

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

advisers and which is now embedded in the Republican Party platform.

Despite his strident attacks on communism as a threat to Western civilization, Strausz-Hupe's life sounds more like that of a Bohemian denizen of a Weimar café than a defender of Western culture. The son of Hungarian landed gentry, Strausz-Hupe divided his youth between the salons of Vienna and fascist motorcycle gangs in Munich. In his 1967 autobiography, *In My Time*, Strausz-Hupe writes of the Munich Carnival in the early 1920s as "a Dionysian rite of purification and divine intoxication . . . where we danced every night to sunrise . . . [and where] people came to purge themselves of that thing called individuality. . . ."

While in Munich, Strausz-Hupe became an "asset" of the Hapsburg intelligence networks; he was deployed in 1923 to the United States, where he embarked on a successful career as a Wall Street investment banker.

In 1942, he published a book titled *Geopolitics* which, while superficially criticizing the doctrines of the Nazi geopolitician Maj. Gen. Karl Haushofer, embraced the overall premise of geopolitical thinking: the need to prevent at all costs an industrial-development alliance between Germany and the Soviet Union which would threaten the power of the "black" European and British nobility.

The book won the attention of America's premier geopolitician, longtime Council on Foreign Relations operative Isaiah Bowman, who hired Strausz-Hupe for a wartime U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS) project. Subsequently, he was sent on a special intelligence mission to China in 1947 by his friend, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, where he hobnobbed with the Communist Chinese leadership. In 1947, the CFR assigned him to a Bavarian-based working group that was drafting the new West German Constitution.

As befits his ties to the Hapsburg aristocracy, Strausz-Hupe is committed to the triumph of a one-world feudal order undisturbed by industrial progress. In his autobiography he says his main hope is that "one day, the great revolution will come to an end and will give birth to a universal world order." The scheme he particularly claims to admire is that developed by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, the Hitler sympathizer who founded the Pan-European movement in the early part of this century for the express purpose of sub-ordinating Europe's sovereign nation-states to a restored feudal system. Comments Strausz-Hupe: "To this day, Coudenhove-Kalergi's Grand Design stands as the only valid alternative to the suicidal rivalry of European nationalism."

Strausz-Hupe has been involved in the effort to replace West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with Bavarian Franz-Josef Strauss in the upcoming West

German elections. Strausz-Hupe sees Schmidt's defeat as a prerequisite for reversing Franco-German collaboration on both international monetary policy and relations with the East Bloc.

Strausz-Hupe currently operates out of the University of Pennsylvania's Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI), where he works with several other Reagan advisers, including former Ambassador to Thailand William Kintner.



Richard Allen

The man most likely to succeed Zbigniew Brzezinski as national security adviser in a Reagan administration, Richard Allen is a product of the same Jesuit-Hapsburg networks as his nominal rival.

Allen did graduate work at the Jesuit-dominated University of Munich, reportedly at the suggestion of his Notre Dame professor Gerhart Niemeyer. A German emigré, Niemeyer assisted Otto von Hapsburg and Bill Buckley in setting up the fraudulent post-war "conservative revival" which spread British "free trade" liberalism into conservative U.S. networks under the guise of "defending capitalism against communist subversion."

One of the founding members of Georgetown's CSIS and later a fellow at the Hoover Institution, Allen joined the Nixon campaign in 1967 after ghostwriting a Nixon article for the Council on Foreign Relations' journal *Foreign Affairs*, which described the forthcoming "opening to China." Subsequently named to Henry Kissinger's National Security Council staff, Allen boasted in a recent interview that he played an instrumental role in working out the details of the Nixon-Kissinger "China card."

After he was forced out of the White House by an alleged personality conflict with Kissinger, Allen set up a Washington consulting company, Potomac International, where he apparently turned his insider's information to personal use. The firm's clients reportedly include not only "mining interests" tied to the old Salazar dictatorship in Portugal, but to the People's Republic of China. According to reliable sources, Allen uses his company to conduit U.S. military information from the Carter administration to the Peking leadership—behind Congress's back.

