

SKULL & BONES

A Faustian Bargain?

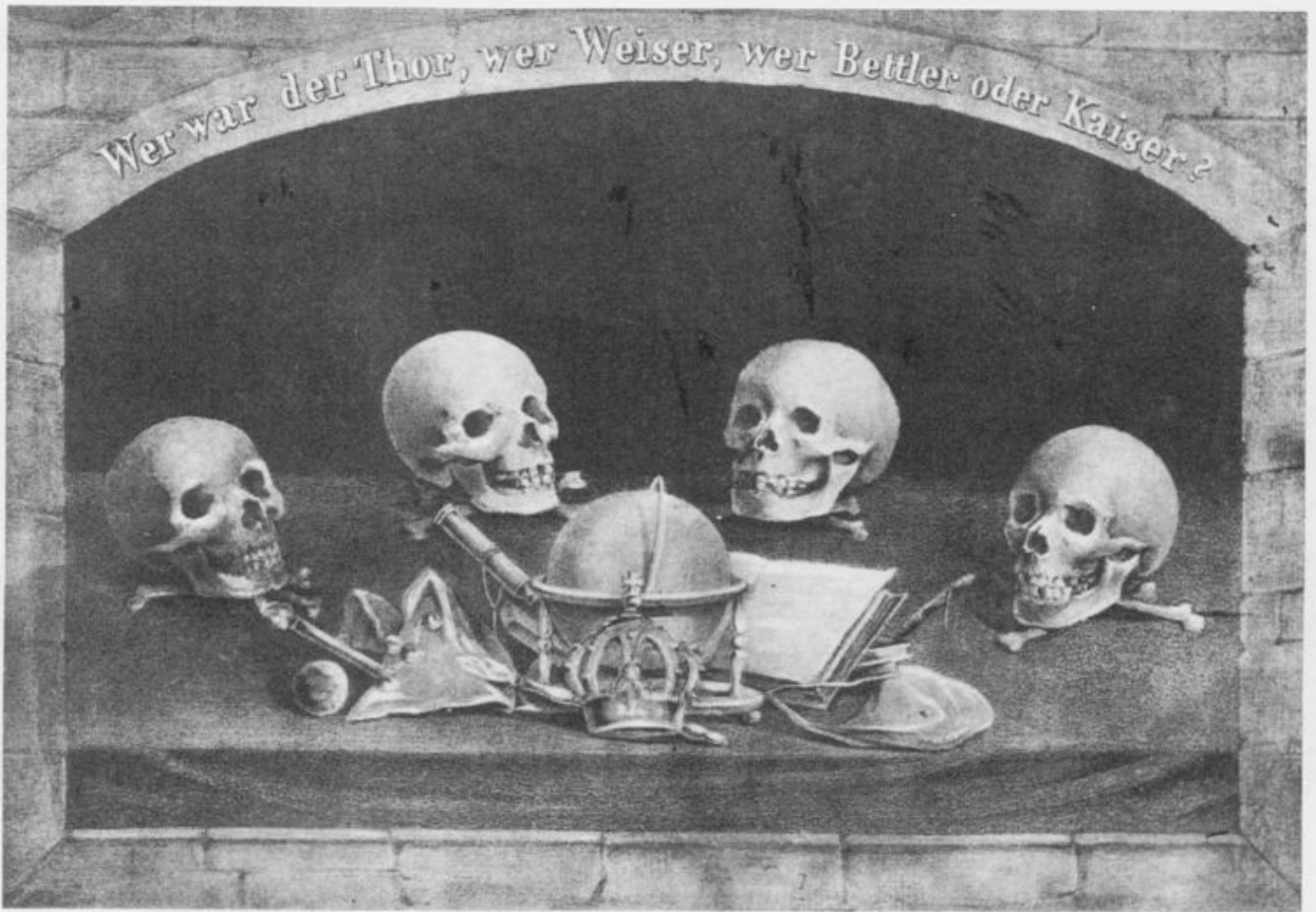


An Illustrated History of The Order of Skull & Bones,
A Secret Society at Yale University



By William P. Litynski

The Order of Skull & Bones: Prussian Secret Society?



This picture, which hangs in the tomb, is in an 1882 Skull and Bones photograph album. Its engraving translates to “Who was the fool, who the wise man, beggar, or king?”

Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library

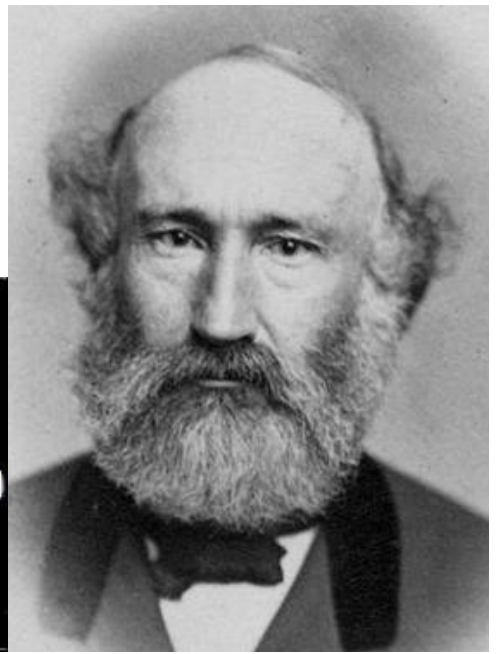
(Source: *Secrets of the Tomb: Skull and Bones, the Ivy League, and the Hidden Paths of Power* by Alexandra Robbins)

Q: “We War Der Thor, Wer Weiser, Wer Bettler Oder Kaiser?”

A: “Ob Arm, Ob Reich, im Tode gleich.”

Q: “Who was the fool, who the wise man, beggar or king?”

A: “Whether poor or rich, all’s the same in death.”



Wilhelm II (left), the Kaiser of Germany and King of Prussia, wears the uniform of the "Death's Head Hussars," a German cavalry regiment. William Huntington Russell (right) studied in Prussia for a year before establishing Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University. The skull and crossbone emblem of Skull & Bones (center) is a replica of the "Death's Head" symbol seen on the Kaiser's hat. Kaiser Wilhelm II was the Kaiser of Germany during World War I; he abdicated his throne in November 1918, days before Germany (Weimar Republic) announced an armistice on November 11, 1918. Kaiser Wilhelm II was the grandson of Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. Kaiser Wilhelm II's great-granddaughter is Queen Sofia of Spain.



The 1872 ballot box belonging to Yale's secretive Skull and Bones society that is being offered for sale at Christie's New York City auction house. The ballot box, in the form of a skull and cross bones, is being sold on January 22, 2010 for an estimated \$10,000 to \$20,000.

(AP Photo/Christie's) Source: <http://forum.prisonplanet.com/index.php?topic=154682.0>

Source: <http://www.artdaily.org/imagenes/2010/01/06/Skull-2.jpg>



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-R00621
Foto: o. Ang. | 1938

Adolf Eichmann (left) and Nazi SS chief Heinrich Himmler (right) wear a skull and crossbone emblem on their hat.

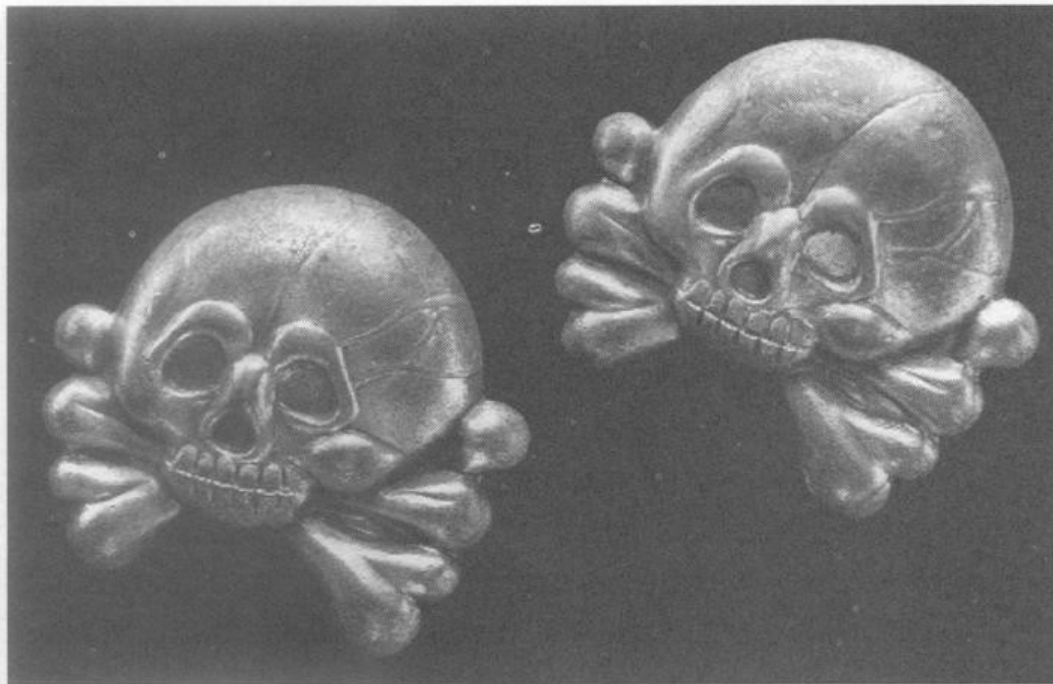


Fig 2—Kaltenbrunner's SS Cuff Links
He was an SS Brigadeführer, an honorary post. Evan Lattimer Collection.

Nazi German SS officer Ernst Kaltenbrunner wore a Death Head cuff links on his uniform during World War II. The Nazi Death Head symbol is a replica of the symbol of Skull & Bones at Yale University.

Tim Russert's Interview with U.S. Senator John Kerry & U.S. President George W. Bush

MR. RUSSERT: You both were members of **Skull and Bones**, a **secret society** at Yale. What does that tell us?

SEN. JOHN KERRY: Not much, because it's a **secret**.

MR. RUSSERT: Is there a **secret** handshake? Is there a **secret** code?

SEN. JOHN KERRY: I wish there were something **secret** I could manifest there.

MR. RUSSERT: **Three twenty-two**, a **secret** number?

SEN. JOHN KERRY: There are all kinds of **secrets**, Tim.

— *Meet the Press* on NBC, August 31, 2003



MR. RUSSERT: You were both in **Skull and Bones**, the secret society.

PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH: It's so **secret** we can't talk about it.

MR. RUSSERT: What does that mean for America? The conspiracy theorists are going to go wild.

PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH: I'm sure they are. I don't know. I haven't seen their Web pages yet. (Laughs)

MR. RUSSERT: **Number 322**?

PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH: (Laughs)

— *Meet the Press* on NBC, February 7, 2004



Rari Quippe Boni



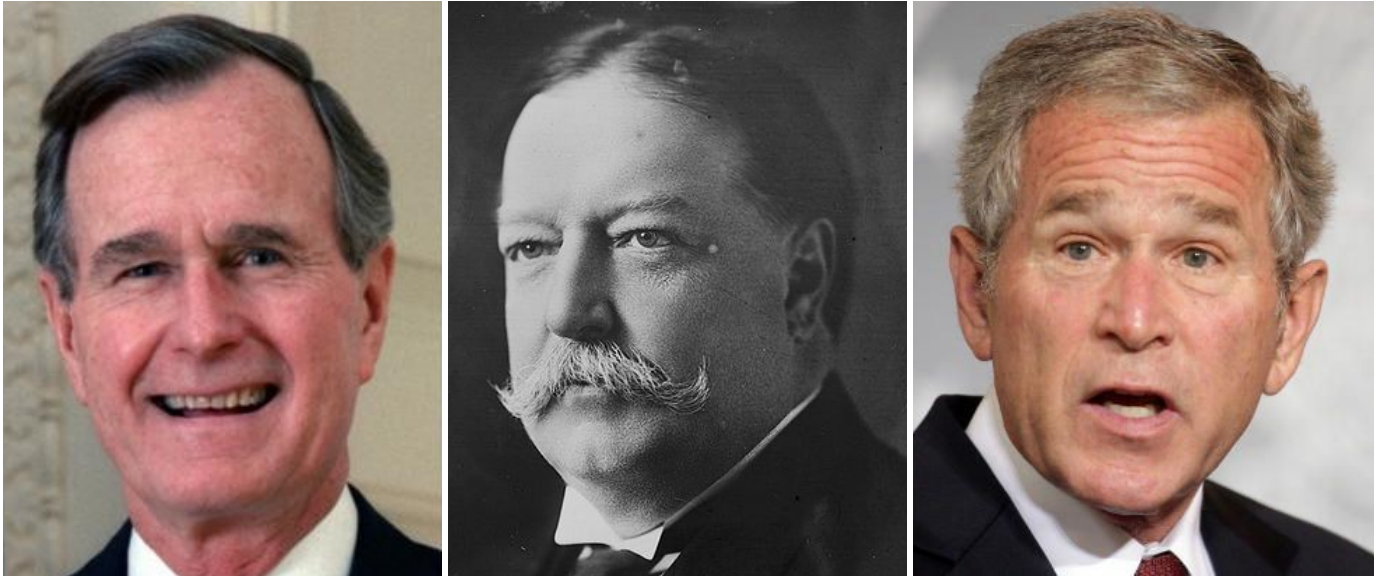


“My senior year I joined **Skull and Bones**, a **secret society**, so **secret** I can’t say anything more.”
- George W. Bush, from *A Charge to Keep*

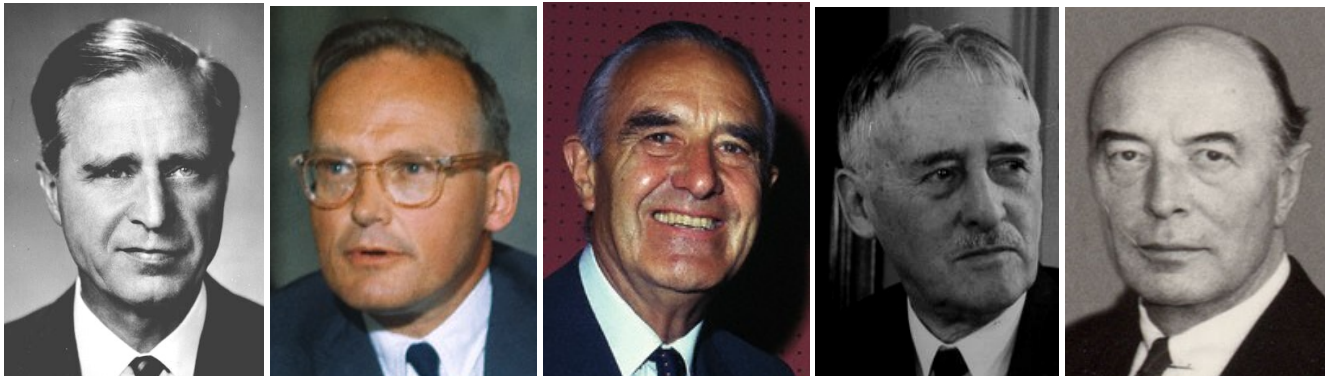


U.S. Senator John F. Kerry (left), a presidential candidate for the Democratic Party, and U.S. President George W. Bush (right), a presidential candidate for the Republican Party, laugh together during a presidential election debate in 2004. John F. Kerry and George W. Bush are members of Skull & Bones.

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF SKULL & BONES



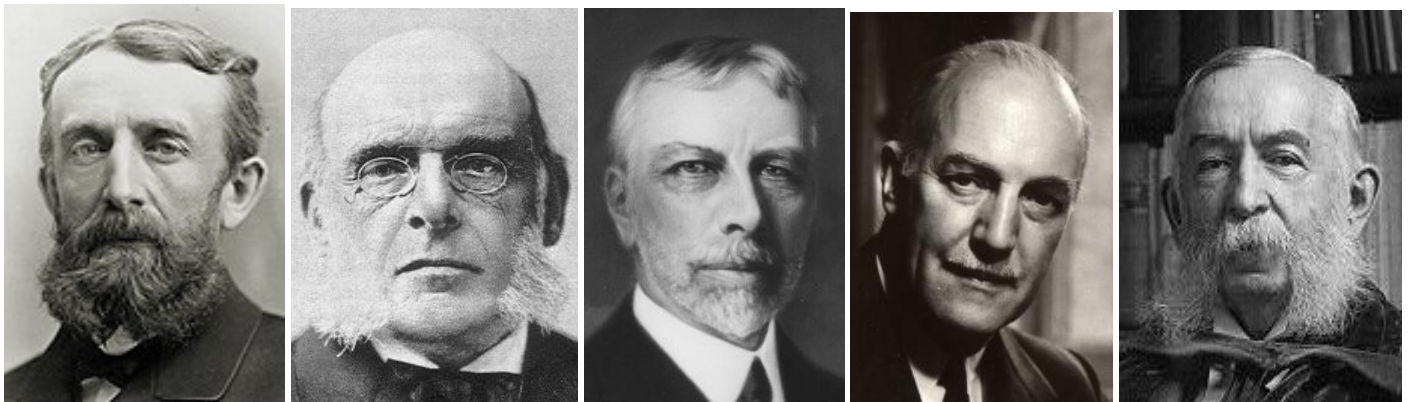
Former Presidents of the United States: George H.W. Bush (left), William Howard Taft (center), and George W. Bush (right)



Prescott S. Bush, McGeorge Bundy, W. Averell Harriman, Henry L. Stimson, Robert A. Lovett



William M. Evarts, Robert A. Taft, Alphonso Taft, Henry R. Luce, John F. Kerry



Andrew D. White, Timothy Dwight, Arthur Twining Hadley, Charles Seymour, Daniel C. Gilman

SKULL & BONES TEMPLE – “THE TOMB”



“There were tons of rooms, a whole chain of them. There were a couple of bedrooms, and there was this monumental dining room with different rolls of Skull and Bones songs suspended from the ceiling. And there was a President [William Howard] Taft memorabilia room filled with flyers, posters, buttons – the whole room was like a Miss Haversham’s shrine. And a big living room with a beautiful rug. And then this big, huge, expensive-looking ivory carving in the hallway. The whole thing was on a very medieval scale. But it was all kind of a shambles. It looked like a boy’s dorm room, like it hadn’t been cleaned up in six months. There were a lot of old bones around – believe me, it could use a women’s touch. The most shocking thing – and I say this because I do think it’s sort of important – I mean, President [George H.W.] Bush does belong to Skull and Bones, everyone knows that – **there is, like a little Nazi shrine inside. One room on the second floor has a bunch of swastikas, kind of an SS macho Nazi iconography.**”

– Stephen M.L. Aronson, *Fame* magazine, Volume 2, Number 2, August 1989
(published in *Fleshing Out Skull & Bones* by Kris Millegan, et. al., p. 390)

The Order of Skull & Bones, also known as Russell Trust Association or RTA, Inc., was established by William Huntington Russell in 1832.

