None dare call it conspiracy!

Gary Allen

Sir John Harington—whose whole family spelled the name with one “t”—was an Elizabethan classical scholar of great and deserved repute. But his fame today rests almost entirely on one satirical couplet:

"Treason doth never prosper, what's the reason? For if it prosper, none dare call it Treason!"

By 1960, however, it had become a social blunder among the cognoscenti to remember anything written during those dark and ignorant centuries before the advent of such luminaries as Upton Sinclair, Theodore Dreiser, John Steinbeck, and Ernest Hemingway. Our whole literary heritage, prior to this grand enlightenment, was being relegated to oblivion by their noisy claque of Communist sympathizers. And your editor had not seen the above lines in print for twenty years. So we decided to do our small part to revive them, by quotations and references in The Bulletin. Because they were strikingly applicable to the passing show which now occupies the world stage.

Whether in any part due to our efforts we do not know, but in 1964 John Stormer adopted the phrase, None Dare Call It Treason, as the title of his famous book. In its pages he spelled out the pro-Communist activities that were rampant at the top levels in every division of our national life. That book sold seven million copies in one year. As a result, many good Americans became far less diffident about appraising the word treason to what was happening in our country, and the name traitor to some of those who were causing it to happen.

Then in 1972 Gary Allen went another necessary and important step. A sound basis for really understanding the appalling tragedy of our times can be built only on a knowledge of the Master Conspiracy. For that Conspiracy is the very core of the history of the last two hundred years. Permit us to repeat here a few quick glimpses at some of the high spots in that panorama, in order to emphasize the continuity of the whole performance.

We begin in the middle...

It was the night of May 4, 1886, in Chicago. Anarchists of many national origins, secretly armed with guns and bombs and pipes, had been circulating surreptitiously for weeks, and sometimes even gathering in small groups, in the neighborhoods of the various police stations. They had been repulsed, with some of their number wounded, from an attack on the McCormick plant, where a strike was in progress. They had distributed flyers proclaiming the imminence and need of "social revolution," with the police clearly designated as the foremost enemies and intended targets of the next outbreaks in that "revolution." And for weeks the air had been full of impending catastrophe.

German-Americans were predominant among these anarchists, because at this time some of the far-away heads of the international conspiracy still thought that Germany would and should become the first physical base from which to spread the power and reach of their "revolution" to encompass the world. For this was almost a generation before Lenin convinced his capitalist bosses that it was far more possible and practicable to seize and hold Russia as a base; and half a century before the perspicacious Stalin was to lay down the guiding dictum that Communism sat on a German as incongruously as a saddle on a cow.

Thus it was also before the Insiders of the Great Conspiracy had decided that the increasingly strong German nation and hardworking German people were to be destroyed, in the world wars which the Conspirators were already planning. For even the Communists and their dupes and allies could not be brought to engage in gigantic wars unless some sufficiently powerful opponent could be designated as the enemy, and then made the victim of all the lying propaganda and brutal force which could be mustered against it. But in 1886 the Conspirators were still taking advantage of all the historical factors that had produced a German named Karl Marx to serve as an inspiration for the stupid rioters and cannon fodder that they needed, such as the Karl Marx Group among the participants in this Haymarket affair.

So the committee which functioned to command and coordinate all of the plans and activities of the Chicago anarchists met regularly at the office of a German-language paper called the Arbeiter-Zeitung. And early on May 4, by the orders of this committee, there began a distribution throughout appropriate areas in Chicago of extremely inflammatory flyers calling for a mass meeting that night, at 7:30, in Haymarket Square. One of these flyers, which later became famous as the "Revenge Circular," was printed in both German and English, with each version calling for "revenge" on the police. And a long inflammatory call to arms was published in that day's Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Also, throughout the day, agents and members of these anarchist groups worked diligently by word of mouth to ensure that all possible prospects came to the meeting both...
armed and excited. Since dynamite had now become the very symbol as well as chief weapon of these revolutionaries, scores of crude homemade but deadly dynamite bombs were made available during the day to all activists under the control of the committee. And by the appointed hour that evening some two thousand misguided dupes, swayed by less than a hundred professional anarchists, gathered on Desplaines Street, just north of the widening on Randolph known as Haymarket Square, and some 350 feet north of the Desplaines Street Police Station. Various smaller groups assembled near or around other police stations in other parts of the city.

