
Book Review

A two-hundred-year conspiracy to dismantle the United States

by Criton Zoakos

Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman

Anton Chaitkin

New York: The New Benjamin Franklin House
Second edition (expanded), 1985. 607 pp.,
paperbound, \$11.95.

Mr. Chaitkin's *Treason in America* is a book which is guaranteed to find its permanent, prominent place upon the bookshelves of every diplomat in the world, in short order. If it also enters the homes of America's families, this nation will rapidly rediscover the ability to reverse its current decline.

Treason in America accomplishes a number of tasks, simultaneously. First, and most important, it restores the authority of *fact*, in American historiography, and thus tears up the legends and self-serving lies, which, for the better part of this century, have driven the American people away from the study of their own history. Second, it removes the shroud of mystery, which, for decades, has concealed and protected the treacherous operations of the powerful, and feared, "Liberal Eastern Establishment." Third, it identifies, in the most meticulous documentary form, the existence of a continuous, well-conceived policy of destroying the United States of America, a policy which has been in operation since the first days of the Revolutionary War.

Finally, this book "names the names" of the enemies of this republic, in a way no American history book, ever before, has done. Its meticulous annotation, documentation, bibliographical backup, indexing, footnoting, and reliance on extensively quoted original sources, is an insuperable obstacle to anyone, including the entire Harvard University History Department, wishing to refute it. There is a rewarding sense of justice done, when the reader realizes that Mr. Chaitkin demonstrates his thesis by relying, primarily, on direct quotations, still surviving in original documents, of the traitors themselves. The book's footnotes alone contain

more dynamite than McGeorge Bundy's Weatherunderground ever possessed.

The thread of *Treason in America* begins with the unravelling of the relationship between the convicted traitor Benedict Arnold, the indicted traitor Vice-President Aaron Burr, and the once impeached traitor Swiss-born Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin. It ends with the traitors most responsible for America's present predicament, Democratic Party patron-saint Averell Harriman, CIA founder Allen Dulles, and former National Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy, the Doctor Frankenstein who manufactured Henry Kissinger one dark, moonless night inside a Harvard University basement laboratory. In between, the entire family tree of the incestuously intermarried Liberal Eastern Establishment, is dissected and displayed, branch by branch: Cabots, Lodges, Lowells, Forbesees, Higginsons, Perkinses, Coolidges—and their British, Swiss, and American cousins.

The generational thread between the currently living scions of these treasonous families, and their ancestors of the 1780s, is not very long—a mere seven generations. If you notice that the distance between you and your grandfather is three generations, then you can amuse yourself with the observation that McGeorge Bundy, the current "elected head of the Eastern Establishment," could have received first-hand stories from his grandfather, told to him by *his* grandfather, John Lowell, who ran the Essex Junto and the 1814 Hartford Convention effort to dismantle the United States, and cause it to be militarily defeated by the British Empire.

Chaitkin's book identifies the role and modus operandi of a tightly knit and intermarried cluster of extraordinarily influential families, who have produced many of the important men of affairs in American public life. It thus provides the clue to finally solving the riddle of American politics.

It is not a striking observation, of course, to assert that American politics is one of the best camouflaged, most obfuscated, least understood, least studied phenomena of modern life. One of the most notable consequences of this near universal ignorance of American politics, takes the form of a question, asked with growing frequency in recent years by

foreign governments: "Why is Washington growing frequency in recent years by foreign governments: "Why is Washington doing this?" "Why did the Americans overthrow the Shah?" "Why are the Americans undermining President Marcos?" "Why is American foreign policy systematically destroying every one of America's friends and allies around the world?"

The last historian, prior to Chaitkin, who creditably attempted to shed light on the subject was Carroll Quigley, who fell far short of his object. Quigley, it will be recalled, employed a historical method which proceeded from the valid assumption that there exists a coherent, behind-the-scenes force, which controls party politics, public opinion, and the law-making process. According to Quigley, this behind-the-scenes force is the financial power of investment banks, principally organized around the House of Morgan and its successor institutions—a purely Anglo-American affair.