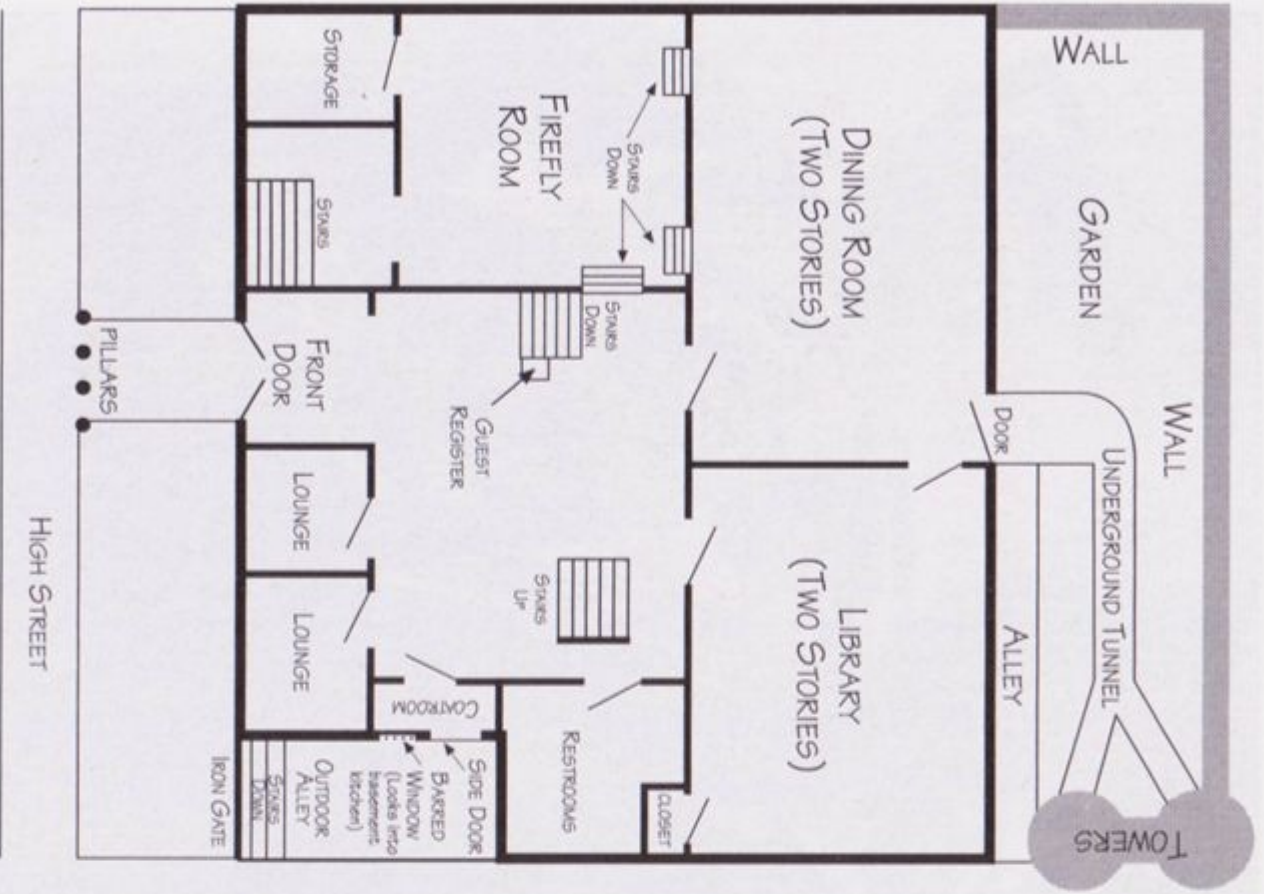


The Tomb on High Street as seen from the right side.

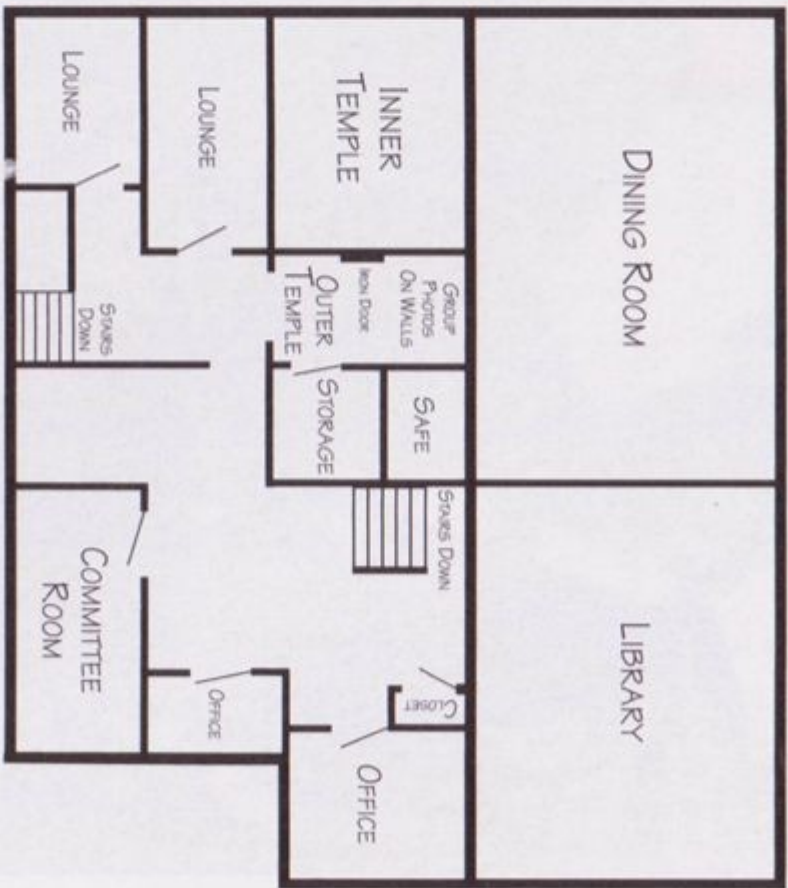


The Tomb on High Street as seen from the left side.





First Floor



Second Floor

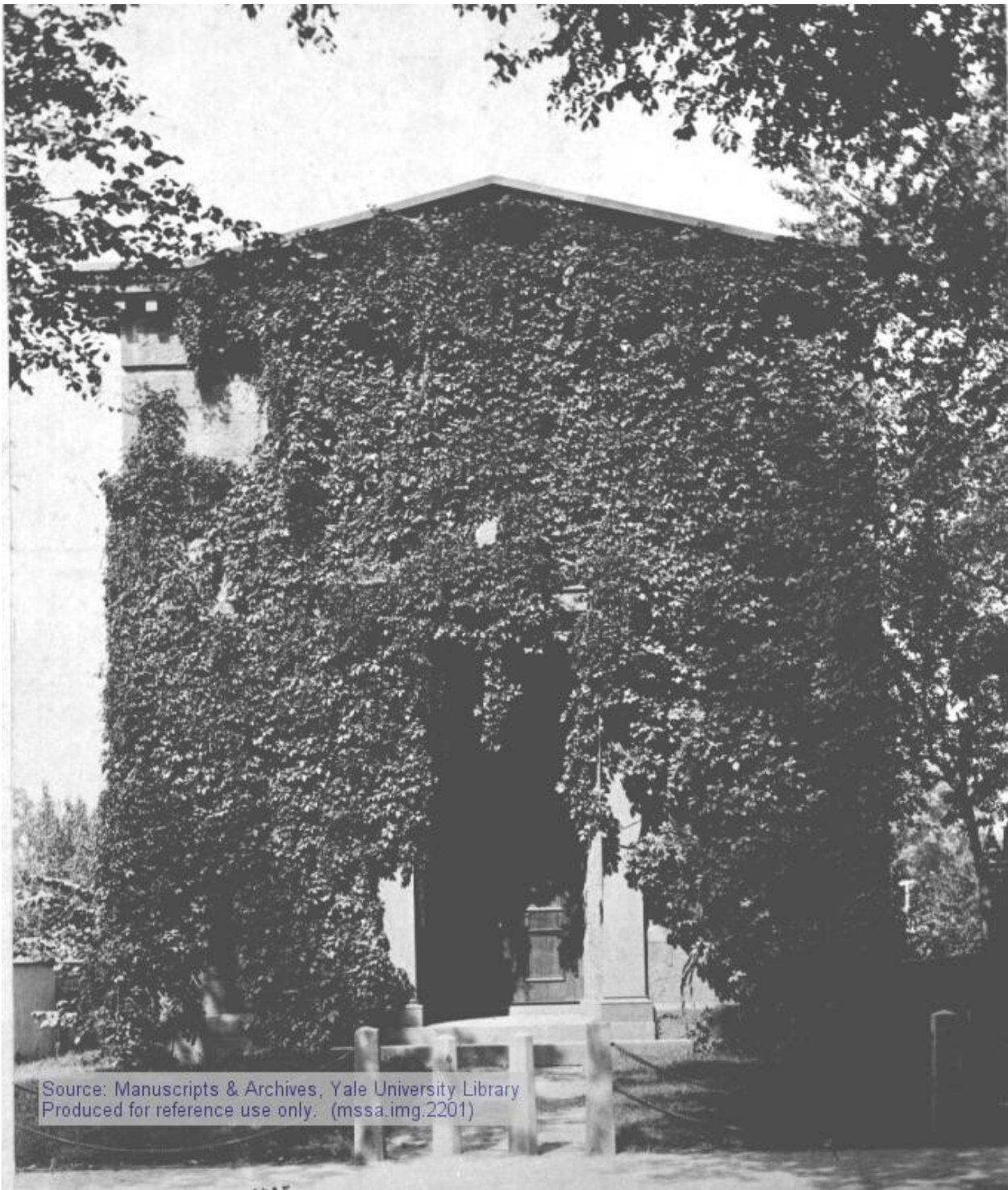
Floor plans to the Skull and Bones tomb. Map by George Ward

(Source: *Secrets of the Tomb: Skull and Bones, the Ivy League, and the Hidden Paths of Power* by Alexandra Robbins)

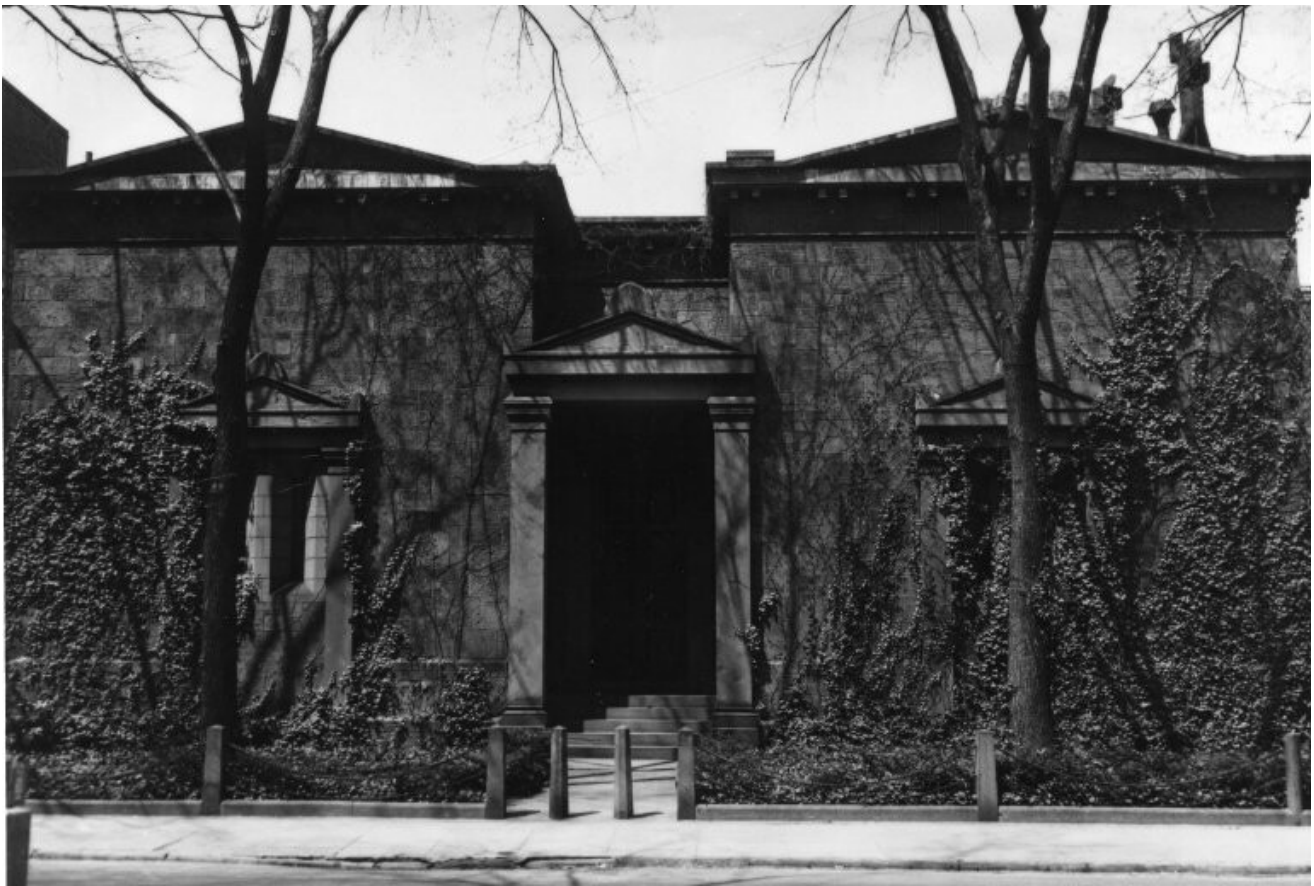


This is a photo of High Street at Yale. Just through the arch on the left is Skull and Bones; the railing in front of Skull & Bones is visible. This photo was taken near the intersection of High Street and Chapel Street.

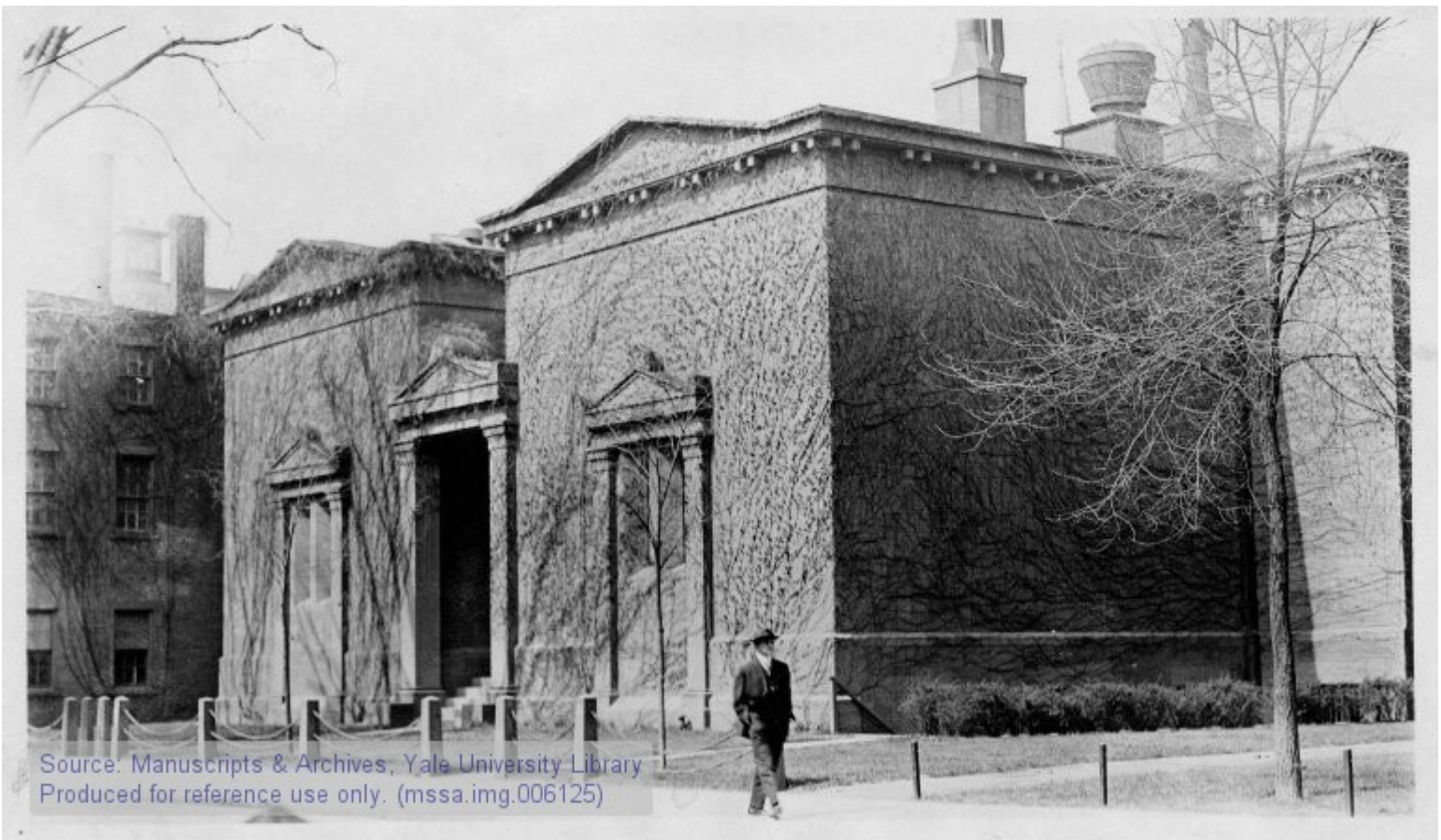
Skull and Bones Temple (“The Tomb”)
64 High Street
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut



The Tomb on High Street in New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. before its first renovation in 1883. The Tomb is where members of Skull & Bones meet for informal gathering and for initiation rituals. Skull & Bones is also known by its corporate names Russell Trust Association and RTA Inc. (Photo: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library)



Skull and Bones building after the second addition in early 1900s. Skull & Bones is located at 64 High Street in New Haven, Connecticut. Skull & Bones is owned by Russell Trust Association. (Photo: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University)



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.006125)

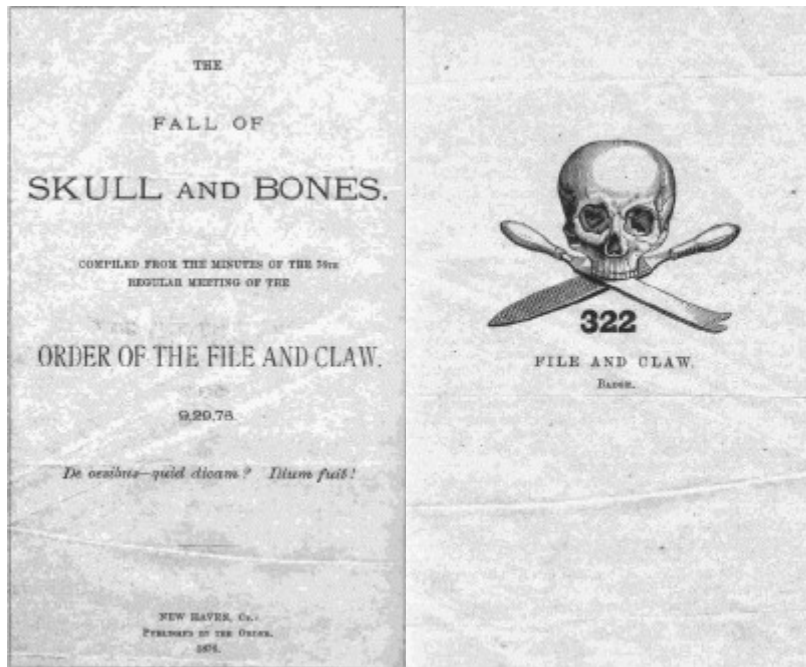
Skull and Bones senior society tomb during World War I (Source: Photograph collection of Viola F. Barnes, Class of 1919, Yale University, 1916-1919 (inclusive). Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University)

THE FALL OF SKULL AND BONES
COMPILED FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 7TH REGULAR MEETING OF THE
ORDER OF THE FILE AND CLAW

9,29,76

De oesibus-quid dicam?Ilium fuit!
– Published by the Order, 1876 –

BABYLON IS FALLEN.



Any one who was noticing the Bones men of '77, on the morning of Sunday, October 1st, 1876, was probably struck by the crest-fallen air which characterized all of them. At any rate there were those who observed that during ht e church services their eyes suspiciously scanned the faces of one neutral after another, and invariably dropped if their glance was returned. The reason for this is a simple one. As long as Skull and Bones Society shall exist, **the night of September 29th will be to its members the anniversary of the occasion when their Temple was invaded** by neutrals, some of their rarest memorabilia confiscated, and their most sacred secrets unveiled to the vulgar eyes of the uninitiated.

We have thought that a description of how this was done might be of interest to the college world. The black-cellar windows of the Eulogian Temple were fortified as follows:

First, to one seeking entrance from the outside, was a row of one-inch iron bars; behind them a strong iron netting fastened to a wooden frame; behind this another row of iron bars, one and one quarter inches thick; and still behind this a heavy wooden shutter. Formidable as these defenses appear, the Order of the File and Claw, having procured a supply of files, skeleton keys, etc., determined to attempt to effect an entrance. For reasons that need not be rehearsed here, the work proceeded slowly, and it was only after many hours of patient and cautious labor that one of the outside bars was cut in two. Next, by means of a powerful claw, the long nails that fastened the iron netting to the wooden frame were drawn out. Then the bar was re-fastened in its place by means of a little putty, and we retired to await a favorable night for finishing the job. Eight o'clock Friday evening, September 29th, was the hour selected.

