



Ten Years Later Many Americans Are **CALLING IT** **CONSPIRACY**

Part II

Gary Allen is author of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*; *The Rockefeller File*; *Kissinger*; *Jimmy Carter/Jimmy Carter*; *Tax Target: Washington*; and, *Ted Kennedy: In Over His Head*. He is an AMERICAN OPINION Contributing Editor.

■ IN OUR 1972 best-selling book *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* we introduced millions of Americans to the machinations of a conspiracy of international elitists determined to acquire absolute power and wealth through World Government. One of the important sources we used was *Tragedy And Hope* (Macmillan, 1966), a 1,348-page history by George-

town University professor Carroll Quigley. From that conspiracy's own records and files, Dr. Quigley had gained a first-hand acquaintance with this power elite. Quigley died in 1977, but another of his books on this theme, *The Anglo-American Establishment* (Books In Focus, 1981), was published posthumously from a manuscript prepared in 1949. This

work further enriches our store of information about the network of conspiracy and its role in world affairs.

Another scholar, Professor Antony Sutton, has also done extensive research on aspects of this subject and has published several important books on historical catastrophes linked to this same group of Establishment *Insiders*. His conclusions also match those of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* and provide further verification for our thesis.

Both of these distinguished scholars — Carroll Quigley and Antony Sutton — have since we published our book provided new evidence about this extremely influential clique of world movers and shakers. In this article we will survey and summarize these important additional works which fill in some of the details and corroborate what we've long been writing about political conspiracy in this magazine and in our books. But, before we do, let us first reexamine the mystery of Carroll Quigley to try to ascertain his motives for being one of the first to blow the whistle. Six years after his sudden death, controversy still surrounds the late Georgetown professor, and theories concerning his purpose abound.

Theory A: The Establishment Partisan. The first hypothesis is the most obvious — that Quigley fancied himself the chronicler and herald of this *Insider* elite, the main goals of which he heartily approved. This is the impression he calculated to give in *Tragedy And Hope*, where we read at Page 950:

"There does exist, and has existed for a generation, an international Anglophile network which operates, to some extent, in the way the radical Right believes the Communists act. In fact, this network, which we may

identify as the Round Table Groups, has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so. I know of the operations of this network because I have studied it for twenty years and was permitted for two years, in the early 1960's, to examine its papers and secret records. I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and to many of its instruments. I have objected, both in the past and recently, to a few of its policies (notably to its belief that England was an Atlantic rather than a European Power and must be allied, or even federated, with the United States and must remain isolated from Europe), but in general my chief difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known.*"

We agree that the role this group has played in our history deserves to be known. That's why we wrote *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*. However, we emphatically oppose this network's aim, which the late Georgetown Professor described as "nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole." In other words, these people are out to rule the world. Indeed they mean to control all of our actions in every detail. As Quigley observes, if they have their way the individual's "freedom and choice will be controlled within very narrow

*Quigley makes this astonishing statement immediately after attacking libertarian writer John T. Flynn and other members of the so-called "radical Right," labeling their treatment of history as "fables" and "myth"! His main difference was that he thought the pro-freedom Right was naïve in believing that these conspirators are Communists.

Georgetown professor Carroll Quigley researched and chronicled the machinations of a conspiratorial elite whose conscious purpose was "nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole."

alternatives by the fact that he will be numbered from birth and followed, as a number, through his educational training, his required military or other public service, his tax contributions, his health and medical requirements, and his final retirement and death benefits."

Further, this group seeks control over all natural resources, business, banking, transportation, communication, education, etc., through authority over all the governments of the world. In order to strengthen their position these conspirators have had no qualms about fomenting wars, depressions, terrorism, and exacerbating class and racial hatreds. They want the ultimate monopoly, which would eliminate all competitors. And Professor Quigley, of the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University, said he *approved*!

Quigley can hardly be accused of being a Rightwing Extremist. Indeed, he had all the proper "Liberal" credentials, having taught at Princeton and Harvard, written scholarly articles for such journals as *Current History*, and generally comported himself as an Establishment don. On the surface, at least, it appears that he was doing all the right things to appeal to the people of power. He was certainly pressing the right buttons for recognition and admittance.

He may even have been egotistical and naïve enough to have believed that as a Princeton, Harvard, and Georgetown professor he was one of the boys, and that his book would influence the direction of policy. Which brings us to another view of Quigley.

Theory B: The Frustrated And Embittered Aspirant. In this view, Quigley is seen to be an outsider who wanted to be an *Insider*, and using *Tragedy And Hope* as a sort of "petition" for admittance to the inner circle. Not only did the *Insiders* not embrace him, they evidently tried to suppress his book — a fact that greatly angered Quigley when he finally realized it. His disillusionment is reflected in personal letters in which he complained about his publisher's duplicity. He was also upset at having been passed over for promotions, and felt shunted aside by the *Insiders* whose purpose he claimed to share. Consider the following excerpt from a letter Quigley wrote on December 9, 1975, to Jim Lott of Detroit:

"Thank you for your praise of *TRAGEDY & HOPE*, a book which has brought me many headaches, as it apparently says something which powerful people do not want known. . . . In many public libraries, including this university [*Georgetown*],

copies were stolen; I hope the ones you so generously gave to the libraries near you are left to be read by those who are interested in what happened in my lifetime and yours. Have you seen my article on the energy crisis in the magazine *CURRENT HISTORY* last July? The people who suppressed *TRAGEDY & HOPE* also do not like that, but I believe it is a correct statement of the situation"

In another personal letter Quigley wrote on the same date to Peter Sutherland, he remarked as follows: "The original edition [of *Tragedy And Hope*] published by Macmillan in 1966 sold about 8800 copies and sales were picking up in 1968 when they 'ran out of stock,' as they told me (but in 1974, when I went after them with a lawyer, they told me that they had destroyed the plates in 1968). They lied to me for six years, telling me that they would re-print when they got 2000 orders, which could never happen because they told anyone who asked that it was out of print and would not be reprinted. They denied this to me until I sent them xerox copies of such replies to libraries, at which they told me it was a clerk's error. In other words, they lied to me but prevented me from regaining publication rights by doing so (on OP rights revert to holder of copyright, but on OS they do not)" Then, at the end of the letter, Professor Quigley states: "Powerful influences in this country want me, or at least my work, suppressed."*

Theory C: Secret Good Guy. This theory is put forth by Steve Zarlenga, who published *The Anglo-American Establishment* (Books In Focus, Box 3481, Grand Central Station, New York City 10163 \$20). We

asked him if Quigley's goal really was to expose the conspiracy while making it appear that he favored its purposes. "No question about it in my mind," he answered. When we reminded him of the oft-quoted passage from Page 950, Zarlenga maintained: "He is leading them on. Quigley had real inside information on this thing. He's protecting his source. He had that inside information even before he wrote *The Anglo-American Establishment* in 1949."