Most of these men were immigrants, or the sons of immigrants, who had been pouring into the United States in general, and Chicago in particular, for many years. Because, as hard as life was for them at first in this rising outpost of the industrial revolution, they could still obtain higher wages here, more personal freedom, and far more opportunity, than anywhere else in the world. But it was for this very reason that the Lords of the Great Conspiracy had picked Chicago for some of the most intense and persistent agitation that they have ever engineered. For just as the Greeks knew that “one must eat before one can philosophize,” so the Insiders have always known that at least a minimum degree of increasing prosperity is almost a prerequisite to revolution among any group or people. And exactly as the hippies in our country today are determined to destroy the productive capacity, freedom, and tolerance which have made it possible for them to live as hippies, so were these workmen in Chicago, misled by the same kind of agitators, beguiled into supporting a “social revolution” of which they had no understanding, and which at best would reduce them to a far worse serfdom than they had left in Europe.

A flat-bottomed wagon had been pulled up on one side of Desplaines Street to serve as a speaker’s rostrum. But at first no speaker appeared. By eight o’clock and thereafter the crowd was growing impatient and thinning out. Then at about 8:40 one of the professional agitators named Spies mounted the wagon, spoke for a while, and was followed by another one named Parsons. Their speeches were insidiously, but not superficially, inflammatory. So the Mayor of Chicago, who had been quietly moving about in the crowd, decided that nothing was going to get out of hand, and left for home. He even stepped on his way, at the Desplaines Police Station, to say that there was no further need for holding the force in reserve!

Immediately on the mayor’s departure, a man named Fielden took the rostrum, became bolder and bolder in his language, and had soon “molded his audience to suit the purpose of the occasion.” Police reports back to Inspector John Bonfield of the Desplaines Station, who was in command of all police detachments that were standing by for trouble, became steadily more ominous. So, reluctantly, Bonfield marched his own men down Desplaines Street. Fielden saw them approaching, and shouted: “Here come the bloodhounds. You do your duty, and I’ll do mine!”

Arrived at the wagon, Captain William Ward, second in command of the police, who now stood still, spoke to Fielden from three feet away. “I command you,” he said, “in the name of the people of the State, to immediately and peaceably disperse.” Fielden leaped from the wagon to the crowd, and proclaimed in a loud clear voice: “We are peaceable.” Obviously this was a signal which had been made known to the activists in advance. Immediately a spark flashed through the air. “It looked like the lighted remnant of a cigar, but hissed like a miniature skyrocket.” The bomb fell in the midst of the police who were massed behind the front lines, and there was a terrific explosion. This was followed instantly by a volley of shots, aimed directly into the police from firearms of the mob on both sidewalks alongside them, and also facing them in the street ahead.

It was probably the most coldblooded mass murder of police in American history. It would have been a great deal worse, except that the police, with incredible courage and resolution, did not waver at all under this attack. They immediately opened fire on every man they could see with a weapon. So that every gun-toting and bomb-toting assassin gave his full cowardly attention at once to escaping through the crowd. The police were digging up hurriedly buried bombs from sidewalks and garden plots for weeks. And all of the mob attacks on other police stations, which were supposed to have been set off by the secret signal, “We Are Peaceable,” for some reason never materialized at all. But seven policemen had been killed, and sixty-eight wounded—many of them so seriously that they were never able to work again. And the only thing missing, to give the whole episode a modern flavor, was Life Magazine to describe, in detail, with phony pictures, how the heartless police had brutally attacked, without provocation, a peaceful assembly of good citizens who were listening to a lecture on how to be better citizens.

From this point backward . . .

For the next three years Captain Michael J. Schaack of the Chicago police spent most of his time preparing his monumental book, Anarchy And Anarchists (published in 1889) from which we have taken many of the details above. With regard to the background, development, and action of the Haymarket riot itself, this volume of seven hundred large pages is as fully and carefully documented, with both pictures and text, as any we have ever read. He left no buried bomb unturned, and no secret memorandum hidden, in presenting the facts about the massacre itself.

