



*The Skull and Bones Society meets in this "Isis cult" temple on the campus of Yale University.*

*Above, Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart's program for induction night at the society, 1936.*

*The secret society*  
*behind the candidate*

# The bones in Bush's closet

by George Canning

Republican presidential candidate George Bush's interviews and campaign literature portray him as a gifted and self-reliant lad from Connecticut who went to Yale University, moved to Texas to become a self-made business success, and then entered politics and a series of government posts.

The reality behind George Bush is something quite different. George Bush is a cultist kook.

The nation's newsweeklies recently reported that the Bush campaign staff was mystified and upset by the stream of coded messages received for the candidate from his old chums in the Skull and Bones Society at Yale. The words "Skull and Bones" exude to the knowledgeable the musty smell one imagines emanating from the triple-locked crypt on the Yale campus where Bonemen (as the initiates are called) present and past hold their twice-weekly meetings at "Bonestime" (8 p.m. for those still on planet Earth).

## Who's who of bonemen

Skull and Bones is the oldest and most prestigious of Yale's seven secret "senior societies" (the nearest competitor for prestige is "Scroll and Key," which numbers among its members Cyrus Vance, former New York

mayor John Lindsay, and CIA bigwig Cord Meyer).

In the societies, and in Bones in particular, the heirs of Episcopagan families are united with prospective servants of the Eastern liberal elite in a priesthood dedicated to preserving the power of that Anglophile elite. Contrary to public relations, George Bush is from among the former group. Far from a self-made man, Bush is from an old Connecticut family; his father, former U.S. Senator Prescott Bush, was himself a Bonesman and a partner in Brown Brothers, Harriman. That Anglophile investment banking firm is the address from which all Russell Trust Association (Bones' corporate name) business is handled; Democratic Party *eminence grise* Averell Harriman himself is a Bonesman.

Understanding the importance of the Russell Trust Association in Bush's adult life will help the citizen understand why one must question Bush's political candidacy today.

Although the Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded and led by the republican, anti-aristocratic party of England, some of the prominent families descended from leaders of early New England became a treasonous lot of corrupted persons. Everything that is loony up and down the Connecticut River Valley today is the expression of those influential families who maintain the conscious tradition of pro-British treason from the early 19th century period of Aaron Burr's conspiracy.

The type of Connecticut "blue blood" family into which George Bush's forebears assimilated themselves made their initial piles of wealth first in the black-slave trade and then, in many cases, in the China opium trade: the Alsops, the Edwardses, the Baldwins, the Dwights, the Sages, and the Russells. Most of these, like Elihu Yale himself, were politically corrupted through their financial and political involvement with the British East India Company—the firm against which the American Revolution was made. As that company opened up opium traffic from India to China at the turn of the 19th century, the Connecticut families tended to be shifted from the dwindling black-slave trade into the China opium trade.

Notably, the same families were among the first "abolitionists," of the sort despised by Abraham Lincoln. The Connecticut blue bloods took up abolitionism as "New England secessionists," using "abolitionism" as a pretext for their part of the British plot to dismember the United States.

Today, visiting Yale, one sees male students walking hand-in-hand, lovers, blatantly, on the streets. One does not permit one's boy children to visit certain residences on or around campus—there are too many incidents to be overlooked. One is reminded of the naked wrestling in the mud which initiates to the Yale Skull and Bones society practice.

One thinks of "Skull and Boneser" William F. Buckley's advocacy of the dangerous, mind-wrecking substance, marijuana, and of Buckley's recent, publicly expressed sympathies for sodomy between male public school teachers and students.

Skull and Bones was created in 1833 by William Huntington Russell (valedictorian, Yale, 1833). Russell was a scion of the East India Company-linked Russell family, with a seafaring tradition through the opium-trading Russell & Company.

As the anglophile commitments deepened and decayed, the families reflected this in part by a growth of the incidence of the "homosexuality" for which British public schools and universities are rightly notorious. Skull and Bones is a concentrated expression of that moral and intellectual degeneration.