According to Zarlenga, Professor Quigley used self-censorship in order to get *Tragedy And Hope* published and thus to put on record the intentions of the conspirators. Mr. Zarlenga points out: "You have to realize that *The Anglo-American Establishment* was not publishable . . . until after his death, and then only by someone like us. No established house would touch it at the time, whereas *Tragedy* was published by Macmillan. How did he get *Tragedy And Hope* published by Macmillan? He used self-censoring techniques to tone it down, something he did not do in the 1949 manuscript."

Quigley is indeed more critical of the conspiracy in the earlier work, in which he wrote: "When the influence which the institute [*the Royal Institute of International Affairs*] wields is combined with that controlled by the Milner Group in other fields — in education, in administration, in newspapers and periodicals — a really terrifying picture begins to emerge The picture is terrifying because such power, whatever the goals at which it may be directed, is too much to be entrusted safely to any group No country that values its safety should allow what the Milner Group accomplished in Britain — that is, that a small number of men should be able to wield such power in administration

*Both of these letters were published in the Summer 1976 issue of *Conspiracy Digest*.

and politics, should be given almost complete control over the publications of the documents relating to their actions, should be able to exercise such influence over the avenues of information that create public opinion, and should be able to monopolize so completely the writing and the teaching of the history of their own period."

Yet on the inside flap of the dust jacket of *The Anglo-American Establishment* is a portion of Quigley's 1949 preface: "... I suppose, in the long view, that my attitude would not be far different from that of the members of the Milner Group. But, agreeing with the Group on goals, I cannot agree with them on methods.... In this group were persons who must command the admiration and affection of all who knew them. On the other hand, in this group were persons whose lives have been a disaster to our way of life.... Unfortunately... the influence of the latter kind has been stronger...."

So Quigley's differences with this conspiracy were over means. As Zarlenga remarked to us, "These people would do anything. The basic tenet of the Group is that the ends justify the means. They would use any method for the achievement of what they considered their holy goals — and Quigley, clearly, would not go along with that."

Did Carroll Quigley actually think that he could fool these *Insiders* by defending them obliquely while revealing their game, as Zarlenga suggests? "The effect of what Quigley has done," Mr. Zarlenga says, "is to focus attention on all of this, and that is the one thing that they can't stand. So, you either have to say that Quigley is one of them and he's an idiot — or you have to say that Quigley is very shrewd.... I just

can't take the idiot view of him."

It must be observed that this interpretation by Steve Zarlenga was not based on any personal contact with Carroll Quigley. There was no such contact. Rather he rests his conclusions on a close reading of the two books and interviews with those who knew Quigley well. Is Zarlenga right? Was Carroll Quigley a secret "good guy"? You should read the two books and judge for yourself. As Steve Zarlenga warned, "If people do not want to see *The Anglo-American Establishment* go the way of *Tragedy And Hope*, they are going to have to order a lot more copies."

Theory D: The Heart Of The Coward. Another, less charitable, view of Quigley is expressed in the Winter 1977 issue of the now defunct newsletter *Conspiracy Digest*. In that issue the editor commented: "The best insight into Quigley's character was an incident that transpired right here around Detroit. Jim Lott, a local student of conspiracy, wrote Quigley a letter congratulating him on *Tragedy And Hope*. Quigley replied with a letter (reprinted in CD) explaining the suppression of *Tragedy And Hope*. Lott contributed a copy of *Tragedy And Hope* to his local library and posted the Quigley letter on the library bulletin board, reporting to Quigley the sensation the letter was creating.

"Quigley reacted in horror, fearing 'notoriety.' In other words, Quigley, in fact a partisan of the conspirators (while resenting the suppression of his book), was extremely loath to associate with movements that would like to end the rule of the International Bankers. Remember, this isn't a vulnerable nobody whose voice is powerless, but a *tenured*, secure professor. What was he afraid of that the rest of us don't risk every time we open our mouths? Most

Meticulous research by Antony Sutton uncovered a wealth of evidence confirming that Hitler's seizure of power in 1933 was aided by big bankers and corporate elitists in the United States. Indeed, the financing of National Socialism in Germany, Sutton shows, was part of a much bigger effort to cartelize the world.

of us could lose *our* jobs! At most, Quigley would lose the approval of his fellow prostitute intellectuals. He already has displeased the conspirators."

A final word on Quigley's analysis. In *The Anglo-American Establishment*, the book written in 1949 but not published until 1981, Professor Quigley wrote mainly of the original British Group of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Milner, Lord Esher, and Arnold Toynbee, tracing it from 1891 until 1945, at which time, according to Quigley, "it would seem that the great idealistic adventure which began in 1875 with Toynbee and Milner had slowly ground its way to a finish of bitterness and ashes." But Quigley apparently discovered later that this conspiracy had not ended in 1945, as he previously thought, or wanted others to believe he thought. The headquarters had simply been shifted from Chatham House in London to the Harold Pratt House in New York City, from Rothschild to Rockefeller. So Professor Quigley began to write again; this time a book called *Tragedy And Hope*, chronicling the conspiracy to the year 1965.

Monopolist-Socialist Alliance

Professor Antony C. Sutton is yet another important scholar whose

work has refuted the notion that Wall Street "capitalists" and hard-core Communists have been struggling against each other at the strategic level and have totally opposite goals. Sutton has shown, to the contrary, that certain New York-based international bankers and corporate elitists have for three generations been in the forefront of subsidizing, promoting, and encouraging various forms of socialism, including Soviet Communism.

Sutton was born in London in 1925 and educated at the Universities of London, Göttingen, and California. He is a former professor of economics at California State University, Los Angeles; has technical training in the field of metallurgy; and, reads French, German, and Russian as well as English.