But Captain Schaack also did a great deal more. He showed, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that what had happened in Chicago had been only one manifestation, and tiny part, of what was constantly happening, or being plotted, all over Europe. There was a mighty force at work, planning, guiding, controlling, and carrying out its longrange purposes through a “social revolution” of almost worldwide reach. “In London,” he said, “there are all the factors for the most dangerous mob the world can produce . . . . In France the Commune is stronger than ever it was, and the Red Terror may appear with every turn of the whirligig of politics . . . . In Spain and Italy . . . . the Socialists are busy, while in Germany and in Russia a crisis is at hand . . . . Let none mistake either the purpose or the devotion of these fanatics, nor their growing strength. This is methodic—not a haphazard conspiracy. The ferment in Russia is controlled by the same hands and the same hands as the activity in
Chicago . . . . There is a coldblooded, calculating purpose behind this revolt, manipulating every part of it, the world over, to a common and ruinous end."

Captain Schaack had carried out a massive investigation. And he was quite perspicacious. He even guessed that the Conspiracy was being run from London. Which in 1889 was probably correct. He missed, however, several essential elements of the whole development and danger. (a) The massacres and dynamite and barricades in the streets were no more produced, anywhere in the world, by the poor and suffering, as self-generated reactions to their condition, than had been the Haymarket Riot in Chicago. Practically all such outbreaks were the result of plotting and agitation, by professional revolutionaries, on behalf of their bosses at the top. (b) These bosses were not themselves even recognized as revolutionaries, and certainly were not downtrodden. They belonged to the very top financial, social, political, and educational circles of their respective countries.

(c) The discontent, turmoil, and insurrection at the bottom was only one of many methods by which this top Inner Circle was, with only selfish aims in mind, gaining ever more power for itself. Supposedly humanitarian legislation, unceasing political intrigue, secret societies, ever more massive and skilful socialist propaganda, and a dozen other weapons on many other fronts, were all in constant use.

(d) And above all, this Conspiratorial clique, unlike any that had gone before it since the days of the Spartan oligarchy, was self-perpetuating. His studies led him soon to understand that the whole conspiracy was under the direction of one group. And that this group was taking brilliant advantage of all the discontent which had been created before it for the preceding hundred years. But he failed entirely to grasp that it was the same group which had been controlling the same conspiracy, and deliberately, continuously fomenting the same kind of viciously destructive discontent, during this whole period. And that this was the key to its ever greater success for itself, at the cost of ever greater damage to our whole civilization.

Had Captain Schaack been able to make as penetrating a vertical study of this Conspiracy as the horizontal one presented in his seven hundred pages, he would have found that its continuity in time fully matched its extensiveness in space. For the same self-perpetuating Inner Circle now at the top of the Long Revolution, that perpetrated the Haymarket Riot in Chicago in 1886, had already been deeply involved in similar manifestations of its power and purpose as early as 1789. One was that cruel and murderous fraud, carried out mostly by armed thugs imported for the job—and not by any spontaneous uprising of the Parisian people against their grievances—which has become known as the Siege of the Bastille.

This exhibition had taken place after the original inner circle—known in those days as the Illuminati—had been fully exposed by the Bavarian Government only a few years before. In France of the 1780's, as in the United States of the 1880's, and even more of the 1970's, the story has been the same. Not enough responsible people would listen to the truth about the infinitely evil and growing force which was determined to destroy the whole modern foundation and environment for human existence, for the sake of the power this Inner Circle could acquire while doing so.

Captain Schaack would have further found that this same group had been largely behind the Reign of Terror which was let loose on Paris in the same holocaust that began with the fall of the Bastille. And that then, always riding the very waves which they had helped to set in motion, these Conspirators used a willing genius named Napoleon for some fifteen years to wreck kingdoms, shuffle boundaries, carry on wars, destroy traditions, and undermine the stability of European civilization so extensively that it would never be the same again.

At all of this political iconoclasm they were incredibly successful until Napoleon himself, both drunk with power and longing for peace, turned against them in 1810, allied himself with L'Ancien Régime, and thus had to be annihilated at all costs—which they then accomplished in just four years. What is perhaps more important and certainly more amazing, they rode these storms always to increasing power for themselves, despite the fact that their existence, their history, their methods, and their purposes had been made fully disclosed in 1798 by John Robison's Proofs Of A Conspiracy and by the more extensive work of L'Abbe Barruel. For smothering such exposures of their Master Conspiracy has always been the most successful single element in the strategy of these Insiders, as it still is today.

