**Attachment 5: Key Role Players in the wars against South Africans during its annexation before the Union of South Africa, including Rhodes, Smuts, Milner.**

Key Role Players from the British Crown in the wars against South Africans during its annexation to form the illegal Union of South Africa acted on behalf of the Crown, with the backing of the British government, and with all relevant information concerning the conditions within southern Africa relayed to the British government and the Crown, were prominent role players that shaped the actions and affects of the Crown on South Africa, past and present.

In Section A of this Attachment, we report on

1. Alfred Milner;
2. Cecil John Rhodes;
3. Jan Smuts.

Rhodes formed the Society of the Elect into which he recruited Milner. Together they worked on the development of the Round Table Society, for which Milner created an outer circle of members called the Milner Kindergarten Group.

The Kindergarten Group assisted with the administration work to annex South Africa by forming a Union of all the states, kingdoms and land in 1910.

These groups played a prominent role in the lives of South Africans and are discussed in Section B.

**Section A.**

**1. Alfred Milner and his influence on South Africans**

Alfred Milner, 1st Viscount Milner KG, GCB, GCMG, PC (23 March 1854 – 13 May 1925) was a British statesman and colonial administrator who played an influential leadership role in the formulation of foreign and domestic policy between the mid-1890’s and early 1920’s. He was also a key figure of the Crown in the events leading up to and following the Anglo-Boer War of 1899–1902, while serving as High Commissioner.

**Milner and Baring**

The career of Lord Alfred Milner (1854-1925) began when he was a protégé of Sir Evelyn Baring, the first Earl of Cromer, partner of Baring Bros., bankers, who had been appointed Director General of Accounts in Egypt. Baring was then the financial advisor of the Khedive of Egypt.

The Milner-Rothschild relationship was described in Terence O’Brien’s biography, “Milner”, p. 97, “Milner went to Paris on some business with Alphonse de Rothschild.... Business calls in the City included a formal visit to Rothschilds.... weekend with Lord Rothschild at Tring, and visit with Edward Cecil, Lord Salisbury at Hatfield.... while spending a weekend with Lord Rothschild at Tring a Press Lord gave him a sleepless night (no further explanation given) ..... talks with Rothschild.” Milner attended a Zionist dinner given by Lord Rothschild, sitting next to Lawrence of Arabia, who interpreted for him in a talk with King Feisal. On p. 364, O’Brien notes, “Milner lost no time in recreating his links with the City. He went first to Rio Tinto which re-elected him to its Board and before long Rothschild asked him to be its chairman.” Rio Tinto was one of the key firms in the Rothschild Empire.

Herbert Hoover was also appointed a director of Rio Tinto; he would soon be asked to head the “Belgian Relief Commission” which prolonged World War I from 1916 to 1918.

**Milner and the Royal Empire Society.**

Since 1864, Milner had been active in the Colonial Society of the Crown, founded in London in that year. In 1868, it was renamed the Royal Colonial Institute, and was heavily financed by Barclays Bank, and by Barings, Sassoon’s and Jardine Matheson, all of whom were active in founding the Hong Kong Shanghai Bank, and who were greatly interested in the Asiatic drug traffic. The staff economist of the Royal Colonial Society was Alfred Marshall, founder of the monetarist theory which Milton Friedman later peddled under the aegis of the Hoover Institution and other “rightwing” think-tanks.

Marshall, through the Oxford Group, became the patron of Wesley Clair Mitchell, who then taught Burns and Friedman.

In 1884, Milner augmented the work of the Royal Colonial Society with an inner group, the Imperial Federation League; both groups later functioned as the Royal Empire Society.

**Milner in South Africa**

After the Boers successfully defended their Republics against annexation from the Crown during the first Anglo-Boer War, the resulting peace treaty made it very difficult for Britain to justify diplomatically another annexation of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek.

The independent Boer republics stood in the way of the Crown's ambition to control all of Africa from Cape to Cairo.

Both the Crown and the British government had realized that the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand had shifted the balance of power in South Africa from Cape Town - the capital of the British Cape colony - to Johannesburg, prior to the decision to send Milner by ship to South Africa. They feared that if the whole of South Africa was not quickly brought under British control, the newly-wealthy Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek, controlled by the Boers, could unite with Cape Afrikaners and jeopardize the entire British position in South Africa.

Milner had an unfavorable view of Boers and, as a matter of philosophy, saw the British as "a superior race". Thus, with limited interest in peaceful resolution of the conflict, he came to the view that British control of the region could only be achieved through war.

A negotiated peace was problematic as the Afrikaners together with the Boers outnumbered the British in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek, Orange Free State and the Cape.

Sir Alfred Milner reached the Cape in May 1897, and set about finding a way for Britain to annex the independent Boer Republics for the second time. Between August 1897 and May 1898 he travelled through the Cape Colony, the Bechuanalan Protectorate,  Rhodesia  and  Basutoland. During this period he learned both Dutch and the South African "Taal" later known as Afrikaans.

The Milner role in starting the Second Anglo-Boer war, also known as the South African War, is described in the book “British Supremacy in South Africa”, of which Chapter 1 is headed “Sir Alfred Milner’s War,” and explains as follows:

“On 19 March Chamberlain telegraphed to him, 'The principle object of His Majesty’s Government in South Africa is peace. Nothing but a most flagrant offense would justify the use of force.’” Page 22 continues, “Milner had come to believe that war with the Transvaal was both inevitable and desirable .... Milner had at last convinced Chamberlain that British supremacy in South Africa would be jeopardized unless the power of the Transvaal was broken.”

There is the evidence that Rothschild’s Round Table minion, Milner, cold-bloodedly precipitated the Boer war for the gain of the Crown. Promoting fictitious grievances from the so-called ‘Uitlanders’ (people who were not born in South Africa) who were mining the minerals inside the Boer Republics, Milner set about finding proof for the necessity of British ‘protection for her citizens’ inside the Republics.

John Hays Hammond, chief mining engineer for the House of Rothschild, was also sent to South Africa to precipitate the war. He formed the ‘Uitlanders Reform Committee’, with Lionel Phillips who was head of the gold and diamond mining firm Eckstein - the Corner House; George Farrar of East Rand Property Mines; and Col. Frank Rhodes - brother of Cecil Rhodes. The Committee was financed by Abe Bailey, Solly Joel, Barney Barnato, and the Ecksteins, all of whom were big winners in the partition of the gold and diamond properties after the war. During this activity, Hammond was arrested by Paul Kruger, sentenced to death for promoting revolution, and was allowed to leave only after paying a $100,000 fine. Hammond was then hired by the Guggenheims for an annual salary of $500,000, and in 1921 became chief lobbyist for the Council on Foreign Relations in Washington.

**The role of Milner in the Franchise Dispute**

In October 1898, acting strictly in a constitutional manner, Milner called upon William Philip Schreiner to form a ministry, though aware that such a ministry would be opposed to any direct intervention from the Crown in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek.

Convinced that the existing state of affairs, if continued, would end in the loss of South Africa by Britain, Milner went to England in November 1898. He returned to Cape Colony in February 1899, fully assured of Joseph Chamberlain's support, though the British government still clung to the hope that the moderate section of the Cape and Orange Free State Dutch would induce Kruger to give voting rights to the Uitlanders inside the Boer Republics, which would ultimately allow them to have the right to say how they wanted to be governed, or even take over government by their sheer numbers, which had soon come to outnumber the Boers inside their Republics.

**Creating false grievances on behalf of the Uitlanders**

Upon his return from England to gather support for his planned war on the Boer republics, Milner found the situation more critical than when he had left, ten weeks previously.

Johannesburg was in ferment, while William Francis Butler, who acted as high commissioner in Milner's absence, had allowed the inference that he did not support Uitlander grievances. In fact, a kindred spirit of co-operation and mutual respect had developed between the Boers and the Uitlanders, and the inference of injustice and ill-treatment by the Boers of the Uitlanders was locally recognized as merely propaganda by Milner to gain sympathy and support from the British governments, both in the Cape and abroad, to support his motion of annexation.

Cuan Elgin Michael Davitt, M.P. (who resigned from Parliament in protest over Britain’s actions in the Second Anglo-Boer War, which he witnessed first-hand) in his book called ‘The Boer Fight For Freedom’, remarked on the British governments attitude towards the Uitlander grievances as follows:  
*Its objects were obvious to the Transvaal government and to all who followed with any attention the movement for ‘the redress of the intolerable grievances’ of the German Jews and the cosmopolitan adventurers which was carried on by the paid agents of Messrs. Rhodes, Beit, Echstein and Company in Johannesburg. One comment upon the “grievances” thus manufactured by a subsidized press - the honest and manly view of an upright British soldier who had been conversant with the whole situation in Johannesburg - will be enough to lay bare the hollow mockery, and the mercenary and mendacious character, of the movement upon the existence of which Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner grounded their pretext for a policy of war.*

Captain March Phillips, in his book “With Rimington,1” writing both as an Uitlander and an English officer who had fought in the war, commented on the Uitlander grievances as follows:  
*As for the Uitlanders and their grievances, I would not ride a yard or fire a shot to right all the grievances that were ever invented. The mass of Uitlanders (i.e. the miners and working men of the Rand) had no grievances.   
I know what I am talking about, for I have lived and worked among them. I have seen English newspapers passed from one to another, and roars of laughter roused by the Times telegrams about these precious grievances.  
We used to read the London papers to find out what our grievances were; and very frequently they would be due to causes of which we had never even heard. I never met one miner or working man who would have walked a mile to pick the vote up off the road, and I have known and talked with scores and hundreds. And no man who knows the [Witwaters-] Rand will deny the truth of what I tell you.   
No; the Uitlanders the world has heard of were not these, but the Stock Exchange operators, manipulators of the money market, company floaters, and gamblers generally, a large percentage of them Jews. They voiced Johannesburg, had the press in their hands, worked the wires, and controlled and arranged what sort of information should reach England. As for the grievances, they were a most useful invention, and have had a hand in the making of many fortunes. It was by these that a feeling of insecurity was introduced into the market which would otherwise have remained always steady; it was by these that the necessary and periodic slump was brought about. When the proper time came, “grievances,” such as would arrest England’s attention and catch the ear of the people, were deliberately invented*.

**Establishment of British dominance in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek**

With the influx of foreign workers into the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek following the discovery of gold in Witwatersrand, the dispute with the British governments over foreigners’ rights became a major problem for the Kruger government.

Originally, after residing in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek for one year, foreigners were given the right to vote. In 1882, to counteract the increasing foreign population, the requirement was raised to five years as well as a twenty-five pound fee.

Following the establishment of the Second Volksraad in 1891, the requirements were again raised, this time to fourteen years and requiring voters to be over the age of forty. However, to vote in the newly established Second Volksraad, residents needed only to reside in the Republic for two years and pay a five pound fee. This Second Volksraad, however, would be overruled by the First – this essentially created a dual class society.

During the tense times following the Jameson Raid, the franchise dispute was at the centre of talks looking to avoid war. In 1899, Kruger met with Milner in Bloemfontein. Milner suggested giving full franchise to every foreigner who had resided in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek for five years as well as seven new seats in the Volksraad. With the foreign population being significantly larger than that of the Boers, Kruger believed this would essentially mean the end of The Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek as a Boer state.

Kruger countered with a “sliding scale” offer. Uitlanders who had settled before 1890 could obtain franchise after two years, settlers of two or more years could apply after five years and all others after seven years. This proposal would also include five more seats in the Volksraad. Milner’s’ ultimate desire, however, was immediate franchise for a significant proportion of Uitlanders, so to better the Crown’s interests in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek. A telegraphic wire from Britain to Milner to accept the terms was not disclosed by Milner, and the proceedings were cancelled without a resolution.

In a final attempt to avoid war, Kruger proposed enfranchisement to any foreigner who had lived in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek for five years as well as ten new seats in the Volksraad, in return Britain would have to drop any claim at all to the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek, as well as no longer take interest in the republics’ internal affairs. The British governments sent a letter to Kruger accepting the franchise concessions but refusing the other aspects of the deal. Failure to resolve these issues was one of the main causes of the Second Boer War.

