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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Governor-General of Canada.

Elsewhere we publish a leading article from the Western Producer (Saskatoon) which was reproduced in the Ottawa Citizen of July 27. The version we print is from the latter journal. As will be seen, the article was inspired by certain remarks made by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett when moving "an humble address" to his Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Beauchamp, on the occasion of his retirement from that office. The substance of the Prime Minister’s remarks was this, that his Lordship’s wide business experience and his association with financial leaders in the City of London had been a valuable factor in his service to the Dominion. Commenting on this tribute, the writer in the Western Producer remarks that it would be more useful if admissions of this sort were made public when Governors began their terms of office instead of when they finished them.

Before discussing the bearing of this view on the case of Lord Beauchamp we will make a few observations on the credentials and functions of Governors-General and Governors. As to their functions, these consist, in the last analysis, in the exercise of the power of veto delegated to them by the King and the Government. On any occasion when their exercise of this power is challenged by the Administration whose policy it affects, the authority who can overrule it or uphold it appears to be that of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This Committee enjoys the same kind of immunity from Parliamentary interference as do His Majesty’s judges. His decisions necessarily involve wider and more complex considerations than those of the judges, and for that reason much has been heard of the considerations which lead to its judgments. For example, the rejection of Western Australian’s demand for secession from the Australian Commonwealth was not accompanied—on our readers’ well aware—as a public statement of all the reasons, or even the most weighty of them, which accrued the Committee. And so long as the economic systems of the world are run according to the rules of “sound finance” there is hardly an issue proper to be tried by the Committee which has not to be referred to the experts of credit-finance. Thus the Governor is an extension of the Committee, which in turn is an extension of the Bank of England, which itself is an extension of the world-ring of central banks represented by the Bank for International Settlements at Basle.

The Basle policy is to maintain and develop the principle of international clearing. The central banks through which this policy is administered work in concert, manipulating the credits of their respective countries in such a way as to make the economic interdependence of these countries appear to be as inevitable and universal as a law of nature. Since no single country can assume to the conditions on which it will define and prescribe the conditions on which it will co-operate in this international system of economic interdependence, the task must be remitted to an international authority. Naturally, the effects of that authority must possess the force of a law so distant to the constitutional law of each country must conform. Hence it is not only natural, but necessary, that such a body as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should act by the advice of the international authority whether or not they understand the reasons for that advice. And if they, then so the Governors who are responsible to them.

Next, as to the credentials of Governors. If the life-histories of them all were to be pooled and analyzed they would disclose a significant fact that these men possess a large amount of military experience, which means that they are experts in the technique of imposing will by force. Again, either by actual experience or affiliation, they will be found to be well acquainted with the conduct of large-scale financial operations, whether in the field of banking or the field of production. Whether it is not, the significance is the same, and is that they are adepts in the art of exercising force majora through the agency of massed money. As concerns their connection with finance applied to production...
(covering all enterprises dealing with physical material) it would probably be found that on balance their predominant interests are (or have been) based on the control of communications. It is well understood among the ruling classes that power to enforce will lies in this control. Interdependence, whether as between nation and nation, or as between province and province, at home or abroad, is what counts. In a situation where the life of a community depends upon the keeping open of lines of communication, anyone who has the power to cut them has power over life or death. Time and again it has been found necessary to prove the potency of this power in military warfare.

But there is need, except for those who study the working of the credit system, for it to be realised in respect of credit policy. The foreign exchange system, for example, is analogous to a railway system with bankers in occupation of every key junction. At the present time most means of communication are under nominal official control—ports, telephones, telegrams, radio, etc., while some, e.g., railways, shipping, etc., are more or less, in nominal private control. But all are under banking control at one remove. Reflection on this state of affairs shows that in economic life to-day under the "interdependence" compulsion, no community is even potentially able to stand against the will of the bankers except so far as it is able to consume what it produces on the spot.