The argument of *Treason in America* is at once simpler and more coherent than Quigley's: As the centralized financial powers are the puppeteers pulling the strings of popular political processes, so, too, a close-knit group of intermarried families, animated by long-standing and clear-cut ideological preferences, act to control the activities of the enormous financial power of the Morgan-centered investment and commercial banking houses.

An Anglo-Swiss counterinsurgency plan

The origin, on American soil, of this cluster of families, is an 18th-century Anglo-Swiss arrangement known as the British East India Company, which was forged by Lord Shelburne's Anglican and Presbyterian allies and their Geneva Calvinist banker collaborators.

The case of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury at the height of Aaron Burr's political career, well exemplifies this grouping. Born in Geneva and a cousin of the notorious Jacques Necker, the Swiss-born finance minister of France who triggered the Jacobin movement there, Gallatin was an intimate friend of the Swiss-American Mallet and Mallet-Prevost families, by marriage related to traitor Aaron Burr. At the height of the Revolutionary War, a close circle of intimate collaborators, Shelburne, Paul-Henri Mallet, Jacques Necker, Viscount Monstuart, and some others, worked out a basic counterinsurgency plan against the American revolutionists, which, with some modifications over the years, has remained the basic anti-American program, even after American Independence had been won.

The counterinsurgency plan was simple: Split the unity of the colonies, never allow a strong central authority to emerge in America.

While the revolution was still being fought, the mentors of Gallatin et al. were willing to go as far as to grant independence selectively to some of the 13 original colonies, in order to sow division. When independence was achieved, the Anglo-Swiss counterinsurgency plan was modified, to focus its efforts on preventing ratification of the Constitution. This

plan was the principal cause for inserting the slavery clause into the 1787 Constitutional Convention. One year after the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, Gallatin, representing the whole clan of traitors, led an effort to abrogate that constitution, and subsequently financed and promoted the Whiskey Rebellion. Later, when Thomas Jefferson appointed Gallatin to the post of Secretary of the Treasury, the Anglo-Swiss counterinsurgency plan was further modified: Whereas the central purpose remained unchanged, i.e., the weakening and extinction of centralized authority in America, the means adapted for that purpose were to be financial: no credit for domestic industry, no government revenues, except for foreign debt-service, no defense budget (in view of British war provocations).

The institutionalized center of the effort to dismantle central authority, at the time, was the Essex Junto, a conspiracy which, formally since 1808, had pursued the purpose of dismantling the Union and carving up the United States, and whose leaders were Massachusetts Sen. George Cabot, Judge John Lowell, and his son John Lowell, Jr. (the great-great-grandfather of McGeorge Bundy), Secretary of State Timothy Pickering, and other leading Boston Brahmins.

Mr. Chaitkin's book documents that the basis for the financial power of the Essex Junto was its monopoly of the China Opium trade, which was reorganized, later, as the United Fruit Company, and the Massachusetts Bank, now called the Bank of Boston. Chaitkin's discovery of "Operation South Carolina" provides the final remaining piece of evidence proving that the American Civil War was merely a project of the Essex Junto, and thus a tactical modification of the original Shelburne-Necker-Mallet-Gallatin counterinsurgency program.

High drama is ably portrayed in the concluding part of Mr. Chaitkin's book, where the roots of the modern CIA are probed—ever so gently: The Presbyterian Dulles brothers, Allen and John Foster, hold a prominent place in postwar American history. The former, from America's foremost spy in inter-war Switzerland, went on to create the Central Intelligence Agency, tailored to his own tastes; the latter, more than any other individual, was responsible for remolding the American national identity into a Cold War reaction formation. The Dulleses are, by marriage, relatives of the original Swiss-American traitor family, the Mallet-Prevosts, one of whose ancestors, Paul Henri Mallet, authored the original counterinsurgency plan. The Dulleses, also, were launched to world political power by their law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, the premier legal arm of J. P. Morgan's financial empire, which is the modern form of the consolidated financial clout of the old Essex Junto.

Those who are even modestly familiar with the Dulleses' legacy in the State Department and the CIA, the role of these institutions in methodically disassembling American power worldwide, and the enormous growth of the New York-Boston banking group's political strategic influence these days, will find, in Chaitkin's book, "the reason why."