On the 4th of May 1899, Milner penned a memorable dispatch to the Colonial Office, in which he insisted that the remedy for the unrest in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek was to strike at the root of the evil - the political impotence of the injured. "It may seem a paradox," he wrote, "but it is true that the only way for protecting our subjects is to help them to cease to be our subjects." He said that the policy of leaving things alone only led from bad to worse, and "the case for intervention is overwhelming." Milner felt that only the enfranchisement of the Uitlanders in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek would give stability to the South African situation.

He had not based his case against the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek on the letter of the Conventions, and regarded the employment of the word "suzerainty" merely as an "etymological question," but he realized that the spectacle of thousands of British subjects in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek in the condition of "[helots](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helots)" (as he expressed it) was undermining the prestige of Great Britain throughout South Africa, and he called for "some striking proof" of the intention of the British governments not to be ousted from its predominant position. This dispatch was telegraphed to London, and was intended for immediate publication; but it was kept private for a time by the home government.

Its tenor was known to the leading politicians at the Cape, and at the insistence of [Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jan_Hendrik_Hofmeyr), a peace conference was held (31 May – 5 June) at

[Bloemfontein](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bloemfontein), between the high commissioner and the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek President Kruger.

During this peace conference, Milner made three demands, which he knew could not be accepted by Kruger:

1. The enactment by the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek of a franchise law which would at once give the "Uitlanders" the vote;
2. Use of English in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek parliament; and
3. That all laws of the parliament should be vetted and approved by the British parliament.

Realizing the untenability of his position, Kruger left the meeting in tears.

**The Role of Milner in the Second Boer War**

When the Second Boer War broke out in October 1899, Milner rendered the military authorities "unfailing support and wise counsels", being in Lord Roberts's phrase, "one whose courage never faltered".

**(i) Milner took over the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek treasury before the war was over**

In February 1901, Milner was called upon to undertake the administration of the two Boer states, both now annexed to the Crown, though the war was still in progress.

**(ii) Milner was High Commissioner of the Cape Colony during the Second Boer War**

Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek resigned the governorship of Cape Colony after he had been called upon to undertake the administration of the two Boer states, but retained the post of high commissioner.

**(iii) Milner had authority of the British concentration camps**

During this time at the helm of about 79 British concentration camps which were created inside South Africa, in which more than 40 000 Boers (of which about 3 000 were women, and 24 000 were children) and more than 10,000 black South Africans died.

**(iv) Milner received awards from the Crown during the Boer War**

The work of reconstructing the civil administration in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek and Orange Free State could only be carried on to a limited extent while operations continued in the field. Milner therefore returned to England to spend a "hard-begged holiday," which was, however, mainly occupied in work at the Colonial Office of the Crown. He reached London on the 24th of May 1901, had an audience with King Edward VII on the same day, was made a GCB and privy councilor, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Milner, of St James's in the County of London, and of Cape Town in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Speaking the next day at a luncheon given in his honour, answering critics who alleged that with more time and patience on the part of Great Britain, war might have been avoided, he asserted that what they were asked to "conciliate" was "panoplied hatred, insensate ambition, invincible ignorance."

**(v) Milner drafted the terms of surrender for the peace negotiations of the Second Anglo-Boer War**

In the negotiations for peace, Milner was associated with Lord Kitchener, and the terms of surrender, signed in Pretoria on the 31st of May 1902, were drafted by him.

**The role of Milner after the Second Anglo-Boer Peace Treaty**

The diplomacy of 1899, and the conduct of the war, had caused a great change in the attitude of the Liberal Party in England towards Lord Milner, whom a prominent Member of Parliament, Leonard Courtney, even characterized as "a lost mind". A violent agitation for his recall, joined by the Liberal Party leader Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was organized, however unsuccessfully and, in August, Milner returned to South Africa, plunging into the herculean task of remodeling the administration.

**(i) Milner became member of the Fabian Society Dining Club**

In recognition of his services he was, on 1 July, made Viscount Milner, of Saint James's in the County of London and of Cape Town in the Cape Colony. Around this time he also became a member of the Coefficients Dining Club of the Social Reformers, set up in 1902 by the Fabien Society campaigners Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

**(ii) Milner published the Letters Patent**

On the 21st of June 1902, immediately following the conclusion of signatory and ceremonial developments surrounding the end of hostilities, Milner published the ‘Letters Patent’ establishing the system of Crown Colony Government in the Boer Republics, and changed his title of administrator to that of governor.

**(iii) Milner introduced a levy of 10% tax on annual net gold produce**

The reconstructive work necessary after the ravages of the war was enormous. He introduced steady revenue by the levying of a 10% tax on the annual net produce of the gold mines.

**(iv) Milner took on the duties of establishing communities in South Africa**

Milner devoted special attention to the supposed repatriation of the Boers, land settlement by British colonists, as well as the education, justice, the constabulary, and the development of railways.

**(v) Milner introduced a Blue Book on trade prospects in South Africa**

At Milner’s suggestion the British governments sent Henry Birchenough, a businessman and old friend of Milner’s, as special trade commissioner to South Africa with the task of preparing a Blue Book on trade prospects in the aftermath of the war.

**(vi) Milner reported back on armaments received by South Africa from Vickers**

Milner was also able to report back to the Crown on the armaments received during the South African War from their suppliers, the Vickers-Maxin Company.

In 1897, Vickers, in which the Rothschilds had the largest holding, bought Naval Construction and Armament Company, and Maxim Nordenfeldt Guns & Ammunition Company. The new Vickers-Maxim Company was able to test its products in the Spanish-American War, which was set off by the J&W Seligman Company to obtain the white gold (sugar) of Cuba; the Boer War of 1899-1901 to seize the gold and diamond fields of the Witwatersrand, and the Russo-Japanese War of 1905 designed to weaken the Tsar and make the Communist Revolution inevitable. These three wars provided the excuse for tooling up for the mass production in preparation for World Wars I & II. See Footnote 1 on Vickers at the end of this section.

**(vii) Milner imported Chinese labour for the mining industry**

While this work of reconstruction was in progress, domestic politics in England were convulsed by the tariff reform movement and Joseph Chamberlain's resignation. Milner, who was then spending a brief holiday in Europe, was urged by Arthur James Balfour to take the vacant post of secretary of state for the colonies. He declined the offer on the 1st of October 1903, considering it more important to complete his work in South Africa, where economic depression was becoming pronounced. As of December 1903, he was back in Johannesburg, and had to consider the crisis in the gold-mining industry caused by the shortage of native labour. Reluctantly he agreed, with the assent of the home government, to the proposal of the mine-owners to import Chinese “coolies” on a three-year contract, with the first batch of Chinese laborers reaching the Rand in June 1904.

In the latter part of 1904 and the early months of 1905, Milner was engaged in the elaboration of a plan to provide the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek with a system of representative government, a half-way house between Crown colony administration and that of self-government. Letters Patent providing for representative government were issued on 31 March 1905.

**Milner left South Africa after a Censure Motion for allowing flogging of Chinese laborers was imposed on him**

In March 1906, a motion censuring Lord Milner for an infraction of the Chinese Labour Ordinance, in not forbidding light corporal punishment of coolies for minor offences in lieu of imprisonment, was moved by a Radical member of the House of Commons.

On behalf of the Liberal government an amendment was moved, stating that, “This House, while recording its condemnation of the flogging of Chinese coolies in breach of the law, desires, in the interests of peace and conciliation in South Africa, to refrain from passing censure upon individuals”.

The amendment was carried by 355 votes to 135. As a result of this left-handed censure, a counter-demonstration was organized, led by Sir Bartle Frere, and a public address, signed by over 370,000 persons, which was presented to Lord Milner expressing high appreciation of the services rendered by him in Africa to the Crown and Empire.

He left South Africa while the economic crisis was still acute and at a time when the voice of the critic was audible everywhere but, in the words of the colonial secretary Alfred Lyttelton, he had in the eight eventful years of his administration laid deep and strong the foundation upon which a united South Africa would arise to become one of the great states of the Empire. Upon returning home, his university bestowed upon him the honorary degree of DCL.

For some time he had been suffering health difficulties from the incessant strain of work, and determined a need to retire, leaving Pretoria on 2 April and sailing for Europe the following day. Speaking in Johannesburg on the eve of his departure, referred to his share in the war, Milner said:

*"What I should prefer to be remembered by is a tremendous effort subsequent to the war not only to repair the ravages of that calamity but to re-start the colonies on a higher plane of civilization than they have ever previously attained.*

*When we who call ourselves Imperialists talk of the British Empire, we think of a group of states bound, not in an alliance or alliances that can be made and unmade but in a permanent organic union. Of such a union the dominions of the sovereign as they exist to-day are only the raw material.”*

This thesis he further developed in a magazine article written in view of the colonial conference held in London in 1907. He advocated the creation of a permanent deliberative imperial council, and favored preferential trade relations between the United Kingdom and the other members of the Empire; and in later years he took an active part in advocating the cause of tariff reform and Imperial Preference.

**Milner as Businessman after administering South African treasuries.**

Upon his return from South Africa, Viscount Milner occupied himself mainly with business interests in London, becoming chairman of the Rio Tinto Zinc mining company, though he remained active in the campaign for Imperial Free Trade.

In 1906 he became a director of the Joint Stock Bank, a precursor of the Midland Bank. In the period 1909 to 1911 he was a strong opponent of the budget of David Lloyd George and the subsequent attempt of the Liberal government to curb the powers of the House of Lords.

In 1910 he became a founder of the magazine ‘The Round Table – A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire’, which helped to promote the cause of Imperial federation.

**Milner advised the Rothschilds on the “managed conflict” formula**

The difficulty encountered by the Rothschild agents in defeating the Boers led to the need for greater control of a war situation. War reports from Milner indicated that where the opponents in war were not controlled, the outcome could be expensive and tedious, which led the Rothschilds to decide upon the formula of a “managed conflict” strategy for the First World War.

After illegally annexing the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek in 1881, the British had been turned back with a resounding defeat at Amajuba by Paul Kruger.

After the discovery of vast wealth in gold and diamonds in South Africa, the Rothschilds came back to loot the nation with 400,000 British soldiers pitted against 30,000 “irregulars”, that is, farmers with rifles, whom the Boers could put into the field. What the war mongers had thought would be a seasonal sporting short war, dragged on for an embarrassing three years.

The Boer War was started by Lord Alfred Milner against the wishes of a majority of the British people. The extended war was bankrupting Britain, who resorted to the violation of human rights to win the war.

The British fought a “no prisoners”, scorched earth war, destroying farms, and mercilessly shooting down Boers who tried to surrender. It was in this war that the institution of “concentration camps” was brought to the world, as the British rounded up and imprisoned in unsanitary, fever-ridden camps anyone thought to be sympathetic to the Boers, including many women and children, who died by the thousands. The advice of Milner as his position in the South African War proved invaluable to the Rothschilds in their future endeavors to annex the wealth of kingdoms. This genocidal policy would next be used by the Rothschild-financed Bolsheviks in Russia, who adopted the Boer War concept to murder 66 million Russians between 1905 and 1967.

**Milner’s Role in World War I**

**(i) Milner became a member of the five person War Cabinet**

Since Milner, who was a leading conservative, was the only Briton who had experience in civil direction of a war, Lloyd George turned to him in December 1916 when he formed his national government. He was made a member of the five person War Cabinet. Milner became Lloyd George's fire fighter in many crises and one of the most powerful voices in the conduct of the war. He also gradually became disenchanted with the military leaders whose offensives generated large casualties for little apparent result, but who still enjoyed support from many politicians. He backed Lloyd George, who was even more disenchanted with the military, in his successful move to remove Edward Carson from the Admiralty. Lloyd George spent much of 1917 proposing plans to send British troops and guns to Italy to assist in an Italian offensive (this did not happen in the end, until reinforcements had to be sent after the Italian disaster at Caporetto in November). The War Cabinet did not insist on a halt to the Third Battle of Ypres offensive in 1917 when the initial targets were not reached, and indeed spent little time discussing the matter – around this time the CIGS General Robertson sent Haig (CinC of British forces in France) a biting description of the members of the War Cabinet, whom he said were all frightened of Lloyd George – he described Milner as "a tired and dyspeptic old man". By the end of the year, Milner had become certain that a decisive victory on the Western Front was unlikely and had become a convinced "Easterner", wanting more effort on other fronts.