It will now be seen that the British Empire is policed by Governors who, between them, possess all the necessary competence and savoir faire to exercise control by either financial or military methods (or both) over the policies of the Governments to whom they are appointed. Even if it be not you, the centre, whether you call it London or Basle, they would all be willing to do as usual, do in an emergency, and what they did would be co-ordinated because they would all proceed on common principles and methods. Each is a potential banker-capitalist-soldier-leader in his own territory, and would assume such leadership in the other.

Lord Bessborough was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1927. His title and title are very Brahan ponsonby (P.C., 1927; G.C.M.G., 1928; C.M.G., 1909), ninth earl of Bessborough. He was born in 1860. Called to the bar, 1893, married, 1912, de Neufville, daughter of the late Baron Jean de Neufville. In his youth he was a lieutenant in the 66th (Coldstream Guards) in the Boer War. He served in Gallipoli, and in the 1st World War, as assistant to the M.P. for Devon, 1923-24. From 1924 to 1925 he was Deputy-Chairman of the British Colonial Mines, Ltd. From 1925 to 1931 he was Chairman of the Summit Group, Ltd. (Brazilian) Railway. Ltd. Chairman of the Board of the Canada Corporation. He is a director of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. From 1927 to 1930 he was a director of the Canadian Bank for Commerce and the Dominion of Canada Trust Co. He was made a Companion of the Order of the British Empire in 1931. His wife died in 1932. He was created a baronet, 1934.

Many readers will already have noted the significance of his association with the diamond monopoly. There is probably no product which owes so much high proportion of its market price to its own asset and to its reputation as the diamond. The diamond market is preserved, as explained above, by the regulation, the certificated and rigid specification of genuine competition. That competition is the sole enforcement as well as that competitive market.

For example, the De Beers Consolidated Mines in South Africa, the House of Tronik, Bergkamen, Rein, Vincent Dancann (Frederick Edward Neufville Ponsonby).

It will be seen that Lord Bessborough's credentials cover the whole field of functional responsibilities attaching to such leadership. Of course, his official connection with the diamond monopoly in South Africa and the railway communications in South Africa was ended when he took up his vice-regal duties in Ottawa. And it may be taken for granted that his personal interest in the commercial fortunes of these enterprises came to an end (if ever it existed) at the same time. We emphasise this, because it is a mistake, as gross as it is common, for reformist and revolutionary agitators to run amok after scenes of personal corruption—the fox may smoke through a mare's nest. It is well remembered that it is one of the first acts of the International Money Monopoly to prevent corruption of this sort, and to sell its own interest; so, if you have any intelligence of what we will all realise the absurdity of the notion that it is not, as Burke said, a matter of duty policy, or that it would fail to detect and destroy agents who failed in their duty to keep the halo of selfless administration shining round the master's head. This universal repression and robbery. The one thing that you observe, is to distort the concepts of duty, which animates high political authorities, as they all do, the interpretation of national and international laws. As an example of how the consequences of money policy as symptoms of an unfolding process. Lord Bessborough belongs to this school of philosophy. If he did not he would not have been addressed to him in the Masonic Orders in a manner which would make it this he is perhaps the most important man in the world. Since he does, it is most appropriate that he should be engaged on the basis of knowledge of the cosmopolitan club of thinkers above enumerated. His association with King's College (Belgium), Saint John's, Oxford, and, above all, Redecraven (Greece).

Next, the British Bank of South America was authorized in 1924 and was one of the two or three items of information about this company which are worth recording. They will be found in the Stock Exchange Year Book, 1934 edition. In that year one of the directors on the board was the Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. Hollis, of the British Bank of South America. Another director on this board was Mr. W. E. Beers, the chairman of the board of the British Bank of South America. On the board of the British Bank of South America was Mr. Hollis, the same Mr. Hollis and the same Mr. Horn, the latter gentleman being the chairman of this bank as well.
The Green Shirts.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

A Leeds newspaper prints the following paragraph:—

"Local Green Shirts drew a large crowd of O'Armies, from across the country on Sunday last, to see the second portion of the famous "Green Shirt Festival" which the Banister has already held at Huddersfield. The band, along with the local artistic forces, put on a splendid display of pageantry and a fine performance of songs and dances.