First, one of our number proceeded to remove the iron bar and the netting, and then, for the sake of more room, he, with considerable difficulty, got out the strong wooden frame to which the latter had been fastened. Pushing head and shoulders into the opening thus made there still remained a strong row of one and one quarter inch iron bars. Fortunately there was no need to file through these. It was found that they were fastened above in a thick joist, but below ran into a brick "damp-wall" that was built up inside, and two inches from, the stone foundation-wall of the building. By the aid of a claw and a hatchet. It was the work of but a few moments to dig away about twenty inches of this wall, and thus loosen an iron plate through which the lower ends of the bars ran. Upon pushing this plate inward, the bars all fell out with their own weight; the flimsy wooden shutter was then easily wrenched from its position, and at just half past ten o'clock an entrance into the cellar was obtained. Passing in through the window, we broke open the wooden door at the top of the cellar stairs, opened the two iron shutters which close the back windows of the main hall, and proceeded to examine the Temple at our leisure. For the benefit of future explorers, and as a directory for new-fledged Bones men for all time, we will now give a brief description of

THE INTERIOR OF SKULL AND BONES HALL

Besides the cellar, the Temple is divided into two stories. Fig. 1 is a rough plan of the cellar:

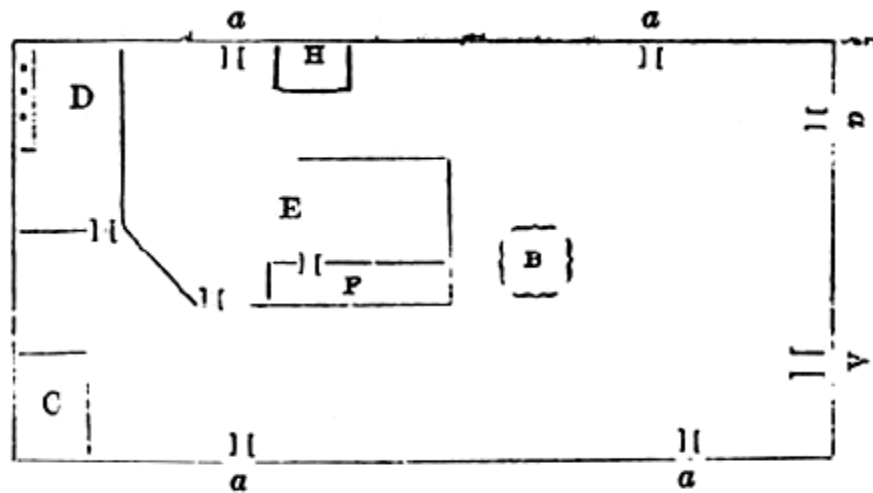
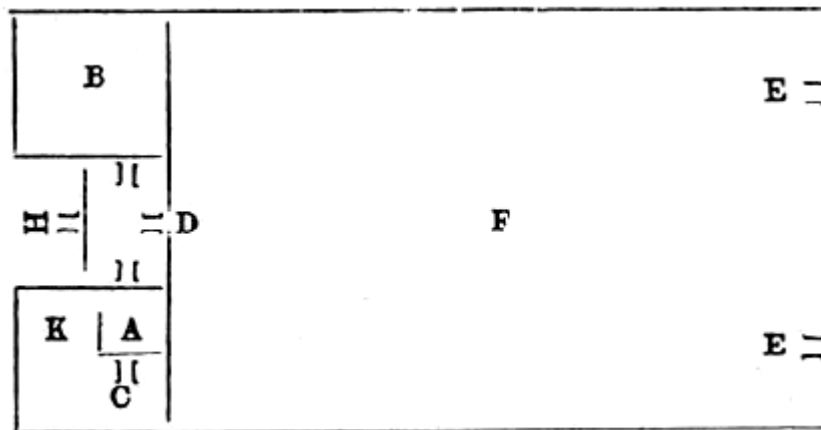


FIG. 1.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| A—"Main Entrance," | E—Kitchen. |
| B—Furnace. | F—Pantry. |
| C—Stairway to First Floor. | H—Sink. |
| D—Jo. | a—Other Windows. |

A light is always kept burning in the Jo (D), which is ornamented with a dilapidated human skull and a framed set of "Directions to Freshmen," signed Thomas Clap, and dated Yale College, 1752. Here is also a tombstone marked Sperry, seemingly taken from the same grave as the skull.

On the west wall of the kitchen (E), which contained the ordinary conveniences, hangs a picture of Napoleon Bonaparte. In the Pantry (F) are large quantities of dishes, each piece of crockery ornamented with a picture of a skull and crossbone and each spoon and fork marked S.B.T.



On ascending the stairs from the cellar, you find yourself, after bursting open the door C, Fig. 2, in an entry (A), from which a winding staircase (K) leads to the next floor. The door C, which is of wood, we found locked, but broke open without difficulty. H is the outside iron door, covered on the inside with a pair of light frame doors. B is a small toilet room. The door D, which is without a lock, opens into the main hall (F), called by the initiated "324." The floor is of colored tiles; the walls are rather gaudily frescoed, mainly in red and black, somewhat like those of D K hall. A few settees, resembling those in Linonia Hall, and a table, make up the furniture of the room. The wood work is painted white, and, like the walls, is in many places scratched and dirty. EE are two narrow windows, guarded by strong iron shutters. The latter are concealed from view by some light wooden blinds stained to look like walnut. The only objects of interest in the room were a glass case in the southeast corner containing a large number of gilded base-balls, each inscribed with the date, score, etc., of a university game, and a well-thumbed text-book, either a Physics or a Human Intellect, on the fly-leaf of which was inscribed the autograph of Bones' irrepresible annoyer, Arjayjay of '76.

Thus far we had found little to compensate us for our trouble, but on ascending to the next floor, and passing, on our right a little store-room and draw-bridge which extend over the front entrance from High Street, our pains was rewarded.

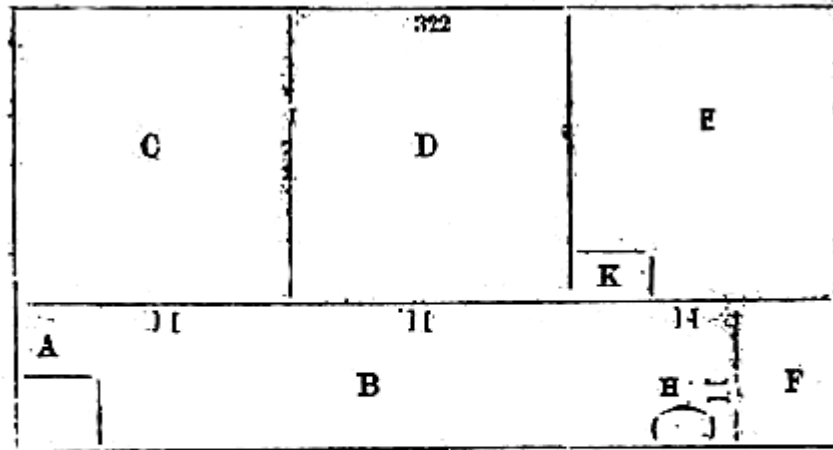


FIG. 3.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A—Staircase. | E—Storeroom. |
| B—Hall. | F—Storeroom |
| C—Parlor 323. | H—Safe. |
| D—Parlor 322. | K—Closet. |

Entering the room C, Fig. 3, immediately on the left is seen a bookcase, which contains the Skull and Bones library, including a complete set of the Yale Lit., handsomely bound college catalogues and books published by Bones men. Here, too, was the Constitution of the Phi Beta Kappa and a catalogue of Scroll and Key Society, containing a list of members down to 1868. It was bound in black, and had on the front cover the letters C.S.P. and on the back C.C.J. in Old English text. For the year LI only eleven names are given, and for XLII only twelve. It contains several typographical errors, as for instance; D. Cady Eaton's first name is printed Samuel. Opposite the names of the first two Keys men for LXII, some one has written, in a bold hand, the mystic symbol "Ass". And at the top of the page which give the men of LII, is written, "Croud packed by Boies," and Boies is the name of a Keys man of that year. From the catalogues we learn that the President and Secretary of Scroll and Key are known "inside" as Chilo and Eumenes, and that, as in Bones, each member has a nickname given him. Some of these are handed down from class to class, and of these Glaucus, Prisaticus and Arbaces appear to be the favorites.

Hanging on the wall towards High street was a handsomely-framed cushion of dark velvet, on which were fastened the pins of all the societies which have existed in college, including Spade and Grave, Bull and Stones, and the like. On the south side of the room is a fire-place, and above this a mantel and mirror. Upon the mantel were a Skull and Bones of silver, the skull about two inches in diameter, and engraved "322 from the S.E.C. of 1858;" another of bronze, a little larger than the silver one, and various other insignia relating to Skull and Bones.

On the west wall hung, among other pictures, an old engraving representing an open burial vault, in which, on a stone slab, rest four human skulls, grouped about a fool's-cap and bells, an open book, several mathematical instruments, a beggar's scrip, and a royal crown. On the arched wall above the vault are the explanatory words, in Roman letters, "**Wer war der Thor, were Weiser, wer Bettler oder Kaiser?**" and below the vault is engraved, in German characters, the sentence: "**Ob Arm, ob Beich, im Tode gleich.**" The picture is accompanied by a card, on which is written, "**From the German Chapter. Presented by Patriarch D. C. Gilman of D. 50.**" The room is handsomely furnished; tobacco and pipes were abundant, and packs of well-worn cards served to indicate how the society manages to kill five or six hours every Thursday evening. The pipe-bowls, which are representations of skulls, and bear the stamp of M. Gambier, Paris, have the Eulogian name of the owner and his decade written upon them with red ink; for instance, the one belonging to the present "Member from Bath" was marked "Trim, D. 75."

Room D, the Bones name of which is "322," is the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Temple. Its distinguishing feature is a life-size *fac simile* of the Bones pin, handsomely inlaid in the black marble hearth. Just below the mantel, and also inlaid in marble, is the motto: **Rari Quippe Boni**, in old English text. This room is even more richly furnished than "323," but contains no book-case, and no pictures of special significance.

On the walls of the long hall B are hung a couple of score of photographs, about 12x20 inches, each representing fifteen Bonesmen grouped around a table, on which rest a human skull and crossbones. As the finish of these pictures is poor and of an antiquated style, it is probable that they are taken each year with the apparatus belonging to the society. H is an old-fashioned plain-lock safe, size about 20x26 inches, and 15 inches deep, set in the wall. It is probably used as a place of deposit for money and valuables, but on the

night of the 29th contained only a bunch of keys and a small gold-mounted flask half filled with brandy.

K is a small closet in which are kept unbound sheets of the Bones Society catalogues and a set of handsome memorable books, one for each year. Some of the old memorable is quite curious, and the collections relating to recent years are very complete.

The Bones catalogue is essentially as described in Four Years at Yale.

The doors to E and F, which are used as general storerooms, are protected by plates of sheet-tin, but the locks were not "what we may call" proof against skeleton keys. The memorabilia in these rooms was noteworthy for amount rather than quality. However, in the midst of a good deal of rubbish we found four or five boating flags, and a number of old Greek, Latin and German works in MS. None of these were society records, but works of well-known authors; into the genuine antiquity of the MSS, we have not as yet been able to examine.

In conclusion, we will say that a thorough examination of every part of the Temple leads us to the conclusion that "the most powerful of college societies" is nothing more than a pleasant convivial club. The kitchen contains the materials for serving refreshments for the inner man; there are neither billiard tables nor any kind of musical instrument in the building; there is a total absence of all the "machinery" which we had been led to expect; the bell heard on initiation nights is not "the old college bell;" Skull and Bones has no secrets beyond a few that may be handed down annually by word of mouth, and no written constitution beyond a few directions similar to the suggestions appended to the Delta Kappa by-laws.

Before leaving the hall, it was asked whether we should inform other members of the college of what we had done, and throw open the hall to the public. We think no one will deny that we had it in our power at one stroke not only to take away forever all the prestige which her supposed secrecy has given this society, but to make her the laughing-stock of all college, and render her future existence extremely doubtful. But while we had no consideration for the mysterious popiecock of Skull and Bones Society, we nevertheless remembered that some of the Bones men of '77 are our warm personal friends, and therefore we preferred a less radical course. To Bones as a pleasant convivial club, we have no objections. Let her live on as long as men enjoy good suppers and quiet whist. But her mystery and her secrecy are at an end, and we hope her absurd pretensions and her popiecock are dead also.

The burglary was not discovered until the following evening, at about eight o'clock. All day Saturday the great Skull and Bones lay at the mercy of any one who might notice the back window.

How thoroughly the society was frightened can be seen by the way they have sealed up the window through which we entered, as well as more recently all of the other five basement openings. We have no idea that Skull and Bones will deny that their hall has been entered, for we are not without proofs that our tale is true. We have above spoken of different manuscripts, trinkets and memorabilia as existing in the Temple. In several cases we should have written "existed," for the place that knew them shall know them no more forever. In short, while robbery was not our errand, on the principle that the second thief is the best owner we helped ourselves to a few pieces of memorabil, which can be put on exhibition, and a few documents which can be printed, should any authoritative denial be made to any essential point in this statement. Nor will Bones' usual policy of silence avail to throw discredit upon our story. Part of our memorabil has been seen by Senior neutrals, and the remainder will be put where it will do the most good, as soon as the protection of a sheepskin has been placed between us and the Faculty and the law.

Yale College, 1877.

An Account of the Break-In of “Bones Temple” in 1876

Part I – Methods of Investigation

Any one who was noticing the Bones men of '77, on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 1st, 1876, was probably struck by the crestfallen air which characterized them all. As long as Bones shall exist, the night of September 29th will be to its members the anniversary of the occasion when their temple was invaded by neutrals, their rarest memorabilia confiscated and their most sacred secrets unveiled to the eyes of the uninitiated. We have thought a description of how this was done might be of interest to the college world.

The back cellar windows of the eulogian temple were fortified as follows: First, to one seeking entrance from the outside was a row of one inch iron bars; behind them was a strong iron netting fastened to a wooden frame; behind this another row of iron bars 1 ¼ inches thick; and still behind this a heavy wooden shutter. Formidable as these defences appear, we determined to effect an entrance. The work proceeded slowly and it was only after many hours of patient work that one of the outside iron bars was cut into. Next, by means of a powerful claw, the long nails that fastened the iron netting to the wooden frame were drawn out. Then the bar was refastened in its place by means of a little putty, and we retired to wait a favourable night for completing the undertaking; 8 o'clock, Friday evening, Sept. 29, was the time selected. First, one of our number proceeded to remove the iron bar and netting; and then, for the sake of more room, he, with considerable difficulty, got out the strong wooden frame to which the latter had been fastened. Pushing head and shoulders into the opening thus made, there still remained a strong row of 1 ¼ inch iron bars. Fortunately, there was no need to file these through. They were fastened above in a thick joist, but below, ran into a brick “damp-wall” that was built up inside and two inches from the stone foundation of the building. By the aid of a hatchet, it was the work of but a very few moments to dig away about twenty inches of this wall and thus loosen an iron plate through which the lower ends of the bars ran. Upon finishing this plate inward, the bars all fell out of their own weight; the flimsy wooden shutter was then wrenched from its position, and, at just half-past ten, an entrance was effected. Passing in through the window, we broke open the wooden door at the top of the cellar stairs, opened the two iron shutters which close the back windows of the main hall and proceeded to examine the temple at our leisure.

A WARM SUMMER'S NIGHT witnessed the other entrance and the fuller investigation which enables us to enlighten the hitherto mystified college world about the interior of the recent addition. It also supplied the missing links in the history of the society and the mode of working it, which the previous investigators neglected to secure.

One day in the Spring, a young man happened to be passing Bones hall, late Thursday night, and noticed a gleam of light from the skylight in the roof. Reasoning that where that ray appeared there must be some entrance, sometime afterwards several public spirited under-graduates made the exploration we chronicle.

They got a ladder, which the painters who were rejuvenating the old brick row were using, some stout rope, a dark lantern, a small crow bar, a hatchet, cold chisel and jimmy. One Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, they carried the ladder across the campus and placed it against the rear of the building. One man was stationed across High Street to act as watchman. The others ascended the ladder; previously, however, they took the precaution to remove their shoes and went up in their stocking feet, to avoid all noise. Going over the roof to the skylight, they easily pried it open with the crow bar. The opening would admit them, one at a time. The rope was tied to the skylight. Separately, with joy and trembling, the investigators slide down. They were now in the mystic recesses of Bones.

As the result of their investigations is summarized with the result of prior research, we need not go into it more at length here. Suffice to say that shortly before dawn they climbed the rope, refastened the skylight, descended to the ground and put the ladder back where they had got it. It may be safely said that no hearts in the whole college were more joyful and no sincerer thanks went up in chapel that morning, than from those daring men, who had taken such great risks to disclose the inner parts of our Yalensian Juggernaut.

Part II – Interior of Skull and Bones Hall

Besides the cellar the temple is divided into two stories Fig. 1 is a rough plan of the cellar:

a a a – Windows.

A – Entrance.

B – Furnace.

c c – Stairways to first floor.

D – Jo.

E – Kitchen.

F – Storeroom.

There is always kept burning in the Jo a lamp which is ornamented with a dilapidated human skull and a framed set of "Directions to new Eulogians." The kitchen is well appointed, and the furnace a new one. Each dish on the kitchen shelves is ornamented with the skull and bones. Each spoon and fork is marked S.B.T.

On ascending the stairs from the cellar, you find yourself, after bursting open the door C, in a entry, from which a winding staircase (K) leads to the upper floor. The door C is of wood, but broken open easily. H is the outside iron door covered on the inside with a pair of light frame doors. B is a small toilet room. D opens into the lodge called 324, is fitted up in black velvet, even the walls being covered with that material. A glass case here holds quite a quantity of memorabilia – among which may be seen a hat said to belong to Pret. Pierson, a number of base balls and several textbooks. G contains two side-boards of mahogany and one large table in the centre. Besides these the walls are adorned with pictures of the founders of Bones at Yale, and of the members of the Society in Germany, when the Chapter was established here in 1832. There are also two smaller tables. The glassware, decanters; &c., on the side-board, all have the skull and the bones blown into the glass.

Ascending to the next floor, we come into a long hall (F). Entering room A immediately on the left is seen a book-case which contains the Bones library and which is very complete, containing about every book of note ever published at Yale. Hanging on the wall toward High street was a handsomely-framed cushion of velvet on which were fastened the pins of every society ever in Yale University. On the south side of the room is a handsome open fireplace and above this a marble mantel and other in bronze – the first about two inches in diameter, the second, about three. Several mystical engravings hung on the walls. The room is handsomely furnished. Tobacco, pipes and cards are abundant.

Room B, called 322, is the "sanctum sanctorum" of the temple. Its distinguishing feature is a fac-simile of the Bones pin, handsomely inlaid in the black marble hearth, just below the mantel, and also inlaid in marble is the motto: "Rari Quippe Boni," in old English text. This room is furnished in red velvet, and is very luxurious. On the wall is a star with a finger pointed towards it. On the walls of the long hall F are hung groups of pictures of each Bones' crowd. H is an old plain lock safe, but contained nothing save a knife covered with blood stains. C is the memorabilia room, and contains the old college bell, old boating flags, old mss.,&c. D contains two Brunswick & Balke combination tables (billiard) and a 'bouffe', beside cue racks &c. E is a Jo and toilet room.

Part III – Histology of the Society

Bones has no constitution. Its grips &c., are handed down from fifteen to fifteen. The records though, which are made at each meeting, show all anybody could want to know. These records are profusely illustrated, making an interesting memorial to future Eulogians. Some well-skilled amateur has evidently spent much time illustrating them. The motto "Boni bonis adpacunt" constantly appears.