Captain Schaack would have found that this same self-perpetuating group was responsible for the insurrectionary turmoil of 1830; for the far more widespread and effective revolutionary movements of 1848; and for hiring Karl Marx to codify their criminal schemes and formulate their future platform of destruction. (Which he did, of course, in the Communist Manifesto, brought out during the same year.) With enough time Captain Schaack could have uncovered the hands of this now rapidly growing, immensely strong, and extremely far-reaching power at work, through dozens of both conspiratorial and ideological divisions, in bringing about over the next forty years the very situation of smoldering revolution in a dozen countries which he disclosed as existing in 1886, and documented so fully in his book.

And forward . . .

Captain Schaack and his massive study, it so happened, were just about at the middle point in the long progress of this Conspiracy towards its ultimate goal of total power over the whole human race. This power was to be imposed, with patient gradualism and merciless cruelty, by means of the three mighty weapons which the Conspiracy now had increasingly at its disposal, or could create as needed. These means for the destruction of everything that stood in their way—religion, established governments, and all traditional human values—were War, Money, and Hatred. And their use of these weapons has been implemented with agitation, propaganda, deception, cunning, pressure, bribery, murder, and terror on a more extensive scale than ever dreamed of before in human affairs.

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"In the same way the conspiracy has been able to enlist the intelligentsia in its service and to acquire control over all forms of publicity. Journalists even in the employ of the so-called 'Capitalist Press' devote long and important notices to every book that is calculated to serve the cause—works ranging from heavy treatises on intellectual Socialism to the lowest form of demoralising fiction. No book subversive of order or imorality ever passes unnoticed in the Press, while the contrary view is carefully ignored or derisively dismissed as out of touch with modern thought.

"Of course the greater part of this organisation is carried out by the power of gold [i.e. International Finance—Ed. T.S.C.]—not necessarily by bribery but simply by making agitation a 'paying job', or by offering the most lucrative posts to adepts or at least agents of the conspiracy..."

"But by far the most potent inducement offered was the promise of power. The pupils are convinced that the Order will rule the world. Every member therefore becomes a ruler. Robison quoting this passage adds: 'We all think ourselves qualified to rule. The difficult task is to obey with propriety; but we are honestly generous in our prospects of future command. It is therefore an alluring thought, both to good and bad men. By this lure the Order will spread'."

It is now abundantly clear that we have reached the culmination of this age-old Conspiracy, and must suffer the consequences. The late C. H. Douglas remained convinced that it must ultimately fail; but that failure may, and probably will, be spread over many decades, if not centuries. We think the situation is even worse than envisaged by Douglas, because of the rapid development of techniques of control. But in the meantime increasing carnage and destruction—inseparable from the advance of Communism in all its history—is certain. To imagine that the ballot-box can protect us from this is infantile, but in keeping with the prevailing fashions of thought. We warned the British* that electing a 'Conservative' Government to replace the Wilson Administration would be worse than useless, as simply providing a fresh mandate for a continuing policy; and another election would simply have the same effect. (The most practicable answer at this stage would be a massive boycott of the election.)

Against this background, we quote a note by C. H. Douglas published in The Social Crediter for Sept. 30, 1950. "We rate the intelligence of the readers of this review highly. It is not written for morons, who we recognise are catered for in productions of much larger circulation."

"The full recognition of these facts enables us to dismiss at once any idea that there is some stratum either of society or Government composed of individuals who, if only we could penetrate it, would see the light, and work effectively towards it.

"Let us make this point as clear as we are able, because it appears to lie at the root of widespread misapprehensions. World Politics are (irrevocably, we think) committed to the centralisation of Power. We are committed irrevocably to the decentralisation of Power to the limits of the capacity of the individual. The first Policy postulates the equality of all"

men and women; the second recognises the absolute individuality and increasing differences of every human being.

"There can be no greater practical mistake at the present time than to suppose that Social Crediters can engage usefully in what Lord Keynes called Essays in Persuasion, directed at the conversion of conscious opponents.

"The die is cast; whether the phrase 'the war between Christ and Anti-Christ is taken to be symbolic or literal, one side must win.

"Now, the practical effect of this is to put to some extent technical arguments into cold storage. Not the least of the fallacies of Fabianism was that Economics preceded and conditioned Politics. Precisely the opposite is true, and our task is, not to capture politics, but to fragmentate them. . . ."