While a Research Fellow at the prestigious Hoover Institution for War, Revolution, and Peace, Sutton produced the immensely important three-volume work *Western Technology And Soviet Economic Development* (Stanford, Hoover Institution, Volume I, 1968; Volume II, 1971; Volume III, 1973). This monumental series demonstrates beyond any doubt that the Soviet Union is a technological parasite of the Western economies, with the United States of America as its chief host.

A product of ten years of meticulous research of government files, company and engineer reports, and previously unavailable records, Sutton's *Western Technology* is the most thorough analysis of strategic transfers from the West to the U.S.S.R. ever published.

Antony Sutton has written seventeen books in all, including one dealing with the military implications of his Hoover study. We will return to that one, titled *National Suicide* (New Rochelle, Arlington House, 1973), later in this article. First, however, let us review Professor Sutton's invaluable contributions in the three books published after his *Western Technology* series and his 1973 *National Suicide* popularization. This second trilogy dealt with the little-known relationship between Wall Street financial interests and the rise of three brands of socialism — the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, the New Deal Revolution of Franklin Roosevelt in the United States, and Adolf Hitler and National Socialism in Germany.

Sutton's first book of this series was *Wall Street And The Bolshevik Revolution* (New Rochelle, Arlington House, 1974). This explosive volume, relying on previously unavailable State Department files, documented substantial and crucial links between Western financiers and the Russian Reds. The author establishes the existence of a continuing working relationship between Bolshevik banker Olof Aschberg, owner of the *Nya Banken* of Stockholm, and the Morgan-controlled Guaranty Trust Company of New York — before, during, and after the Russian Revolution. Aschberg, in Czarist times the Morgan agent in Russia who negotiated loans from the West, served as financial intermediary between Western bankers and the Bolshevik

revolutionaries in 1917. After the Revolution, he became head of the Ruskombank, the first Soviet international bank, while Max May, a vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, became director and chief of the Ruskombank's foreign office. Guaranty Trust's board of directors at the time included such prominent Wall Streeters as Daniel Guggenheim, Thomas W. Lamont, and W. Averell Harriman.

Professor Sutton also presents evidence of direct transfers of funds from Wall Street bankers to the Communist revolutionaries. One example of this was a statement by William Boyce Thompson — a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, a large stockholder in the Rockefeller-controlled Chase Bank, and a financial associate of the Guggenheims and the Morgans — that Thompson personally contributed a million dollars to the cause of the Bolshevik Revolution. To do this, he formed a "Red Cross" mission to Russia — a mission which had nothing to do with either medicine or the Red Cross. It was Thompson's own project. Of the thirty members of this mission, only six were doctors; the rest were Wall Street lawyers and financiers, with representatives from Chase Bank, National City Bank, and others.

Another even more important vehicle for this funding of the Reds was the American International Corporation, based at 120 Broadway in New York City. It had been formed in 1915 by a coalition of top banking interests, chiefly those of Morgan and Rockefeller. Sutton says of it: "The great excitement in Wall Street about formation of AIC brought about a concentration of the most powerful financial elements on its board of directors — in effect a

monopoly organization for overseas development and exploitation."

Of nine directors on the A.I.C.'s board in 1930, five had been on the board in 1917 at the time of the Communist Revolution.*

It is also pointed out that some international agents of revolution worked for both Wall Street and the Bolsheviks. For example, Alexander Gumberg was a representative of an American firm in Petrograd in 1917, was active in "Colonel" Thompson's phony Red Cross mission, later became chief Bolshevik agent in Scandinavia (until he was deported from Norway), was then personal assistant to Reeve Schley of Chase Bank in New York, and later to Floyd Odlum of the Atlas Corporation. He got around!

Not mentioned in the propaganda movie *Reds*, but revealed by Sutton, is that the pro-Soviet propagandist John Reed was not only financed by Wall Street but, writes Sutton, "had consistent support for his activities, even to the extent of intervention with the State Department from William Franklin Sands, executive

*These five A.I.C. directors were: Matthew C. Brush, president and chairman of the executive committee of American International Corporation and director of the Empire Trust Company (120 Broadway); Pierre S. Du Pont, director of the Bankers Trust Company; Percy A. Rockefeller, member of the Rockefeller family and director of National City Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Rockefeller Chase National Bank; and, Beckman Winthrop of Paul Warburg's International Banking Corporation and the National City Bank. Warburg was the first chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the Paul Volcker of his day. Several prominent financiers joined A.I.C. in the early 1920s, including Frank Altschul and Halstead G. Freeman of the Chase National Bank, Arthur Lehman of Lehman Brothers and the Manufacturers Trust Company, and John J. Raskob, president of Du Pont and a director of General Motors and the Bankers Trust Company.

secretary of American International Corporation."

And Professor Sutton also reviews how Colonel Edward Mandell House and his *alter ego* Woodrow Wilson ran interference for Leon Trotsky and Lincoln Steffens when they were temporarily detained by the Canadian government en route to Russia to help finance and precipitate the Revolution with funds from New York bankers.

It is impossible in the limited space here to cover every important detail of Antony Sutton's book on Wall Street support of the Bolshevik Revolution. The bottom line is that he shows the degree to which top elements of the Western financial elite and the Communists have been allies rather than enemies as commonly believed. Of course these financiers are not capitalists in the Free Market sense but monopolists or would-be monopolists who embrace government intervention and socialism to gain control over markets by eliminating competition and cartelizing industry.

This does not mean that these monopoly "capitalists" are devoted Communists or even ideological fellow travelers, although in individual cases (e.g., Corliss Lamont or Armand Hammer and his father Julius) that may be the case. What it does mean is that monopoly capitalists and the Reds share a community of purpose in which they mutually conspire. Each group, for its own reasons, shares with the other certain purposes and goals toward which they mutually strive. Socialism is seen by both as a control mechanism.

Wall Street And The New Deal

Antony Sutton's next book in this series, *Wall Street And F.D.R.* (New Rochelle, Arlington House, 1975), further exposed the myth of the

The scholarly works of Carroll Quigley, Antony Sutton, and others have verified the analysis of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*. Indeed, so many confirming details have been amassed since that book was published in 1972 that no one can rationally dismiss the existence of a conspiracy of international elitists.

supposed struggle between monopoly capitalism and socialism. It revealed how certain would-be monopolists have long used government intervention and various forms of socialism to cartelize markets and attain special privileges they could not acquire in a system of free markets and private enterprise. Sutton demonstrated that the New Deal was a dramatic example of creating interventionist policies for the benefit of special interests — namely, the *Insiders* of the corporate elite and high finance who constitute the paramount special-interest clique. That these included the same Wall Street conspirators who helped bankroll the Bolshevik Revolution came as no surprise to readers of this journal.

