

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.?