To note, as First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill obligingly changed the fuel of the entire English fleet from coal to oil, as a favour to the Samuel family which owned Royal Dutch Shell (Note Royal Dutch Shell had majority British shareholders).

**(ii) Milner was chief author of the 1917 Balfour Declaration**

Milner was also a chief author of the Balfour Declaration of 1917, although it was issued in the name of Arthur Balfour.

**(iii) Milner advocated inter-allied cooperation**

Milner was a highly outspoken critic of the Austro-Hungarian war in Serbia arguing that "there is more widespread desolation being caused there (than) we have been familiar with in the case of Belgium". He was an earnest advocate of inter-allied cooperation, attending an Allied conference in St. Petersburg in February 1917 and, as representative of the British War Cabinet, was on a March 1918 visit to France when the Germans launched their great offensive, and was instrumental in getting General Ferdinand Foch appointed as Allied Generalissimo on 26 March.

**(iv) Milner was a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles**

On the 19th of April 1918, Milner was appointed Secretary of State for War in place of the Earl of Derby, who had been a staunch ally of Field-Marshal Haig, and presided over the army council for the remainder of the war. Following the khaki election of December 1918, he was appointed Colonial Secretary and, in that capacity, attended the 1919 Paris Peace Conference where, on behalf of United Kingdom, he became one of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles.

**Milner supported a Jewish National Home**

In his book “Lord Milner and the Empire”, Vladimir Halperin notes another contribution of Milner, when he revealed that, “He played an important part in the drafting of the famous Balfour Declaration in December of 1917. It is a fact, that, with Balfour, he was its co-author. As far back, as 1915, Milner had realized the need for a Jewish National Home, and had never ceased to be warmly in favour of its creation. Milner, like Lloyd George, Amery, and many others, saw that the Jewish National Home could also contribute to the security of the Empire in the Near East.”

**The Milner Commission was to protect the Jewish State in Egypt**

His last great public service was, after serious rioting broke out, a mission to Egypt from December 1919 to March 1920, to make recommendations on British-Egyptian relations, specifically how to reconcile the British protectorate Jewish State in Egypt established in 1915 with Sa'd Zaghlul's calls for self-government. The report of the Milner Commission formed the basis of a settlement which lasted for a number of years.

**References:**

1London, Edward Arnold, publisher, 1901, pp. 105, 106; pp.41, 42.

**Footnote 1: Vickers**

In the early 19th century, the Rothschilds began to consolidate their profits from government loans into various business ventures, which have done very well.

‘Fortuitous’ trading on the London Stock Exchange after Waterloo gave Nathaniel

Mayer Rothschild a sizeable portion of the Consuls which formed the bulk of the deposits of the Bank of England.

Joseph Wechsberg notes in “The Merchant Bankers”, “There is the Sun Alliance life insurance company, most aristocratic of all insurance companies, founded by Nathan Rothschild in 1824; Brinco, the British Newfoundland corp., founded by the British and French Rothschilds in 1952; the Anglo-American corp.; Bowater, Rio Tinto and others.”

The Rothschilds have had a large position in Vickers for many years.

The Vickers Chairman was Sir Peter Matthews - also director Lloyd’s Bank and Sun Alliance;

The Vickers directors were T. Neville; Baron Braybrooke; Earl of Warwick (the Salisburys, one of three ruling families in England); Sir Alastair Frame, chief executive Rio Tinto Zinc, director of Plessey & Company, United Kingdom, and the Atomic Energy Authority. Chairman of Vickers in 1956 was Edward Knollys, son of the private secretary to King Edward VII forty years, and George V for 5 years.

(i) **Sun Alliance Assurance**

The principal Rothschild firm is Sun Alliance Assurance, which Nathan Mayer Rothschild founded in 1824, with Sir Alex Baring, Samuel Gurney, and Sir Moses Montefiore, using an initial capital of five million pounds.

Chairmen of Sun Alliance included the following people:

Lord Aldington (Toby Low) who was also chairman of Westland Aircraft, director of Citibank, Citicorp, and General Electric Ltd;

deputy chairman Lord Aberconway;

H.V.A. Lambert, also chairman of Barclay’s Bank;

Earl of Crawford (Robert A. Lindsay, whose mother was a Cavendish – he was also chairman National Westminster Bank, former private secretary to the Secretary of Treasury, Minister of State for Defense, Minister of State for Foreign and Commercial Affairs;

Lord Astor, whose mother was the daughter of Earl of Minto – he was also the former chairman of The Times;

Sir Charles Ball, of Kleinwort Benson, also director of Chubb & Sons., Barclay’s Bank, Cadbury Schweppes;

Sir Alan Dalton, director Natl. Westminster Bank;

Duke of Devonshire (his mother was a Cecil, one of England’s three ruling families since the Middle Ages;

Sir Derek Holden-Brown, also chairman of Allied Breweries;

Director Hiram Walker;

J.N.C. James, also trustee of Grosvenor Estates which owns large sections of London;

Henry Keswick, chairman of Matheson & Company;

Lord Kindersley, executive director of Lazard Brothers, and director of Marconi, English Electric, British Match and Swedish Match;

Sir Peter Matthews, also chairman of Vickers;

J.M. Richie, also chairman of British Enkalon, director of Vickers and Bowater Limited;

Evelyn de Rothschild, also chairman of N.M. Rothschild & Sons.

(ii) **Vickers, international power trust**

In 1897, an international power trust was formed, consisting of DuPont, Nobel, Koln, and Kottweiler, which divided the world into four distinct sales territories.

The chairman of Vickers, Sir Herbert Lawrence, was director of Sun Assurance

Office Limited; Sun Life Assurance, and chairman of the London committee of the

Ottoman Bank.

Directors included Sir Otto Niemeyer - director of the Bank of England and the Anglo International Bank; S. Loewe - the German arms magnate, Loewe & Company; Sir Vincent Caillard, also President of the Ottoman Debt Council and financial expert on the Near East; and Sir Basil Zaharoff - the “mystery man of Europe”.

(iii) **Zaharoff, affiliated with Vickers**

George Donald McCormick, in “The Mask of Merlin” - the definitive work on Lloyd George, stated the following regarding Zaharoff and George:

“*Zaharoff kept him (Lloyd George) closely informed on the Balkans. During the war, Zaharoff was sent on various secret missions by Lloyd George. The Big Three, Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, met in Zaharoff’s home in Paris. On one occasion, Zaharoff went to German (in 1917) on Lloyd George’s personal instructions, disguised in the uniform of a Bulgarian Army doctor. Clemenceau later said, 'The information which Zaharoff secured in Germany for Lloyd George was the most important piece of intelligence of the whole war.’”*

Zaharoff was awarded the Order of British Empire in 1918 for this mission. McCormick also noted, “Zaharoff had interests in Briey furnaces of the Comite des Forges. Throughout the war no action was taken against Briey or nearby Thionville, a German area vital to the German army. Orders to bombard Briey were cancelled on orders of Zaharoff.”

M. Barthe protested this event in a speech to the French Parliament January 24, 1919.

McCormick found that Zaharoff had made some interesting confessions to close associates. Zaharoff had boasted to Rosita Forbes, “I made wars so that I could sell arms to both sides.”

Zaharoff offered astute political advice to Sir Robert Lord Boothby, when he said:

*“Begin on the left in politics, and then, if necessary, work over to the right.*

*Remember it is sometimes necessary to kick off the ladder those who have helped you to climb it.”*

In addition to his Vickers and Electric Boat stock, Zaharoff had large holdings in other armaments manufacturers, Krupp and Skoda.

The Skoda Works of Czechoslovakia were controlled by the powerful Schneider family of SchneiderCreusot, headed by Eugene Schneider, whose grand-daughter married the present Duke of Bedford.

The Nye Committee found that Vickers interlocked with Brown Boveri of Switzerland, Fokker, Banque Ottomane, Mitsui, Schneider, and ten other armaments firms around the world.

Vickers set up a torpedo manufacturing firm, Societe Francasies des Torpilles Whitehead, with the former Whitehead Company, whose owner, James B. Whitehead, then became English Ambassador to France.

Frau Margareta von Bismarck was a director of Societe Francasies, as was Count Edgar Hoyos of Fiume.

At its peak in the 1930’s, the Vickers network included Harvey Steel, Chas. Cammell & Company shipbuilding, John Brown & Company, Krupp and Dillinger of Germany, Terni Company of Italy, Bethlehem Steel and Electric Boat in the United States, Schneider, Chatillon Steel, Nobel Dynamite Trust, and Chilworth Gunpowder Company. The trustee for the debentures of the armaments firms was the Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London, of which E. Roland Harriman of Brown Brothers was a director.

**2. Cecil John Rhodes.**

World maps before 1980 show Northern Rhodesia, which is present-day Zambia; and Southern Rhodesia, which is now Zimbabwe. The "Rhodes" in Rhodesia is the same "Rhodes" as in the Rhodes Scholarships (the one that President Bill Clinton of the US received), and the same "Rhodes" as the statue in the Company Gardens in Cape Town, South Africa. The statue points north, back to England, exhorting the early colonialists to build, conquer, and colonize everywhere from Cape Town to Cairo.

Cecil John Rhodes was born in England on July 5, 1853. A sickly child, he was sent to South Africa for the warmer climate. When he first came to Africa, it is said that Rhodes lived on money lent by his aunt Sophia. Cecil John Rhodes was an agent of NM Rothschild & Sons, who financed his acquisition of the Kimberly Diamond mines for them. His instigation of the Boer war in order to arrest control of the Rand Gold mines for his master Nathan Mayer Rothschild was well rewarded. Before the age of 25, Rhodes was a millionaire, having struck it rich in South Africa's Kimberley diamond mines. The modern De Beers diamond company is the result of one of his lucrative and self enriching contracts with local farmers, gaining land rights and access to the diamond-crusted soil.

Cecil Rhodes studied at Oriel College, Oxford, from 1873 to 1881, and then dedicated his life to furthering colonial interests in southern Africa. One of his goals was to build a railway from Cape Town to Cairo, Egypt. With a south-north railway in place, he believed the British could eventually "civilize" the entire African continent, and reap the material benefits of agriculture, trade, and minerals.

Active in local politics, by 1881 Rhodes was elected to the Cape Parliament, and by 1890 became Prime Minister. During this time, he actively pursued enterprises north of the Limpopo River, in what is now Zimbabwe. See Attachment 6 - War against Southern Africans and mass extermination of indigenous tribes for the creation of the Union of South Africa, subsectionPioneer Column.

**Rhodes secured the diamond fields of South Africa for the Crown**

Cecil John Rhodes obtained a £1,000,000 loan from the Rothschild’s of London in 1887, and acquired the claims of COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES MINES DE DIAMANTS DU CAP (“FRENCH COMPANY OF CAPE DIAMOND MINES”) next to KIMBERLEY CENTRAL.

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES was founded in 1888 (merging with controlling shares of the mines in KIMBERLEY CENTRAL, DUTOITSPAN, and BULTFONTEIN) and controls 90% of the world’s diamonds.

**Rhodes furthered the international Rothschild network**

In 1895, Cecil Rhodes as the South African agent of the Rothschilds established a secret society known as the Society of the Elite, whose avowed purposes was as follows:

“In the end Great Britain is to establish a power so overwhelming that wars must cease and the Millennium be realized.” To achieve this goal, it is said that Rhodes left $150 million to the Rhodes Trust.

The Rothschilds already had a group with similar aims, the ‘Round Table’ set up by Lord Alfred Milner for international organization, into which J.P. Morgan had been recruited in 1899. These groups work together as circles within circles and have developed into an international network. Members of these networks are known as the Brotherhood.

His always-weak health finally giving way, Rhodes died of heart failure at the age of 49, in Cape Town in 1902. He had expressed a desire to be buried on top of a flat mountain near his estates (at present-day Zimbabwe's Matopos National Park), unaware that this place is sacred ground to the Ndebele, who call it Malindidzimu, or "Dwelling place of Benevolent Spirits." Rhodes wanted his burial ground to be called "View of the World," for the incredible panorama of the Matopos rocks, boulders, and scrubland that stretches as far as the eye can see.