After discussing the long history of piratical financial practices of the Roosevelt and Delano families, and examining Franklin's own career as an "economic royalist" on Wall Street, Sutton showed how Wall Street financiers backed development and implementation of the National Recovery Administration, the framework of corporate socialism in the United States.

Professor Sutton observes, "Although the New Deal and its most significant component, the National Recovery Administration (NRA), are generally presented as the progeny

of FDR's brain trust, . . . the essential principles had been worked out in detail long before FDR and his associates came to power. The FDR group did little more than put the stamp of academic approval to an already prepared plan."

Sutton had observed an interesting similarity between the N.R.A. and a scheme worked out and proposed in 1841 by F.D.R.'s forebear, Assemblyman Clinton Roosevelt of New York. This Nineteenth Century plan for industrial regimentation was summed up in Clinton Roosevelt's dictum, "The system should rule, and the system should look chiefly to the general good." In the interim, Sutton reports: "Under President Woodrow Wilson in 1918, Bernard Baruch, corporate socialist *par excellence*, followed the broad outline of the [Clinton] Roosevelt scheme, almost certainly unknowingly and probably attributable to some unconscious parallelism of action, when he established the War Industries Board, the organizational forerunner of the 1933 National Recovery Administration. Some of the 1918 WIB corporate elite appointed by Baruch — Hugh Johnson, for example — found administrative niches in [Franklin] Roosevelt's NRA. In 1922 then-Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and up-and-coming Wall

Streeter Franklin D. Roosevelt joined forces to promote trade associations, implementing Bernard Baruch's post-war economic planning proposals."

The goal of the monopolists could be brought about only by planned control of the whole economy, and this requires compulsory adherence by small entrepreneurs to a plan devised by the handful of industrial giants running the game. Based on the idea of cooperative trade associations, the War Industries Board was a political mechanism long desired by Wall Street to control and ease the rigors of competition in the market. Sutton describes Bernard Baruch's role in the War Industries Board as follows:

"By March 1918 President Wilson, acting without congressional authority, had endowed Baruch with more power than any other individual had been granted in the history of the United States. The War Industries Board, with Baruch as its chairman, became responsible for building all factories, and for the supply of all raw material, all products, and all transportation, and all its final decisions rested with chairman Bernard Baruch. In brief, Bernard Baruch became economic dictator of the United States, or 'Marshal of Manufacturers' in Clinton Roosevelt's scheme."

Professor Sutton traces the financial backing of the two Presidential candidates in the elections of 1928 and 1932 by such prominent financiers as John J. Raskob (vice president of Du Pont and of General Motors and a director of Bankers Trust Company and the County Trust Company), Bernard Baruch (financial *Insider* from 120 Broadway), Herbert Lehman (Lehman Brothers), Pierre Du Pont (Du Pont and General Motors), Lawrence A. Steinhardt (of Guggenheim, Unter-

meyer & Marshall at 120 Broadway), W.H. Woodin (Federal Reserve Bank of New York), Henry Morgenthau (Underwood-Elliott-Fisher), Colonel E.M. House (godfather of the Federal Reserve and the Income Tax under Woodrow Wilson), the Rockefellers of oil and banking, and others.

Sutton concludes that the main backing in each case went to the Democratic candidate thought most willing to promote corporate socialism. In 1928 this was Al Smith, who was also director of the Morgan-controlled Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Although Herbert Hoover was elected, and although he advanced the cause of corporate socialism greatly during his term, he was never willing to go as far as F.D.R. later did. In 1932 it was Wall Street money that elected Franklin Roosevelt President of the United States.

The new man in the White House was, in Sutton's words, "a Wall Street financier who, during his first term as President of the United States, reflected the objectives of financial elements concentrated in the New York business establishment." The New Deal was a creation of Wall Street. Based on his experience as wartime economic czar, Baruch gave a speech on May 1, 1930 (a highly symbolic date), which contained the core of what would later become the N.R.A. Bernard Baruch's assistant Hugh Johnson was also an integral part of the preliminary planning. But the heart of Roosevelt's N.R.A. was a plan presented by Gerard Swope (C.F.R.), long-time president of the Morgan-controlled General Electric Company and director of other Wall Street enterprises, including National City Bank. As Sutton points out: "This Swope Plan was in turn comparable to a German plan worked out in World War I by his opposite number, Walter Rathen-

au [a key European international banker], head of German General Electric (*Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft*) in Germany, where it was known as the Rathenau Plan."

Top positions in the N.R.A. and in the Roosevelt Administration itself were held by men from Wall Street. Hugh Johnson, longtime associate of Bernard Baruch, was appointed head of N.R.A. Johnson's principal assistants in the N.R.A. were heavy hitters Walter C. Teagle, president of Standard Oil of New Jersey; Gerard Swope, head of G.E. and author of the N.R.A.; and, Louis Kirstein, vice president of William Filene's Sons, a firm in Boston.

In other words, the administrative leaders of F.D.R.'s National Recovery Administration consisted of the president of the nation's largest electrical corporation, the chairman of the largest oil company, and the personal representative of the Guggenheim-backed Bernard Baruch, the most prominent financial speculator in the United States. Just as with the promotion of Russian Bolshevism, the Morgan and Rockefeller interests were up to their necks in fashioning the new collectivism for America. The N.R.A. was corporate socialism of, by, and for the Wall Street *Insiders* who aimed to cartelize national markets and regulate into impotence their potential competitors.

Nor is it unimportant that Roosevelt's N.R.A. was distinctively reminiscent of Benito Mussolini's corporate state in Italy. Glorification of Mussolini and his brand of collectivism was promoted in America by many major financiers, most notably Thomas Lamont, Otto Kahn, Edward Filene, and others. Lest they become confused and upset, modern "Liberals" should stop reading here while we quote Frances Perkins, Sec-

retary of Labor under F.D.R., who reported: "At the first meeting of the Cabinet after the President took office in 1933, the financier and advisor to Roosevelt, Bernard Baruch, and Baruch's friend, General Hugh Johnson, who was to become the head of the National Recovery Administration, came in with a copy of a book by Gentile, the Italian Fascist theoretician, for each member of the Cabinet, and we all read it with great care."