Bones is a chapter of a corps in a German University. It should properly be called, not Skull and Bones Society, but Skull and Bones Chapter. General R - -, its founder, was in Germany before Senior Year and formed a warm friendship with a leading member of a German society. He brought back with him to college authority to found a chapter here. Thus was Bones founded. The 322 on the pin has been commonly supposed to mean, founded in '32 and 2nd chapter. But the Bones man has a pleasing fiction that his fraternity is the descendant of an old Greek patriotic society, dating back to Demosthenes 322, B.C. the Bones records, 1881 for example, with huge pride, are headed Anno-Demostheni 2203. A secondary date is from the time of the fire in the hall or annoconflagrationis, as the records style it.

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.

We have tried to prepare this brief sketch without injuring the feelings or susceptibilities of any PERSON. It has been done through an earnest belief that Bones, as at present conducted, is a blight on Yale College. It makes bitter the time when all should be pleasing. It forms emities and creates discussions when all should be harmony. But, above all, it lowers our standard of honor and detracts from that manliness which is our pride.

(This story was published in America's Secret Establishment by Antony C. Sutton, 2002 Updated Reprint Edition)

The Secret Rituals

“A skeleton is pointed out to him, at the feet of which are laid a Crown and a Sword. He is asked, whether that is the skeleton of a King, a Nobleman, or a Beggar? As he cannot decide, the President of the meeting says to him, “the character of being a Man is the only one that is of importance.”” – *Proofs of a Conspiracy* by John Robison, Chapter 2: The Illuminati

“Twice a week after six, on Thursday and Sunday nights, Bonesmen, having arranged study schedules to free them at those hours, met in the society’s windowless headquarters on High Street to do their real business: Skull and Bones was dedicated to the celebration of one’s brief life on earth. Much like the members of California’s Bohemian Club (to which George Bush later belong), they conducted their rituals in exclusive solitude. New members were initiated into the society’s secret rituals in a triple-padlocked crypt. George paid his price by holding the others in a state of CB, or connubial bliss, as he dutifully revealed his innermost thoughts and described the highlights of his sex life.”

– *George Bush: The Life of a Lone Star Yankee* by Herbert S. Parmet, p. 65

“And, like his father, he had been tapped, summoned, into the Skull & Bones, the exclusive, fifteen-member secret society at Yale that had its roots in the gilded classes of nineteenth-century Germany. The Bonesmen met in a triple-padlocked, windowless mausoleum on High Street that was filled with the same sorts of burnished knickknacks, skulls, brass candlestick holders, yellowed books, and worn leather chairs found in the old societies and clubs at English universities. Bonesmen were required to leave any room if they ever heard the words “Skull & Bones” uttered by strangers. Bonesmen were forbidden forever even to say the name in conversation with people who weren’t Bonesmen. And sometimes they were required to undress, lie down in a coffin, and, with their chums sanding near, talk about their most intimate sexual histories.”

– *First Son: George W. Bush and the Bush Family Dynasty* by Bill Minutaglio, p. 22-23

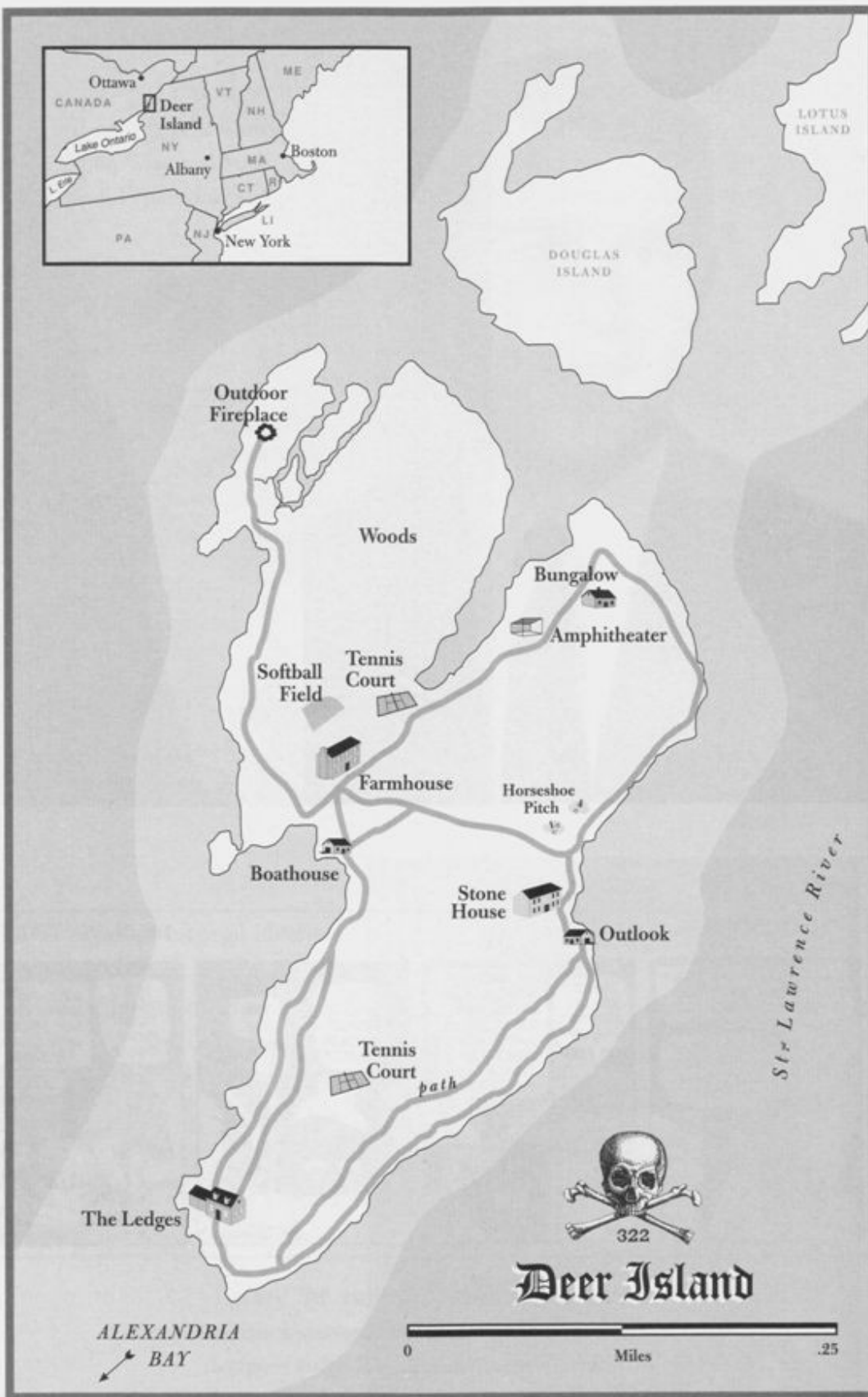
“I think it would be a tragic mistake for him to continue as senior fellow of the Yale Corporation. This man is a role model of corruption.”

– Alan Dershowitz, law professor at Yale University, describing Vernon Loucks (S&B 1957) in an interview on April 23, 1993. From an article in *The Harvard Crimson* – [Yale Students Demand Resignation of Trustee](#), April 28, 1993

“So complete was his trust in Bones’s code of secrecy that in conversations at annual dinners he spoke openly about national security affairs. He refused, however, to tell his family anything about Bones. Soon after she became Harriman’s third wife in 1971, Pamela Churchill Harriman received an odd letter addressing her by a name spelled in hieroglyphics. ‘Oh, that’s Bones,’ Harriman said. ‘I must tell you about that sometime. Uh, I mean I can’t tell you about that.’ When Harriman carried secret dispatches between London and Moscow during World War Two, he chose as the combination on his diplomatic case the numerals 322, the society’s secret number.” – *The Wise Men* by Walter Isaacson and Evan Thomas, p. 82



Skull & Bones maintains a retreat for the “Patriarchs” at Deer Island, New York, on the St. Lawrence River.



Map of Deer Island, a forty-acre island in the St. Lawrence River owned by Skull and Bones and used as a society retreat.

Map by George Ward

The Last Secrets of Skull & Bones
By Ron Rosenbaum
Esquire Magazine - September 1977

Take a look at the hulking sepulcher over there. Small wonder they call it a tomb. It's the citadel of Skull and Bones, the most powerful of all secret societies in the strange Yale secret-society system. For nearly a century and a half, Skull and Bones has been the most influential secret society in the nation, and now it is one of the last.

In an age in which it seems that all that could possibly be concealed about anything and anybody has been revealed, those blank tombstone walls could be holding the last secrets left in America.

You could ask Averell Harriman whether there's really a sarcophagus in the basement and whether he and young Henry Stimson and young Henry Luce (Time magazine) lay down naked in the coffin and spilled the secrets of their adolescent sex life to 14 fellow Bonesmen. You could ask Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart if there came a time in the year 1937 when he dressed up in a skeleton suit and howled wildly at an initiate in a red-velvet room inside the tomb. You could ask McGeorge Bundy if he wrestled naked in a mud pie as part of his initiation and how it compared with a later quagmire into which he so eagerly plunged. You could ask Bill Bundy or William F. Buckley, both of who went into the CIA after leaving Bones - or George Bush, who ran the CIA / President - whether their Skull and Bones experience was useful training for the clandestine trade. ("Spook," the Yale slang for spy.) You could ask J. Richardson Dilworth, the Bonesman who now manages the Rockefeller fortune, just how wealthy the Bones society is and whether it's true that each new initiate gets a no-strings gift of fifteen thousand dollars cash and guaranteed financial security for life.

You could ask...but I think you get the idea. The lending lights of the Eastern establishment - in old-line investment banks (Brown Brothers Harriman pays Bone's tax bill), in a blue-blood law firms (Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, for one), and particularly in the highest councils of the foreign-policy establishment - the people who have shaped America's national character since it ceased being an undergraduate power, had their undergraduate character shaped in that crypt over there. Bonesman Henry Stimson, Secretary of War under F.D.R., a man at the heart of the heart of the American ruling class, called his experience in the tomb the most profound one in his entire education.

But none of them will tell you a thing about it. They've sworn an oath never to reveal what goes on inside and they're legendary for the lengths to which they'll go to avoid prying interrogation. The mere mention of the words "skull and bones" in the presence of a true-blue Bonesman, such as Blackford Oakes, the fictional hero of Bill Buckley's spy thriller, 'Saving the Queen', will cause him to "dutifully leave the room, as tradition prescribed."

I can trace my personal fascination with the mysterious goings-on in the sepulcher across the street to a spooky scene I witnessed on its shadowy steps late one April night eleven years ago. I was then a sophomore at Yale, living in Jonathan Edwards, the residential college (anglophile Yale name for dorm) built next to the Bones tomb. It was part of Jonathan Edwards folklore that on a April evening following "tap night" at Bones, if one could climb to the tower of Weir Hall, the odd castle that overlooks the Bones courtyard, one could hear strange cries and moans coming from the bowels of the tomb as the fifteen newly "tapped" members were put through what sounded like a harrowing ordeal. Returning alone to my room late at night, I would always cross the street rather than walk the sidewalk that passed right in front of Bones. Even at that safe distance, something about it made my skin crawl.

But that night in April I wasn't alone; a classmate and I were coming back from an all-night diner at about two in the morning. At the time, I knew little about the mysteries of Bones or any of the other huge windowless secret-society tombs that dominated with dark authority certain key-corners of the campus. They were nothing like conventional fraternities. No one lived in the tombs. Instead, every Thursday and Sunday night the best and the brightest on campus, the fifteen seniors in Skull and Bones and in the Scroll and Key, Book and Snake, Wolf's Head, Berzelius, in all the seven secret societies, disappeared into their respective tombs and spent hours doing something - something they were sworn to secrecy about. And Bones, it was said was the most ritualistic and secretive of all. Even the very door to the Bones tomb, that huge triple-padlocked iron door, was never permitted to open in the presence of an outsider.

All this was floating through my impressionable sophomore mind that night as my friend Mike and I approached the stone pylons guarding the entrance to Bones. Suddenly we froze at the sight of a strange thing lying on the steps. There in the gloom of the doorway on the top step was a long white object that looked like the thighbone of a large mammal. I remained frozen. Mike was more adventuresome: he walked right up to the steps and picked up the bone. I wanted to get out of there fast; I was certain we were being spied upon from a concealed window. Mike couldn't decide what to do with the bone. He went up to the door and began examining the array of padlocks. Suddenly a bolt shot. The massive door began to swing open and something reached out at him from within. He grasped, terrified, and jumped back, but not before something clutched the bone, yanked it out of his hand and back into the darkness within. The door slammed shut with a clang that rang in our ears as we ran away.

Recollected in tranquility, the dreamlike gothic moment seems to me an emblem of the strangeness I felt at being at Yale, at being

given a brief glimpse of the mysterious workings of the inner temples of privilege but feeling emphatically shut out of the secret ceremonies within. I always felt irrelevant to the real purpose of the institution, which was from its missionary beginnings devoted to converting the idle progeny of the ruling class into morally serious leaders of the establishment. It is frequently in the tombs that conversions take place.

NOVEMBER, 1976: SECURITY MEASURES

It's night and we're back in front of the tomb, Mike and I, reinforced by nine years in the outside world, two skeptical women friends and a big dinner at Mory's. And yet once again there is an odd, chilling encounter. We're re-creating that first spooky moment. I'm standing in front of the stone pylons and Mike has walked up to stand against the door so we can estimate its height by his. Then we notice we're being watched. A small red foreign car has pulled up on the sidewalk a few yards away from us. The driver has been watching us for some time. Then he gets out. He's a tall, athletic looking guy, fairly young. He shuts the card door behind him and stands leaning against it, continuing to observe us. We try to act oblivious, continuing to sketch and measure.

The guy finally walks over to us, "You seen Miles?" he asks. We look at each other. Could he think we're actually Bones alumni, or is he testing us? Could "You seen Miles?" be some sort of password? "No," we reply. "Haven't seen Miles." He nods and remains there. We decide we've done enough sketching and measuring and stroll off. "Look!" one of the women says as she turns and points back. "He just ran down the side steps to check the basement-door locks. He probably thought he caught us planning a break-in." I found the episode intriguing. What it said to me was that Bones still cared about the security of its secrets. Trying to find out what goes on inside could be a challenge.

And so it was that I set out this April to see just how secure those last secrets are. It was a task I took on not out of malice or sour grapes. I was not tapped for a secret society so I'm open to the latter charge, but I plead guilty only to the voyeurism of a mystery lover. I'd been working on a novel, a psychological thriller of sorts that involved the rites of Bones, and I thought it wouldn't hurt to spend some time in New Haven during the week of tap night and initiation night, poking around and asking questions.

You could call it espionage if you were so inclined, but I tried to play the game in a gentlemanly fashion: I would not directly ask a Bonesman to violate his sacred oath of secrecy. If, however, one of them happened to have fudged on the oath to some other party and that the other party were to convey the gist of the information to me, I would rule it fair game. And if any Bonesman wants to step forward and add something. I'll be happy to listen.

What follows is an account of my search for the meaning behind the mysterious Bones rituals. Only information that might be too easily traced to its source has been left out, because certain sources expressed fear of reprisals against themselves. Yes, reprisals. One of them even insisted, with what seemed like deadly seriousness, that reprisals would be taken against me.

"What bank do you have your checking account at?" this party asked me in the middle of a discussion of the Mithraic aspects of the Bones ritual. I named the bank, "Aha," said the party. "There are three Bonesmen on the board. You'll never have a line of credit again. They'll tap your phone. They'll..." Before I could say, "A line of what?" the source continued: "The alumni still care. Don't laugh. They don't like people tampering and prying. The power of Bones is incredible. They've got their hands on every level of power in the country. You'll see - it's like trying to look into the Mafia. Remember, they're a secret society, too."

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 14: THE DOSSIER

Already I have in my possession a set of annotated floor plans of the interior of the tomb, giving the location of the sanctum sanctorum, the room called 322. And tonight I received a dossier on Bones ritual secrets that was compiled from the archives of another secret society. It seems that one abiding preoccupation of many Yale secret societies is keeping files on the secrets of other secret societies, particularly Bones. The dossier of Bones is a particularly sophisticated one, featuring "reliability ratings" in percentiles for each chunk of information. It was obtained for me by an enterprising researcher on the condition that I keep secret the name of the secret society that supplied it. Okay I will say, though, that it's not the secret society that is rumored to have Hitler's silverware in its archives. That's Scroll and Key, chief rival of Bones for the elite of Yale - Dean Acheson and Cy Vance's society - and the source of most of the rest of the American foreign policy establishment.

But to return to the dossier. Let me tell you what it says about the initiation, the center of some of the most lurid apocryphal rumors about Bones. According to the dossier, the Bones initiation ritual of 1940 went like this: "New man placed in coffin - carried into central part of the 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 into mud pile."

THURSDAY EVENING: THE FILE AND CLAW SOLUTION TO THE MYSTERY OF 322

I'm standing in the shadows across the street from the tomb, ready to tail the first person to come out. Tonight is tap night, the night fifteen juniors will be chosen to receive the one-hundred-forty-five-year-old secrets of Bones. Tonight the fifteen seniors in Bones and

the fifteen in each of the other societies will arrive outside the rooms of the prospective tappers. They'll pound loudly on the doors. When the chosen junior opens up, a Bonesman will slam him on the shoulder and thunder: "Skull and Bones: Do you accept?"

At that point, according to my dossier, if the candidate accepts, he will be handed a message wrapped with a black ribbon sealed in black wax with the skull-and-crossbones emblem and the mystic Bones number, 322. The message appoints a time and a place for the candidate to appear on initiation night - next Tuesday - the first time the newly tapped candidate will be permitted inside the tomb. Candidates are "instructed to wear no metal" to the initiation, the dossier notes ominously. (Reliability rating for the stated to be one hundred percent.)

Not long before eight tonight, the door to Bones swings open. Two dark-suited young men emerge. One of them carries a slim black attache case. Obviously they're on their way to tap someone. I decide that Bones initiates are taken to a ceremony somewhere near the campus before the big initiation inside the tomb. The Bonesmen head up High Street and pass the library, then make a right. Passing the library, I can't help but recoil when I think of the embarrassing discovery I made in the manuscript room this afternoon. The last thing I wanted to do was reduce the subtleties of the social function of Bones to some simpleminded conspiracy theory. And yet I do seem to have come across definite, if skeletal links between the origins of Bones rituals and those of the notorious Bavarian Illuminists. For me, an interested but skeptical student of the conspiracy world, the introduction of the Illuminists, or Illuminati, into certain discussions (say for instance, of events in Dallas in 1963) has become the same thing that the mention of Bones is to a Bonesman - a signal to leave the room. Because although the Bavarian Illuminists did have a real historical existence (from 1776 to 1785 they were an esoteric secret society within the more mystical freethinking lodges of German Freemasonry), they have also had a paranoid fantasy existence throughout two centuries of conspiracy literature. They are the imagined megacabal that manipulated such alleged plots as the French and Russian revolutions, the elders of Zion, the rise of Hitler and the House of Morgan. Yes the Bilderbergers and George De Mohrenschildt, too. Silly as it may sound, there are suggestive links between the historical if not mytho-conspiratorial, Illuminists and Bones.

First consider the account of the origins of Bones to be found in a century-old pamphlet published by an anonymous group that called itself File and Claw after the tools they used to pry their way inside Bones late one night. I came upon the File and Claw break-in pamphlet in a box of disintegrating documents filed in the library's manuscript room under Skull and Bone's corporate name, Russell Trust Association. The foundation was named for William H (later General) Russell, the man who founded Bones in 1832. I was trying to figure out what mission Russell had for the secret order he founded and why he had chosen that particular death-head brand of mumbo jumbo to embody his vision. Well, according to the File and Claw break-in crew, "Bones is a chapter of corps of a German university. It should properly be called the Skull and Bones chapter. General Russell, its founder, was in Germany before his senior year and formed a warm friendship with a leading member of a German society. The meaning of the permanent number 322 in all Bones literature is that it was founded in '32 as the second chapter of the German society. But the Bonesman has a pleasing fiction that his fraternity is a descendant of an old Greek patriot society founded by Demosthenes, who died in 322 BC."

