

# George Bush: Connecticut 'blueblood'

by L. Wolfe

It came as a shock to many that Ronald Reagan, the warrior against the Eastern Establishment, nominated George Bush, the "child" of the Eastern Establishment, as his running mate.

Bush indeed has an Eastern Establishment pedigree. He is the son of a "main line" New England Episcopalian family. His father was Senator Prescott Bush, a partner at the Wall Street investment banking house of Brown Brothers Harriman. It could be called a Tory tradition, one that sees the United States firmly tied to Mother England and the British oligarchy.

Bush told this news service last spring that Britain is the "greatest friend that America has." Sarah Browning, who was Bush's New Hampshire press spokesman, once proclaimed that "George is the darling of the British Commonwealth."

## Repackaged in Texas

George Bush got all the breaks, sent to all the right schools—Phillips Academy in Andover and then, after a stint in the Navy during World War II, to Yale University. There, he was inducted into the secret cult of the Eastern bluebloods, Skull and Bones.

Prescott Bush was a leading Rockefeller liberal in the GOP, serving as U.S. Senator from Connecticut (1952-63). George however, lacked the charisma to become a powerful political figure in his own right. He impressed people as a bore. He was an ineffective public speaker, never able to say anything of substance. He became known as "Prescott's boy."

After graduating from Yale, Bush was shipped to Texas for repackaging. His father sat on the board of Dresser Industries, and got George a job there and then set him up in his own business, an offshore drilling proposition called Zapata Oil.

Bush became active in Texas GOP circles, under people like Anne Armstrong, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and member of the English-Speaking Union. These extensions of the "Eastern Establishment" sent George to Congress from 1966-70. Sources say he won the two terms by prearranged deal—the only time he was elected to anything. Twice

he ran for Senate from Texas and lost, even though Richard Nixon provided him funds from a special White House slush fund; Bush has been trying to explain where the money came from ever since.

Nixon next posted Bush as Ambassador to the United Nations. His tenure there was also unmemorable. But he earned a reputation as a Nixon "loyalist."

That served him well for his role in the Eastern Establishment's Watergating of Richard Nixon. First, Bush was named to head the Republican Party at the height of the Watergate affair. He took directives from Kissinger and Haig, sources say, in the closing moves of the operation. His profile as Nixon "loyalist" aided weight when he became the first ranking Republican to urge Nixon to resign.

George Bush had been in line for the vice-presidency after the Watergating of Spiro Agnew in 1973. But later, Gerald Ford, who also considered Bush as his own vice president, suggested that Bush "lacked Presidential qualities."

## From Peking to CIA

After Watergate, the Kissinger-Ford administration posted Bush to Red China, as first U.S. liaison officer. He quickly won Communist Chinese approval as an advocate of the "China card" against the Soviet Union.

## 'Are there any doubters?'

*Immediately after the convention, "Prescott's boy," George Bush, made the following statement to the Republican National Committee.*

I will say this, if there are any doubters. This isn't to say there's no. Y'know iotas of difference. Of course there are. Far overridden by the common purpose. But if there are any doubters. Uh I can't see how that doubt even from cynics, even from those who are Democrats or independents on the outside—How that doubt could, could still exist. The, at the close of Governor Reagan's speech—I have a very emotional mother and I can't judge by her tear level as to exactly what this means but, uh, the index was high there and at, at uh, the, and at the close of that beautiful closing of the speech, a summing up the posture of the Republican Party eloquently and then with that genuine from-the-heart statement, if they listened it was there. It was all over the place, everybody felt it. There were no, uh, adverse comments and all I want to tell you is I am overwhelmed at being a part of it."

Some political insiders think George was given a "soft" brainwashing by his Chinese hosts. Recently, the official Chinese press agency Xinhua stated that Bush's nomination would tend to provide "balance" against Reagan's pro-Taiwan supporters.

In 1975, Bush replaced William Colby as CIA director. Bush's most notable accomplishment during his short tenure was the establishment of "Team B," outside intelligence analysts, headed by current Reagan advisers Richard Pipes and William van Cleave, who produced a report showing the U.S. falling behind the Soviets in strategic weapons and overall military capabilities. They recommended a "quick fix" military build-up program of the kind endorsed in the 1980 GOP platform.

In 1976, Bush returned to the Eastern Establishment backrooms at the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission. These circles launched his Presidential campaign in 1979. It is unclear whether the bid was designed to be serious, but clearly, after Bush "won" the Iowa caucus, some of the boys got very serious about handing George the nomination. But Reagan's aggressive attack on Bush's Trilateral connections and "silk stockings" sunk him in New Hampshire. His inept performance at the now famous Nashua debate caused all political professionals to realize that George Bush was at best "all mirrors."

### **Running for Vice President**

After Reagan's overwhelming victory in New Hampshire, Bush continued to campaign. He was running for Vice President. His handful of primary victories occurred in states like Michigan where his patrician backers have enough "assets" to fix things like primaries. The victories reinforced the notion that Bush could add something to a Reagan ticket.

Over the course of his campaign, Bush accumulated an impressive list of advisers on foreign policy and domestic affairs, drawn mostly from "Team B" and thinktank circles like Georgetown University, the Hudson Institute and the American Enterprise Institute. During the campaign, these people, like Ray Cline, Steff Halper, Robert Neuman, David Gergin, and Richard Pipes, moved over to the Reagan campaign, and now form the core of Reagan's advisory group. Also now favorable to Reagan are such primary Bush backers as the "blue-blooded" Saltonstalls, Lodges, Pillsburys, and even Reagan's long-time enemies, the Rockefeller GOP machine.