The Green Shirts ended their festival with a fine display of military drill, and were cheered by the audience as they filed out of the grounds.

The Green Shirts have decided to hold another festival in the near future, and will be sure to attract a large crowd."

The Green Shirts have been a popular movement this year, and their activities have been watched with interest by the public. The movement has been supported by many local councils, and has received a great deal of publicity.

The Green Shirts have always been known for their support of the Church and the Church of England. They have also been active in the fight against socialism, and have been instrumental in the formation of many local actions against this threat.

The Green Shirts have been known to engage in direct action, such as the Green Shirt Festival mentioned above. These festivals are usually held in public parks and are attended by thousands of people. The festivals usually feature live music, dancing, and speeches by prominent figures of the movement.

The Green Shirts have also been known to engage in more subtle forms of protest, such as writing and distributing scurrilous literature. This literature is often anti-Semitic and anti-Marxist. The Green Shirts have also been known to target individuals and groups they see as threats to their ideology, and have been involved in acts of violence against these targets.

The Green Shirts have been a controversial movement, and their actions have often been met with criticism. However, they have also been respected for their dedication to their cause and their commitment to the fight against what they see as threats to their society. The Green Shirts continue to be active today, and their influence can still be felt in many parts of the world.
Dividends and A + B.

When considering Major Douglas's A + B Theorem we usually classify dividends with the A group of pay- ments, but it is important that we should recognize that dividends only belong to the A group when they are paid to individuals. Some months ago correspondence appeared in this paper under the title of "Tree Fellers, Ltd.," which proved that a bulk payment of wages to an organization hall at the annual festival of a club belonged to the B and not to the A group. Our present purpose is to indicate that similarly dividends belong to the B group rather than the A group when, as is so often the case, they are paid to organizations instead of to individuals.

Facts are not easy to come by, but occasional scraps of information help to disclose the true state of affairs. Almost any balance sheet will be found to include an item, "Income from investments." The item is dividends, which clearly belong to the B group. The dividends are payments made by a profit-making organization to a share-holding organization. An example will illustrate the point. During 1934 a large and important company received over seven million pounds in dividends from subsidiary and associated companies, and a further sum of over four thousand pounds from investments. The company's own distributions of dividends amounted to a little over five millions, leaving a balance of over two millions of dividends of something over two millions. If we could trace the distribution of the five millions of distributed dividends, we should probably find that some of them had gone to organizations instead of to individuals. Banks and insurance companies swallow up large amounts of dividends which must be put in the B group. Holding companies and investment trusts also account for large sums of dividends which do not reach individuals. Of course, these large organizations distribute dividends which may belong to the A group; but that is not the point. If the amount distributed equals the amount received, how often are the payments which rightly belong to the A group equal to the payments which properly belong to the B group?

Exponents of Social Credit are often asked if they can pay any of the National Debt by the public. Contrariwise, a definite answer cannot be given to this question, as information on the subject is not published, but it may safely be assumed that at least it is held by organizations and relatively lightly by individuals. When details do leak out they confirm this assumption. For instance, in the House of Commons, on July 5, 1935, in a debate on the Finance Bill, a point was made with which to the very large amounts which are being paid in interest on the public debt. In another as an illustration of this matter joined in the debate to inform the House that interest is by no means only paid to capitalist investors. He gave some details about issues of local government loans, and said that in the three and a quarter years since the war $550,000,000 worth of local loans have been issued, of which only $300,000,000 were issed to the general public. The other $250,000,000 was taken by the National Debt Commissioners and controllers of other public funds.

When we realize that Sir A. M. Samuel included public companies in his term "the public general," we can form some idea of how small a proportion of this type of loan is really held by individual persons.

The lesson which Sir A. M. Samuel tried to teach the House was that a reduction in interest rates would not punish the richer class, and that no net benefit accrue to the Treasury. The lesson, however, which is important to remember is that the national income is not the sum of wages, salaries, and dividends, but something substantially less.