Since Douglas's Note was written, much more hard evidence of the relation between Finance and Communism has become available, and has been collated and published in a series of books, to which we have given publicity over the intervening years, as well as facilitating their distribution. Gary Allen's None Dare Call It Conspiracy has sold more copies in Britain than any other book recently distributed through K.R.P. Publications. A sufficient distribution of this book, and the companion volume, Alternative to Disaster, in conjunction with the exposure of the Conspiracy which may be achieved in the U.S.A. through the efforts of the John Birch Society, offers the only visible hope of turning the tide of the disaster which already is engulfing us.

But it seems most improbable that analysis of the situation can be carried any further than it has been carried in these pages. In consequence, publication of The Social Crediter will be reduced, pro tem., to a monthly basis, being maintained mainly to keep open a line of communication with those who have recognised the nature of the task—vigorous exposure of the fact of conspiracy as the mainspring of world politics.

Christianity and Inflation

Canon D. L. Edwards started a discussion in The Church Times (Jan. 5, 1973) on Christian Attitudes to Inflation, but his assumptions need careful scrutiny, He said, "The decision of the 1940's to get as close as possible to full employment is sacrosanct. To go back to the 1920's would be worse than the present disease". This appears to assume that the objective of industry is to supply full employment, whatever that means. Yet the true objective of industry itself is to produce goods for consumption with as little waste as possible, and this reduces employment, working for somebody else for money, to a means and not an end. The industrial system could produce needed goods by using far less of a man or woman's lifetime between the ages of leaving school and 65.

We may agree with Canon Edwards' first "moral issue" which concerns our "attitude to economic growth and its price", but will fail to follow him when he adds, "growth is a good thing, up to a point; and some consequential inflation is acceptable". People may indeed need more goods and services, but modern industry could produce a flood of extra goods and services if it were not hampered and menaced by a faulty accountancy system. For the present system includes in prices certain charges—depreciation, for loans, etc.—against which no income is distributed concurrently in the form of wages or salaries. This means that the producer has to charge more than he distributes at the time, and that future income is of necessity mortgaged through loans, credit cards and other devices. I would refer the reader for details to Alternative to Disaster, by B. W. Monahan.

On the face of it, inflation cannot be justified, for it suggests that more effort is needed to produce goods, whereas machines—from the lever onwards—co-operation, the harnessing of energy derived from the sun, mean that infinitely less effort is required to produce the same goods. Inflation denies all these factors, indicating that the present accountancy system fails to match up to the productive system. Further principles concern the "equality of sacrifice" and the "defence of the poor". But if a reasonable living for all were released by a realistic financial system, this kind of sacrifice and poverty could be a thing of the past.

The Rev. John Stewart and the Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane take up the argument in The Church Times issue of Jan. 26. Mr. Stewart rejects communism and capitalism, for "Christianity wants to travel in the direction opposite to both". He recalls the Church's insistence in mediaeval days of the just price. Unfortunately, he fails to distinguish between the spheres of production and of finance. Co-operation in production has resulted in an increment of association which should be the heritage of all and which could release us for Christian leisure. One would agree that money should not be regarded as "a commodity of value in itself", also that "contrition, confession and amendment are always possible—but it is certainly the eleventh hour": yet we need too the intelligence to see that money must be put in its place to serve mankind and not be used as an instrument of slavery.

The bishop is concerned with big business and much as one deprecates the rise of these corporations and their power, this can only be countered by a distribution of purchasing power now withheld and by restoring to the individual his status of independence. This involves attacking the monstrosity at its roots.

—H.S.

Servitude — or Freedom

The article Servitude — or Freedom which appeared in The Social Crediter, 6 January, 1973, is now available as a four page pamphlet. This article surveys B. W. Monahan's Alternative to Disaster, a sort of companion book to None Dare Call It Conspiracy, by Gary Allen, showing in more detail the financial aspects of the Conspiracy, and how an understanding of this aspect points the way to an alternative to Communist slavery.

Servitude — or Freedom and also the leaflet on None Dare Call It Conspiracy, which was issued as a Supplement to The Social Crediter for 11 November, 1972, are free, on request, from K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 245 Cann Hall Road, London, E11 3NL. Contributions towards costs and postages will be appreciated.
Conspiracy and Treason
(continued from page 3)

Looking ahead with sufficient clairvoyance, Captain Schaack would have seen the brilliantly planned metamorphosis of the American Republic into a democracy—which our founding fathers had so greatly feared—as a necessary intermediate step in their plan to impose on the American people an all-powerful Communist tyranny. He would have seen the very same conspiracy that had murdered seven of his police in Chicago, and injured many more, destroy the whole Russian empire; murder the Tsar, his family, and ten million Russian citizens; and impose the incredibly stagnant horror of Communism on all of the Russian people.