### Inside "the tomb"

Every year the 15 current members of Skull and Bones decide upon a list of 15 junior classmen—and a few alternates in the event any of the chosen decline—to replace them after graduation. Prime candidates along with hereditary eligibles are such men of quality as outstanding scholars, the editor of the *Yale Daily News*, and sports team captains. On the appointed night, "Tap Night," in April when all Yale juniors confine themselves to their rooms, each of the 15 Bonesmen arrives at the door of the junior he is to invite to join, pounds loudly on the door, and when it is answered, claps the chosen one on the shoulder and thunders, "Skull and Bones: Do you accept?" If the tappee answers in the affirmative, he is reportedly given a written message with the skull-and-crossbones emblem and the society's mystical number 322, a message which informs him of the time and place of his formal induction into the society.

### Theme of death and rebirth

Several features of what follows the "tapping" conclusively establish the cult to be modelled upon the Ptolemaic cult of Isis and the old Phrygian cult of Dionysus. "Dionysus" is the Greek name for the Semitic name "Satan." The semitic name for Isis is the "Whore of Babylon." This enables us to locate the general character of what goes on inside the tomb-like temple of George Bush's cult-headquarters at Yale.

The Skull and Bones building at Yale is known as The Tomb, and the ritual practiced by the annual crop of 15 initiates is an Osiris-cult "death and resurrection" ritual. The Osiris (castrated bull) cult is one of the three subdivisions of the Isis (Mother) cult.

The significance of the "322" in Skull and Bones is the reputed date of death of Demosthenes of Athens. The "check stubs" still exist proving that Demosthenes was a

paid agent of Philip of Macedon. His “phillipics”—against Philip of Macedon—were designed to incite the weak Athens into attacking Philip, so that Philip might have a pretext for conquering Athens. Why should the most elite of all U.S. university-based cults adopt Macedonian spy Demosthenes as its hero, its cult-prophet figure?

Philip of Macedon was a sub-creature of the “Western Division of the Persian Empire,” whose financial and cult center was that of Apollo at Delphi, from where espionage operations against Greece were run. In order to extend the Persian Empire westward, the Babylonians behind the scheme proposed to have Philip conquer Greece—a “neo-Malthusian” sort of “One World” scheme to crush science and technological progress and turn the world back to “appropriate technologies,” under the rule of a “blue blood” feudal landlord-type class.

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To aid in bringing about that “one world” order, the sponsors of the project utilized a variety of religious cults. Some of these cults were designed for the most illiterate strata of the population, and, at the other extreme, other cults were designed for the indoctrination and control of the ruling elite themselves. The cult-organization under the Roman Empire is an excellent example of what was intended.

The use of drugs, “rock-music-like” dance orgies, and antitechnology doctrines were typical of, for example, the Phrygian cult of Dionysus and the Roman version of the cult of Dionysus, the cult of Bacchus. The cults of Dionysus and Bacchus were essentially assassination cults, like modern international-terrorist cults such as the so-called Muslim Brotherhood, the Weathermen, Baader-Meinhof, and Red Brigades terrorists. Since Ptolemaic Egypt, the ruling elite have practiced the highest-ranking cult-versions, the cults of Isis, Osiris, and Horus.

In Britain today, the leading cult organization of families such as that of Bertrand Russell—a “One

World” advocate—is the Aristotle Society, one of the highest-ranking organizations of the British Secret Intelligence Service proper. One of the sub-cults of the Aristotle Society is Cambridge University’s Apostles.

Another sub-cult of the Aristotle Society within British intelligence is the Isis-Urania cult of Hermetic Mysteries of the Golden Dawn, a fervidly homosexual cult with headquarters in London (Isis), Edinburgh and Paris. It was this latter cult, including Aldous and Julian Huxley, as well as George Orwell, which organized, together with Bertrand Russell, the spreading of the drug counterculture in the postwar United States. Demosthenes is a hero-figure of that set of cults. Skull and Bones was established at Yale during the same period the Apostles was established at Cambridge.

