

# 'Treason in America' will be back in print

EIR is pleased to announce that Anton Chaitkin's *Treason in America*, one of the seminal works of the LaRouche movement, will soon be back in print. With the current escalation of British-sponsored treason against the U.S. Presidency, it is particularly important that this book be once again available to policymakers and political organizers. The following are excerpts from the preface to the new printing.

## From the author's preface

*Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman* first circulated as a feature series in *New Solidarity*, the newspaper of the Lyndon LaRouche political movement, beginning Jan. 17, 1983. In March 1984, Chapters 1-13 of the *Treason* series were gathered together in the 317-page first edition of this book.

Chapters 14-19 appeared in *New Solidarity* from April 1984 through July 1985. The completed, 607-page second edition, with footnotes, index, and bibliography, was released in December 1985.

A certain steady demand having continued for the book while it has long been out of print, this second printing of the second edition is now issued. No changes have been made, except for the substitution of this preface for those of the previous printings, and the updating of the author's biography.

The historical method employed in this book arose from the author's association with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., since 1966, in a political war against the power elite of the London-New York financial axis. That conflict reached a climactic intensity in the period the *Treason* series first appeared. LaRouche's fight for a just economic order and Third World industrialization, rallied nationalist leaders everywhere, and led to Mexican President José López Portillo's 1982 call for a debt moratorium. LaRouche aides wrote a key part of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's March 23, 1983, national address announcing the Strategic Defense Initiative, the beam-weapons defense program developed and fought for by LaRouche over the preceding several years.

Such initiatives, designed to break Western policy out of the paradigm imposed by British and Anglophile "globalists," brought responses of fearful fury from LaRouche's opponents. Over many years, an arena of this global scope and at this level gave to the participants a uniquely elevated vantage point from which to appreciate the realities of politi-

cal combat. For example, the disguised use of sundry varieties of political radicals, or of supposedly neutral press outlets, as fronts for assaults by the oligarchy and its controlled police agencies, became increasingly easy to anticipate and unmask. Ultimately, massive judicial and other force was used in the unsuccessful attempt to shut this movement down.

Such a real-life academy affords the student of history special advantages. Being an active participant in an intense contest for some policy, allows one unusual facility to detect lying concerning such a policy in the popular press, in particular when events are described as accidental and not the outcome of a bitter fight between two sides. It was quite natural to apply such observations to original study of the struggles of one's predecessors in the republican tradition, from Plato through the Renaissance into the American Revolution and the modern world, once this tradition had been identified and revived by Lyndon LaRouche.

*Treason in America* was preceded by Nancy Spannaus's 1977 essay, "Uncovering the Treason School of American History," in her *The Political Economy of the American Revolution*, rebutting the Anglophile and Marxist historians' burial of the universal values of the American Founding Fathers; and by W. Allen Salisbury's 1978 book, *The Civil War and the American System: America's Battle with Britain, 1860-1876*, with its rediscovery of Abraham Lincoln's economic adviser Henry C. Carey, restoring the Lincoln-Carey nationalism to the center of U.S. history, as was understood by all educated men of that era.

The *Treason in America* story was conceived as a kind of family biography of the Anglophile U.S. Eastern Establishment, seen in their conflict with republican patriots from the American Revolution into the present era. The bad repute of "conspiracy theories" in polite society was no deterrence to such a study, nor was Karl Marx's attack on the pro-American System economist Friedrich List: "Since his own work conceals a secret aim, he suspects secret aims everywhere. . . . Herr List, instead of studying real history, looks for the secret, bad aims of individuals, and, owing to his cunning, he is very well able to discover them . . . making [his enemy] an object of suspicion. . . . Herr List casts aspersions on the English and French economists and retails gossip about them."

Using mainly primary sources, so as to go beyond mere gossip, an attempt has been made in this work to reconstruct the pivotal political wars in U.S. history from the 1780s to the mid-20th century. This is a confidential exposition of the employment record, so to speak—not only the "secret, bad aims"—of Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, Albert Gallatin, the blue-blood dope pushers, the Free Traders, the secessionists, the backers of Hitler, and the Anglo-American forerunners of the recent decades' New Agers. It is believed that this work is the first serious chronicle of the anti-nationalist side of American history yet written. . . .