The basic elements of Roosevelt's New Deal had been advocated by non-Wall Street socialists, too. The only disagreement they had with the N.R.A. was over who would run it. Sutton observes: "Socialist criticism of General Electric's Swope did not consider whether the Swope system would work The dispute was over who was going to control the economy: Mr. Gerard Swope or Mr. Norman Thomas There is no evidence that Gerard Swope and his associates ever trusted individual initiative, competition, and free markets any more than did Norman Thomas. This is an important observation because, once we abandon the myths of all capitalists as entrepreneurs and all liberal planners as saviors of the little man, we see them both for what they are: totalitarians and the opponents of individual liberty. The only difference between them is *who* is to be the director."

The publicly expressed philosophy of the Wall Street *Insiders* is one devoted to "cooperation" and "a partnership between Business and Government" and the usual socialistic notion of the ethereal "public good" and general welfare. Sutton notes: "What was the philosophy of the financiers so far described? Certainly *anything* but *laissez-faire*." (Continued on page ninety-seven.)

CONSPIRACY II

competition, which was the last system they envisaged. Socialism, communism, fascism, or their variants were acceptable. The ideal for these financiers was 'cooperation,' forced if necessary. Individualism was out, and competition was immoral. On the other hand, cooperation was consistently advocated as moral and worthy, and nowhere is compulsion rejected as immoral. Why? Because, when the verbiage is stripped away from the high-sounding phrases, compulsory cooperation was their golden road to a legal monopoly. Under the guise of public service, social objectives, and assorted do-goodism it is fundamentally 'Let society go to work for Wall Street.' "

Expanding on this theme, Antony Sutton suggests "that the political way of running an economy is more attractive to big business because it avoids the rigors and the imposed efficiency of a market system. Further, through business control or influence in regulatory agencies and the police power of the state, the political system is an effective way to gain a monopoly, and a legal monopoly *always* leads to wealth."

Professor Sutton ends his excellent survey of the F.D.R. years cautiously, with the following observation: "The inevitable conclusion forced upon us by the evidence is that there may indeed exist a financial elite, as pointed out by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and that the objective of this elite is monopoly acquisition of wealth. We have termed this elite advocates of corporate socialism. It thrives on the political process, and it would fade away if it were exposed to the activity of a free market. The great paradox is that the influential world socialist movement, which

views itself as an enemy of this elite, is in fact the generator of precisely that politicization of economic activity that keeps the monopoly in power and that its great hero, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was its self-admitted instrument."

Wall Street And Hitler

The next book by Professor Antony Sutton dealing with the theme of the Monopolist-Socialist conspiracy against individual freedom is the last volume of his Wall Street trilogy, *Wall Street And The Rise Of Hitler* ('76 Press, Box 2686, Seal Beach, California 90740 \$9.95). This amazing scholarly effort, published in 1976, penetrated one of the most incredible secrets of World War II, dealing as it did with the conspiracy of Wall Street financiers and other international bankers in subsidizing the rise to power of National Socialist Adolf Hitler. Since 1976 a few other books have been published on the Wall Street-Nazi connection,* but for the most part contemporary academic histories have ignored the evidence for this shocking and treasonous relationship.

You will not be surprised to learn that Antony Sutton's book on the rise of Hitler was the only significant book on the role of Wall Street in the development of the Nazi military which did not get reviewed in the Establishment press. Indeed it was totally ignored. Subsequent books which dealt with some of the ties between American finance and Nazi Germany did receive reviews and were made available in the major bookstore chains. The difference was that the later books portrayed the subsidizing of Hitler's efforts as a product of mere greed. Sutton, on

*See *Trading With The Enemy* by Charles Higham (New York, Delacorte Press, 1983).

the other hand, demonstrated that the Hitler connection was but one part of a much bigger effort to cartelize the world, using socialism as a means for achieving that monopoly. Professor Sutton had broken the Establishment taboo by showing that the financing of National Socialism in Germany was not merely an isolated case but a piece of a mosaic created by a Monopolist-Socialist conspiracy.

Antony Sutton's careful research uncovered a welter of facts confirming that Hitler's seizure of power in 1933 was aided consciously and deliberately by big bankers and corporate elitists in the United States. Consider the following excerpt:

"We have demonstrated with documentary evidence a number of critical associations between Wall Street international bankers and the rise of Hitler and Naziism in Germany.

"First: that Wall Street financed the German cartels in the mid-1920s which in turn proceeded to bring Hitler to power.

"Second: that the financing for Hitler and his S.S. street thugs came in part from affiliates or subsidiaries of U.S. firms, including Henry Ford in 1922, payments by I.G. Farben and General Electric in 1933, followed by the Standard Oil of New Jersey and I.T.T. subsidiary payments to Heinrich Himmler up to 1944.

"Third: that U.S. multinationals, under the control of Wall Street, profited handsomely from Hitler's military construction program in the 1930s and at least until 1942.

"Fourth: that these same international bankers used political influence in the U.S. to cover up their wartime collaboration and to do this infiltrated the U.S. Control Commission for Germany."

In the early promotion of Adolf Hitler two personalities stand out as especially interesting. They are Hjalmar Schacht and Ernest ("Putzi") Hanfstaengl. Schacht was probably the biggest single financial supporter of Hitler. As president of the Reichsbank and acting minister of the German national economy in the 1930s, he had strong *Insider* connections on Wall Street. Although he was born in Germany, his family was American, having its origins in New York where his people had worked for the prominent Wall Street financial house of Equitable Trust (located at 120 Broadway) which was controlled by Morgan interests. Sutton remarks about Schacht:

"Newspapers and contemporary sources record repeated visits with Owen Young of General Electric; Farish, Chairman of Standard Oil of New Jersey; and their banking counterparts. In brief, Schacht was a member of the international financial elite that wields its power behind the scenes through the political apparatus of a nation. He is the key link between the Wall Street elite and Hitler's inner circle."

Along with Rudolph Hess, Hjalmar Schacht administered the "Nationale Treuhand" fund which was used to elect Hitler in March of 1933. Sutton reproduces two transfer slips issued just before the election, one for 400,000 reichsmarks payable to this "Nationale Treuhand" from the firm of I.G. Farben, the huge chemical combine. Farben directors included Paul Warburg of the Federal Reserve, Edsel Ford, and Walter Teagle of Standard Oil.