They go on to describe a German slogan painted "on arched walls above the vault" of the sacred room 322. The slogan appears above a painting of skulls surrounded by Masonic symbols, a picture said to be "a gift of the German chapter." "Wer war der Thor, wer Weiser, Bettler oder Kaiser? Ob Arm, ob Reich, im Tode gleich," the slogan reads, or, "Who was the fool, who the wise man, beggar or king? Whether poor or rich, all's the same in death."

Imagine my surprise when I ran into that very slogan in a 1798 Scottish anti-Illuminist tract reprinted in 1967 by the John Birch Society. The tract (proofs of a conspiracy by John Robinson) prints alleged excerpts from Illuminist ritual manuals supposedly confiscated by the Bavarian police when the secret order was banned in 1785. Toward the end of the ceremony of initiation in the "Regent degree" of Illuminism, according to the tract, "a skeleton in pointed out to him [the initiate], at the feet of which are laid a crown and a sword. He is asked 'whether that is the skeleton of a king, nobleman or a beggar.' As he cannot decide, the president of the meeting says to him, 'The character of being a man is the only one that is importance'".

Doesn't that sound similar to the German slogan the File and Claw team claims to have found inside Bones? Now consider a haunting photograph of the altar room of one of the Masonic lodges at Nuremberg that is closely associated with Illuminism. Haunting because at the altar room's center, approached through the aisle of hanging human skeletons, is a coffin surmounted by - you guessed it - a skull and crossed bones that look exactly like the particular arrangement of jawbones and thighbones in the official Bones emblem. The skull and crossbones was the official crest of another key Illuminist lodge, one right-wing Illuminist theoretician told me.

Now you can look at this three ways. One possibility is that the Bircher right - and the conspiracy-minded left are correct: The Eastern establishment is the demonic creation of a clandestine elite manipulating history, and Skull and Bones is one of its recruiting centers. A more plausible explanation is that the death's-head symbolism was so prevalent in Germany when the impressionable young Russell visited that he just stumbled on the same mother lode of pseudo-Masonic mummery as the Illuminists. The third possibility is that the break-in pamphlets are an elaborate fraud designed by the File and Claw crew to pin the taint of Illuminism on Bones and that the rituals of Bones have innocent Athenian themes, 322 being only the date of the death of Demosthenes. (In fact, some Bones literature I've seen in the archives does express the year as if 322 BC were the year one, making 1977 anno Demostheni 2299.)

I am still following the dark-suited Bonesman at a discreet distance as they make their way along Prospect Street and into a narrow alley, which to my dismay, turns into a parking lot. They get into a car and drive off, obviously to tap an off-campus prospect. So much for tonight's clandestine work I'd never get to my car in time to follow them. My heart isn't in it anyway. I am due to head off to the graveyard to watch the initiation ceremony of Book and Snake, the secret society of Deep Throat's friend Bob Woodward (several Deep Throat theories have postulated Yale secret-society ties as the origin of Woodward's underground-garage connection, and two Bonesmen, Ray Price and Richard Moore, who were high Nixon aides, have been mentioned as suspects - perhaps because of their experience at clandestine underground truth telling). And later tonight I hope to make the first of my contacts with persons who have been inside - not just inside the tomb, but inside the skulls of some of the Bonesmen.

LATER THURSDAY NIGHT: TURNING THE TABLES ON THE SEXUAL AUTOBIOGRPHIES

In his senior year, each member of Bones goes through an intense two-part confessional experience in the Bones crypt. One Thursday night he tells his life story, giving what is meant to be a painfully forthright autobiography that exposes his traumas, shames, and dreams. (Tom Wolfe calls this Bones practice a fore-runner of the Me Decade's fascination with self.) The following Sunday-night session is devoted exclusively to sexual histories. They don't leave out anything these days. I don't know what it was like in General Russell's day, maybe there was less to talk about, but these days the sexual stuff is totally explicit and there's less need for fabricating exploits to fill up the allotted time. Most Sunday-night sessions start with talk of prep school masturbation and don't stop until the intimate details of Saturday night's delights have come to light early Monday morning.

This has begun to cause some disruptions in relationships. The women the Bonesmen talk about in the crypt are often Yale co-eds and frequently feminists. While it might seem to be a rebuke to Bone's spirit of consciousness raising, none of these women is too pleased at having the most intimate secrets of her relationship made the subject of an all-night symposium consecrating her lover's brotherhood with fourteen males she hardly knows. As one woman put it, "I objected to fourteen guys knowing whether I was a good lay...It was like after that each of them thought I was his woman in some way."

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 session, he couldn't meet her eyes. He'd told his brothers in Bones.

It seems that the whole secret society system at Yale is in the terminal stages of a sexual crisis. By the time I arrived this April, all but three of the formerly all male societies had gone co-ed, and two of the remaining holdouts - Scroll and Key and Wolf's Head - were embroiled in bitter battles over certain members' attempts to have them follow the trend. The popular quarterback of the football team had resigned from Scroll and Key because its alumni would not even let him make a pro-coeducation plea to their convocation. When one prominent alumnus of Wolf's Head was told the current members had plans to tap women, he threatened to "raze the building" before permitting it. Nevertheless, it seemed as though it wouldn't be long before those two holdouts went co-ed. But not Bones. Both alumni and outsiders see the essence of the Bones experience as some kind of male bonding, a Victorian, muscular, Christian-missionary view of manliness and public service.

While changing the least of all societies over its one hundred forty-five years, Bones did begin admitting Jews in the early Fifties and tapping blacks in 1949. It offered membership to some of the most outspoken rebels of the late Sixties and more recently, added gay and bisexual members, including the president of the militant Gay Activist Alliance, a man by the name of Miles.

But women, the Bones alumni have strenuously insisted, are different. When a rambunctious Seventies class of Bones proposed tapping the best and brightest of the new Yale women, the officers of the Russell Trust Association threatened to bar that class from the tomb and change the locks if they dared. They didn't.

The sort of thing is what persuaded the person I am meeting with late tonight - and a number of other persons - to talk about what goes on inside: after all, isn't the core of the Bones group experience the betrayal of their loved ones' secrets? Measure for measure.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20: INITIATION NIGHT - TALES OF THE TOMB AND DEER ISLAND

When I return to New Haven on initiation night to stand again in the shadows across the street from Bones in the hope of glimpsing an initiate enter, it is, thanks to my sources (who insist on anonymity), with a greater sense of just what it means for the initiate to be swallowed up by the tomb for the first time.

The first initiate arrives shortly before eight p.m., proceeds up the steps and halts at attention in front of the great door. I don't see him ring a bell; I don't think he has to. They are expecting him. The doors open. I can't make out who or what is inside, but the initiate's reaction is unmistakable: he puts his hands up as if a gun has been pointed at him. He walks into the gloom and the door closes behind him.

Earlier, according to my source, before the initiate was allowed to approach that door, he was led blindfolded to a Bones house somewhere on Orange Street and conducted to the basement. There two older Bonesmen dressed in skeleton suits had him swear solemn oaths to keep secret whatever he was to experience in the tomb during the initiation rite and forever after.

Now I am trying to piece together what I know about what is happening to that initiate tonight and, more generally, how his life will change now that he has been admitted inside. Tonight he will die to the world and be born again into the Order, as he will thenceforth refer to it. The Order is a world unto itself in which he will have a new name and fourteen new blood brothers, also with new names.

The “death” of the initiate will be as frightful as the liberal use of human skeletons and ritual psychology can make it. Whether it’s accompanied by physical beatings or wrestling or a plunge into a mud or dung pile I have not been able to verify, but I’d give a marginally higher reliability rating to the mud-pile plunge. Then it’s into the coffin and off on a symbolic journey through the underworld to rebirth, which takes place in room number 322. There the Order clothes the newborn knight in its own special garments, implying that henceforth he will tailor himself to the Order’s mission.

Which is – if you take it at face value – to produce an alliance of good men. The Latin for “good men” is “boni,” of course, and each piece of Bones literature sports a Latin maxim making use of “boni.” “Good men are rare,” is the way one maxim translates. “Of all societies none is more glorious nor of greater strength than when good men of similar morals are joined in intimacy,” proclaims another.

The intimacy doesn’t really begin to get going until the autobiographical sessions start in September. But first there are some tangible rewards. In the months that follow tonight’s initiation, the born-again Bonesmen will begin to experience the wonderful felicity of the Protestant ethic: secular rewards just happen to accrue to the elect as external tokens of their inner blessedness.

Fifteen thousand dollars, for instance. According to one source, each initiate gets a no-strings, tax-free gift of fifteen thousand dollars from the Russell Trust Association just for having been selected by Bones, I’d heard rumors that Bonesmen were guaranteed a secure income for life in some way-if only to prevent a downtrodden alcoholic brothel’ from selling the secrets for a few bucks. When I put this question to my source, the reply was that of course the society would always help a downtrodden member with interest-free loans, if necessary, but, he added, the only outright contribution was a flat fifteen-thousand-dollar payment.

When I mentioned the fifteen-thousand-dollar figure to writer Tom Powers, a member of a secret society called Elihu, he, like members of other secret societies, professed incredulity. But the day after I spoke to him I received this interesting communication from Powers:

“I have checked with a Bones penetration and am now inclined to think you have got the goods where the fifteen thousand dollars is concerned, A sort of passive or negative confirmation. I put the question to him and he declined to comment in a tone of voice that might have been, but was not, derisory. Given an ideal opportunity to say, ‘That’s bullshit!’ he did not.

“The interesting question now is what effect the fifteen-thousand-dollar report is going to have on next tap day. The whole Bones mystique will take on a mercenary air, sort of like a television game show. If there is no fifteen thousand, the next lineup of tappees will be plenty pissed. I can hear the conversations now: outgoing Bones members telling prospects there is one thing they’ve got to understand, really and truly – there is no fifteen thousand!!! While the prospects will be winking and nudging and saying, ‘I understand. Ha-ha! You’ve got to say that, but just between us ...’

“If Bones has got a cell in C.I.A.,” Powers concluded his letter, “you could be in big trouble.”

Ah, yes. The Bones cell in the Central Intelligence Agency. Powers had called my attention to a passage in Aaron Latham’s new novel, *Orchids for Mother*, in which the thinly veiled version of C.I.A. master spy James Angleton recalls that the Agency is “Langley’s New Haven all over again Secret society’d be closer, like Skull and Bones.”

“There are a lot of Bonesmen around, aren’t there?” asks a young C.I.A. recruit.

Indeed, says the master spy, with all the Bones spooks it’s “a regular haunted house,”

If you were a supersecret spy agency seeking to recruit the most trustworthy and able men for dangerous missionary work against the barbarian threat, wouldn’t you want someone whose life story, character and secrets were already known to you? You’d certainly want to know if there were any sexual proclivities that might make the future spy open to temptation or blackmail.

Now, I’m not saying the C.I.A. has bugged the Bones crypt (although who could rule it out with certainty?). But couldn’t the Agency use old Bonesmen to recruit new ones, or might they not have a trusted descendant of a Bonesman – just one in each fifteen would be enough – advise them on the suitability of the other fourteen for initiation into postgraduate secrets?

Consider the case of once gung-ho C.I.A. Bonesman William Sloane Coffin, who later became a leader of the antiwar movement. A descendant of an aptly named family with three generations of Bonesmen, Coffin headed for the C.I.A. not long after graduation from Bones. And the man Coffin tapped for Bones, William F. Buckley Jr., was himself tapped by the C.I.A. the following year.

When I tried to reach Coffin to ask him about C.I.A. recruiting in Bones, I was told that he was “in seclusion,” writing his memoirs. (Okay, Chaplain, but I want to let you know that I’ll be looking in your memoirs to see just how much you tell about the secrets of Bones and the C.I.A., how loyal you still are to their secrets. Which side are you on?)

In the late summer following his initiation, right before he begins his senior year, the initiate is given a gift of greater value than any putative fifteen thousand-dollar recruitment fee: his first visit to the private resort island owned and maintained by the Russell Trust Association in the St. Lawrence River. There, hidden among the Thousand Islands, the reborn initiate truly finds himself on an isle of the blessed. For there, on this place called Deer Island, are assembled the active Bones alumni and their families, and there he gets a sense of how many powerful establishment institutions are run by wonderful, civilized, silver-haired Bonesmen eager to help the initiate’s establishment dreams come true. He can also meet the wives of Bonesmen of all ages and get a sense of what kind of woman is most acceptable and appropriate in Bones society and perhaps even meet that most acceptable of all types of women—the daughter of a Bonesman.

A reading of the lists of Bonesmen selected over the past one hundred forty-five years suggests that like the secret society of another ethnic group, certain powerful families dominate: the Tafts, the Whitneys, the Thachers, the Lords, for instance. You also get the feeling there’s a lot of intermarriage among these Bones families. Year after year there will be a Whitney Townsend Phelps in the same Bones class as a Phelps Townsend Whitney. It’s only natural, considering the way they grow up together with Bones picnics, Bones outings and a whole quiet panoply of Bones social events outside the campus and the tomb. Particularly on the island.

Of course, if the initiate has grown up in a Bones family and gone to picnics on the island all his life, the vision – the introduction to powerful people, the fine manners, the strong bonds – is less awesome. But to the nonhereditary slots in a Bones class of fifteen, the outsiders – frequently the football captain, the editor of the Yale Daily News, a brilliant scholar, a charismatic student politician—the island experience comes as a seductive revelation: these powerful people want me, want my talents, my services; perhaps they even want my genes. Play along with their rules and I can become one of them. They want me to become one of them.

In fact, one could make a half-serious case that functionally Bones serves as a kind of ongoing informal establishment eugenics project bringing vigorous new genes into the bloodlines of the Stimsonian elite. Perhaps that explains the origin of the sexual autobiography. It may have served some eugenic purpose in General Russell’s vision: a sharing of birth-control and self-control methods to minimize the chance of a good man and future steward of the ruling class being trapped into marriage by a fortune hunter or a working-class girl – the way the grand tour for an upper-class American youth always included an initiation into the secrets of Parisian courtesans so that once back home the young man wouldn’t elope with the first girl who let him get past second base.

However, certain of the more provincial Bones families do not welcome all genes into the pool. There is a story about two very well-known members of a Bones class who haven’t spoken to each other for more than two decades. One of them was an early Jewish token member of Bones who began to date the sister of a fellow Bonesman. Apparently the Christian family made its frosty reaction to this development very plain. The Christian Bonesman did not convince his Jewish blood brother he was entirely on his side in the matter. The dating stopped and so did the speaking. It’s an isolated incident, and I wouldn’t have brought it up had it not been told of the “Jew-canoe” incident, which happened relatively recently.

There’s a big book located just inside the main entrance to Bones. In it are some of the real secrets. Not the initiation rites or the grip, but reactions to, comments on and mementos of certain things that went on in the tomb, personal revelations, interpersonal encounters. The good stuff. I don’t know if the tale of the brokenhearted token gay and the rotting-paella story are in there, but they should be. I’m almost sure the mysterious “Phil” incident isn’t there. (According to one source, the very mention of the name “Phil” is enough to drive certain Bonesmen up the wall.) But the unfortunate “Jew-canoe” incident is in that book.

It seems that not too long ago the boys in a recent Bones class were sitting around the tomb making some wisecracks that involved Jewish stereotypes. “He drives a Cadillac—you know, the Jew canoe.” Things like that. Well, one Jewish token member that year happened to be present, but his blood brothers apparently didn’t think he’d mind-it being only in fun and all that. Then it got more intense, as it can in groups when a wound is suddenly all opened in one of their number. The Jewish member stalked out of the tomb, tears in his eyes, feeling betrayed by his brothers and thinking of resigning forthwith. But he didn’t. He went back and inscribed a protest in the big book, at which time his brothers, suitably repentant, persuaded him not to abandon the tomb.

Outsiders often do have trouble with the Bones style of intimacy. There was, for instance, the story of one of the several token bisexuals and gays that Bones has tapped in recent years. He had the misfortune to develop, during the long Thursday and Sunday nights of shared intimacy, a deep affection for a member of his fifteen-man coven who declared himself irrevocably heterosexual. The intimacy of the tomb experience became heartbreaking and frustrating for the gay member. When the year came to a close and it came

time to pick the next group of fifteen from among the junior class, he announced that he was not going to tap another token gay and recommended against gay membership because he felt the experience was too intense to keep from becoming sexual.

There's a kind of backhanded tribute to something genuine there. The Bones experience can be intense enough to work real transformations. Idle, preppie Prince Hals suddenly become serious students of society and themselves, as if acceptance into the tomb were a signal to leave the tavern and prepare to rule the land. Those embarrassed at introspection and afraid of trusting other men are given the mandate and the confidence to do so.

“Why,” said one source, “do old men -seventy and over-travel thousands of miles for Bones reunions? Why do they sing the songs with such gusto? Where else can you hear Archibald MacLeish take on Henry Luce in a soul-versus-capital debate with no holds barred? Bones survives because the old men who are successful need to convince themselves that not luck or wealth put them where they are, but raw talent, and a talent that was recognized in their youth. Bones, because of its elitism, connects their past to, their present. It is more sustaining, for some, than marriage.”

Certainly the leaders that Bones has turned out are among the more humane and civilized of the old Yankee establishment. In addition to cold warriors, Viet warriors and spies, there are as many or more missionaries, surgeons, writers (John Hersey, Archibald MacLeish) and great teachers (William Graham Sumner, F.O. Matthiessen) as there are investment bankers. There is, in the past of Bones, at least, a genuine missionary zeal for moral, and not merely surplus, value.

It's now a century since the break-in pamphlet of the File and Claw crew announced “the decline and fall of Skull and Bones,” so it would be premature for me to announce the imminence of such an event, but almost everyone I spoke to at Yale thought that Bones was in headlong decline. There have been unprecedented resignations. There have been an increasing number of rejections-people Bones wants who don't want Bones. Or who don't care enough to give up two nights a week for the kind of marathon encounter any Esalen graduate can put on in the Bougainvillea Room of the local Holiday Inn. Intimacy is cheap and zeal is rare these days. The word is out that Bones no longer gets the leaders of the class but lately has taken on a more lackadaisical, hedonist, comfortable – even, said some, decadent group. (I was fascinated to learn from my source that some Bones members still partake in certain sacraments of the Sixties. Could it be that the old black magic of Bones ritual has kind of lost its spell and needs a psychedelic dramatizing these days?)

And the reasons people give now for joining Bones are often more foreboding than the rejections. They talk about the security of a guaranteed job with one of the Bones-dominated investment banks or law firms. They talk about the contacts and the connections and maybe in private they talk about the fifteen thousand dollars (regardless of whether Bones actually delivers the money, it may deliberately plant the story to lure apathetic but mercenary recruits). Bones still has the power to corrupt, but does it have the power to inspire? The recent classes of Bones just do not, it seems, take themselves as seriously as General Russell or Henry Stimson or Blackford Oakes might want them to.

The rotting-paella story seems a perfect emblem of the decay. The story goes that a recent class of Bones decided they would try to cook a meal in the basement kitchen of the tomb. It was vacation time and the servants were not on call to do it for them. They produced a passable paella, but left the remains of the meal there in the basement kitchen, presuming that someone would be in to clean up after them. Nobody came in for two weeks. When they returned, they found the interior of the tomb smelling worse than if there actually had been dead bodies there. The servants refused to cook the meal for the next autobiographical session unless the Bonesmen cleaned up the putrefying paella themselves. The Bonesmen went without food. I don't know who finally cleaned up, but there's a sense that like the paella, the original mission of Bones has suffered from neglect and apathy and that the gene pool, like the stew, is becoming stagnant.

I began to feel sorry for the old Bonesmen: after a few days of asking around, I found the going too easy; almost too many people were willing to spill their secrets. I had to call a halt. In the spirit of Bonesman Gifford Pinchot, godfather of the conservation movement, I'm protecting some of the last secrets – they're an endangered species. I have to save some for my novel. And besides, I like mumbo jumbo.

It's strange: I didn't exactly set out to write an expose of Skull and Bones, but neither did I think I'd end up with an elegy.