Currently Reagan's foreign policy coordinator and leader of the highly influential "Gang of Four" (Bill Casey, William Van Cleave and Kissinger are the other

members), Allen has influenced the former Hollywood star's thinking in two especially vital areas: Israel and China. On both counts, Allen has convinced Reagan to make these two lunatic regimes pivots of U.S. global strategy—typical geopolitical idiocy of the sort inspired by his mentor Robert Strausz-Hupe. It was reportedly on Strausz-Hupe's advice that Allen set up last year's meeting between Reagan and Bavarian Franz Josef Strauss, whom Allen first met during his University of Munich days.

Despite his widely publicized falling out with Kissinger in 1968, Washington sources say the two see "eye to eye" on all major policy issues. Allen himself openly acknowledges his dependence on Kissinger for foreign policy expertise.

It is Allen who is now lining up candidates for cabinet posts in a Reagan administration. According to French press sources, Allen was in Europe the week before the Republican convention telling people that former NATO Commander in Chief Gen. Alexander Haig is likely to be the next Secretary of State.

William Van Cleave

Co-chairman of Reagan's foreign and defense policy group, William Van Cleave is a loudmouthed proponent of the "quick fix" school of military preparedness.

Although he acknowledged in a 1977 article in *Journal of International Relations*, that "the Soviet doctrine clearly holds that nuclear war fighting capability, at any military level, and war winning and survival are operational goals," Van Cleave does not support a policy of basic scientific research and development in the military and civilian areas, which could provide the United States with an "in-depth" military capability to match the Soviets.

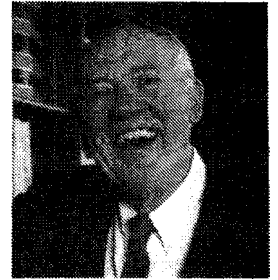
Among the "quick fixes" Van Cleave wants Reagan to implement are placing new engines in B-52 bombers; accelerating development of the discredited cruise missile and the MX; and application to the Minuteman of the "shell game" intended for the MX—moving one missile among several in-ground silos in order to protect them from Soviet gunners.

Van Cleave was chairman of George Bush's pet CIA project, Team B, where he worked with several other current Reagan advisers, including Richard Pipes and Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham. He also served on the first U.S. SALT team (1969-71) and as a special assistant in the office of the Secretary of Defense.

Van Cleave is a well-known advocate of strengthened U.S.-Chinese and U.S.-Israeli military ties. He is presently located at the University of Southern California, where he is director of the Defense and Strategic Studies Program. Van Cleave is a member of the board

of directors of the Committee on the Present Danger, which he helped found in late 1975 with James Schlesinger, Richard Allen and Martin Anderson—all of them members of Reagan's campaign entourage at the time. He is also on the editorial board of the Foreign Policy Research Institute's *Orbis*.

In an interview with *EIR* at the Republican convention, Van Cleave insisted, despite all evidence to the contrary, that Europe would "go along" with the GOP policy of confronting the Soviet Union. He also claimed that "the Europeans and countries like Saudi Arabia and others in the Middle East will simply have to learn to accept our plans to beef up forces in the Middle East and Indian Ocean if they're serious about our contributing to their defense."



William Casey

Campaign chief Bill Casey was the first acknowledged link between the Reagan camp and the Eastern Establishment. It was Casey who was most insistent that Reagan make a deal with Gerry Ford and Henry Kissinger around the Vice-Presidency, even though it is known he personally despises the former Secretary of State.

A member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, Casey has been a partner in New York's prestigious Rogers and Wells law firm since he left the Nixon administration, where he served as Eximbank head and Securities and Exchange Commission chairman.

A product of Jesuit indoctrination at Fordham University, Casey entered the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, where OSS head "Wild Bill" Donovan took him under his wing. After the war, Casey joined the law firm of Leonard B. Hall, a long-time power in Republican politics who was a personal protégé of the paradigmatic Anglophile liberal, Teddy Roosevelt.

Like many of Reagan's advisory team, Casey maintains strong links to right-wing British ruling circles. He gets regular briefings from Robert Moss, the well-known young Tory who runs the Rothschild-owned Economist Intelligence Service.