Putzi Hanfstaengl was a personal friend of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He was also, writes Sutton, "an American citizen at the heart of the Hitler entourage from the early

Professor Antony Sutton's scholarly three-volume *Western Technology And Soviet Economic Development* demonstrates that the Soviet Union is a technological parasite of Western economies. The current military threat posed by the Soviets would not have been possible without infusions of Western capital and technology.

1920s to the late 1930s." Hanfstaengl is strongly suspected of being directly involved in setting the Reichstag fire which Hitler used as an excuse to take totalitarian power and suspend constitutional rights.

Professor Sutton next demonstrates how Wall Street aid and trade were crucial in the development of the Nazi war machine. For example, he asserts: "The contribution made by American capitalism to German war preparations before 1940 can only be described as phenomenal. . . . For instance, in 1934 Germany produced domestically only 300,000 tons of natural petroleum products and less than 300,000 tons of synthetic gasoline; . . . Yet, ten years later in World War II, after transfer of the Standard Oil of New Jersey hydrogenation patents and technology to I.G. Farben (used to produce synthetic gasoline from coal), Germany produced about 6½ million tons of oil — of which 85 percent (5½ million tons) was synthetic oil using the Standard Oil hydrogenation process. Moreover the control of synthetic oil output in Germany was held by the I.G. Farben subsidiary, Braunköhle-Benzol A.G. — and this Farben cartel itself was created in 1926 with Wall Street financial assistance."

After showing how big international bankers, including Owen Young and Charles Dawes helped pave the way for the rise of Hitler by imposing a crushing war reparations burden on Germany, Sutton describes how banker Schacht and others conceived the Bank for International Settlements (B.I.S.) which in the 1930s served as the "guiding vehicle for this international system of financial and political control." The B.I.S., located in Basel, Switzerland, continued its work during World War II "as the medium through which the bankers — who apparently were not at war with each other — continued a mutually beneficial exchange of ideas, information, and planning for the post-war world."

Meanwhile, the German system of industrial cartels had been built and funded largely by Wall Street international bankers, especially Dillon, Read & Company; Harris, Forbes & Company; and National City Company. Professor Sutton focuses on the three dominant German cartels: German General Electric (A.E.G.), United Steelworks (*Vereinigte Stahlwerke*), and I.G. Farben. Antony Sutton reports: "Under [a] system of mutual collaboration and interdependence, the two cartels I.G. Farben and Vereinigte

Stahlwerke produced 95 percent of German explosives in 1937-38 on the eve of World War II. *This production was from capacity built by American loans and to some extent by American technology.*" (Emphasis in original.)

American assistance to Nazi war efforts extended into the time of the war itself, and in too many areas to enumerate in this brief review. But we must indicate the depth of the Nazi involvement of I.G. Farben. Consider the following excerpt from Professor Sutton's analysis:

"In 1939 out of 43 major products manufactured by I.G. Farben, 28 were of 'primary concern' to the German armed forces. Farben's ultimate control of the German war economy, *acquired during the 1920s and 1930s with Wall Street assistance* can best be assessed by examining the percentage of German war material output produced by Farben plants in 1943. Farben at that time produced 100 percent of German synthetic rubber, 95 percent of German poison gas, including all the Zyklon B gas used in the concentration camps, 90 percent of German plastics, 84 percent of German explosives, 70 percent of German gunpowder, 46 percent of German high octane (aviation) gasoline, and 33 percent of German synthetic gasoline.

"... when we probe the technical origins of the more important of these military materials... we find links to American industry and American businessmen. There are numerous Farben arrangements with American firms — cartel marketing arrangements, patent agreements, technical exchanges exemplified in the Standard Oil-Ethyl technology transfers... These arrangements were used by I.G. to advance Nazi policy abroad, to collect strategic in-

formation and to consolidate a worldwide chemical cartel. One of the more horrifying aspects of I.G. Farben's cartel was the invention, production, and distribution of the Zyklon B gas, used in Nazi concentration camps. Zyklon B was pure prussic acid, a lethal poison produced by I.G. Farben Leverkusen and sold from the Bayer sales office through an independent license holder — Degesch. Sales of Zyklon B amounted to almost three quarters of Degesch business; enough gas to kill 200 million humans was produced and sold by I.G. Farben. The Kilgore Committee report of 1942 makes it clear that the I.G. Farben directors had precise knowledge of the Nazi concentration camps and use of I.G. Farben chemicals, and this prior knowledge becomes significant when we... consider the role of the American directors in I.G.'s American subsidiary."

We remind the reader that these directors included Paul Warburg of the Federal Reserve, Edsel Ford of the Ford Motor Company, and Walter Teagle of Standard Oil of New Jersey (now Exxon).

Sutton also informs us: "The two largest tank producers in Hitler's Germany were Opel, a wholly owned subsidiary of General Motors (controlled by the J.P. Morgan firm), and the Ford A.G. subsidiary of the Ford Motor Company of Detroit. The Nazis granted tax-exempt status to Opel in 1936, to enable General Motors to expand its production facilities. General Motors obligingly reinvested the resulting profits into German industry. Henry Ford was decorated by the Nazis for *his* services to Naziism. Alcoa and Dow Chemical worked closely with Nazi industry with numerous transfers of their domestic U.S. technology. Bendix Aviation, in which the J.P.

Morgan-controlled General Motors firm had a major stock interest, supplied Siemens & Halske A.G. in Germany with data on automatic pilots and aircraft instruments. As late as 1940, in the 'unofficial war,' Bendix Aviation supplied complete technical data to Robert Bosch for aircraft and diesel engine starters and received royalty payments in return."

Antony Sutton summarizes his findings as follows: "In brief, American companies associated with the Morgan-Rockefeller international investment bankers — not, it should be noted, the vast bulk of independent American industrialists — were intimately related to the growth of Nazi industry. It is important to add that General Motors, Ford, General Electric, Du Pont, and the handful of U.S. companies intimately involved with the development of Nazi Germany were — except for the Ford Motor Company — controlled by the Wall Street elite: the J.P. Morgan firm, the Rockefeller Chase Bank, and to a lesser extent the Warburg Manhattan Bank. This book is not an indictment of *all* American industry and finance. It is an indictment of the 'apex' — those firms controlled through the handful of financial houses, the Federal Reserve Bank system, the Bank for International Settlements, and their continuing international cooperative arrangements and cartels which attempt to control the course of world politics and economics."