Captain Schaack would have foreseen two world wars, and almost countless lesser wars, being deliberately contrived by the same Conspiracy he was studying, and carried out with the almost infinite grief and suffering involved, for the very purpose of destroying all the best elements of our civilization. He would have seen an incredibly foul member of that Conspiracy, named Charles de Gaulle, bring to his own country, France, in 1945 and 1946, a reign of Communist terror more brutal, and far more extensive, than his revolutionary predecessors had perpetrated on Paris a hundred and fifty years before. And Schaack would have seen another member of that Conspiracy, named Dwight David Eisenhower, use American armed forces to help a thousand and two million civilians and military refugees to flee out of its criminal agents who were caught or defeated, or otherwise liquidated by a somewhat slower death in Communist prison camps.

Captain Schaack would have seen the power, cunning, and propaganda of that Conspiracy become so great that American prestige. American money, and even American armed forces would be used for decades, all over the world, to aid the most ruthless criminals, such as Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh, to murder countless millions of their fellow countrymen in order to subjugate whole vast populations to the stagnation, misery, and terror of Communist enslavement—without the American people even being aware of what their government was doing.

In the United States itself Captain Schaack would have time have seen that same Conspiracy, and the self-perpetuating group of immensely powerful Insiders who controlled it, employ one treasonous Administration after another—using money, war, and hatred as the vital components of their strategy—to carry out the deliberate destruction of everything about the American political and economic system, and everything in the character of the American people, which had made our country the best environment for human liberty that man had ever achieved. In this picture he would have seen, under the slogans of a pseudo-humanitarianism, the freedom and responsibility, the patriotism and self-reliance, the morality and ideals of our countrymen being deliberately, cleverly, patiently, and ruthlessly destroyed.

And amid all of this treason and crime and destruction Captain Schaack would have seen one incident, tiny and relatively unimportant in itself, but of such dramatic significance that it brought him and the Haymarket Riot and his great book all to mind when we set out to write this foreword. For background we refer you to Dan Smoot's staggering article, in the January 3, 1973 issue of The Review Of The News, on Consipirators Above The Law. Its opening lines are: "Of the thousands of New Left and Communist barbarians who tried to tear Chicago apart during the 1968 Democrat National Convention, eight were indicted by a federal grand jury." And we remind you that an outstanding feature of those 1968 revolutionary activities was the attempt to blame every crime of the defendants themselves on the Chicago police.

The trial began on September 24, 1969, before Judge Julius Hoffman of the U.S. District Court of Chicago. It was built up by the defendants, and their chief attorney, William Kunstler, into the most disgraceful and disruptive combination of obscene, profane, and contemptuous disorders within the courtroom, and of unbridled, murderous vandalism by protesting sympathizers outside, in the whole record of American jurisprudence. On the opening day of the trial, the Students for a Democratic Society staged a violent demonstration near the federal courthouse in Chicago. That same day the National Lawyers Guild put on a similar demonstration around the federal building in San Francisco. One of the featured speakers told some two hundred lawyers and law students comprising the mob that Judge Hoffman was a "shameful fascist," and that the battles for social change are not going to be won in the courtroom, but in the streets.

On the night of September 25, seventeen sticks of dynamite wired to a clock device were found on the thirtieth floor of Chicago Civic Center, which houses most of the courts in that city. "On the night of October 6, a powerful dynamite blast shattered a police statue in Haymarket Square . . . . The statue had been there for years, commemorating seven Chicago policemen killed in an anarchistic bombing in 1886." And there you have it. There is the continuity of this Master Conspiracy staring you right in the face. Some vandals on Mr. Kunstler's pro-Communist team went all the way to Haymarket Square, for the specific purpose of blowing up a particular statue. For demolishing this memorial, especially with dynamite, had a psychological significance not offered by any other target for their vindictive attention.