The Skull and Bones is no mere fraternity, no special alumni association with added mumbo-jumbo. Its political policy is identical with the Aristotle Society and the Apostles, and identical with the “One World” scheme of the Delphic cults of yore. Skull and Bones is a very serious, very dedicated cult-conspiracy against the U.S. Constitution. The induction ritual is similar to those of many college fraternities, except with a twist which undoubtedly proves the rule: the aversive environment (torture and degradation) has an explicit theme of death and rebirth to a new world more real than that outside the crypt—the mark of Isis cultism. In a 1977 *Esquire* Magazine article, the records of the initiation ritual of 1940 were quoted as follows: “New man placed in coffin—carried into central part of building. New man chanted over and ‘reborn’ into society. Removed from coffin and given robes with symbols on it (sic). A bone with his name on it is tossed into bone heap at start of every meeting. Initiates plunged naked into mud pile.” A document from the 19th century anonymous anti-Bones group “File and Claw” (after the implements used to allegedly gain access to the crypt) gives a flavor of the meaning of the new Bonesman’s rebirth: “Immediately on entering Bones, the neophyte’s name is changed. He is no longer known by his name as it appears in the college catalogue, but, like a monk or Knight of Malta or St. John, becomes Knight so and so. The old Knights are then known as Patriarch so and so. The outside world are known as Gentiles and Vandals.”

The next major event in the life of the young Knights is the following summer of indoctrination spent at Deer Island, a members-only resort in the Thousand Islands owned by Bones under the name Deer Island Club Corporation. Here the initiates meet and become one with Bonesmen and their families of all ages. Deer Island is also one of the likely focal points of European-style oligarchical in-breeding which provides a touch of incestuous relief (as well as biological continuation) from Bones’ pervasive homosexual cultism; two of the three

residences on the island are for members only, the third for members who bring their families. The already-cited *Esquire* article notes, "Year after year there will be a Whitney Townsend Phelps in the same Bones class as a Phelps Townsend Whitney."

### Bonding of bonesmen

The bonding of the new Bonesmen to each other and to the society is completed on two meeting nights in September. At the first, each initiate is required to tell his 14 comrades his entire autobiography; the second is devoted entirely to sexual histories. By the time these psycho-sexual sessions occur, the new Knights have become both totally bonded to Bones and also completely profiled in weaknesses and abilities for whatever missions may be demanded of them in the future. The *Esquire* article indicates the strength of this bond, reporting one Yale coed's comment, "I objected to 14 guys knowing whether I was a good lay . . . It was like after that, each of them thought I was his woman in some way." The report continues: "Some women have discovered that their lovers take their vows to Bones more solemnly than their commitments to women. There is the case of the woman who revealed something very personal—not embarrassing, just private—to her lover and made him swear never to repeat it to another human. When he came back from the Bones crypt after his Sunday night sex sessions, he couldn't meet her eyes. He'd told his brothers in Bones."

Among the prominent men who have been bonded together are Alphonso and William Howard Taft, Henry Stimson, Henry Luce, U.S. Justice Potter Stewart, McGeorge and William Bundy, Nixon aides Ray Price and Richard Moore, John Hersey, Archibald MacLeish, William F. Buckley, and William Sloane Coffin.

The latter two names are key in understanding the realities of today's politics. It has always been a matter of titillation to knowledgeable fools that Coffin was a paratrooper and a CIA agent before becoming a reverend peace-creep and more recently a press agent for Ted Kennedy and Ayatollah Khomeini. Skull and Bones completes the puzzle of Coffin's Damascus Road, for not only is he a *third generation* Knight, but was also the man who personally tapped a junior classman named William F. Buckley, one night in April. The conventional categories of politics are meaningless; Bonesmen, like their oligarchical colleagues, merely play preassigned roles for a credulous public.