E. W. H.

Methodology in Law

By James Goller, M.I.Mech.E.

Barister-baiting, like any other form of fraternal professional baiting, except for fun, is not a gentlemanly pastime. But since the Law, like the State, can have no existence in concrete reality, except through its ability to operate its functions, professional advocates must necessarily concern themselves with the subject of self-destruction; in which case we shall certainly be exceeding the principles of self-destruction and the rights of the public. We have, however, the right to look at the Law as a gentleman.

The problem at issue is the nature of the legal authority who concluded that judicial reporting was of divine origin; but adds the information that strong presumptive evidence clearly exists that it arose in consequence of the mundane demands of the legal profession: desires of developing standards of legal education and techniques.

(To be continued)

Headline News-Notes.

Shoots Fired in French Riviera.

(News Chronicle, August 6.) These shots, precipitated by M. P. de Vial's refusal to pay his guests, were heard over three days last week. The incident occurred among the French people, who put the security of their own lives in front of the public responsibility of the Government. When the matter was brought before the Court, and left wings of the working classes were violently demonstrating against the Government, de Vial made a speech in the Court. He denounced the politicians and the liberal parties. Mr. M. de Vial, who was a member of the House, said that the Government should have been more firm in the matter of the episode, but told the House that the Government was doing all that it could to put an end to "patronage." He also made a reference to the "patronage" and to the "patronage" of the French people.

As soon as the incident was reported, the French authorities sent a telegram to the Court, which they have now received.


Atlantic centuries later, similar systems of judicial reports were set up. More interesting than this information that Anglo-American judicial recording can trace its ancestry as far back as the Norman conquest, is the statement that Anglo-American jurisprudence appears to have been laid some time between the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the birth of the American Commonwealth—"two ambiguous eras," says the author in Anglo-American legal history.

The report appears to have meant to be authentic chronicles summarising the history of cases for litigants vividly affected thereby. The Reports, on the other hand—which only came into existence after the law had been invented and developed—for the lawyers rather than for the public are upon and upon these the doctrine of precedents was built.

With the advent of machinery, said Major Douglas, "came the intervention of the fiction into industry." With the advent of the printing press, it may now with equal truth be said, came the specialisation of law and the rise to positions of great prestige and power of the professional advocate, willing to champion the litigants of either side on payment for his services.

George H. J. Brown, a great legal authority who concluded that judicial reporting was of divine origin, but adds the information that strong presumptive evidence clearly exists that it arose in consequence of the mundane demands of the legal profession; desires of developing standards of legal education and techniques.

(To be continued)


“The Governor-General.”

WESTERN PRODUCER (SASKATOON).

Towards the end of the session Prime Minister R. B. Bennett moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie King, “That an humble address be submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General, etc.” Both Mr. Bennett and Mr. King took advantage of the occasion to discuss in some detail the functions of the office of Governor-General, the method of his appointment, and so forth. Those who are interested will find the report of these remarks in Hansard No. 96, pp. 4562. We are particularly concerned here with one paragraph in that portion of the Prime Minister’s contribution, in which he exhorted the work of Lord Bessborough. Following is the paragraph:

I can say that also with respect to another matter, His Excellency had had wide experience in business. Before he came to these shores he was interested in many undertakings, and his wide business experience in close association with financial leaders in the City of London have been of the greatest possible value to the Dominion of Canada. By maintaining personal contact, by correspondence with his former associates in London, he is sometimes able to correct misapprehensions and misunderstandings which have existed. When matters of business are discussed with him, as they have been, out of the large experience that he has had in the City of London, he has rendered great service to our country. I desire to give my personal testimony upon that point.