It is a prepossessive impulse within the Conspiracy to celebrate the anniversaries of its successes, to make heroes out of its criminal agents who were caught or defeated, and to convince all interested observers that in time it avenges every defeat and brings its own people—or their memories—out on top. Even so foul and despicable a murderer, drug addict, and thief as Patrice Lumumba of the Congo, with whom a just fate caught up in time, now has a Moscow university named in his honor. And the poor simple-minded dupe of the Conspiracy, who fomented and carried out the Haymarket Massacre, have now been proved good men and true by destruction of this monument to the police they murdered. And the American police everywhere have been shown that the same Conspiracy, which brutally
killed seven and maimed nearly seventy of their number in 1886, is still out to vilify and murder all police today—and has a long memory with respect to its enemies.

The point is that the activities of the Communist revolutionaries at the Democrat Convention in Chicago in 1968 were carried out by dupes and stooges of the Inner Circle far above, with the same moronic and criminal mentality of the anarchistic hoodlums who perpetrated the Haymarket Massacre of eighty years before. And that both the Insiders at the top and their stooges at the bottom have been given the encouragement of a sign that the Conspiracy always has its way in the long run. And the still more disturbing point is that this happens because so few people can break through the blanket of propaganda to realize that there even is a Conspiracy at work, with the continuity and experience and accumulated power of six generations now behind it.

To the present . . .

And this brings us to the reason why Gary Allen's title, and his book, are so important. It was absolutely vital to the Insiders to draw the United States into World War I. The whole future of their plot depended on this step. And the achievement of their agent, Woodrow Wilson, in getting himself re-elected President in 1916 on the ground that he had kept us out of the war, at the very time when he was completing the blueprint for taking us into the war as soon as the election was over—this has been fully recognized and described as treason by many people. The same thing is true with regard to Franklin Roosevelt's maneuvering us into World War II, for the aggrandizement of his own power and glory, by his treasonous sacrifice of half our navy and three thousand American lives at Pearl Harbour. And this conclusion could be reached with respect to many activities of many Administrations since 1912. But what too few have been able to recognize, and even far less have been brave enough to proclaim, is that all of these acts of treason have been plotted and carried out as a part of the Conspiracy.

That challenging accusation is the one unmistakable step which now really counts. An increasing number of observers have been able to see clearly the treason in high places, and have had the courage to call it by that name. But this was as far as they would go. Till finally some of us began a determined drive to show that this epidemic of treason was not a series of sporadic or disconnected visitations, but was an integral part of something much larger, much worse, and far more dangerous. It was, in fact and in every case, simply the implementation, by power-drunk and power-hungry megalomaniacs, of the designs of a Conspiracy of Insiders which had been at work for almost two hundred years.

Many able scholars had discovered this fact in the past, and proved it beyond all doubt. But our aim has gone deeper. It has been to overcome the smothering strategy of the Conspirators; and to devise the ways and means of making this frightening truth far more widely known. It is on this undertaking, we believe, that the future of freedom in our country, and therefore eventually of freedom everywhere else, may depend more heavily than we wish were the case. There lies the reason for the existence, and the purpose of the unceasing labor, of The John Birch Society.

It is not the speeches that we sponsor, nor the articles we print, nor the films we produce, nor the books we publish, which will bring the American people to their senses before it is too late. It is the work which you thousands and then more thousands of patriotic members do, to get these messages more widely heard and seen and read, that really counts on this field of battle. There are other organizations which at least could—and a few sometimes do—turn out materials of equal depth and value. But most of those materials accomplish very little, unfortunately, as stock in somebody's inventory, or while reaching—almost by accident, and with glancing blows that are soon forgotten—a few thousand casual listeners or readers. It is the almost unique function of The John Birch Society to create and provide the channels through which the truth can be carried, and then carried again and again in varying forms, to a really sizable number of patriotic American citizens.

Some members of the Society, to be sure, tell us that there should be more action in our movement. But an organized, steadfast, cumulative, and continuous nationwide and educational program consists of never ending action, of the most efficacious kind that we can contribute to this struggle. Even when we are engaged in more direct "action," such as a petition campaign, a major objective should be the educational work which can be carried on through the contacts that are made.

Also, we sometimes hear that obviously "education" doesn't work. Because, you see, the Society's effort has not yet enabled enough Conservatives to get themselves elected to Congress, and reverse the present leftward leaning of that once upright body. This argument reminds us of an incident from our early American youth. A flash flood had somehow left a long and large oak beam stranded squarely across the muddy road from our farm community to the nearest town. Two neighbors went out to lift the beam away. But despite much straining they found it too heavy for their strength. So of them abandoned the project. He also told everybody he saw, on the way to his house, that simply lifting this beam out of the road wouldn't work, because he and his friend had already tried it. Some other means would have to be found for removing this obstacle to traffic. His friend, in the meantime, had gone into the nearby fields where a dozen men were laboring. He persuaded seven of them to come out and help him. The eight men together easily lifted the beam, and laid it out of anybody's way along the ditch by the side of the road.