Rhodes got his wish. His body was carried to View of the World, where he was buried a month after his death. At the funeral procession, the Ndebele requested that there be no gun salute, so as not to disturb the spirits who were resting at

Malindidzimu, and instead gave him honour with Hayate, a respectful, silent tribute -the only time that honour had been given to a European.

**Ernest Oppenheimer succeeded Cecil Rhodes in securing wealth for the Crown in South Africa**

Ernest Oppenheimer arrived in South Africa in 1902—the year Rhodes died—as an agent for diamond brokers A. DUNKELSBUHLER & CO. Oppenheimer then also founded his own, ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA (AACSA) in 1917, which was closely associated with De Beers; the two companies,  
since 1929, have almost always shared the same chairman.

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**3. Jan Smuts**

Boer General Jan Smuts studied at the Cambridge University and the Middle Temple in England, and set up law practice in the Cape.

Smuts was a known Freemason, of high order.

Cecil John Rhodes publically drew attention to the potential Smuts showed in an open debate, and mentioned to his friends to “keep an eye on that young man”. In 1895, he requisitioned Smuts to defend him in a court case in Kimberley. However, after Rhodes was publically denounced for his part in the Jameson raid, Smuts became one of the most vociferous critics of Rhodes and the British.

After Rhodes had lost favour with the Boers in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek due to his role in the Jameson Raid, Smuts left the cosmopolitan Cape Town, where he was a young and bright attorney, to offer his services to Kruger in the dusty Pretoria a year or two before the war broke out. Kruger was suspicious of the loyalty which Smuts had shown to Rhodes and named him ‘skelm Jannie’.

Going to the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek soon after this raid, Smuts showed uncompromising support of President Kruger, and was raised, at the age of twenty-eight, to the post of State Attorney (1898) by members in the Boer government who were also Free Masons.

When it became apparent to the Boer government the damage the Kindergarten newspaper editors were doing to the reputation of the Boers, Smuts handled the arrest of people like Kindergarten member Monypenny.

Smuts was the key negotiator with Lord Milner on behalf of the Boers when negotiations to avert war were unsuccessful.

Smuts was in a key position when war broke out to know about the negotiations, actions and plans of the Boer fighters.

Smuts fought with the Boers, and was said to have fought bravely. Smuts remained in the veldt, fighting as a ‘bitter einder’, until Smuts was recalled from the Cape, where the Cape Rebels were joining forces in sympathy with the Boers.

The bitter Boers were not keen to surrender, at all. They had already lost just about everything that they had, including women and children in the concentration camps, so they wanted to carry on fighting till the bitter end. They had nothing to lose, except their freedom.

Lord Kitchener boarded the train on which Smuts was travelling at the Kroonstad station, and with great politeness and manners, requested a private discussion with Smuts in his compartment. It has been said that Smuts listened to the propositions Lord Kitchener made concerning the proposed terms of surrender with non-commitance.

At this time, there were some 14 000 Boers left in the veldt, and there was in excess of 350 000 (three hundred and fifty thousand) British soldiers in South Africa.  
The British government could not have financially afforded the war for more than another month or so. According to documents released recently under the British Secrecy Act (which allows documents to be kept secret for long periods of time) the war cost Britain between £ 191 000 000 and £ 200 000 000, which converted to today’s terms, amounts to some £ 170 billion. This was more than the cost of the Second World War (to Britain) and some 40 to 50 times the estimated total cost of the Gulf War.

Already their concentration camps had become questionable in the public eye, and they wanted to end the situation as quickly as possible.

Suddenly Smuts, as a ‘bitter einder’, started advocating peace fervently to the other Boer leaders, and took the initiative to finalize signing of the Peace of Vereeniging.   
  
With the achievement of peace in 1902, Smuts refused Milner's invitation to serve in the Legislative Council of the Transvaal (the Transvaal comprised of the area in and around the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek), but when self-government was granted (in 1906) he became Colonial Secretary and Minister of Education, and worked in the closest cooperation with the Kindergarten to obtain Milner's ideal of a united South Africa. His service became invaluable to the Kindergarten group in bridging between the British Crown and the Boers.

**Distinguishing political landmarks under the name of Gen Jan Smuts.**

Smuts was for most of his political life a vocal supporter of the visions of Cecil Rhodes, ensconced in the ground rules of the House of Lords and their Kindergarten, which included the hierarchy of the European white race.

In 1929, he justified the erection of separate institutions for blacks and whites in tones prescient of the later practice of apartheid. The system of apartheid had huge repercussions on the stability and growth of South Africa in the later years.

One of his greatest international accomplishments was the establishment of the League of Nations, the exact design and implementation of which were credited to the name of Jan Smuts. He later urged the formation of a new international organization for peace: the United Nations.

The preamble to the United Nations Charter was written in the name of Smuts, and he was the only person to sign the charters of both the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Smuts sought to redefine the relationship between the United Kingdom and her colonies, helping to establish the British Commonwealth, as it was known at the time.

In May 1945, he represented South Africa in San Francisco at the drafting of the United Nations Charter. Just as he did in 1919, Smuts urged the delegates to create a powerful international body to preserve peace; he was determined that, unlike the League of Nations, the United Nations would have teeth.

Smuts signed the Paris Peace Treaty, resolving the peace in Europe, thus becoming the solitary person who was a signatory of the treaties ending both the First and Second World Wars.

In 1946 the General Assembly requested the Smuts government to take measures to bring the treatment of Indians in South Africa into line with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

It is widely believed in Lesotho that the British attempted to bolster the Smuts government against his political opponent Malan's PNP political party by breaking the power of the Basutoland chieftaincy, and allowing the protectorate to be incorporated into South Africa. Two dominant chiefs, Bereng Griffith (twice presumptive heir to the throne) and Gabashane, were hanged in controversial circumstances for ritual murder (liretlo).

During the general elections on the 26th of May 1948, Jan Smuts lost his position as leader in the South African political arena. It is at this stage that the importance of the influence of the National Socialist Jewish community in South Africa became prominent publically within the political party called the South African Communist Party (SACP). An influence which has expressed itself on the lives of South Africans through the alliance of the South African Communist Party with the present rulers, the African National Congress.

**Support for National Socialism by Jan Smuts in the South African Government was remarkable, and mentioned in Attachment 12 – Zionist Jewry supported the pre-1994 reigning NP South African government**

The support by the British Government for the progress of the Jewish Zionist Organization which came into existence in 1897 has had a direct influence on the situation South Africa finds herself in today, as proven in this set of documentation.

During the First World War, an alliance was made between Britain, Israel and other countries which included South Africa in exchange for their siding with British forces against the Ottoman Empire.

South African supporters of Theodor Herzl contacted Gen Jan Smuts in 1916.

Smuts was for most of his political life a vocal supporter of segregation of the races, and in 1929 he justified the erection of separate institutions for blacks and whites in tones prescient of the later practice of apartheid.

Smuts was deputy prime minister when the Hertzog government in 1937 passed the Aliens Act that was aimed at preventing Jewish immigration to South Africa.

Smuts, who under direct orders from the Kindergarten leadership, supported the Balfour Declaration, and lobbied against the White Paper of 1939.

Smuts met and became friends with Chaim Weizmann, the future President of Israel, in London. During his service as Premier, Smuts personally fundraised for multiple Zionist organizations.

Several streets and a kibbutz, Ramat Yohanan, in Israel are named after Smuts. Smuts' wrote an epitaph for Weizmann, describing him as the greatest Jew since Moses."

In 1943 Weizmann wrote to Smuts, detailing a plan to develop the Crown's African colonies to compete with the United States.

Following the defeat of Smuts' United Party by the Reunited National Party in the 26 May 1948 General Election, the Smuts government granted de facto recognition to Israel on the 24th of May 1948, and de jure recognition on the 14th of May 1949 - 12 days after David Ben Gurion declared Jewish Statehood, and giving the newly formed nation the name Israel.

**Section B. The Round Table Society**

In London during February 1891, Cecil Rhodes, by then already a fabulously wealthy empire builder and the most important person in South Africa, conducted a meeting with William T. Stead, the famous, and probably also the most sensational, journalist of the day, who firmly believed that people, as a whole, believe in what they read, and set out to create the most comprehensive media platforms for their plans, as well as Reginald Baliol Brett, later known as Lord Esher, friend and confidant of Queen Victoria, and later to be the most influential advisor of King Edward VII and King George V. They organised a secret society that was to be one of the most important forces in the formulation and execution of British imperial and foreign policy. They drew up a plan of organization for their secret society and a list of original members. The plan for organization provided for an inner circle, to be known as "The Society of the Elect," and an outer circle, to be known as "The Association of Helpers." Within The Society of the Elect, the real power was to be exercised by the leader, Cecil Rhodes, and a "Junta of Three," Stead, Brett, and Alfred Milner. In accordance with this decision, Milner was added to the society by Stead shortly after the meeting. Along with Milner, his Royal Empire Society supported the Globalization movement of the Society of the Elect.

Through his membership in Rhodes's secret society, Milner received the appointment as High Commissioner of South Africa. Stead, in his book on Rhodes's wills, claims the chief credit for this nomination, while Brett was with Milner at Windsor when he received the appointment, and returned with him to London.

Sir Harry Johnston, who had already been offered the appointment as High Commissioner of South Africa for himself by a Foreign Office official, felt that it was Rhodes's influence which gave it to Milner. In his autobiography he wrote the following:

"At last the decision was made Sir Alfred Milner. I suspect very much on the personal pleadings of Cecil Rhodes, who professed himself delighted with the choice....The non-selection of myself for a work that would have greatly interested me, was a disappointment, and I felt it was due to Rhodes' enmity more than to any other cause."

When Chamberlain joined Lord Salisbury's government as Secretary of State for the Colonies (1895-1903), he was eager to accept the suggestion that Milner be sent to South Africa. They had fought Home Rule together in the election of 1888 and had both been in Egypt 1889. Moreover, both were strong believers in union with Ireland and a new tariff policy based on imperial preference.

As Colonial Secretary, Chamberlain did a number of things that won the complete support of Milner. They already agreed on most of the important issues of the day, combining, like other members of the Milner Group, advocacy of social welfare and imperialism.

The goals which Rhodes and Milner sought was to unite the world, and above all the English-speaking world, in a federal structure around Britain under white British rule, today commonly known as the One World Order, or Globalization. Both felt that this goal could best be achieved by a secret band of men united to one another by devotion to the common cause and by personal loyalty to one another. Both felt that this band should pursue its goal by secret political and economic influence behind the scenes and by the control of journalistic, educational, and propaganda agencies.

Vladimir Halperin referred to the Round Table in his book “Lord Milner and the Empire” as follows:

“It was through Milner and some of his friends that the Round Table Group came into being. The Round Table, it should be said, is an authority to this day on all Commonwealth interests.”

Halperin stated that Milner raised a considerable sum for the work of the Round Table, including 30,000 pounds from Lord Astor, 10,000 pounds from Lord Rothschild, 10,000 pounds from the Duke of Bedford, and 10,000 pounds from Lord **Iv**eagh.

Milner launched a magazine called the Empire Review, later called the Round Table quarterly.

The Milner Round Table later became the Royal Institute of International Affairs-Council on Foreign Relations combine, which exercises unopposed control for the World Order over foreign and monetary policy, in both the United States and Great Britain.

See footnote 1 at the end of this section on the Royal Institute of International Affairs-Council on Foreign Relations for more information on its history.

The Milner Round Table plotted:

* the Jameson Raid of 1895;
* it caused the Bore War of 1899-1902;
* it set up and controls the Rhodes Trust;
* it created the Union of South Africa in 1906-1910;
* it established the South African periodical The State in 1908;
* it founded the Crown periodical The Round Table in 1910, and this remains the mouthpiece of the Group;
* it has been the most powerful single influence in All Souls, Balliol, and New Colleges at Oxford for more than a generation;
* it has controlled The Times for more than fifty years, with the exception of the three years 1919-1922;
* it publicized the idea of and the name "British Commonwealth of Nations" in the period 1908-1918;
* it was the chief influence in Lloyd George's war administration in 1917-1919 and dominated the British delegation to the Peace Conference of 1919;
* it had a great deal to do with the formation and management of the League of Nations and of the system of mandates;
* it founded the Royal Institute of International Affairs in 1919 and still controls it;
* it was one of the chief influences on British policy toward Ireland, Palestine, and India in the period 1917-1945;
* it was a very important influence on the policy of appeasement of Germany during the years 1920-1940; and
* it controlled and still controls, to a very considerable extent, the sources and writing of the history of British Imperial and Foreign Policy since the Boer War.