Casey is sometimes mentioned as a candidate for Secretary of State, but his age makes some other "insider" post in a Reagan administration more probable.

Michael Pillsbury

The 35-year-old Pillsbury is the Reagan campaign's junior specialist in Sino-Soviet military affairs. He worked at the Rand Corporation and acted as a consultant to the Senate Appropriations Committee. In 1975 he published an article in *Foreign Policy* magazine which urged a U.S.-China military alliance, which would include sales of military equipment, exchanges of military delegations, U.S.-Chinese intelligence swaps about the Soviet Union, and other forms of military assistance. "To maintain a rough parity in the global triangle of power," argued Pillsbury, "we need a policy which explicitly recognizes that Peking has a legitimate interest in improving its deterrence against the threat of Soviet attack. . . . We should reject the current blind public policy of blanket prohibition of defense technology transfer and intelligence sharing with Peking. . . ."

Pillsbury was recruited to Reagan's advisory group by another Peking supporter, Richard Allen.

More recently, Pillsbury has promoted the idea of including a remilitarized Japan in the U.S.-Chinese alliance. In an article titled "A Japan Card?" in the Winter 1978-79 issue of *Foreign Policy*, he approvingly referenced a proposal by Zbigniew Brzezinski for military collaboration among the three nations. During a recent tour of Japan, Pillsbury was so avid on behalf of this military axis perspective that the U.S. Ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, had him fired as a senatorial consultant. Pillsbury now works at Paul Nitze's consulting firm, System Planning Corporation.

Fred Ikle

Swiss native Fred Iklé is the "mad bomber" of the Reagan strategic policy group. Though he has written extensively on military and defense policy, Iklé is a mere social scientist who sees warfighting in almost purely psychological terms.

He picked up this bad habit at the Rand Corporation, where he worked during the 1950s with James Schlesinger, Henry Kissinger and William van Cleave to develop the bizarre theory of "limited nuclear war." As head of Rand's social sciences division, Iklé concentrated on the psychological warfare aspects of the limited nuclear chicken-game approach, particularly on the negotiating process. He wrote several books on the topic, including *Every War Must End* and *How Nations Negotiate*.

He turned his talents to the SALT negotiations in the late 1960s, serving as chairman of the Arms Control

and Disarmament Agency and adviser to Presidents Nixon and Ford on arms talks with the Soviet Union.

The pathological cast of Iklé's mentality is exemplified by his call for a "triggering event" that would force the U.S. to accept the need for a massive military buildup. In the early 1950s, Iklé—who graduated from the University of Zürich and holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago—worked at Rand on a project that had been spun off of the wartime Strategic Bombing Survey. In 1958, Iklé published a report on his researches under the title *The Social Impact of Bomb Destruction*, which concluded that massive bombing (as in Hiroshima and Dresden) or natural disasters can be used to force a fundamental alteration in the structure of specific targeted societies.

A member of the Executive Panel of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Republican National Committee's defense policy group, and of the International Research Council of Georgetown's CSIS, Iklé is presently chairman of the Conservation Management Corporation in Washington, D.C.



Martin Anderson

Head of Reagan's domestic policy team, Martin Anderson's claim to fame is the major role he played, along with Milton Friedman, in convincing Richard Nixon to foist the All-Volunteer Force on the U.S. military.

Like his mentor Friedman, Anderson is a committed libertarian who, among other things, wants to see marijuana decriminalized.

An economist specializing in welfare and housing, Anderson says in his 1978 book, *Welfare: The Political Economy of Welfare Reform in the United States*, that "the war on poverty has been largely successful. Poverty has been sharply reduced," and therefore no further action is required. Referred to by *Fortune* magazine as "one of Reagan's deeper thinkers," he also opposes urban renewal programs.

Anderson graduated from Dartmouth, took his doctorate at the liberal MIT-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies, and went to work for then presidential counselor Arthur Burns in the first term of the Nixon administration.

In 1971, he relocated to the Hoover Institution, where he came into contact with Reagan, an Institution fellow as of 1974, and Richard Allen.

Anderson is in line for a post as chief domestic policy adviser in a Reagan administration.