There are people in the GOP who say that George Bush will be President someday. Reagan is at best a one-term President, they reason. Others are blunt. Said one GOP insider: "No one thinks that Reagan will survive in the White House."

## **The bones in Bush's closet**

This past January, the nation's newsweeklies reported that George Bush's campaign staff was mystified and upset by a stream of coded messages Bush was receiving from old chums in the Skull and Bones society at Yale. To the knowledgeable, the name "Skull and Bones" exudes the smell of the triple-locked crypt where "Bonesmen" hold twice-weekly meetings.

Skull and Bones is the oldest and most prestigious of Yale's seven secret "senior societies." In the societies, and Bones in particular, the heirs of Episcopalian families are bonded with other would-be servants of the Eastern elite.

### **Inside the tomb**

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.

Every year 15 current members of Skull and Bones decide upon a list of 15 junior classmen to replace them after graduation. On the appointed night, "Tap Night" in April, all Yale juniors confine themselves to their rooms, and each of the 15 Bonesmen pounds loudly on somebody's door, claps the chosen on the shoulder and thunders: "Skull and Bones: Do you accept?"

The Skull and Bones building at Yale is known as The Tomb, and the ritual practiced by the 15 initiates is an Osiris-cult "death and resurrection" ritual—Osiris the castrated bull, Isis the cow mother.

The aversive environment created by 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.

One initiation rite is recorded 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."

The next step of the "bonding" of the Bonesman initiate is a summer of indoctrination at Deer Island, a members-only resort in the Thousand Islands. Deer Island is likely one of the focal points for European-style oligarchical in-breeding which provides a touch of incestuous relief, as well as biological continuation, from Bones' pervasive homosexual cultism.

The Skull and Bones is no mere fraternity, no special alumni association with added mumbo-jumbo. It's po-

litical policy is one with elite British cults like the Aristotle Society and the Roman and Egyptian cults of yore. Skull and Bones is a very serious, very dedicated cult-conspiracy against the United States Constitution.

### **Bush and the Episcopalians**

Bonesman George Bush is from an old Connecticut family. Bush's father, former U.S. Senator Prescott Bush, was a Bonesman and a partner in Brown Brothers, Harriman. That is the banking firm from which all Russell Trust Association (Bones's corporate name) business is handled; Harriman himself is a Bonesman.

Although anti-aristocratic families founded New England, a number of prominent families descended from early New England's leaders became a treasonous lot of corrupted persons supporting the British aristocracy. The type of Connecticut "blueblood" 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, like Elihu Yale himself, were politically corrupted by their financial and political involvement with the British East India Company—the firm against which the American revolution was made.

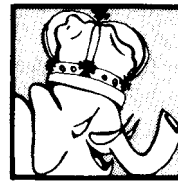
As that company opened up opium traffic from India to China at the turn of the 19th century, the Connecticut families tended to be shifted from the dwindling black-slave trade into the China opium trade.

These are the sorts whose sons have become Bonesmen. Among the prominent men who have been bonded together as Bonesmen 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 reality of today's politics. It has always been a matter of titillation to knowledgeable persons that Coffin was a paratrooper and CIA agent before becoming a reverend "peacenik" and more recently a press agent for Ayatollah Khomeini. Not only is Coffin a *third generation* Bonesman, but he was the man who personally tapped a junior classman named William F. Buckley one night in April. The conventional categories of "liberal" and "conservative" politics are meaningless; Bonesmen, like their oligarchical families and colleagues, merely play preassigned roles for a credulous public.

What sort of role has Ronald Reagan's vice-presidential candidate George Bush been assigned? What policies, what commands will George Bush carry out? The answers are undoubtedly in the coded messages he receives so frequently.

## **Men who make Reagan's policy**



Ronald Reagan's self-styled brains trust is the sorriest gathering of advisers since the dying days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. That allusion is appropriate. Many of the former California Governor's experts are not "conservatives," but monarchists, who were trained and indoctrinated in "geopolitics" at European institutions still closely linked to the Hapsburg family, the European black nobility and its Jesuit operatives. Their talk of "untrammelled growth" and "military buildup" must be seen in that light.

Although we include profiles of William Casey and Martin Anderson, we concentrate on Reagan's foreign policy advisers. The Reagan camp claims that they will reverse the United States' decline into a second-rate military power.

The inner core of these advisers is drawn from three closely interconnected think tanks: the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace in Palo Alto, California; the Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia; and Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C. All three institutions operate in a coordinated way to manipulate U.S. conservatives into supporting anti-industrial policies that originate in Count Otto von Hapsburg's Mont Pelerin Society. "Anti-communism" is the packaging these three think tanks employ. Inside the package are the very policies against which the American Revolution was fought.

### **Robert Strausz-Hupe**

Though not often in the public limelight, Robert Strausz-Hupe functions as the intellectual granddaddy of Ronald Reagan's brains trust. Born in Vienna, the former U.S. Ambassador to NATO embodies the decadent strain of Austro-Hungarian geopolitics which runs through the outlook of all Reagan's most influential