**Footnote 1: Royal Institute of International Affairs-Council on Foreign Relations**

The World War I reparations clauses forced the Germans to fight a Second World War; and also resulted in the formation of a “front” world government – “the League of Nations”, while in the background the global money elite established their real governing body - the World Order - through the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and its American subsidiary, the Council On Foreign Relations.

The Council on Foreign Relations Handbook of 1936 refers to the Paris Peace Conference as follows:

“On May 30, 1919, several leading members of the delegations to the Paris Peace Conference met at the Hotel Majestic in Paris to discuss setting up an international group which would advise their respective governments on international affairs. The U.S. was represented by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (Chief of Staff, U.S. Army), Col. Edward M. House, Whitney H. Shepardson, Dr. James T. Shotwell, and Prof. Archibald Coolidge. Great Britain was unofficially represented by Lord Robert Cecil, Lionel Curtis, Lord Eustace Percy, and Harold Temperley. It was decided at this meeting to call the proposed organization the Institute of International Affairs. At a meeting on June 5, 1919, the planners decided it would be best to have separate organizations cooperating with each other. Consequently, they organized the Council on Foreign Relations, with headquarters in New York, and a sister organization, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in London, also known as the Chatham House Study Group, to advise the British Government. A subsidiary organization, the Institute of Pacific Relations, was set up to deal exclusively with Far Eastern Affairs. Other organizations were set up in Paris and Hamburg, the Hamburg branch being called the *Institut fur Auswartige Politik*, and the Paris branch being known as *Centre d’Etudes de Politicque Etrangere,* at 13 Rue de Four, Paris VI.”

The Hamburg branch was established because of the Warburg family bank there.

Having dominated the Paris Peace Conference, Baron Edmond de Rothschild saw the establishment of the World Order through these groups of the Institute of International Affairs as the crowning achievement of his life.

**(i) The founders of the Royal Institute of International Affairs**

The founders of the Royal Institute of International Affairs were Rothschild’s principal South African agents: Sir Otto Beit, trustee of Rhodes Estate and director of British South Africa Co.; Percy Alport Molteno, son of the first Premier of Cape Colony; Sir Abe Bailey, owner of the Transvaal Mines, who worked closely with Sir Alfred Milner in starting the Boer War; John W. Wheeler-Bennett, who became Gen. Eisenhower’s political adviser at SHAEF London 1944-45; Sir Julien Cahn; and Lionel Curtis, colonial secretary of the Transvaal, who gave his address as the Round Table, 175 Piccadilly Rd., London. He was later appointed Beit lecturer on the colonial history of South Africa.

Other founders of Royal Institute of International Affairs included four members of the Astor family - Viscount Astor; Hon. F.D.L. Astor; M.L. Astor; and H.J.J. Astor, the latter being chairman of ‘The Times’ and director of Hambros Bank.

The first President of Royal Institute of International Affairs was Lt. Col. R.W. Leonard, president of the Coniagas Mines.

The Lord Patron was Her Majesty the Queen.

All Prime Ministers and Viceroys of the Colonies since 1923 have been Honorary Presidents of Royal Institute of International Affairs. Stephen King Hall, in his definitive work, “Chatham House,” says, “The Prince of Wales graciously accepted the office of Visitor. This appointment secured that the Institute could never be perverted to party or propaganda purposes.”

The 1934 list of members of Royal Institute of International Affairs included Sir Austin Chamberlain - Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Privy Seal, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Harold MacMillan - who married the daughter of the Duke of Devonshire and later became Prime Minister; and Lord Eustace Percy - Duke of Northumberland.

The 1942 membership list includes Sir Roderick Jones, head of Reuters; G.M. Gatheren-Hardy; Sir Andrew McFadyen, chairman North British Borneo Co. and United Rubber Estates – he served with the British Treasury 1910-1917, represented the Treasury at the Paris Peace Conference 1919-20, was General Secretary of the Reparations Commission, 1922-25; Commissioner of Controlled Revenues Berlin 1924-30, later with S.G. Warburg Co.; Col. Vickers; and Lord Brand, managing director Lazard Bros., who married Lady Astor’s sister, Phyllis Langhorne, was deputy chairman British Mission in Washington 1917-18, financial adviser to Lord Robert Cecil, chairman Supreme Economic Council at the Paris Peace Conference; George Gibson, dir. Bank of England; John Hambro of Hambros Bank; Lord Derby (Edward Villiers), Lord of Treasury, Secretary of State for War, 1916-1918, who had a 69,000 acre estate in Lancashire; and Lord Cromer (Baring).

**(ii) Founders of the Royal Institute of International Affairs were honorary chairman of the Council of Foreign Relations**

The founders of the Royal Institute of International Affairs were one and all, Rothschild men; honorary chairman of the Council of Foreign Relations was Elihu Root, lawyer for Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb Co.; Alexander Hemphill, a Morgan banker, and Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb Co.

**(iii) Funding for** **the Royal Institute of International Affairs**

During its early years, the Royal Institute of International Affairs was principally funded by the Rothschilds through donations funneled through Sir Abe Bailey and Sir Alfred Beit, with about $5100,000 annually; since then, it has been funded with many millions of dollars by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation.

In 1936 the Royal Institute of International Affairs $400,000 budget was also funded by the following corporate subscribers: N.M. Rothschild & Sons; British South Africa Co.; Bank of England; Reuters News Agency; Prudential Assurance Co.; Sun Insurance Office Ltd; and Vickers-Armstrong Ltd.; all of which were known as Rothschild enterprises. Other subscribers were J. Henry Schroder Co.; Lazard Frères; Morgan Grenfell; Erlangers Ltd.; and E.D. Sassoon Co.

**Council on Foreign Relations and the United States Government.**

A number of popular books now in circulation claim that the Council on Foreign Relations is the secret government of the United States. Nothing could be more incorrect. The members of the Council on Foreign Relations have never originated a single item of policy for the United States Government. They merely transmit orders to government officials from the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the House of Rothschild in London.

It is true that the Council on Foreign Relations comprises ruling elite in the United States, but they are mere colonial governors absolutely responsible to their overseers in the World Order. However, every prominent American mentioned in this footnote is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and therefore it is not necessary to note it each time a name is mentioned. Not only do they transmit orders to the White House, the Cabinet, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, and other government institutions, but they also maintain absolute control of the foundations, whose duty it is to formulate policy or organize it in acceptable form to be transmitted to the government.

**(i) Trustees and funding for the** **Council on Foreign Relations**

Shoup’s “Imperial Brain Trust” dated 1969, notes that the Council on Foreign Relations includes 22 trustees of Brookings Institution, 29 at Rand, 14 at Hudson, 33 at Middle East Institute, 14 of 19 trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation, 10 of 17 at Carnegie, 7 of 16 at Ford Foundation, 6 of 11 at Rockefeller Bros. Fund. This proves that the Council on Foreign Relations runs these major foundations. In the academic world, Council on Foreign Relations members number 58 on the faculty at Princeton, 69 at the University of Chicago, and 30 at Harvard.

Of the banks which are the principal owners of Federal Reserve Bank stock, directors of Chase include 7 Council on Foreign Relations members, 8 at J.P. Morgan, 7 at 1st Natl. City (now Citibank), 6 at Chemical Bank, and 6 at Brown Bros. Harriman.

**(ii) Members of the** **Council on Foreign Relations**

The 1968 list of Council on Foreign Relations members included John J. McCloy, chairman of the board; Frank Altschul, secretary and vice-president; David Rockefeller vice-president; and directors Robert V. Roosa, Douglas Dillon, and Allen Dulles.

McCloy also served as chairman Ford Foundation 1953-65, director of the Rockefeller Foundation, and personal lawyer to the Rockefeller family interests. His career is typical of a leading official of the World Order. While a student at Harvard, he became a protégé of Felix Frankfurter. He joined the firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, lawyers for Kuhn, Loeb Co. where he remained from 1925-40. In 1940, Frankfurter recommended him to Henry Stimson as Assistant Secretary of War, where he remained from 1941-45. He wrote and issued the infamous War Department directive that military officers must disregard political views of servicemen “unless there is a specific finding that the individual involved has a loyalty to the Communist Party which overrides his loyalty to the U.S.” Senator McCarthy termed this directive “treasonable”.

McCloy succeeded Eugene Meyer as president of the World Bank from 1947-49, was appointed High Commissioner of Germany where he served from 1949-52, was chairman of the board Chase National Bank from 1953-61, and was Rockefeller’s attorney since then. He is a director of Union Pacific; Westinghouse; ATT; Dreyfus; Squibb; and Mercedes-Benz. He married Ellen Zinsser, who is not otherwise identified in McCloy’s 1947 Current Biography - in the 1961 issue she is identified as the niece of Hans Zinsser, a bacteriologist. This is odd, because she is also the daughter of John Zinsser, partner of J.P. Morgan Co., and chairman of the board of Sharp & Dohme chemicals. It is an interesting footnote to history that the son-in-law of a J.P. Morgan partner should be appointed as the United States High Commissioner of a vanquished Germany.

The New York Times noted on Aug. 6, 1965, “J.J. McCloy Proposes Foundation Pattern for European Giving”. He stated the following at Salzburg, “I wish that there could be erected in Europe a complex of foundations whose representatives could exchange thoughts with those of American foundations and thus form a sort of informal approach to some of the great problems of the day.” “Informal” is the code word of the World Order. It means “issuing from world headquarters”.

McCloy did not state the obvious, that five men control all of the major United States foundations, and that he wished they could have the same system in Europe.

**The Royal Institute of International Affairs schools.**

The Royal Institute of International Affairs has worked closely with the London School of Economics, which was set up as a training school for the World Order bureaucrats. The school was established in 1920 with financial aid from the Rothschilds and Sir Julius Wernher.

Sir Ernest Cassel later gave the school 472,000 pounds. Professor J.H. Morgan wrote in ‘Quarterly Review’, January 1939, “When I once asked Lord Haldane why he persuaded his friend Sir Ernest Cassel, grandfather of Lady Mountbatten, to settle by his will large sums on the London School of Economics, he replied, our object is to make this institution a place to raise and train the bureaucracy of the future Socialist State.”

Sir William Beveridge, author of Great Britain’s ruinous Cradle to the Grave political program, was director of the London School of Economics from 1920-1937.

**The Kindergarten Group**

As High Commissioner, Milner built up a body of assistants known in history as "Milner's Kindergarten."

When Milner was ready to retire from his post, he recommended that his successor be either Alfred Lyttelton or Lord Selborne. The latter obtained the appointment and not only carried Milner's work to completion, but did it with Milner's picked personnel. The Kindergarten personnel regarded Selborne as second leader to Milner in the Group.

The following list gives the chief members of the Kindergarten:

Patrick Duncan (later Sir Patrick); Philip Kerr (later Lord Lothian) 11th Marques; Robert Henry Brand (later Lord Brand); Lionel Curtis Geoffrey Dawson (until 1917 Robinson) , later editor of the Times, and prominent supporter of “appeasement” with the “Cliveden Set” (led by Lord Astor, who owned the Times); John Buchan (later Lord Tweedsmuir) future Governor General of Canada; Dougal Orme Malcolm (later Sir Dougal); William Lionel Hichens; Richard Feetham; John Dove, Basil Williams; Lord Basil Blackwood; Hugh A. Wyndham; George V. Fiddes (later Sir George); John Hanbury-Williams (later Sir John); Main S. O. Fabian Ware (later Sir Fabian); William Flavelle Monypenny; and Lord Lothian, the youngest member of the Kindergarten.

To this list, should be added the chief members of the Kindergarten who ruled South Africa during the formation years of the “Union”:

\* Harry Wilson (Sir Harry after 1908), was a "Seeley lecturer" with Parkin in the 1890s, chief private secretary to Joseph Chamberlain in 1895-1897, was legal adviser to the Colonial Office and to Milner in 1887-1900, was Secretary and Colonial Secretary to the Orange River Colony in 1901-1907, was a member of the Intercolonial Council and of the Railway Committee in 1903-1907.