What sort of role has George Bush been assigned? Read his public relations. What policies, what commands does and will George Bush carry out? The answers are undoubtedly in the coded messages received so frequently at his campaign headquarters.

## 'Darling of the British

Last Sept. 5, George Bush told the National Press Club that "the U.S. in the 1980s will enter the most dangerous decade in the past 40 years. On three fronts—the economy, energy and international affairs—dark clouds are now pushing over the horizon and promise to . . . come rushing together in a great thunderclap that will transform the world."

Bush was referring to the "controlled disintegration" policy of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, of which he was a Trustee until recently. That policy has shaped George Bush's political career—a quest for the "great thunderclap" that will eliminate the sovereignty of nation-states and the progress of science and technology threatening the allied "blue-blood" families of Britain and America, and the members of "Skull and Bones."

His biography begins in a commonplace way for a New England "blue blood": prep-school at Phillips Andover, a stint in the Navy during World War II, back to Yale for initiation into the "Skull and Bones" cult in 1948. Thereafter, according to his campaign literature, he broke from his background, moving to Texas. In fact, Bush obtained a position with the Texas based Dresser Industries through his father, Bonesman Prescott Bush, who sat on the board. He became active in those Texas circles that featured persons like Anne Armstrong, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James and member of the English-Speaking Union. This British-oriented circle sent him to Congress in 1966, and re-elected him in 1968—the only two times he has been elected to public office.

In 1968, Bush lost in a bid for a U.S. Senate seat.

From that point, Bush became active in three major sub-operations of the overall "controlled disintegration" policy: Nixon's "Watergate" overthrow; the playing of the "China Card" in foreign policy; and the replacement of the Shah of Iran by the lunatic Khomeini dictatorship.

## Commonwealth'

In January 1973, Bush was named chairman of the Republican National Committee. The appointment was a highly relevant part of "Watergate." Bush performed as a self-proclaimed Nixon "loyalist," in order to have weight behind his very early call for President Nixon to resign. Other "inside" operators in the Watergate affair, apart from Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig, included Peter Flanigan, now coordinating Bush's New York campaign; and Leon Jaworski, now a member of Bush's campaign steering committee.

After Nixon's resignation, Bush was dispatched to Peking to operate the U.S. Liaison Office from Sept. 1974 to Dec. 1975. Bush was at that time still a member of the Board of Trustees of the Council on Foreign Relations, a period in which the "Project 1980s" policies of the Carter administration were being formulated, prominently including both the development of the "China card" against the Soviet Union, and the development of options for shutting off the oil supply of the United States, Europe and Japan. The latter policy-feature resulted in the Khomeini operation.

There is a good deal more than hypocrisy operating when George Bush criticizes the Carter administration for "harsh treatment" of Taiwan—according to a China policy of which he—unlike poor Carter—is a witting formulator. There is much more than hypocrisy operating when George Bush waves his finger at the Carter administration and asks: "Who lost Iran?" Both were British policies adopted by George Bush's "blue blood" circle in New York and New England.

Bush's campaign literature makes little of his CIA directorship, by appointment of President Ford. The agency is "unpopular," say his aides. In any case, Bush assumed the position in the aftermath of the Church Committee's attacks on the agency. His assignment was a "mop-up." The agency was purged,



*George Bush*

as he supervised the final phase of depriving the U.S. intelligence service of any operational capabilities independent of the British (and Israeli) intelligence services.

Last June, George Bush told EIR that Britain is "the greatest friend America has" and called for "much closer political, economic and military cooperation with her." His staff includes foreign policy consultant W. Scott Thompson, of London's International Institute for Strategic Studies and issues-director Stef Halper, a former Fulbright scholar brought into British intelligence circles at Oxford. The British press, left, right, and center, calls Bush the man to watch for U.S. president. Bush's press spokesman in New Hampshire, Sarah Browning, boasts that "George is the darling of the British Commonwealth."

Should George Bush be elected President? Should "Skull and Bones" become a ruling institution of the U.S.A.?