The above is from the Ency. Brit., 13th edition -

Note the studious omission of the word "opium" - typical English hypocrisy and suppression of truth. Suppressio veri, factio falsi -

Cf. Emerson "English Traits" - p. 299

Max O'Rell's celebrated witticism

Bernard Shaw)



"History of Europe - Our Own Times"

by

Robinson and Beard

(Ginn & Co. - 1933)

Chapter XXIV - Relations of Europe with China

"Repeated efforts were made, particularly by the English, to get into direct communications with Peking but they were steadily rebuffed and were able to establish the commercial relations which they sought only by an armed conflict in 1840, known as the "Opium War". The Chinese had attempted to prevent all traffic in this drug but the English found it so profitable that they were unwilling to give up the trade. When, in 1839, the Chinese Govt. seized many thousands of chests of opium and informed the British that the traffic would have to stop, war broke out." (page 438)

(Of course the British won. Sir John Bowring, a great liberal, follower and literary executor of Bentham, was the Govr. of Hong Kong who forced this war. Cf. Emerson - "English Traits" - p. 299)



"A Political and Social History of Modern Europe"

by

Carleton J. H. Hayes -

(The Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1918)

Vol. 2 - p. 562 - "The so-called Opium War was waged by Gt. Britain against China.

It grew out of a quarrel between the Chinese Govt., which had prohibited the importation of opium, and the British traders at Canton, who insisted on smuggling the drug from India into China. In June, 1840, a British fleet attacked the Chinese Coast and captured the cities of Canton, Amoy, Ningpo, Shanghai and Chin-Kiang. Finally the emperor was compelled to sign the treaty of Nanking (1842) whereby the four ports of Amoy, Ningpo, Foochow and Shanghai, in addition to Canton, were thrown open to traders; the island of Hong Kong was formally ceded too, and China promised to pay an indemnity of \$21,000,000.00. Curiously enough, the opium question which had occasioned the war, was left unsettled. . ."

"The next step in the opening up of China was the Second Chinese War (1856-1860) waged by France and Gt. Britain, - - "(This was ended by the Treaty of Tientsin, giving the two European powers many concessions.) - "The traffic in opium, moreover, was legally recognized under a revised tariff." (page 563)

("A Political and Social History of Modern Europe" by Carleton J. H. Hayes - 1918)

(Cf - Sir John Bowring in Ency. Brit. - 13th edition  
Emerson, "English Traits" - p. 299 & 301  
Fueter -  
Robinson and Beard)



EMERSON, BERNARD SHAW, MAX O'RELL AND CHAS. EDWARD RUSSELL  
ON BRITAIN

Truth in private life, untruth in public, (1) marks these home-loving men (i.e. the English) - - -

The foreign policy of England, though ambitious and lavish of money, has not often been generous or just. It has a principal regard to the interests of trade, checked however by the aristocratic bias of the ambassador which usually puts him in sympathy with the Continental Courts. It sanctioned the partition of Poland; it betrayed Genoa, Sicily, Parma (2) Greece, Turkey, Rome (2) and Hungary (2).

(Emerson - "English Traits" - Centenary  
Edition - pages 299 & 301 - written  
in 1848)

Add to this long list, Czechoslovakia and Palestine.

What Emerson said about the English conception of truth in private being different from what it is in public life is just as true to-day (1948) as when he wrote a century ago.

Bernard Shaw called the success of the British Empire "a moral horror."

A witty Frenchman Emile Blouet (who wrote under the pseudonym of Max O'Rell) said "The real reason why the sun never sets on the English is that the Almighty felt that He had to keep His eye on the rascals."

Chas. Edward Russell, noted journalist, one-time candidate of the Socialist Party for the Presidency, called the English Govt. "the Dillinger among the nations." (Dillinger was the notorious gangster-murderer of the 1920's.)

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(1) Underlining supplied

(2) At the time - 1848 - these countries were under the despotic control of Austria.