\* E. B. Sargant, who organized the school system of South Africa for Milner in 1900-1904 and was Director of Education for both the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony in 1902-1904, he also wrote a chapter for The Empire and the Century in 1905.

\* Gerard Craig Sellar, who died in 1929. There was a Craig-Sellar Fellowship in his honour at Balliol in 1946.

\* Oscar Ferris Watkins, a Bible Clerk at All Souls at the end of the nineteenth century, received a M.A. from this college in 1910. He was in the South African Constabulary in 1902-1904, and was in the Transvaal Civil Service in 1904-1907. He was also in the East African Protectorate Service and the E.A. Civil Service from 1908, being a District Commissioner in 1914, Director of Military Labour under Smuts in German East Africa in 1914-1918. Acting Chief Native Commissioner in 1920-1927, a member of the Legislative Council in 1920-1922, and Deputy Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya in 1921-1927.

\* Percy Girouard (later Sir Percy) was chairman of the Egyptian Railway Board in 1898-1890, Director of Railways in the Boer War in 1899-1902, Commissioner of Railways and Head of the Central South African Railways in 1902-1904, High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria in 1907-1908 and Governor in 1908-1909. He was also the Governor of the East African Protectorate in 1909-1912, the director of Armstrong, Whitworth and Company in 1912-1915; and was Director General of Munitions Supply in 1914-1915. He was fired by Lloyd George for inefficiency in 1915.

Of these names, eleven were from New College. Seven were members of All Souls, six as Fellows. Nine were in the group which founded, edited, and wrote The Round Table in the period after 1910, and seven were in the group which controlled and edited ‘The Times’ after 1912. Five were in close personal contact with Lloyd George (two in succession as private secretaries) in the period 1916-1922.

To these names should be added five others who were present in South Africa between the Boer War and the creation of the Union in 1910, and were members of the Milner Group, but cannot be listed under the Kindergarten because they were not members of Milner's civil service.

These five are:

Leopold Amery; Edward Grigg (later Lord Altrincham); H. A. L. Fisher; Edward F. L. Wood (later Lord Irwin and Lord Halifax); and Basil K. Long.

Some members of the Kindergarten stayed in South Africa after the achievement of the Union in 1910, remained important members of the Milner Group and, as a result of this membership, rose to high positions in their adopted country.

**Patrick Duncan** had been Milner's assistant on the Board of Internal Revenue from 1894 to 1897, and was taken with him to South Africa as private secretary. He was Treasurer of the Transvaal in 1901, Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal in 1903-1906, and Acting Lieutenant Governor in 1906. He remained in South Africa as a lieutenant to Jan Smuts, becoming an advocate of the Supreme Court there, a member of the South African Parliament, Minister of Interior, Public Health, and Education (1921-1924), Minister of Mines (1933-1936), and finally Governor-General of South Africa (1936-1946). He frequently returned to England to confer with the Group (in September 1932, for example, at Lord Lothian's country house, Blickling).

**Richard Feetham** was made Deputy Town Clerk and later Town Clerk of Johannesburg (1902-1905). He was legal adviser to Lord Selborne, the High Commissioner, in 1907 and a member of the Legislative Council of the Transvaal later (1907-1910). He was chairman of the Committee on Decentralization of Powers in India in 1918-1919; a King's Counsel in Transvaal (1919-1923); a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa (1923-1930); chairman of the Irish Boundary Commission (1924-1925); chairman of the Local Government Commission in Kenya Colony (of which Edward Grigg was Governor) in 1926; adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Council (1930-1931); chairman of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Commission (1930-1935); Vice-Chancellor of the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg (1938); and has been a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa since 1939. Most of these positions came to him as a member of the Milner Group.

**Hugh A. Wyndham** also remained in South Africa after 1910 and was a member of the Union Parliament for ten years (1910-1920). He had previously been secretary to Milner. Wyndham wrote Problems of Imperial Trusteeship (1933) Britain and the World; and the chapter on "The Formation of the Union of South Africa, 1901-1910" in volume VIII of the Cambridge History of the British Empire (1936). He was, like all the members of the Milner Group, a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, wrote many book reviews for its Journal, and at the outbreak of war in 1939, became the usual presiding officer at its meetings (in the absence of Lord Astor). When publication of the journal was resumed after the war, he became chairman of its editorial board, a position he still holds. Married to Maude Lyttelton, daughter of Viscount Cobham, he is also a brother-in-law of Sir Ivor Maxse (the brother of Lady Milner) and a nephew of Lord Rosebery.

**Dougal Malcolm** (Sir Dougal since 1938), a grandson of Lord Charles Wellesley, joined the Colonial Office in 1900 and served there under Chamberlain and Alfred Lyttelton for several years. In 1905 he went to South Africa as private secretary to Lord Selborne and remained there until Union was achieved. He was secretary to Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, during the last year of his tenure (1910-1911); an official of the British Treasury for a year; and, in 1913, became a director of the British South Africa Company (president since 1938). He is also vice-president of the British North Borneo Company, of which his brother-in-law, General Sir Neill Malcolm, is president. Sir Dougal wrote the biographies of Otto Belt, of Dr. Jameson, and of J. Rochford Maguire for the Dictionary of National Biography.

**William Lionel Hichens** (1874-1940), on graduating from New College, served briefly as a cyclist messenger in the Boer War and then joined the Egyptian Ministry of Finance (1900). After only nine months' service, he was shifted by Milner to South Africa to join the Kindergarten as Treasurer of Johannesburg. He at once went to England to float a loan, and on his return (in 1902) was made Colonial Treasurer of the Transvaal and Treasurer of the Intercolonial Council. Later he added to his responsibilities the role of Acting Commissioner of Railways. In 1907 he went to India as a member of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, following this with a stint as chairman of the Board of Inquiry into Public Service in Southern Rhodesia (1909). In 1910 he went into private business, becoming chairman of the board of a great steel firm, Cammell Laird and Company, but continued as a member of the Milner Group. In 1915, Lloyd George sent Hichens and Brand to organize the munitions industry of Canada. They set up the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada on which Joseph Flavelle (Sir Joseph after 1917) was made chairman, Charles B. Gordon (Sir Charles after 1917) vice-chairman, and Brand a member. In later years Hichens was a prominent businessman, one of the great steel masters of England, director of the Commonwealth Trust Company (which sent John Dove to India in 1918), of the London North-western Railway and its successor, the London, Midlands and Scottish. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust for over twenty years (1919-1940), which may help to explain the extraordinary generosity of the Carnegie Foundation toward the Royal Institute of International Affairs (of which Hichens was a member). He was an enthusiastic supporter of adult education programs and spent years of effort on Birkbeck College, the graduate evening school of the University of London. He was chairman of the board of governors of this institution from 1927 until his death, by a German bomb, in December of 1940. From 1929 onwards, like most of the inner circle of the Milner Group, he lived close to Oxford (at North Aston). He married Hermione Lyttelton, daughter of Sir Neville Lyttelton, niece of Viscount Cobham, and cousin of the present Oliver Lyttelton.

**George Vandeleur Fiddes** (Sir George after 1912) had been private secretary to the Earl of Onslow, father of Lady Halifax, before he was secretary to Milner in South Africa (1897-1900). Later he was political Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa (1900), secretary to the Transvaal administration (1900-1902), Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (1909-1916), and Permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies (1916-1921).

**John Hanbury-Williams** (Sir John after 1908) had been in the regular army for nineteen years, chiefly as aide to various colonial administrators, when he was assigned to Milner as military secretary in 1897. After three years of that, he went to London as secretary to the Secretary of State for War (St. John Brodrick, 1900-1903), and to Canada as secretary and military secretary to the Governor-General, Earl Grey (1904-1909). Then he was brigadier general in charge of administration in Scotland (1909-1914) and on the General Staff (1914), Chief of the British Military Mission to Russia (1914-1917), in charge of the British Prisoners of War Department at The Hague (1917-1918) and in Switzerland (1918), and ended his career in a blaze of glory as a major general, marshal of the diplomatic corps (1920-1934), and extra equerry to three Kings of England (1934-1946).

**John Buchan** was not a member of the inner core of the Milner Group, but was close to it and was rewarded in 1935 by being raised to a barony as Lord Tweedsmuir and sent to Canada as Governor General.

He is important because he is (with Lionel Curtis) one of the few members of the inner circles of the Milner Group who have written about it in published work. He mentions as his closest friends Hilaire Belloc, F. E. Smith (the future Lord Birkenhead), John Simon, Leo Amery, T. A. Nelson, Arthur Salter, Bron Lucas, Edward Wood (the future Lord Halifax), and Raymond Asquith. Of this list, four were important members of the Milner Group.

Buchan went to South Africa in 1901, on Milner's personal invitation, to be his private secretary, but stayed only two years. Placed in charge of resettlement of displaced Boers and agricultural reform, he left in 1903 to take an important position in the administration of Egypt. His connection with South Africa gained him the post of official historian of the South African forces in France. He was a close friend of Lord Haldane and Lord Rosebery, both of whom can be regarded as members of the Milner Group. Of Haldane, Buchan wrote: "What chiefly attracted me to him was his loyalty to Milner. Milner thought him the ablest man in public life, abler even than Arthur Balfour, and alone of his former Liberal allies Hal Dane stood by him on every count." Hal Dane, with Rosebery, Asquith, and Edward Grey, had formed the Liberal League to support liberal imperialism, with which Milner was closely associated.

During the war, Buchan was a correspondent for The Times, wrote Nelson's History of the Great War in twenty-four volumes (1915-1919), was the military intelligence in France (1916-1917), and finally was Director of Information for the War Office (1917-1918). During this period and later, he was a prolific writer of travel, historical, and adventure stories, becoming eventually, by such works as Greenmantle, The Three Hostages, and The Thirty-nine Steps, the most famous writer of adventure stories in Britain

Buchan was representative of the Scottish universities in the House of Commons for eight years (1927-1935), Lord High Commissioner for the Church of Scotland in 1933-1934, president of the Scottish Historical Society (1929-1933), and Chancellor of Edinburgh University), before he obtained his last post, Governor-General of Canada (1935-1940).

**Basil Williams** graduated from New College in 1891 and almost immediately became clerk in the House of Commons, holding this post for nine years before he went soldiering in the Boer War. He became Secretary of the Transvaal Education Department, wrote Volume IV of The Times History of the South African War, and was The Times special correspondent at the South African Convention of 1908-1919, which made the Union. A major on the General Staff in 1918-1909, he was later Ford Lecturer at Oxford (in 1921), Professor of History at McGill (1921-1925), and Professor of History at Edinburgh (1925-1937). He wrote the very revealing article on Milner in the Dictionary of National Biography and numerous other works, including Cecil Rhodes (1921), The British Empire (for the Home University Library, 1928), Volume XI of the Oxford History of England (The Whig Supremacy, 1714-1 760), Botha, Smuts, and South Africa (1946), and edited The Makers of the Nineteenth Century (1915-1928).

**Lord Basil Blackwood**, son and heir of Lord Dufferin, went to Balliol in 1891 but never graduated, being an adventurer of the first order. Taken to South Africa by Milner, he was employed in the Judge Advocate's Department for a year (1900-1901), and then was Assistant Colonial Secretary of Orange River Colony for six years (1901-1907). He became Colonial Secretary of Barbados in 1907 and Assistant Secretary of the Land Development Commission in England in 1910. He would have been an important member of the Milner Group but was killed in France in 1917.

**Robert H. Brand** (since 1946 Baron Brand), stands close to the top. His father was second Viscount Brand, twenty-fourth Baron Dacre (created 1307), son of a Speaker of the House of Commons (1872-1884), while his mother was Susan Cavendish, daughter of Lord George Cavendish, and niece of the seventh Duke of Devonshire. His father, as Governor of New South Wales in 1895-1899, was one of the original instigators of the federation of the Australian Colonies, which came into effect in 1900. His older brother, the third Viscount Hampden, was a lord-in-waiting to the King (1924-1936), while another brother, Admiral Sir Hubert Brand, was extra equerry to the King (1922) and principal naval aide to the King (1931-1932). His nephew, Freeman Freeman-Thomas (Baron Willingdon after 1910; Marques of Willingdon after 1936), in 1892 married the daughter of Lord Brassey, and became Governor-General of Canada (1926-1931) and Viceroy of India (1931-1936).