END

Mac was dubbed Mahatma Bundy by the class prankster, partly because he was such a Boston Brahmin, and partly because he was constantly speaking out on the issues of the day. His class history wryly noted, "This week passed without Mahatma Bundy making a speech."¹⁸

In Yale's caste system, it was inevitably the well-bred boy who already had a wide acquaintanceship with his fellow prep school mates who would be chosen for membership in the hierarchy of clubs, fraternities and extracurricular activities that defined campus life. The Elizabethan Club, which accepted both Bill and Mac as members, was one such exclusive watering hole, where Elis drank tea with various faculty and discussed art criticism and literature. Like other campus organizations, the Lizzie existed to set its membership apart. Jews were not banned, but it was the rare Jew who was ever invited to join.*

There was no secret to the formula for social success. A boy's dress, his ability to sit down and take tea with the master of his college, and the ease with which he threw himself into such activities as the *Yale Daily News* signified to all that this was a boy marked to be set apart from others. For years the local clothier, Rosie the Tailor, demonstrated a discerning eye for these telltale characteristics by accurately predicting who would be chosen on Tap Day for one of the elite secret societies. There were three important senior societies—Wolf's Head, Scroll and Key, and Skull and Bones—and altogether they honored no more than 15 percent of each class.¹⁹

Of all the social networks at Yale, Bonesmen were thought to be the elite of the elite, chosen for their achievements. Invariably, the most important men on campus were tapped: the football captain, the chairman of the *News*, the chairman of the annual Budget Drive. "Bonesmen were selected for their demonstrated worldly success," recalled Richard Bissell, class of 1932. "And I rather disapproved of that. Most of the people I knew were happy that I turned them down." Bissell was the rare exception. Selection by Skull and Bones may have been a reward for extracurricular achievements, but it also was a virtual passport to even greater worldly rewards. If influence can be measured in numbers, this particular secret society has had a spectacular record. At Yale itself, self-perpetuation was the rule. From the 1860s through the early 1920s, all of the university secretaries and 80 percent of the faculty were Bonesmen.²⁰ Outside Yale, Bonesmen can boast a couple of U.S. presidents (William H. Taft and George Bush), and dozens of notable figures from the world of politics and business.†

* Eugene and Walt Rostow were both Lizzies, but Richard Ellmann, a classmate of Bill Bundy's, was rejected. Ellmann later became a literary critic and biographer of James Joyce.

† Notable Bonesmen include Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Governor Averell Harriman, Assistant Secretary of War Robert Lovett, Henry Luce, Archibald MacLeish, Senator Robert A. Taft, Percy Rockefeller, Governor Gifford Pinchot, Justice Potter Stewart, J. Richardson Dilworth, William F. Buckley, Jr. (and his son Christopher T.

Bill Bundy—the ultimate big man on campus—was an obvious candidate for Tap Day. He was confident of being tapped by the society of his choice, Skull and Bones. He knew members were “selected on the basis of merit and civic performance.” And given his record, “I didn’t bite my nails in suspense.”²¹ So on the second Thursday of May 1938, he joined a couple hundred of his fellow juniors on the grass courtyard of Branford College. Also milling about were hundreds of spectators, come to see who would be chosen and who rejected. As the Battell Chapel clock struck five, senior members of the various societies, dressed in black ties and blue suits, bolted from doorways facing onto the court and strode rapidly through the throng of white-faced, nervous young men. Bill was first approached by a representative from Scroll and Key and soundly struck on the back. But he turned and firmly shook his head, signifying a rejection. Next came a senior Bonesman. Again Bill was tapped solidly in the small of his back and told, “Go to your room.” This time Bill wheeled about and walked to his room, with the Bonesman right on his heels. In private, the formal invitation was made and accepted.

Even as Bill was participating in this honorific ritual, his younger brother was using the pulpit of the *Yale Daily News* to denigrate the secret societies. Mac had refused to heel for the paper (he said it took too much time), but Bill (as vice chairman) and Don Belin (as chairman) had nevertheless offered him the rare privilege of writing a column. Just a week before Tap Day, Mac wrote of the secret societies that “their secrecy is ridiculous, and they do turn too often merely to ‘the boys.’ As a result, they help to set a warped standard of college success; they ignore many a man of real mark, selecting many others of dubious quality.” He went on to say that “both their Tap Day and their black magic are openly and justly mocked.”

In the same editorial, and in a second piece written the day before Bill’s Tap Day, Mac pointed out that prominent critics of the society have nevertheless often become members themselves. Is this, he asked, a betrayal of their views? Well, not really. After all, “to be tapped for Skull and Bones is still an honor at which no man need sneer.” The selection process may be corrupt and Tap Day itself may be unnecessarily brutal and humiliating, but “such honors still have meaning; this may be irrational, but it is true.”

Mac started out attacking the elite societies, but he ended with a call for higher standards. The societies should reward scholarship and select “eminent men only when they are justly eminent.” In other words, if Skull and Bones was becoming “justly mocked,” it was because standards had slipped.²²

A year later, when Mac was faced with the decision of whether to participate in Tap Day, he was torn. In the end, he followed Bill into Skull and Bones only because “it became clear to me that it would be a blow to my father if I didn’t join. He believed then in the institution as I do now. But at the time a

Buckley), the Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Jr., Ambassador Winston Lord, Senator John H. Chafee, Senator John Kerry and Senator David Boren.

big part of me was ambivalent. If my father hadn't been a member of Skull and Bones, I am sure I would not have joined."²³ Some were astonished that Mac had relented. Marshall Green scribbled a line down from a Tennyson poem, "Just for the price of gold," and pinned it on Mac's door. "Some of us," explained Green, "had founded a little club called the Donkey's Ear, the sole purpose of which was to disparage the secret societies. At one event, fourteen of us dressed up all in black and carried a coffin around. This was clearly not Bill's cup of tea, but Robert French, the master of Jonathan Edwards, thought it terribly funny."²⁴ Three of Mac's classmates refused Bones, and in the spring of 1940, when it was his turn to do the tapping, an unheard-of number—nine men—including one of his best friends, Kingman Brewster (the future president of Yale), rejected a tap from Skull and Bones.

Skull and Bones had been founded in 1832 by a group of disgruntled Phi Beta Kappa members. William H. Russell, valedictorian in the class of 1833, persuaded fourteen other Elises to found a rival, but secret society. Russell later endowed Skull and Bones with a considerable fortune, managed by the Russell Trust Association. By 1856, an intimidating, windowless granite crypt had been built to accommodate the society's enigmatic activities.²⁵

Aside from the camaraderie, Bonesmen were entitled to certain material privileges. The clubhouse and its dining facilities were one thing, but the Russell Trust also owned a summer house on Deer Island, a rustic retreat in the Thousand Islands region of upstate New York. The Russell Trust also reportedly had a special fund from which any Bonesman could withdraw up to \$15,000 in a lifetime for any purpose.²⁶

Some of what we know about Bones traditions have the ring of authenticity, and some things seem to have been purposely embellished. As an anonymous Bonesman told the *New York Times*, "The myths surrounding the society are far more interesting than the actuality. So one likes to keep them afloat."²⁷ Rumor has it that the tomb contains the skull of the Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa, who was assassinated in 1923 and whose grave was desecrated in 1926 by persons unknown. If not Pancho Villa, then we are told—not by Bonesmen, of course—that the tomb contains the skull of the Apache chief Geronimo, and that this particular artifact was obtained by Prescott S. Bush, who later became a U.S. senator and the father of President George Bush.²⁸ Initiates supposedly wrestle naked in the mud and later recount their sexual histories while lying naked in a coffin. Whatever the case, all Bonesmen agree that behind the padlocked door of the tomb, lifelong bonds are cultivated. The Bones ethos is a means to an end; without the cloak of secrecy, Bonesmen seem to be saying, one cannot fathom the nature of human friendship.

For the Bundy brothers, Skull and Bones was always some kind of touchstone; it taught these future keepers of national secrets a code of absolute discretion. But they valued it as a door to simple human friendship. "It was a very intense experience," Bill recalled. "It stretched you. You had to think for

yourself and you learned a lot about human beings and the different qualities of men. It became a lot of fun. It was an important part of my life."²⁹

Mac felt the same way. "It was and is an important part of my life," he said. "It does focus around the intense experience of learning to trust your colleagues. In our case, it was fifteen white, Anglo-Saxon Protestants.* Even today we meet irregularly as a group and individually. It is a remarkable institution."³⁰

Skull and Bones was not a political vehicle except in the narrowest sociological terms. It was simply a club of like-minded and usually privileged young men who made a point of keeping in touch with each other. As an anonymous Bonesman told the *New York Times*, "Members are supposed to be selected on the basis of being the best and brightest, so there's a natural affinity to do business together. There's a certain trust, a certain comfort level, they develop in the club." Mac denied it was ever "a vehicle for influence peddling."³¹ Far from becoming public figures—or even powerful men behind the public stage—his fellow Bonesmen had respectable but unremarkable careers in business, law or one of the other professions. In this sense, the criticisms Mac leveled at the secret societies before he joined one himself still rang true long afterwards. Far from being a broadening experience, Skull and Bones merely reinforced the paradigms of the Bundy brothers' Boston Brahmin upbringing. "It was not a level board," Bill Bundy said later. "I was certainly conscious of it, but not as much as I should have been. The social structure was loaded." He remembered meeting Jews, for instance, at the Political Union or at the *Yale Daily News*. "But in the fraternities, the ethos of the boarding schools tended to prevail."³²

For Mac in particular, who had a more abrasive personality than his elder brother, Skull and Bones probably wore off some of his rough edges. Or as Gordon Grayson later explained, "This precocious boy made true friends for the first time in Bones."³³

If Skull and Bones was where the Bundys explored their interiors, the Political Union was where they staked out their positions on the great issues of the day. Bill served first as secretary and then chairman of the Political Union, while Mac was its secretary and then leader of the Liberal Party. "Even as a sophomore," said one classmate, "Mac had a coherent worldview."³⁴

By 1938, Mac recalled, "I was a New Dealer, a leader of the Liberal Party on campus and it was our duty to defend the New Deal." Politics at Yale was a serious vocation, conducted through the campus Political Union, which was in turn divided into three factions: the Labor Party, the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party. Though the Liberals dominated the Political Union, this was no reflection of Yale in general, since fully 75 percent of all Yale under-

* In the spring of 1991, Bonesmen decided to defy tradition and their elders by tapping some women for the first time. In the ensuing furor Bill became a proponent of admitting women, and persuaded Mac and other alumni to ratify the decision.

In the legend that has accumulated around these societies the largest place is held by the organization known as Skull and Bones. The special virtues of this sodality were effectively described to Stimson in the fall of his junior year by a girl he had met at a whist party the previous spring. Members of her family, most of her friends in the college were Bones men. She could argue her preference with knowledge and conviction. Stimson's father had been in Keys, but the young woman's arguments weighed with him; he remembered them a long time. He remembered them when he stood alone in the awful excitement of Tap Day, the day on which the societies made public their choices and a fortunate few undergraduates could choose between such propositions as were made to them. In the noise and the milling about and the running past, "I was approached by one of my old classmates. That gave me the hardest turn. He urged me to stay out, and was with me, and it was Tap Day." But then he thought of his independent judgments, and of the arguments the young girl had given to him, and he became a member of Skull and Bones.

This membership, he used to say in later years, was the most important educational experience of his life. By it he was confirmed in his ideals of being and doing and, more specifically, of doing good. But there was more to it than that. Within the society he could take as natural, as confident a place as one could find had he been a member of a family. The institutional secrecy, like family privacy, permitted the disclosure of thoughts and feelings without reserve. In all those undergraduate searchings and ponderings on the point of life, stormy affections elsewhere bottled up could find expression. Here was a place where loyalty had claims prior to those of individual success, where a man was recognized not because he won prizes but because he was himself. The members were a phalanx more solid than he had found at Andover or anywhere else against the enemies of time and chance. And the strength of the phalanx was trust, extended unqualified one to another. It was

the great discovery. In later years he made use of it in the formation of policy in many different offices and in the conduct of negotiations with many different peoples. In the last recommendation of his public service he proposed that the country should share its knowledge and control of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes with Russia. He made this proposition, he told the President of the United States, because "the chief lesson I have learned in a long life is that the only way you can make a man trustworthy is to trust him." He had said the same thing often before, and usually when he said it he added that he had learned this thing first when he committed himself to membership in Skull and Bones.

There was a further commitment he made in the closing months of his undergraduate life. From his sophomore year onward he had gone, with increasing frequency, into the homes that lay round and about the college. There he had partaken of buffet suppers, guessed at the meaning of charades, played his hand at whist, and danced in the small dances. The families that lived in these houses, with their "two pillars that might have been labeled Respectability and Reserve," were residents of what H. S. Canby called "the guarded town." This town which was a part of the city was also an extension and enlargement of the college community. The citizens pursued their lawful occasions in New Haven, but they were, as well, members of the Yale society by virtue of ancestral association, or their own diplomas, or marriage or simple propinquity. Frequenting the collegiate precincts for reasons of diversion, enlightenment or personal devotion, they maintained a lively and proprietary interest in the condition of the academic groves.

This community supplied a somewhat larger context for the parochial concerns of students and faculty; it introduced refreshing atmospheres from the outside where people were getting along with the work of the world. But it was itself a small town and therefore, as one observer who took the dark view reported, like any small town with a long history, it was "a little



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.5575)

Lawrence Morgan Kelley (S&B 1937, left) taps John Edwin Ecklund Jr. (S&B 1938, right) on "Tap Day" in 1937. Kelley was awarded the Heisman Trophy in 1936. Ecklund was the Treasurer of Yale University from 1966 to 1978.



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.5583)

Unidentified members of Skull & Bones wear black hoods over their heads on "Tap Day" in 1937.



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.5561)

A Yale student stands in front of the door as he prepares to “tap” a new member for Skulls and Bones.



Sigill. Ord. Clariss. Eub. Eq.

A. D. 2182.

Diab. (Dec. 5.6) Pat.

Scit,
[Cui nomen barbaricam
Est, Edwardus C. Foster.]

"Virat grandia Ossa"

"Tres.!" "Duo.!" "Duo.!" "Ossa!!!"

2182. 3. 23. 10.40 Pm

To, Joh. Patriarchus Venerabilis.

[Dei Gratia manorum droum Rex.]

Our Royal and Patriarchal
brother will learn by these presents of
our safe arrival in the Barbarian
region of Kanawha and will also observe
that our Royal will and pleasure is that
in case of fair weather next week or

Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library

Produced for reference use only. (mssa,img.5534)

A letter from one Bonesman to another Bonesman (Part 1)

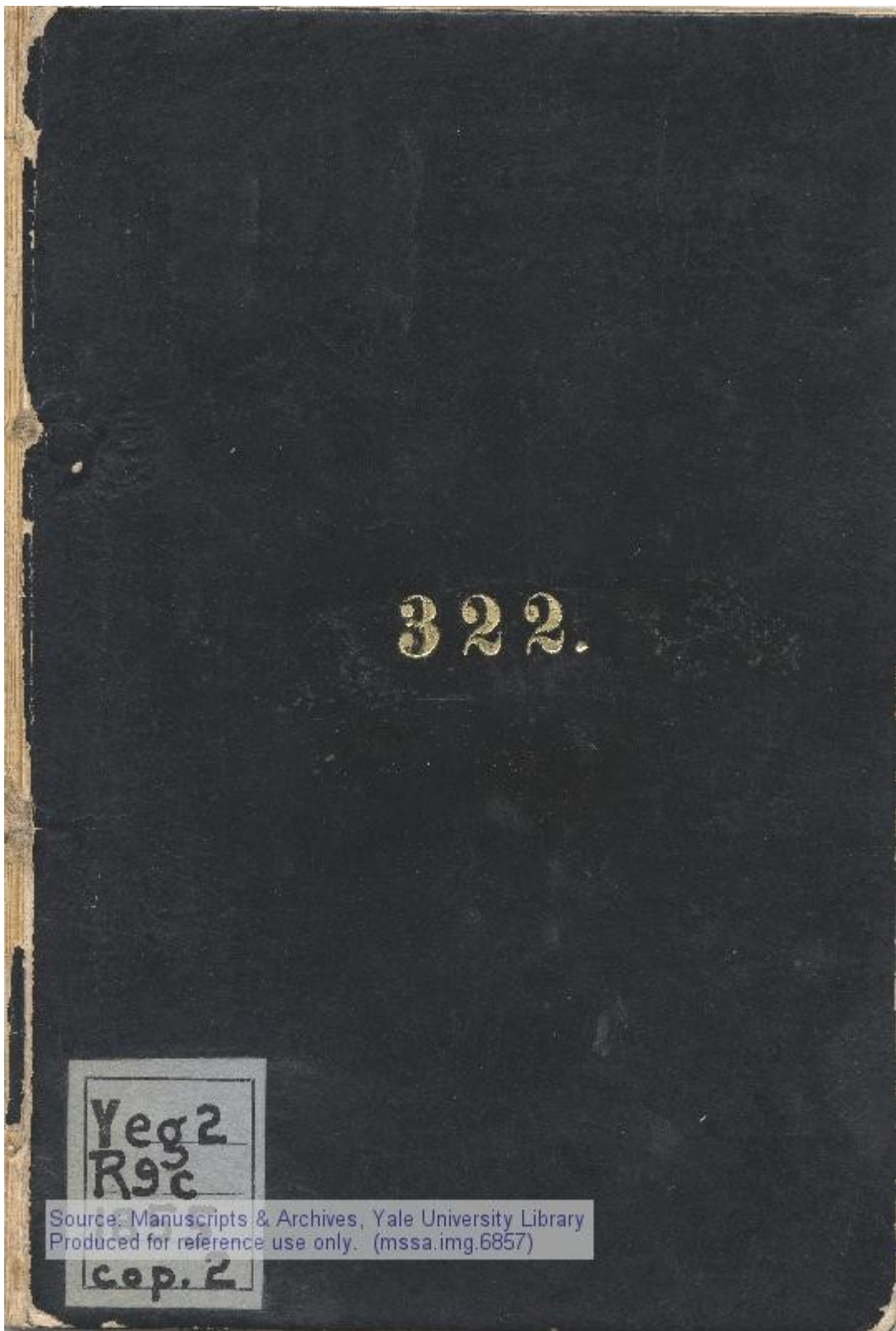
shall visit us in person, and remain
on the Lords Day next ensuing.

Given under our hand at this place
of exile from the celestial city and
the Temple, The Palace, and the
stars. in this the third year of our
knighthood and the second of our patri-
archal rank. Witness our hand and the
royal seal of the Patriarch

Edwardes



Remind me to show you the workings
of that stick when you do come



A leather cover of a catalog of members of Skull and Bones.
This catalog belonged to Nathaniel Willis Bumstead (S&B 1855).



322

Thursday Evening, July 25, 1861.

VI S. B. C.

Nisi in bonis amicitia esse non potest.

Cic. de Am. 5. 1.

C. L. Kitchel S. E. C.

YALE COLLEGE,
Thursday Evening, July 4. }

Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.006840)

Front cover of Skull and Bones program for Thursday Evening, **July 25, 1861**. Program belonged to Cornelius Ladd Kitchel (B.A. Yale 1862) who was tapped into the Skull and Bones society. The First Battle of Bull Run (First Battle of Manassas) was fought in Virginia on **July 21, 1861**.



Thursday Evening, June 28th, 1877.



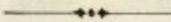
VIII.

S. B. C.



Nostraque adhererent ossibus ossa tuis.

Ovidius Naso, Heroides XII. 122.



Tudor Storrs Jenks S. B. C.

YALE COLLEGE,
Thursday, June 14th.

Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.006848)

Front cover of Skull and Bones program for Thursday evening, June 28, 1877. Program belonged to Tudor Storrs Jenks, Class of 1878.

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Wednesday Evening, June 20th, 1917.



VIII.

S. B. C.

“Lucem redde tuae, dux bone, patriae:”

Horace, Odes, 4: 5.



John C. Farrar, S. B. C.

YALE COLLEGE,
May 31, 1917.

Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.006842)

Front cover of Skull and Bones program for Wednesday Evening, June 20, 1917. Program belonged to John Chipman Farrar, Yale Class of 1918.



Wednesday Evening, June 18th, 1919.



VIII.