The C.F.R. Connection

We must point out here, as we did in *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* in 1972, that all the key operatives and main characters involved in the drama about which we have been writing were members of the then little-known Council on Foreign Re-

lations. Paul Warburg, Gerard Swope, Otto Kahn, and so on, were charter members of the C.F.R. The Council, as most readers of this journal know, was founded by J.P. Morgan and the Rockefellers as the American counterpart of the British Royal Institute of International Affairs, a subsidiary of the previously discussed secret society called the Round Table Group, of which the Society of the Elect formed the inner circle.

In his path-breaking 1962 book *The Invisible Government*, former F.B.I. official Dan Smoot wrote: "The purpose of the Council . . . was to create (and condition the American people to accept) what [Colonel Edward Mandell] House called a 'positive' foreign policy for America — to replace the traditional 'negative' foreign policy which had kept America out of the endless turmoil of old-world politics and had permitted the American people to develop their great nation in freedom and independence from the rest of the world." Colonel House was one of the top front men for the international bankers. Along with Paul Warburg and others, he played a significant role in the creation of the Federal Reserve System, passage of the graduated income tax, and the entrance of the U.S. into World War I.

By 1927 big money from the major tax-exempt foundations (Rockefeller, Ford, and Carnegie) began to pour into the C.F.R., and by 1939 the Council was planting its members in the U.S. State Department so as more effectively to direct foreign policy. Control over U.S. foreign policy was necessary for the international bankers to advance their monopolistic interests internationally through the interventionist power of government. Their ultimate goal for this purpose is World Government,

through which they can fix markets on a global scale. As a step toward this eventual end, C.F.R. agents acting on behalf of the banking elite cooperated with the Communists in 1945 to establish the United Nations.*

Since World War II, members of the C.F.R. have held key Cabinet posts in every U.S. Administration, whether Democrat or Republican, and have dominated domestic as well as foreign policy. In the 1920s Council members, as we have seen, were fundamentally important in helping to create the Soviet Union, and C.F.R. members were later key figures in the rise of Hitler and the creation of Roosevelt's (i.e., Swope's) New Deal economic policies. For more information on the C.F.R., we suggest you refer to *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*.

The powerful figures in all of this have been the chiefs of the international banking Establishment in New York — more specifically the financial organs of J.P. Morgan, the Rockefeller-controlled Chase-Manhattan Bank, and in earlier days (before their Manhattan Bank was combined with the Chase Bank), the Warburgs. But the Du Ponts, Harrimans, Guggenheims, and others have also been involved.

This group of international bank-

ers backed the Bolshevik Revolution and subsequently profited from the establishment of the Soviet state. This same group also backed F.D.R. and profited from New Deal socialism by repressing small and medium-sized business and cartelizing their national markets. This very same group backed German National Socialism and the rise of Hitler, profiting greatly from both the armament of the Nazi war machine, and creation of the forces to destroy it. And all of this political manipulation and intrigue was conducted knowingly and with premeditation by the corporate socialist elite.

The Danger Grows

Let us now consider Professor Sutton's book *National Suicide: Military Aid To The Soviet Union* (New Rochelle, Arlington House, 1973). Here we again see the same cast of characters, building the Soviet war machine, that we met in the promotion of American and German socialism.

Regular readers of AMERICAN OPINION are all too well aware that the Soviet military-industrial complex has been built up by a deliberate program of technological aid and trade with the West. Unfortunately, the implications of this are still not commonly grasped by most Americans. Carefully conditioned by the Establishment media, the average citizen believes such a thing improbable if not impossible. The truth is that the current nuclear military threat posed by the Soviets would not have been possible without transfer to the U.S.S.R. of incredible amounts of wealth, materials, and Western technologies from 1918 to the present. Presenting a mountain of documentation, Sutton proves that perhaps ninety percent has come from America and its allies. The U.S. taxpayers are forced to pay out hundreds of

*It now appears that the use of the United Nations as the potential nucleus for establishment of a world socialist order may have been abandoned by the *Insiders*. The logistical problems of creating a stable and workable New World Order have been increasing and are apparently greater than anticipated by our World planners. (See, for example, "The Hard Road To A New World Order" in the C.F.R. journal *Foreign Affairs* of April 1974.) Instead, as reflected in the strategy of the Trilateral Commission, the emphasis will be on regional planning — centralizing control over regions first, then combining these regional pieces into a One World state through a Great Merger.

billions of dollars a year on defense against an enemy armed by the technology of America and its Western allies.

Partly as a reward for the Western financiers who backed him during the Revolution, and partly just to consolidate his power, Lenin began offering monopolies over certain industries to favored Western capitalists in exchange for the rapid industrialization of Russia. The great "Betrayal of the Revolution" over which Trotskyites accuse Lenin's successor Stalin of presiding was actually initiated by Lenin as a political necessity. It was simply unavoidable if the Bolsheviks were to retain power. English, German, Italian, Swedish, Danish, and American businessmen rushed to provide the Communist nation with airfields, power plants, oil wells, railroads, refineries; with mining equipment for gold, copper, and iron; and, with entire factories for producing ships, textiles, aircraft, and automobiles.

Averell Harriman worked the manganese concession. Comrades Julius and Armand Hammer were heavily involved during this period. The Cleveland firm of Arthur G. McKee provided the equipment for the huge steel plants at Magnitogorsk. The John K. Calder Company of Detroit installed and equipped the tractor factories at Chelyabinsk. Henry Ford and the Austin Company furnished the materials for the automobile works at Gorki. Colonel Hugh Cooper, creator of the Muscle Shoals Dam, designed and built the great hydroelectric installation at Dnieprostroi.

Through some four hundred concession and technical assistance agreements, Western firms got the Russian economy moving. The glorious "Bolshevik achievements" about which American "Liberals" boasted

in the 1930s were in fact the product of American and European technology and knowhow, transferred to Russian soil.

The first Five Year Plan had to be abandoned as impractical, with the result that Moscow embraced an industrial plan designed by the U.S. firm of Albert Kahn, Inc., of Detroit.