Brand is chiefly responsible for the Astor influence in the Milner Group. He went to South Africa in 1902 and was made secretary of the Intercolonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony and secretary of the Railway Committee of the Central South African Railways, with Philip Kerr (the future Lord Lothian) as assistant secretary on both organizations. He was secretary to the Transvaal Delegation at the South African National Convention (1908-1909) and at once wrote a deliberately naive work published by Oxford University Press in 1909 with the title The Union of South Africa. In this work there is no mention of the Kindergarten, and where it is necessary to speak of its work, this is done as if it were performed by persons unknown to the writer. He says, for example (page 40): "The Transvaal Delegation alone was assisted throughout the convention by a staff of legal advisers and experts," and thus dismisses the Kindergarten's essential work. His own work is passed over in silence, and at the front of the volume is placed a quotation in Dutch from President Sir John Brand of the Orange River Colony, possibly to mislead the ordinary reader into believing that there was a family connection between the South African politician and the author of the book.

Brand's role in the Milner Group after 1910 is too great to be covered adequately here. Suffice it to say that he was regarded as the economist of the Round Table Group and became a partner and managing director of Lazard Brothers and Company, a director of Lloyd's Bank, and a director of The Times, retiring from these positions in 1944 and 1945. During the First World War, he was a member of the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada (1915-1918) and deputy chairman of the British Mission in Washington (1917-1918). While in Washington, he married Nancy Astor's sister, daughter of Chiswell Dabney Langhorne of Virginia. It was this connection which gave him his entree to Cliveden in the period when that name became notorious.

Brand was one of the important figures in international finance in the period after 1918. At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 he was financial adviser to Lord Robert Cecil, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council. He was later vice-president of the Brussels Conference (1920) and financial representative for South Africa at the Genoa Conference (1922). He was a member of the committee of experts on stabilization of the German mark in 1923, the committee which paved the way for the Dawes Plan. After an extended period in private business, he was head of the British Food Mission to Washington (1941-1944), chairman of the British Supply Council in North America (1942-1945, 1946), and His Majesty's Treasury Representative in Washington (1944-1946). In this last capacity he had much to do with negotiating the enormous American loan to Britain for post-war reconstruction. During the years 1942-1944, Brand put in his own place as managing director of Lazard Brothers his nephew, Thomas Henry Brand, son of Viscount Hampden, and, when Brand left Lazard in 1944, he brought the same nephew to Washington as chief executive officer on the British side of the Combined Production and Resources Board, and later (1945) as chairman of the official Committee on Supplies for Liberated Areas. In all of his activities Brand has remained one of the most central figures in the core of the Milner Group.

**Philip Kerr** (later Lord Lothian), Brand's assistant in South Africa. Kerr, grandson, through his mother, of the fourteenth Duke of Norfolk, originally went to South Africa as private secretary to a friend of his father's, Sir Arthur Lawley, Lieutenant Governor of the Transvaal (1902). Kerr was Brand's assistant on the Intercolonial Council and on the Committee of the Central South African Railways (1905-1908). Later, as secretary to the Transvaal Indigency Commission (1907-1908), he wrote a report on the position of poor white labourers in a coloured country which was so valuable that it was republished by the Union government twenty years later.

From 1908 on, Kerr was, as we shall see, one of the chief organizers of publicity in favour of the South African Union. He was secretary to the Round Table Group in London and editor of The Round Table from 1910 to 1916, leaving the post to become secretary to Lloyd George (1916-1922), manager of the Daily Chronicle (1921), and secretary to the Rhodes Trust (1925-1939). He obtained several governmental offices after the death of his cousin, the tenth Marques of Lothian, in 1930, gave him a title, 28,000 acres of land, and a seat in the House of Lords. He was Chancellor to the Duchy of Lancaster (1931), Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the India Office (1931-1932), a member of the first and second Round Table Conferences on India, and chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee, before he finished his life as Ambassador to the United States (1939-1940). In 1923 he and Lionel Curtis published a book called The Prevention of War, consisting of lectures which they had previously given at Williams College. After his death, Curtis edited a collection of American Speeches of Lord Lothian, with an introduction by Lord Halifax and a biographical sketch by Edward Grigg (reprinted from The Round Table). This was published, as might be expected, by Chatham House.

On his death, Lord Lothian left his ancestral estate, Newbattle Abbey in Midlothian, as a residential college for adult education in Scotland, and left his Tudor country house, Blickling (frequent assembly place of the Milner Group), as a national monument. He never married and gave up his Roman Catholic faith for Christian Science in the course of an almost fatal illness in 1914.

**Geoffrey Dawson** (1874-1944), who changed his name from Robinson in 1917, was also one of the innermost members of the Milner Group. A member of the Colonial Office under Chamberlain (1898-1901), he became for five years private secretary to Milner in South Africa (1901-1905) and then was made South African correspondent of The Times and editor of the Johannesburg Star in the critical period of the formation of the Union (1905-1910). Always a member of the Round Table Group and the Milner Group, Dawson added to these the offices of editor of The Times (1912-1919, 1922-1941) and secretary to the Rhodes Trustees (1921-1922). During the period in which Dawson was not editor of The Times, he was well provided for by the Milner Group, being made estates bursar of All Souls, a director of Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., and of Trust Houses, Ltd. (both Rhodes concerns), as well as being secretary to the Rhodes Trust. He married in 1919 the daughter of Sir Arthur Lawley (later sixth Baron Wenlock), Kerr's old chief in the Transvaal. Sir Arthur, who had started his career as private secretary to his uncle, the Duke of Westminster, in 1892, ended it as Governor of Madras (1906-1911).

As editor of The Times, Dawson was one of the most influential figures in England. He used that influence in the directions decided by the Group. In later years, this was to be seen in the tremendous role which he played in the affairs of India and, above all, in the appeasement policy. In 1929 he visited his "long-standing friend" Lord Halifax, then Viceroy of India, and subsequently wrote most of The Times editorials on India in the fight which preceded the Government of India Act of 1935. In 1937 he wrote The Times articles which inaugurated the last stage of appeasement, and personally guided The Times support of that policy. After his retirement from the chair of editor of The Times in 1941, he served for the last three years of his life as editor of The Round Table.

**William Flavelle Monypenny** was assistant editor of The Times (1894-1899) before he went to South Africa to become editor of the Johannesburg Star. He left this position at the outbreak of the Boer War. After a short period as a lieutenant in the Imperial Light Horse (1899-1900), Monypenny was made Director of Civil Supplies under Milner (1900-1902) and then resumed his post as editor of the Star. In 1903 he resigned in protest against Milner's policy of importing Chinese labourers and walked across Africa from the Cape to Egypt. Resuming his position on The Times (1903-1908), he became a director of the firm for the last four years of his life (1908-1912). About this time Lord Rowton, who had been Disraeli's private secretary, left his papers to The Times to be used for a Life of Disraeli. The task was begun by Monypenny, but he finished only the first two volumes of the six-volume work. The last four volumes were written by George E. Buckle, editor of The Times (1884-1912), Fellow of All Souls (1877-1885), and a contemporary of Milner's at Oxford (1872-1876).

It is perhaps worth noting that when Monypenny resigned from the Johannesburg Star he was replaced as editor by **William Basil Worsfold**, who held the post for two years, being replaced, as we have said, by Geoffrey Dawson. In the years 1906-1913, Worsfold published a three-volume study of Milner's accomplishments in South Africa. This contains the most valuable account in existence of the work of the Kindergarten.

**Fabian Ware** (Sir Fabian since 1922), who had been a reporter on The Morning Post (1899-1901), was Assistant Director and Director of Education in the Transvaal (1901-1905) and Director of Education in the Orange River Colony (1903), as well as a member of the Transvaal Legislative Council (1903-1905). He was editor of The Morning Post in 1905-1911, and then became special commissioner to the board of the Rio Tinto Company, on which Milner was director. During the First World War he rose to the rank of major general. Since then he has been permanent vice-chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission. A book which he wrote in 1937, The Immortal Heritage, The Work of the Imperial War Graves Commission, was made the occasion of an article on this subject in The Round Table. Sir Fabian was a member of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Cooperation in 1933 and was a director-general in the War Office in 1939-1944.

**Lionel Curtis**. These ideas of Curtis are clearly stated in his numerous published works. The following quotations are taken from The Problem of the Commonwealth drawn up by the Round Table Group and published under Curtis's name in 1916:

"The Commonwealth is a typical section of human society including every race and level of civilization organized in one state. In this world commonwealth the function of government is reserved to the **European minority**, for the unanswerable reason that for the present this portion of its citizens is alone capable of the task-civilized states are obliged to assume control of backward communities to protect them from exploitation by private adventurers from Europe.... The Commonwealth cannot, like despotisms, rest content with establishing order within and between the communities it includes. It must by its nature prepare these communities first to maintain order within themselves. . . . For England the change is indeed a great one. Can she face it? Can she bear to lose her life, as she knows it, to find it in a Commonwealth, wide as the world itself, a life greater and nobler than before? Will she fail at this second and last crisis of her fate, as she failed at the first, like Athens and Prussia, forsaking freedom for power, thinking the shadow more real than the light, and esteeming the muckrake more than the Crown?"

Four years later, in 1920, Curtis wrote: "The whole effect of the war has been to bring movements long gathering to a sudden head . . . companionship in arms has fanned . . . long smoldering resentment against the prescription that Europeans are destined to dominate the rest of the world. In every part of Asia and Africa it is bursting into flames. . . . Personally, I regard this challenge to the long unquestioned claim of the white man to dominate the world as inevitable and wholesome especially to ourselves."

Curtis fought in the Boer War, was Town Clerk of Johannesburg, and assistant secretary for local government in the Transvaal. In 1906 he resigned his official positions to organize "Closer Union Groups" agitating for a federation of South Africa. When this work was well started, he became a member of the Transvaal Legislative Council and wrote the Transvaal draft of a projected constitution for such a federation. In 1910-1912, and at various times subsequently, he travelled about the world, organizing Round Table Groups in the Dominions and India. In 1912 he was chosen Belt Lecturer in Colonial History at Oxford, but gave it up in 1913 to turn his attention for almost six years to the preparatory work for the Government of India Act of 1919. He was secretary to the Irish Conference of 1921 (arranged by General Smuts) and was adviser on Irish affairs to the Colonial Office for the next three years. in 1919 he was one of the chief if not the chief, founders of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and during the 1920s divided his attention between this and the League of Nations-in neither case, however, in a fashion to attract public attention. Undoubtedly his influence within the Milner Group declined after 1922, the preponderance falling into the hands of Lothian, Brand, and Dawson. The failure to achieve federation within the Empire was undoubtedly a blow to his personal feeling and possibly to his prestige within the Group. Nonetheless, his influence remained great, and still is. In the 1920s he moved to Kidlington, near Oxford, and thus was available for the Group conferences held at All Souls. His chief published works include The Problem of the Commonwealth (1915), The Commonwealth of Nations (1916), Dyarchy (1920), The Prevention of War (1924), the Capital Question of China (1932), The Commonwealth of God (1932-1938), and The Protectorates of South Africa (1935).

**John Dove** (1872-1934) was sent to Milner in 1903 by Sir William Anson, Warden of All Souls. He was assistant Town Clerk and later Clerk of Johannesburg (1903-1907) and then chairman of the Transvaal Land Settlement Board (1907-1909). After a trip to Australia and India with Lionel Curtis, for the purpose of organizing Round Table Groups, he returned to London in 1911 and lived with Brand and Kerr in Cumberland Mansions. He went to South Africa with Earl Grey in 1912 to unveil the Rhodes Memorial, and served in the First World War with military intelligence in France. In 1918 he became a kind of travelling representative of financial houses, probably as a result of his relationship with Brand. He began this with an extended trip to India for the Commonwealth Trust Company in 1918 and in the next fifteen years made almost annual trips to Europe. Editor of The Round Table from 1921 to his death in 1934, he displayed an idealistic streak similar to that found in Curtis but without the same driving spirit behind it. After his death, Brand published a volume of his letters (1938). These are chiefly descriptive of foreign scenes, the majority written to Brand himself.