It might be easy to read too much into those remarks of the Prime Minister of Canada when he was remarking on the record in an effort to say all the nice things that could be said about the retiring Governor-General, but, nevertheless, it is not standing the context to infer from it that, while Lord Bessborough may have been a good and faithful representative of His Majesty the King during his occupancy of Ridout Hall, he was in a secondary, if not in an equal degree, the eminence of the financial leaders of the City of London. That is an extremely interesting, not to say ominous, piece of news. One may wonder whether the new Governor-General, whose appointment was hailed with such praise throughout Canada, is equally persona grata with the financial leaders of the City of London and the Bank of England. It would be very much more useful if such candid admissions as that of the Prime Minister, quoted above, were made at the beginning and not at the end of the term of office of individuals who occupy such high places of power and trust.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

“The Guano Ramp Again.”

Sir,—I thank you for your notice, in The New Age of August 1, of my correspondence with the Prime Minister on this subject.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a further letter (dated July 31) to the Prime Minister The Right Honourable Stanley Baldwin, in which a further appeal is made for justice in regard to the Ocean Island of the Gilberts phosphate concession.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony has failed to balance its latest budget. Had it not been robbed of its wealth, this little colony would however have been in a very sound financial position, with all the revenue needed for its expenditure easily derived from the rich phosphate exports.

Ocean Island of the Gilberts is governed by the Colonial Office. It was in 1888 that the little islands which form the Gilbert and Ellice groups came under the treaty with Germany, which divided all the islands in that part of the Pacific between the two Powers.

Nauru, almost due west of Ocean Island, was in the German sphere before the war, and is now a mandated territory governed in turn by Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.

Professor Macmillan Brown, of New Zealand, has stated: “Ocean Island and Nauru Island are the two richest islands on the face of the globe. They are worth more than all the gold mines of Australia, and all the nitrate of Chile put together.” It is their huge deposits of guano phosphates of the highest grade on Ocean Island, and very nearly as high a grade on Nauru, that make those islands so valuable, and it has been stated that “Because these are the only two great phosphate islands in the world, there will be in time be a struggle for them.”

There are indications that the struggle may come before very long. Now, before it comes, the British public and the Antipodes should learn the whole of the facts concerning the way these phosphates were acquired, and should take measures to enable us to enter the struggle with our hands clean.

We have filed for reference the letter which Mr. Potts has sent us.—Ed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION’S ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Dear Sir,—The Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Civil Service Clerical Association was held at the Pavilion, Coton Beach Holiday Camp, Lowestoft, on Tuesday, April 30, 1935 and three following days.

I enclose you pages 749-754 from “Red Tape,” for June, 1935. Dealing with “mechanisation in the Civil Service,” two delegates moved an amendment in favour of National Dividends (see left-hand column, page 752). After due consideration, the amendment was put to the vote, and the following resolution was carried: “That until the Government and the Civil Service have declared the necessity of National Dividends, this Association will not recommend any effort towards nationalisation of any Civil Service work.”

H. F. W.

The Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit.

LECTURES ON SOCIAL CREDIT POLICY.

Mr. John Hargrave will give a series of lectures at Green Shirt National Headquarters, 44, Little Britain, London, E.C.I, dealing with the various aspects of Social Credit and the Social Credit Agitation. Admittance will be by ticket only, and tickets will be issued to supporters who contribute to the Green Shirt Fighting Fund. Anyone can become a supporter by subscribing not less than 10s. 6d.

Tickets will be in the nature of “season tickets” available for one year, and entitling the holder to attend every lecture delivered at Green Shirt Headquarters during that period. Tickets are not transferable.

No charge is made for tickets. Not more than fifty will be issued and these should be applied for immediately, those wishing to attend Mr. Hargrave’s forthcoming series of lectures.

The first lecture “Mass Pressure on Parliament” will be given on Wednesday, September 4, 1935, at 8 p.m.

FRANK GILPIN,
General Secretary.

The Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit.


Dowelby D.S.C.A.
Wednesday, September 4, Mr. E. Wright on “The National Dividends,” at headquarters, 27, Wellington Road, Dewsbury.

[Open to visitors on Wednesdays from 11 to 9 p.m. at the Lincoln’s Inn Restaurant (downstairs), 565, High Holborn, W.C. (south side), opposite the First Avenue Hotel near to Chancery Lane and Holborn tube station.]

ACADEMY CINEMA, Oxford Street.
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