The second Five Year Plan involved bringing into production the tremendous capacity of the facilities built in the U.S.S.R. by Western firms in the 1930s. For example, the long aluminum sheets later used in Soviet aircraft came from a plant built by United Engineering. General Electric built a massive turbine electrical facility at Kharkov with a capacity two-and-a-half times greater than G.E.'s main plant in Schenectady, New York. Space does not permit enumeration of all the companies involved in building up the Russian military-industrial system, but it is a very long one indeed. Among U.S. firms involved in this process in the 1930s were Standard Oil, Westinghouse, Ford, Du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, and R.C.A. The Soviets got a further gigantic boost during World War II from American Lend-Lease. They also stripped conquered Germany of everything they could move. German rocket technology, for instance, was transported wholly intact to Russia to be developed in the 1950s and 1960s.

Today the Reds still depend on Joy Manufacturing for much of their mining technology. Their MiG planes are powered by Rolls-Royce engines. Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum still plays a crucial role in Russian chemical and heavy industry.

According to Professor Sutton, sixty-seven percent of the hulls of Soviet merchant ships were actually built in the West. Eighty percent of

the engines for Soviet ships were built in the West, and the twenty percent not built here were constructed in Russia under technical assistance agreements with Western firms. Communist computer technology is from I.B.M., R.C.A., and a British corporation called International Computers. But the American company that leads the pack in computer sales to the East bloc is Control Data Corporation, which has provided more than fifty million dollars' worth of sophisticated computers to the Reds. And so it goes.

Sutton concludes: "Wall Street, or rather the Morgan-Rockefeller complex represented at 120 Broadway and 14 Wall Street . . . went to bat in Washington for the Bolsheviks. It succeeded. The Soviet totalitarian regime survived. In the 1930s foreign firms, mostly of the Morgan-Rockefeller group, built the five-year plans. They have continued to build Russia, economically and militarily."

There has, of course, been much Establishment resistance to the information presented in Professor Sutton's books. Although several titles are listed in its Card Catalogue, all of the Sutton books have been removed from the shelves of the Library of Congress by persons unknown. And when in 1972 Antony Sutton testified about our military aid to the Soviet Union at the Republican National Convention in Miami, his testimony was restricted to a closed Hearing of the Platform Committee and was given an icy reception at the insistence of representatives of the Nixon-Kissinger White House. A press conference which had been scheduled for Professor Sutton was quickly cancelled. When he returned from Miami to the Hoover Institution, Sutton was called on the carpet and ordered to make no more public statements con-

cerning the implications of U.S. transfers of technology to the Soviet Union.

Has any of this aid and trade resulted in the mellowing of the Soviet tyranny over its subjects? Not at all. It has helped to perpetuate it. As Sutton stated in his 1972 testimony, "The only mellowing is when a Harriman and a Rockefeller get together with the bosses in the Kremlin. That's good for business, but it's not much help if you are a G.I. at the other end of a Soviet rocket in Vietnam."

A Changing Climate

It is important to note that some excellent books on the self-perpetuating and unelected power elite have been published in recent years by "Liberal" scholars as well as by those of us on the Conservative end of the political spectrum. Prominent among these works are *Who Rules America?* by G. William Domhoff, *The Plot To Seize The White House* by Jules Archer, *The Money Lenders* by Anthony Sampson, *Vodka-Cola* by Charles Levinson, and *Trilateralism* by Holly Sklar.

The trouble with "Liberal" and radical scholars, even when they produce very good analyses of conspiracy or vested-interest connivance, is that to deal with the problem they advocate more government as the solution — the very thing that permits the conspirators to perpetuate their monopolistic privileges. For example, even the notorious Ralph Nader admits that an accommodation almost always tends to develop between government regulatory agencies and certain special-interest groups within the industry under regulation. But his "solution" is the usual *non sequitur* — more regulatory agencies, or more powers for the already existing regulatory agencies.

This will only increase the power of the conspiring interests already in control of the regulatory bodies and using them to beat back competitors and cartelize markets. Given time, Big Money will *always* corrupt "independent" regulators. That is one reason why regulation is a bad idea.

More government intervention is and has been the problem, not the solution. By advocating ever more regulation and collectivism the Left plays right into the hands of the conspirators. The relationship between collectivism and monopoly is that you cannot long have the latter without the former.

The Left falls into this trap because of the anti-business prejudices of its ideology, its hostility to private property and private profit in a free market, and the notion that government can somehow be used to intervene as a neutral agent on behalf of "the common good" or the "general welfare." In fact, government and its agencies almost always tend to act in behalf of special-interest groups at the expense of everybody else. The government cannot give anybody anything unless it takes it from somebody else. Who gets and who gives are then up for dispute. As Antony Sutton points out, we have been living through an "historical process — construction of economic systems where the few could profit at the expense of the many . . . and all

of course promoted under the guise of the public good, whether it was Stalin's Russia, Mussolini's Italy, Hitler's Germany, or Roosevelt's New Deal."

The solution is not more government programs, but to impose on government a policy of *laissez faire*, keeping it within its proper and constitutionally limited role of protecting our persons and properties from criminal violation, but otherwise not interfering with the marketplace and affairs of a peaceful people. That way no special-interest group or conspiracy of would-be monopolists could use government and its coercive agencies as legal tools with which to loot our goods and our liberties. Without government intervention, they would lose their base of power and would have to compete in the marketplace like honest folk.

The scholarly works of Carroll Quigley, Antony Sutton, and others have confirmed in detail the analysis of our 1972 book *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*. Indeed, so much confirming evidence and analysis have been amassed over the past ten years, by scholars from all ranges of the political spectrum, that no one can rationally dismiss or deny the existence and importance of that apex of high finance and corporate socialism about which we wrote a decade ago. For this reason, we shall continue in our forthcoming book to *call it conspiracy!* ■ ■

CRACKER BARREL

- The earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*) can clear and aerate half a pound of soil in a day.
- A person who smokes one pack of cigarettes a day inhales a half-cup of tar every year.
- If hot water is suddenly poured into a glass the glass is more apt to break if it is thick than if it is thin. This is why test tubes are made of thin glass.
- When Harvard College was founded in 1636 it was surrounded by a tall stockade to keep out prowling wolves and hostile Indians.
- According to Planned Parenthood, the number of legal abortions in the United States has increased by twenty percent each year since 1974. Legal abortions, says the organization, are now the second most common surgical operation in the United States, behind only tonsillectomies.