**Leopold Amery** was not a member of the Kindergarten but knew all the members well and was in South Africa, during their period of service, as chief correspondent of The Times for the Boer War and the editor of The Times History of the South African War (which appeared in seven volumes in the decade 1900-1909). Amery, who was a Fellow of All Souls for fourteen years early in the century, and has been one again since 1938, is one of the inner core of the Milner Group. He started his career as private secretary to Leonard H. Courtney, Unionist Member of Parliament and Deputy Speaker in Lord Salisbury's second government. Through this connection, Amery was added to The Times editorial staff (1899-1909) and would have become editor but for his decision to go into politics. As a Unionist and tariff reformer in the high tide of Liberal supremacy, Amery held the same seat (for Birmingham) since 1911 for thirty-four years. During that time he held more important government posts than can be mentioned here. These included the following: assistant secretary of the War Cabinet and Imperial War Council (1917); secretary to the Secretary of State for War (Milner, 1917-1918) Parliamentary Under Secretary for Colonies (1919-1921); Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty (1921-1922) First Lord of the Admiralty (1922-1924) Secretary of State for Colonies (1924-1929) and for Dominion Affairs (1925-1929) Secretary of State for India and Burma (1940-1945). Amery wrote dozens of volumes, chiefly on the Empire and imperial trade relations. In 1910 he married the sister of a fellow Member of Parliament, Florence Greenwood. The colleague, Hamar Greenwood (Baron Greenwood since 1929 and Viscount Greenwood since 1937), was a Liberal M.P. for sixteen years (1906-1922) and a Conservative M.P. for five (1924-1929), a change in which Amery played an important role. Lord Greenwood was secretary of the Overseas Trade Department (1919-1920) and Chief Secretary for Ireland (1920-1922). In recent years he has been chairman of the board of directors of one of England's greatest steel firms (Dorman, Long, and Company), treasurer of the Conservative Party, and president of the British Iron and Steel Federation (1938-1939).

Amery can be regarded as Milner's political heir. From the beginning of his own political career in 1906, to the death of Milner in 1925, he was more closely associated with Milner's active political life than any other person. In 1906, when Amery made his first effort to be elected to Parliament, Milner worked actively in support of his candidacy. In his last years of public office, Milner was generally assisted by Amery (1917-1921), and when he died it was Amery who arranged the public memorial service and controlled the distribution of tickets.

**Edward William Mackay Grigg** (Sir Edward after 1920, Lord Altrincham since 1945) is one of the most important members of the Milner Group. On graduating from New College, he joined the staff of The Times and remained with it for ten years (1903-1913), except for an interval during which he went to South Africa. In 1913 he became joint editor of The Round Table, but eventually left to fight the war in the Grenadier Guards. In 1919, he went with the Prince of Wales on a tour of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. After replacing Kerr for a year or so as secretary to Lloyd George (1921-1922), he was a Member of Parliament in 1922-1925 and again in 1933-1945. He has also been Governor of Kenya Colony (1925-1931), parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Information (1939-1940), Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War (1940-1942), and Minister Resident in the Middle East (1944-1945). He also found time to write many books, such as The Greatest Experiment in History (1924) Three Parties or Two? (1931), The Faith of an Englishman (1931), Britain Looks at Germany (1938), The British Commonwealth (1943), and British Foreign Policy (1944).

**H. A. L. Fisher,** one of the founders of the Kindergarten and a member of the Milner Group from at least 1899. The chief recruiting for the Kindergarten, beyond that done by Milner himself, was done by Fisher and his close friend Sir William Anson. The relationships between these two, Goshen, and Milner were quite close (except that Milner and Anson were by no means close), and this quartet had a great deal to do with the formation of the Milner Group and with giving it a powerful hold on New College and All Souls. Fisher graduated from New College in 1888 and at once became fellow and tutor in the same college. These positions were held, with interruptions, until 1912, when Fisher left Oxford to become Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University. He returned to New College as Warden for the last fifteen years of his life (1925-1940). Fisher originally expected to tutor in philosophy, but his appointment required him to teach history. His knowledge in this field was scanty, so it was amplified by vacation reading with A. L. Smith (the future Master of Balliol, an older contemporary of Milner's at Balliol, and a member of the Milner Group). Smith, in addition to teaching Fisher history, also taught him how to skate and to ride a bicycle and worked

H. A. L. Fisher held many important posts in his career, partly because of membership in the Milner Group. In 1908, while the Kindergarten, which he had helped to assemble, was still in South Africa, he went there on an extended lecture tour; in 1911-1912 he was Chichele Lecturer in Foreign History; in 1912-1915 he was an important member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India; in 1916-1926 he was a member of the House of Commons, the first half of the period as a Cabinet member (President of the Board of Education, 1916-1922). He was a delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations for three years (1920-1922), governor of the British Broad casting Corporation for four (1935-1939), and a Rhodes Trustee for about fifteen (1925-1940).

Fisher's bibliography forms an extensive list of published works. Besides his Unfinished Biography (1840) and his famous three-volume History of Europe (1935-1936), it contains many writings on subjects close to the Milner Group. His Creighton Lecture in 1911 on Political Unions examines the nature of federalism and other unions and fits in well with the discussions going on at the time within Round Table Groups on this subject - discussions in which Fisher played an important part. In the section of this lecture dealing with the Union of South Africa, Fisher was almost as deliberately evasive as Brand had been in his book on the Union, which appeared two years earlier. He mentions the preliminary work of the Kindergarten toward union (work in which he had taken a part himself during his visit to South Africa in 1908) as the work of anonymous persons, but does state that the resulting constitution for a united South Africa was largely the work of the Transvaal delegation (which was one controlled by the Kindergarten).

Other writings of Fisher's resulting from his work with the Milner Group are his "Imperial Administration" in Studies in History and Politics (1920), An International Experiment, dealing with the League of Nations (1921) The Common Weal, dealing with the duties of citizenship (1924) and Our New Religion (1929), dealing with Christian Science. In connection with this last book, it might be mentioned that Christian Science became the religion of the Milner Group after Milner's death. Among others, Nancy Astor and Lord Lothian were ardent supporters of the new belief. Christian Science was part of the atmosphere of Cliveden. Fisher married Lettice Ilbert. Her father, Sir Courtenay Ilbert (1841-1924), was a lifelong friend of Anson and an old friend of Milner. Sir Courtenay, was a law member of the Viceroy of India's Council in 1883. Under Lord Dufferin (Lord Basil Blackwood's father), he set up the general system of law and procedure for Burma (1885), and in 1898 he issued what became the basic codification of Indian law. He was clerk of the House of Commons from 1902 to 1921.

**Edward Frederick Lindley Wood**, (later known as the first Earl of Halifax) Lord Halifax is a great-grandson of Lord Grey of the great Reform Bill of 1832, and a grandson of Lord Grey's secretary and son-in-law, Charles Wood (1800-1885), who helped put the Reform Bill through. The same grandfather became, in 1859-1866, the first Secretary of State for the new India, putting through reforms for that great empire which were the basis for the later reforms of the Milner Group in the twentieth century. Lord Halifax is also a grand nephew of Lord Durham, whose famous report became the basis for the federation of Canada in 1867.

As Edward Wood, the future Lord Halifax undoubtedly found his path into the select company of All Souls smoothed by his own father's close friendship with Phillimore and with the future Archbishop Lang, who had been a Fellow for fifteen years when Wood was elected in 1903.

As a newly elected Fellow, Wood went on a world tour, which took him to South Africa twice (in 1904 and 1905). Each time, he was accompanied by his father, Viscount Halifax, who dined with Milner. The Viscount subsequently became Milner's chief defender in the House of Lords. In 1906, for example, when Milner was under severe criticism in the Commons for importing Chinese labourers into South Africa, Lord Halifax introduced and carried in the Upper House a resolution of appreciation for Milner's work.

Edward Wood's subsequent career included: A Member of Parliament for fifteen years (1910-1925), he held posts as Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies (1921-1922), President of the Board of Education (in succession to H. A. L. Fisher, 1922-1924), and Minister of Agriculture, before he went to India (as Baron Irwin) to be Viceroy. He furthered the plans of the Milner Group for the great subcontinent (1926-1931), before returning as president of the Board of Education (1932-1935), Secretary of State for War (1935), Lord Privy Seal (1935-1937), Lord President of the Council (1937-1938), Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1938-1940), and Ambassador to Washington (as successor to Lord Lothian, 1941-1946). In Washington he filled the embassy with members of All Souls College.

Lord Halifax owed much of his rise in public affairs to his membership in the Milner Group. His authorized biographer, Alan Campbell Johnson, write in connection with one appointment of Halifax's: "It is widely believed that the influence of Geoffrey Dawson and other members of The Times editorial staff discovered him as an ideal Viceroy and whispered his name at the proper time both to the proper authorities in George V's entourage and at 10 Downing Street.

" In connection with his appointment as Foreign Secretary, Johnson says:

“Lothian, Geoffrey Dawson, and Brand, who used to congregate at Cliveden House as the Astors' guests and earned the title of a "set," to which, in spite of imaginative left-wing propaganda, they never aspired, urged Chamberlain at the decisive moment to have the courage of his convictions and place Halifax, even though he was a Peer, in the office to which his experience and record so richly entitled him. They argued forcibly that to have a Foreign Secretary safely removed from the heat of the House of Commons battle was just what was required to meet the delicate international situation.”

**Basil Kellett Long** was not technically a member of the Kindergarten (because he was not a member of the civil service). He went from Brasenose to Cape Town to study law in 1902 and was called to the bar three years later. In 1908 he was elected to the Cape Parliament, and a year later succeeded Kerr as editor of the Kindergarten's propagandist journal, The State (1909-1912). He was a member of the first Parliament of a united South Africa for three years (1910-1913) and then succeeded Amery as head of the Dominions Department of The Times. In 1921 he left this post and the position of foreign editor (held jointly with it in 1920-1921) to return to South Africa as editor of the Cape Tines (1921-1935). He was one of the most important figures in the South African Institute of International Affairs after its belated foundation. With the outbreak of war in 1939, he was put in charge of liaison work between the South African branch and the parent institute in London.

**Dr. (later Sir) Leander Starr Jameson** was the right- hand man and closest friend of Cecil John Rhodes.

Dr. Jameson's greatest achievement during his Administration was his invasion of Matabeleland at the head of 700 Pioneers from Salisbury and Fort Victoria, and the conquest of Lobengula's martial might. Two years later he led a body of Rhodesian "Police" in a raid on the Transvaal, which resulted in his defeat, capture and subsequent sentence to imprisonment in Britain. He later became Prime Minister of the Cape Colony.

For the first nine years of the British South Africa Company's regime, Southern Rhodesia was governed by a one-man Government - the Administrator.

The first Administrator, who travelled up with the Pioneer Column, was**Mr. A. R. Colquhoun,** but he resigned the following year, and was succeeded by **Jameson.**

Jameson was succeeded as Administrator of Rhodesia by Mr. W. H.(later Sir William) Milton until 1914.

**Boer General Jan C.Smuts** is discussed earlier on in this attachment as one of the three most important key role players in the annexation of South Africa.

**The role played by the Kindergarten group in forming the Union of South Africa**

The role played by the Kindergarten in South Africa is to be found in Worsfold's The Reconstruction of the New Colonies under Lord Milner, but Worsfold, writing so early, could not foresee the continued existence of the Kindergarten as a greater and more influential group. Lionel Curtis's own account of what the Group did, in his Letter to the People of India (1917), is very brief and virtually unknown in the United States or even in England. The more recent standard accounts, such as that in Volume VIII of the Cambridge History of the British Empire (1936), give even less than Worsfold. This will not appear surprising when we point out that the chapter in this tome dealing with "The Formation of the Union, 1901-1910" is written by Hugh A. Wyndham, a member of the Kindergarten. It is one of the marvels of modern British scholarship how the Milner Group has been able to keep control of the writing of history concerned with those fields in which it has been most active.

Only in very recent years has the role played by the Kindergarten as part of a larger group been appreciated, and now only by a very few writers, such as the biographer of Lord Halifax, already mentioned, and M. S. Green. The latter, a high school teacher in Pretoria, South Africa, in his brief work on The Making of the Union of South Africa (1946) gives an account of the Kindergarten which clearly shows his realization that this was only the early stages of a greater group that exercised its influence through The Round Table, The Times, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the College of All Souls.

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