Sounds silly, doesn't it? Well, no more so than expecting us to lift the tremendous weight of the Great Conspiracy out of the path of American progress before The John Birch Society has even reached adulthood. The whole argument seems unrealistic in view of the odds that we have faced, and the progress we have made despite all the power of the forces aligned against us. To disparage a procedure that needs half a million men because a fifth of that number cannot make it fully successful is shortsighted, to say the least. Especially when the reinforcements we need are available as fast as we can reach them and persuade them to help us.
And in the future...

It is still our imperative task to create sufficient understanding of the Conspiracy. And let’s not wince at the name. For every move you see being made today on either the national or the international scene fits into the strategy of that Conspiracy. This includes the forward plunge by England, under the leadership of a phony “Conservative” named Heath, into the vast straightjacket of Communism; all of the help and encouragement being given by great pseudo-religious organizations to murderous Communist guerrillas who seek to undermine the anti-Communist governments in Africa; the complete and final betrayal of all the anti-Communists in Southeast Asia into Communist hands, which is now being consummated by the Nixon Administration; and the unceasing steps by Mr. Nixon to destroy the American dollar, so that the American people can be pressured into exchanging it for an international currency.

It also includes those recent short steps backward by Mr. Nixon, on various paths, in preparation for the next long steps forward on them all. For that is one of the best rehearsed features of the whole Communist technique. And it may encourage our membership to realize that at least some of those temporary steps backward toward Conservatism have been prompted, to some extent, anyway, by all of the dissent against the forward march into totalitarianism which was stirred up through the efforts of our educational program. We shall offer a specific example under Project II.

In the meantime, let’s return for good to the main theme of this foreword. Which is that in our herculean job of creating understanding Gary Allen’s None Dare Call It Conspiracy can be very useful. For this small book picks up many of the relevant facts, and lays them on the line. It is true that Gary writes always as a journalist, rather than as a historian. It is also true that he deals with one sensational division of the Conspiracy as if it were the whole Conspiracy, even though he himself points out that there are other arms to the octopus. So neither vertically nor horizontally is None Dare Call It Conspiracy a comprehensive presentation of the whole monstrous organism. But it does make clear beyond all doubt that there is a mighty and evil conspiratorial force at work, which has already been climbing its way to the top for a long time in the past.

Both the achievement of that insight, and the courage of proclaiming it, are quite significant. For the one form of opposition which this Master Conspiracy could never survive is a sufficiently widespread exposure before it is ready to proceed everywhere—as it has already proceeded in Russia and China and so many other areas—with total force and universal terror to impose and maintain its rule. As our veteran members know, we have repeated this conclusion many times over recent years. We do so today with even greater certainty than ever before. And we can nail down what it means in a single sentence. If a majority of the literate population of the United States could be brought, during 1973, to understand the existence, methods, and aims of the Master Conspiracy, its whole worldwide power and menace would collapse in 1974.

We also repeat that the Insiders know this better than anybody else. That is why they still move with so much guile to carry out the designs of the Conspiracy piecemeal, under the humanitarian pretense of promoting “brotherhood” and “peace”! This is why they welcome and will even subsidize opposition on an ideological level. For while multitudinous and futile debates are being carried on as if the future rested on their outcome, the Insiders are busily weaving and tightening their infinite lines of power over the bodies and lives of the American people.

This is why it no longer disturbs them too much even to be called traitors. For they have succeeded in reducing that once definitive term to a subject for ideological disputation. As we contended in the Blue Book fourteen years ago, they justify their treason to the United States on the basis of a higher loyalty to a more transcendent cause. But let anybody point out that these Insiders are active members of an entrenched Conspiracy, and they will try to carry out Khrushchev’s instructions that such critics must be subjected to all the torments of hell. For there lies the truth, the one mighty enough weapon which, if wielded soon enough, by enough people, they simply cannot withstand.

We should keep that fact always in mind, as will again be emphasized at various places in this bulletin. And we shall repeatedly recommend that you use Gary Allen’s small book, among our dozens of factual and powerful educational tools, to convince others of the truth.

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