S. B. C.

“Nullius boni sine socio jucunda possessio est.”

Seneca, Epistles, VI, 4.

Daniel R. Winter, S. B. C.

YALE COLLEGE,
June 5, 1919.

Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.006844)

Front cover of Skull and Bones program for Wednesday Evening, June 18, 1919. Program belonged to Daniel Robbins Winter, one of the juniors in the Class of 1920 tapped for membership in Skull and Bones.



Wednesday Evening, June 17th, 1936.



VIII.

S. B. C.

Servendis hic castra bonis

. . . Claudian

Potter Stewart, S. C. C.

YALE COLLEGE,
June 1, 1936.

Front cover of Skull and Bones program for Wednesday Evening, June 17, 1936. Program belonged to Potter Stewart, Class of 1937 and later Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

No. 100 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

APRIL 1, 1924.

MY DEAR SIR:-

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE A VOLUNTARY
CLUB CONTRIBUTION TO THE RUSSELL TRUST
ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAVEN FOR THE YEAR 1924.

YOUR LAST DONATION WAS \$.....

FAITHFULLY YOURS,

OTTO T. BANNARD,

TREASURER

Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.6866)

Mr. Franklin Mac Veagh

21 October, 1904.

My dear Patriarch:

Will you give me the pleasure of your company at dinner on Thursday, 17 November -- being the 322nd day of the year -- at 7:55 P. M.?

Two special coaches will leave 42nd St. at 3.22 P.M. (4 o'clock barbarian time) and the fare will be \$3.22. On payment of twice that amount to Mr. Erastus Corning B.S.C., No. 281 State St., Albany, tickets will be sent entitling holder to passage and a chair on the above train and to return passage on the 1.15 or 3.00 A. M. train. The latter train is usually late in arriving from the West. Arrangements have been made with the engineer to "pull out" at exactly 3.22 a. m., but it will reach 42nd St. station at seven o'clock. Berths can be reserved on application to Pat Corning, and be occupied at any time after 10 o'clock. The charge will be \$1.50. Coat-cases can be left at Albany station in charge of porter of this sleeping car. An electric tram in charge of the local D--- will convey guests to our barbarian bungalow. Some seventy of the choicest Bones spirits, with Hadley at their head, will be present.

"Dum vivimus vivamus" the vitam Bonam!

The Bones has but one flaw, viz. that post-graduate cares and the deceitfulness of C.B., M.D., D.D., Ph.D., et cetera crowd into the background the earlier, holier, wholesomer ties, which we used to think could never weaken.

Four informal hours in a railway carriage, with its easy intercourse and as many more of sacred song and service, seasoned with the "mirthfulness of D---", must help the unfortunate toiler for the things that perish with the using to pick up the threads of that "happy, golden unforget" life at New Haven.

Please let me know by mail or telephone, -- my P. O. Box (as well as telephone) number is 322 -- whether we may hope to see you.

Yours truly and 322ly,



Erastus Corning

Postscriptum

Some eight years ago I asked a few pats to a Bones dinner; at which time we sat down — 13 of us — and had so good a time that a year later the number was reversed and 31 honored my board, and we had — if I do say it — one of the noctes coenaeque deum ("here below"). In bidding them to the banquet I moralized, as antiquaries are wont:

We cannot afford to lose our grip on the very best thing under the sun. Its meetings and memories can do for us what nothing else can. "Dum vivimus vivamus" the life sub ossibus — for we shall be Bonesmen in sad reality before we know it.

How soon my words came true! Within sixty days the man who sat next me and the one farthest away were with Calliope. For "in heaven she is and ~~for~~ aye shall be with the sons of the Scull and Bones, boys." And I may add that I myself was soon after sent to Asheville to fight for my life, and am only just returned from Kashmir.

One of these pats at parting gave me a hand-shake such as we do not often feel in the barbarian world; and the other — Pat Child of '55 — wrote me the next day:

"I shall not get over last night for a year; I hope not for ten years. I cannot tell you how much it refreshed my soul to be jerked out of my groove, to have my heart waked up and to be made to think of something apart from the sordid cares of life and my profession. It sent a thrill thro me which will be a green spot for many a day. If you ever give me another such chance you may be sure I will improve it."

This is rather a lugubrious preface to bidding you to our next S B T; but, as we defied augury in 1896, so I now beg you to join us in worship once more of the One altogether lovely. If we are being pushed forward we have every reason to be proud of the rear ranks.

Yes, whilst we live let us live over again — as well as the world will let us — that "Esse quam videri" life! For who knows how soon our earthly tenement will be nothing but Bones? And who knows — I don't — if the world to come has aught of sweetness and light to eclipse "what men call 322"?

Better a few hours with the Boodle than a cycle of Vanity Fair! So do come if you can.

G. D. M.

- BUSH, 1967, DEREK GEORGE—(*Student*)—Born Oct. 15, 1943, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S.A.; M.B.A. expected in '71, Harvard Sch. of Bus. Adminis.; res., Rocky Run Farms, McLean, Va.; m. June 15, '68, Emily Blair Chewing.
- BUSH, 1948, GEORGE HERBERT WALKER—Born June 12, 1924, Milton, Mass.; res., Apt. 8, 5000 Longmont Dr., Houston, Texas 77002; U.S. Congressman, '66-'70; Lieut.(j.g.), USNR Aug. '42-Sept. '45; DFC, 3, Air Medals; m. Jan. 6, '45, Barbara Pierce; s. George W., ('68), John Ellis, Neil Mallon, Marvin Pierce; d. Dorothy W.
- BUSH, 1968, GEORGE WALKER—(*Armed Services*)—Born July 6, 1946, New Haven, Conn.; Lieut., Pilot, USAF, June '68-June '70; res., Apt. 8, 5000 Longmont Dr., Houston, Texas 77027.
- BUSH, 1922, JAMES SMITH—(*Finance*)—Born April 11, 1901, Milwaukee, Wis.; Pres., Inter Mundis, Ltd. (domestic and internatl. finance), 745 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; res., 450 E. 63rd St., New York 10021; Curator, Univ. of Missouri, '50-'56; Pres., Yale Club of St. Louis, '50-'52; Managing Dir., Export-Import Bank of Washington, '59-'63; Lieut. Col., USAF, '42-'45; Bronze Star; m. I, Jan. 19, '29, Caroline Patterson; II, Dec. 21, '53, Lois Kieffer; s. Samuel Prescott II; d. Shelley (*Jansing*), Caroline (*Cole*), Mary Livingston, Ethel Walker Smith.
- BUSH, 1953, JONATHAN JAMES—(*Investments*)—Born May 6, 1931, Greenwich, Conn.; Pres., Broker, J. Bush & Co., 76 Beaver St., New York, N.Y. 10005; res., 130 East End Ave., New York 10028; Gen. Ptnr., G. H. Walker & Co., June '60-July '70; Lieut., Army, '53-'55; m. Dec. 2, '67, Josephine Colwell Bradley; s. J.J.B., Jr.
- BUSH, 1917, PRESCOTT S., M.A., LL.D.—(*Finance retired*)—Born May 15, 1895, Columbus, Ohio.; res., Pheasant Lane, Greenwich, Conn. 06830; Greenwich Rep. Town Meeting, '32-'52 (Moderator, '35-'52); Yale Corporation, '44-'58; U.S. Senator (R.-Conn.), '52-'63; formerly Ptnr., Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., N.Y.; m. Aug. 6, '21, Dorothy Walker; s. P.S.B., Jr. ('44), George, ('48), Jonathan, ('53), William T., ('60); d. Nancy (*Ellis*).

Frederic Adams,	Orange, N. J.
Daniel Henry Chamberlain,	Worcester, Mass.
Edward Benton Coe,	New York City.
Melville Cox May,	Biddesford, Me.
Sherburne Blake Eaton,	Lowell, Mass.
Henry Phelps Johnston,	Smyrna, Turkey.
Cornelius Ladd Kitchel,	Detroit, Mich.
William Lampson,	LeRoy, N. Y.
Franklin McVeagh,	Westchester, Pa.
George Coit Ripley,	Norwich, Conn.
William Wallace Seely,	Beverly, Ohio.
Henry Hamlin Stebbins,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Phelps Taylor,	Andover, Mass.
John Abbot Ward,	Palmer, Mass.
Robert Kelley Weeks,	New York City.

Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
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Skull & Bones roster for the Class of 1862

Treat Campbell,	Springfield, Ill.
Charles Francis Carter,	Chicopee Falls, Mass.
George Louis Curtis,	Canandaigua, N. Y.
George Benjamin Edwards,	Russellville, Ky.
Roger S. B. Foster,	Boston, Mass.
William Knowles James,	Hamburg, Iowa.
Andor Storrs Jenks,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clarence Hill Kelsey,	Bridgeport, Conn.
George Capscott Knott,	Springfield, Mo.
George Edward Pollock,	Pittsfield, Mass.
Edward Howard Seely,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Langford Spencer,	St. Paul, Minn.
Charles Martin Stone,	Binghamton, N. Y.
William Howard Taft,	Cincinnati, O.
Edward Baldwin Whitney,	New Haven, Conn.

Skull & Bones roster for the Class of 1878

William Palmer Allen,	Auburn, N. Y.
John Arnold Amundson,	Rochester, Minn.
Edward Manross Bentley,	Ellenville, N. Y.
Walter Chauncey Camp,	New Haven, Conn.
Edmund Frank Green,	Oakland, Cal.
Walter Jennings,	Fairfield, Conn.
Alfred Ball Nichols,	New Haven, Conn.
Henry Choate Ordway,	Hampstead, N. H.
Wilbur Parker,	Cleveland, O.
Sidney Catlin Partridge,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Allison Peters,	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Moremus Scudder,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edward Curran Spencer,	St. Paul, Minn.
Harry Waters Taft,	Cincinnati, O.
Walter Crafts Witherbee,	New York City.

Charles Winslow Burpee,	Waterbury, Conn.
Laurent Clerc Deming,	Hartford, Conn.
Henry Citus Folsom, ,	Orange, N. J.
Charles Seward Foote,	Port Henry, N. Y.
Elihu Brintnal Frost,	Peekskill, N. Y.
Lord Butler Hillard,	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Louis Kossuth Hull,	Lebanon, Conn.
Fred. William Kellogg,	Red Wing, Minn.
Edward Compkins McLaughlin,	Litchfield, Ct.
Eliakim Hastings Moore, Jr.,	Denver, Col.
Harry Herbert Palmer,	Sioux City, Iowa.
Joseph Robinson Parrott,	Oxford, Maine.
Horace Dutton East,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sherman Day Chacher,	New Haven, Conn.
John Butler Woodward,	Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Skull & Bones roster for the Class of 1883

Alfred Raymond Bellinger,	Syracuse, N. Y.
Prestcott Sheldon Bush,	Columbus, O.
Henry Sage Fenimore Cooper,	Albany, N. Y.
Oliver Baty Cunningham,	Evanston, Ill.
Samuel Sloan Durgee,	New York City
Edward Roland Noël Harriman,	Arden, N. Y.
Henry Porter Isham,	Chicago, Ill.
William Ellery Sedgwick James,	New York City
Harry William LeGore,	LeGore, Md.
Henry Neil Mallon,	Cincinnati, O.
Albert William Olsen,	Glenbrook, Conn.
John Williams Oerter,	Nashville, Tenn.
Frank Parsons Shepard, Jr.,	St. Paul, Minn.
Kenneth Farrand Simpson,	New York City
Knight Woolley,	Brooklyn, N. Y.

Skull & Bones roster for the Class of 1917

Allan Wallace Ames,	Chicago, Ill.
Howard Malcolm Baldrige,	Omaha, Neb.
Cassius Marcellus Clay,	Paris, Ky.
Frederick Crubee Davison,	New York City
Robert Barr Means,	Phoenixville, Pa.
John Chipman Farrar,	Burlington, Vt.
Newell Garfield,	West Mentor, O.
Artemus Lamb Gates,	Clinton, Ia.
James Gould,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert Abercrombie Lovett,	Cornst Valley, N. Y.
Raymond Franklin Snell,	Brockton, Mass.
Charles Jacob Stewart,	Dallas, Tex.
Charles Phelps Taft, 2d,	New Haven, Conn.
John Martin Vorns,	Columbus, O.
John Eliot Woolley,	Brooklyn, N. Y.

Skull & Bones roster for the Class of 1918

Lewis Greenleaf Adams,	Lawrence, N. Y.
Henry Pomeroy Davison, Jr.,	New York City
Briton Hadden,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Peavey Hefkelfinger,	Wayzata, Minn.
John Morris Hincks,	Bridgeport, Conn.
Francis Chayer Hobson,	New York City
David Sinton Ingalls,	Cleveland, O.
Henry Robinson Luce,	Shangtung, China
James McHenry,	Baltimore, Md.
Morehead Patterson,	New York City
Theodore Lee Safford,	Lakeville, Conn.
Joseph Weir Sargent,	New Haven, Conn.
Alfred Coster Schermerhorn,	New York City
DeForest Van Slyck,	New York City
Daniel Robbins Winter,	Chicago, Ill.

Skull and Bones roster for the Class of 1920

Dexter Barnes Blake
Frederick Hiester Brooke, Jr.
Charles Clinton Burke, 3rd
Richard James Cross
Arthur Jay Draper
John Warner Field
Lawrence Morgan Kelley
John Briggs McLemore
Richard Curtis Miles
William Horsley Orrick, Jr.
John Crumbull Robinson, Jr.
John Felch Bertram Runnalls
Potter Stewart
Louis Calcott Stone, Jr.
Harold McLeod Turner, Jr.

Skull & Bones roster for the Class of 1937



SKULL AND BONES

FOUNDED 1832

EDWARD WILLIAMSON ANDREWS, JR.
THOMAS WILLIAM LUDLOW ASHLEY
LUCIUS HORATIO BIGLOW, JR.
GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH
JOHN ERWIN CAULKINS
WILLIAM JUDKINS CLARK
WILLIAM JAMES CONNELLY, JR.
GEORGE COOK, III
ENDICOTT PEABODY DAVISON
DAVID CHARLES GRIMES
RICHARD ELWOOD JENKINS
DONALD LOYAL LEAVENWORTH
RICHARD GERSTLE MACK
THOMAS WILDER MOSELEY
FRANK O'BRIEN, JR.
PHILIP O'BRIEN, JR.
GEORGE HAROLD PFAU, JR.
SAMUEL SLOANE WALKER, JR.
HOWARD SAYRE WEAVER
VALLEAU WILKIE, JR.

Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa:img.367)

Skull & Bones roster for the Class of 1948

Cloyd Thomas Bryan, Jr.	Short Hills, N. J.
Stephen Elliott DeForest	Seattle, Wash.
Gerald Florian Fehr	Seattle, Wash.
Robert Hugh Gow	Worcester, Mass.
Charles Grady Green	El Dorado, Ark.
Hugo George Guidotti, Jr.	Hudson, Mass.
Roger Allen Hansen	Bellenue, N. J.
Franklin Donald Hudson	Cincinnati, Ohio
Stanley Morris Johanson	Seattle, Wash.
Philip Hoffman Mathias	Reading, Pa.
David Gault McCullough	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Paul David Searles	Bangor, Maine
Thorne Martin Shugart	Los Angeles, Calif.
Richard Cooke Steadman	Honolulu, Hawaii
Ray Carter Walker	Greenwich, Conn.

Skull & Bones roster for the Class of 1955

SKULL AND BONES ·

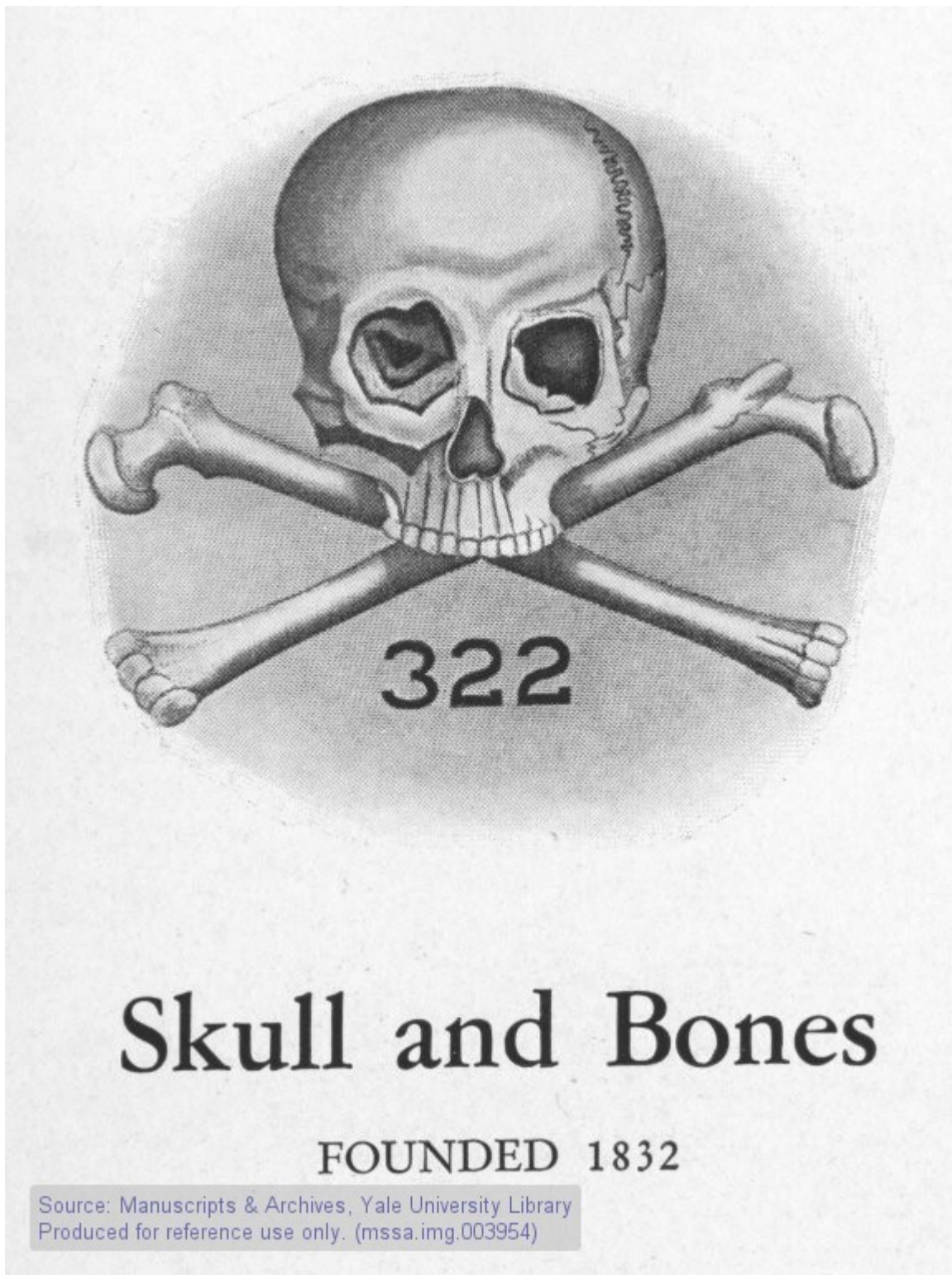
— JOHN ROBERTS BOCKSTOCE
— TIMOTHY McFALL BRADFORD
- GEORGE CLIFFORD BROWN
ALAN WHITTEMORE CROSS
MICHAEL THOMAS DALBY
JAMES ERNEST HOWARD
JOHN FORBES KERRY
FORREST DAVID LAIDLEY
RICHARD WARREN PERSHING
DAVID MacIVER RUMSEY
RONALD LEONARD SINGER
FREDERICK WALLACE SMITH
WILLIAM BURKS STANBERRY
DAVID HOADLY THORNE
THOMAS VARGISH

Founded 1872



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
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Skull & Bones roster for the Class of 1966



Skull and Bones logo

Skull & Bones Initiation Portraits



Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1861

Seated (left to right): Sextus Shearer and William H. Fuller. Standing (left to right): Robert L. Chamberlain, Simeon E. Baldwin, Hubert S. Brown, Francis E. Kernochan, William E. Park, Ralph O. Williams, Franklin B. Dexter, John Mitchell, Edward R. Sill, Alexander P. Root, Stanford Newel, Tracy Peck Jr., Anthony Higgins.



Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1868

Seated (left to right): Anson Phelps Tinker and LeBaron Bradford Colt. Standing (left to right): [First two are not identified on the verso of the picture.] Thomas Chalmers Sloane, Henry P. Wright, James Kingsley Thacher, Coburn Dewees Berry, Samuel Tweedy, James Coffin, Chauncey Bunce Brewster, William Allison McKinney, Charles Henry Farnam, Edward Jefferson Tytus, [Last individual not identified on the verso of the picture.] Remaining unidentified members were William P. Dixon, John Lewis, and William Curtis Wood.



Skull and Bones group photograph, 1869. Annual group photographs are traditionally taken with the Skull and Bones grandfather clock — usually set to VIII — in the background and a skull and crossbones in the foreground.

Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library

Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1869

Notable members of the Skull & Bones class of 1869 include Wilson Shannon Bissell, who would serve as Postmaster-General of the United States under U.S. President Grover Cleveland, and Henry Clay Bannard, who would serve as President of United Breweries Company in Chicago.

(Source: *Secrets of the Tomb: Skull and Bones, the Ivy League, and the Hidden Paths of Power* by Alexandra Robbins)



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.5593)

Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1871

Seated (left to right): William Kneeland Townsend and Charles Hopkins Clark. Standing (left to right): Howard Mansfield, Herbert Evelyn Kinney, Henry Rutherford Elliot, Frederick Mead, Jr., Watson Robertson Sperry, Frederick Collin, Robert Brinkley Lea, Alfred Bishop Mason, Edwin Forrest Sweet, Wilbert Warren Perry, Thomas Thacher, George Arthur Strong, Charles Daniel Hine.



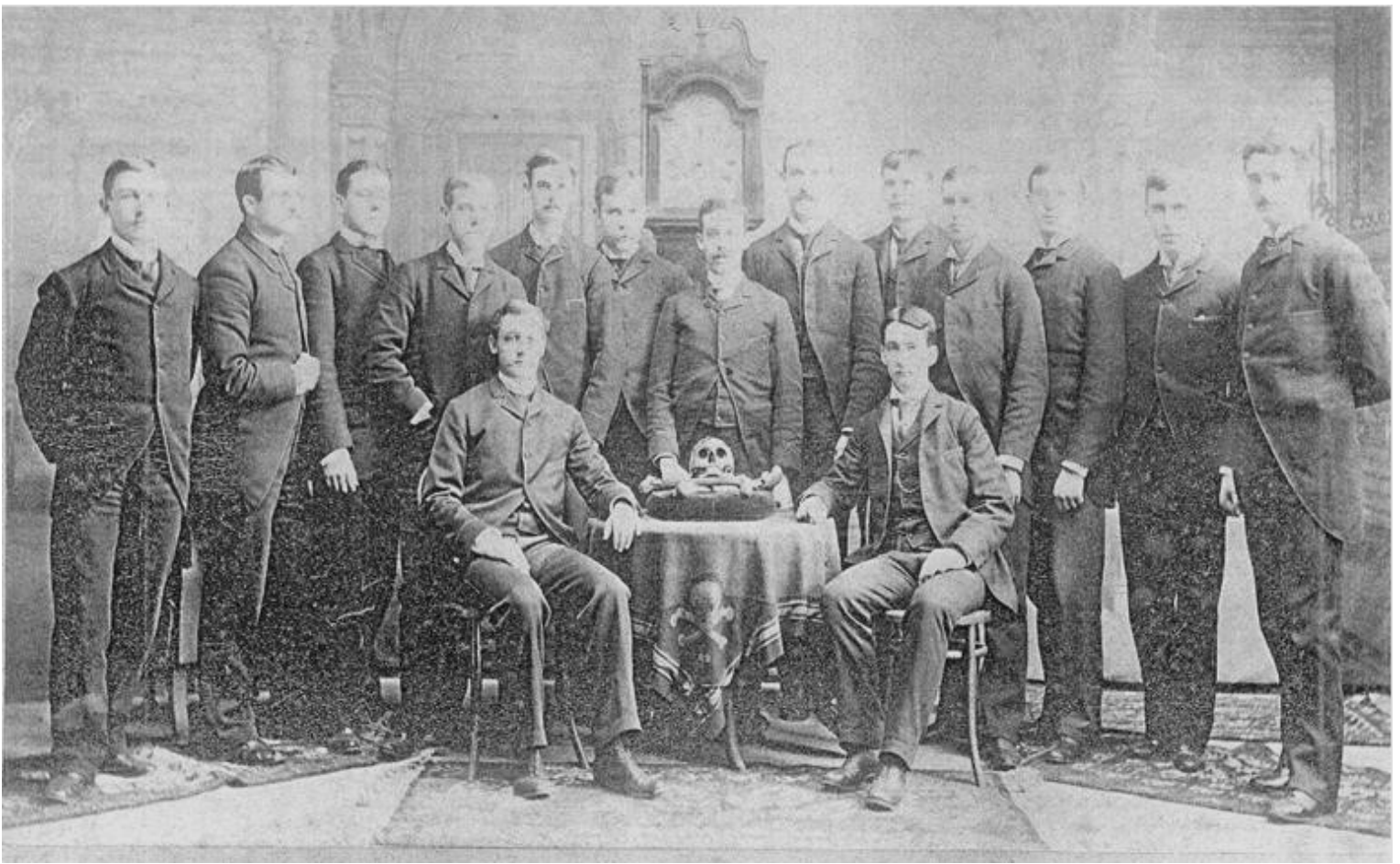
Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.5587)

Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1873



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.5588)

Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1878. William Howard Taft is a member of the Class of 1878.



Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1883



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.5594)

Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1884. Seated (left to right): Wilbur F. Booth and Amos Parker Wilder. Standing (left to right): George R. Blodgett, Gustave F. Gruener, Ray Tompkins, Harry M. Painter, Thomas G. Lawrance, Paul E. Jenks, Reginald Foster, Maxwell Evarts, Frederic S. Jones, Samuel A. Booth, Henry B. Twombly, and Alexander Lambert.



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.5597)

Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1887

Standing (left to right): John Bennetto, Robert N. Corwin, William H. Cowles, Willard R. Douglass, William L. Thacher, Clinton L. Hare, Alexander B. Coxe, John Rogers, Jr., William B. Kendall, Walter B. Sheppard, Samuel Knight, Oliver G. Jennings.
Seated (left to right): John N. Pomeroy, George G. Haven, Jr., William Kent.



Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1888

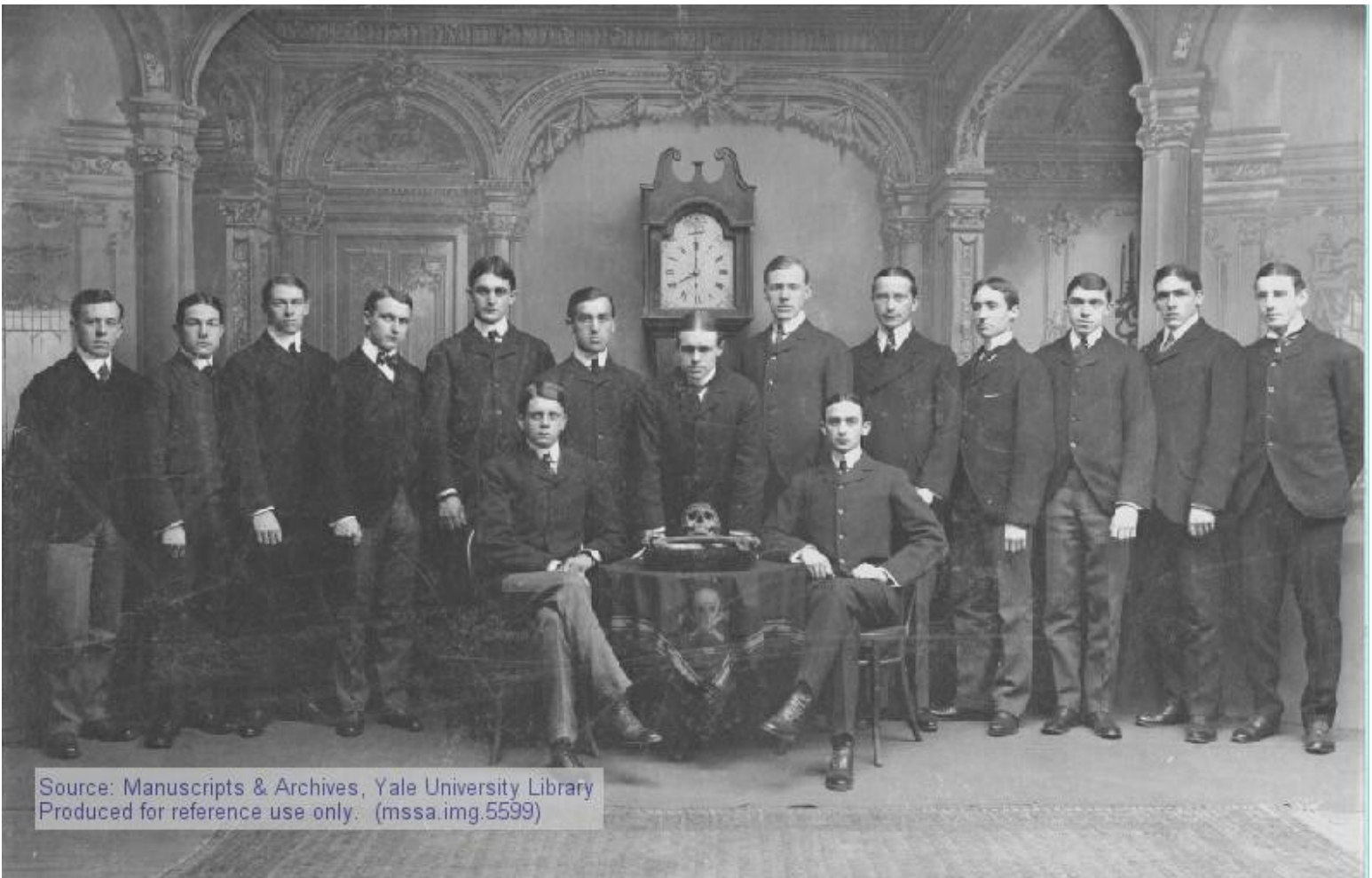
Seated (left to right): George M. Gill, Frederick P. Solley. Standing (left to right): **Henry L. Stimson (later U.S. Secretary of War)**, David W. Morison, James H. McMillan, David W. Morison, Samuel J. Walker, Morison R. Waite, Jr., Richard M. Hurd, Amos Alonzo Stagg, Frederic A. Stevenson, Harlan W. Cooley, Irving Fisher, Samuel S. B. Roby, Orland S. Isbell, William H. Seward, Jr.



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only (mssa.img.5601)

Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1892

Seated (left to right): Ernest Kyle, Hugh Aiken Bayne. Standing (left to right): Knight Dexter Cheney, Benjamin Lewis Crosby, Clive Day, William Lloyd Kitchel, Henry Solon Graves, Pierre Jay, Howell Cheney, Stanford Newel Morison, Frank Julian Price, Edward Boltwood, [Thomas] Lee McClung, James Wernham, Dunsford Ingersoll, James William Husted.



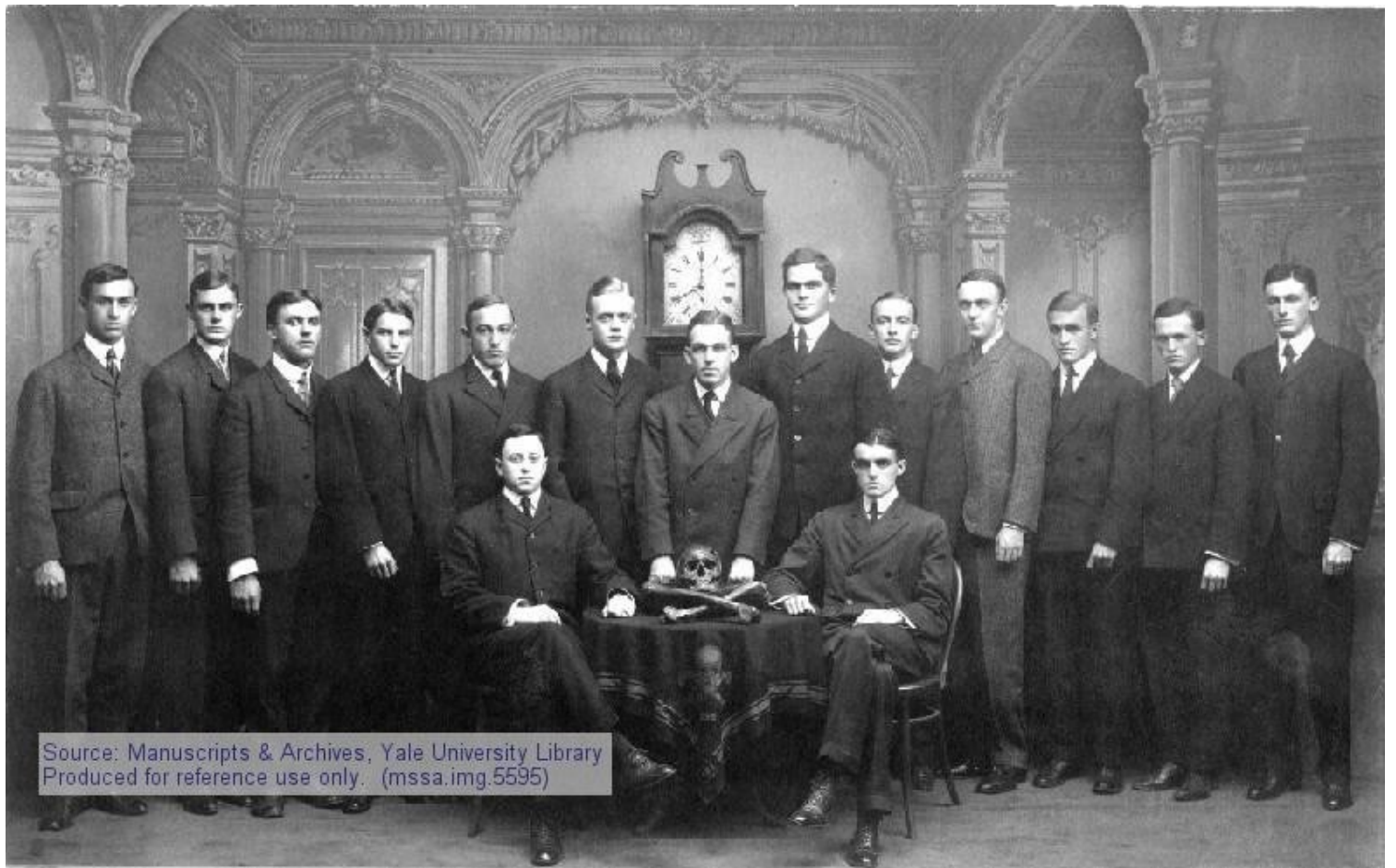
Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1900

Seated (left to right): Frederick Baldwin Adams, Hulbert Taft. Standing (left to right): John Morgan Hopkins, Ashley Day Leavitt, Frank Dexter Cheney, Stuart Brown Camp, James Cowan Greenway, Malcolm Douglas, Corliss Esmonde Sullivan, John Walter Cross, Percy Avery Rockefeller, Brace Whitman Paddock, Frederic Winthrop Allen, George Armstrong Lyon.



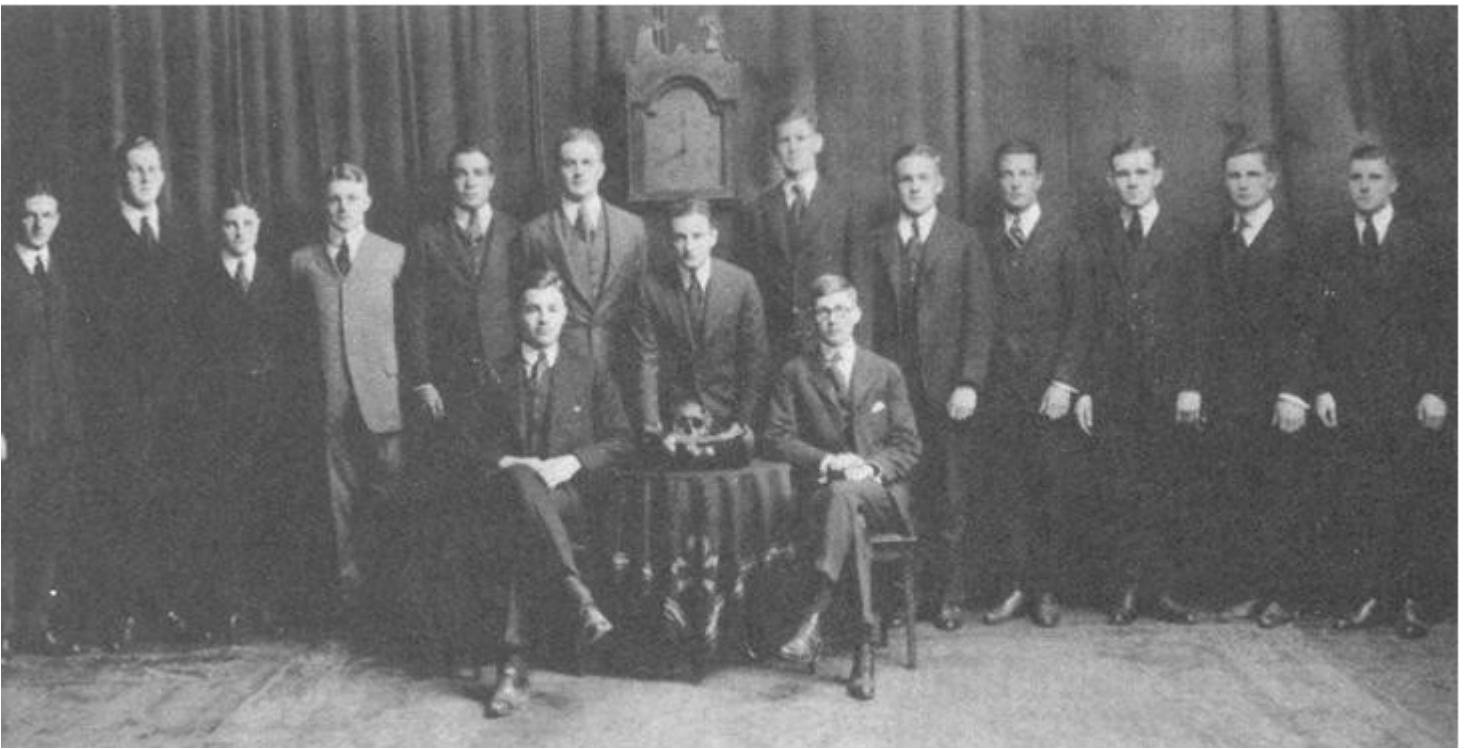
Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.6007)

Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1901.



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.5595)

Members of Skull and Bones Class of 1904



Members of Skull & Bones Class of 1918. **Robert A. Lovett (later U.S. Secretary of Defense)** is seated, at left.



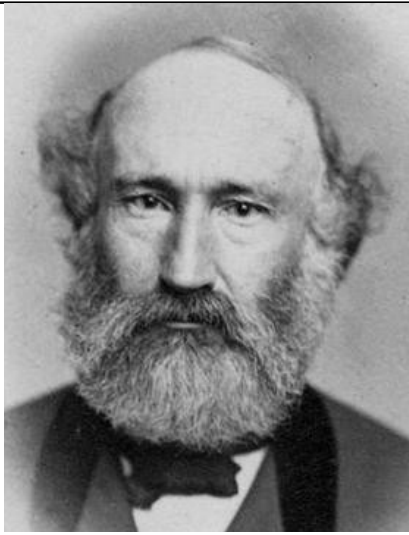
Members of Skull & Bones Class of 1948. **George Herbert Walker Bush** stands to the left of the clock.

Skull & Bones and Modern History

The Origins of The Order of Skull & Bones (1832)



Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
(1770-1831)



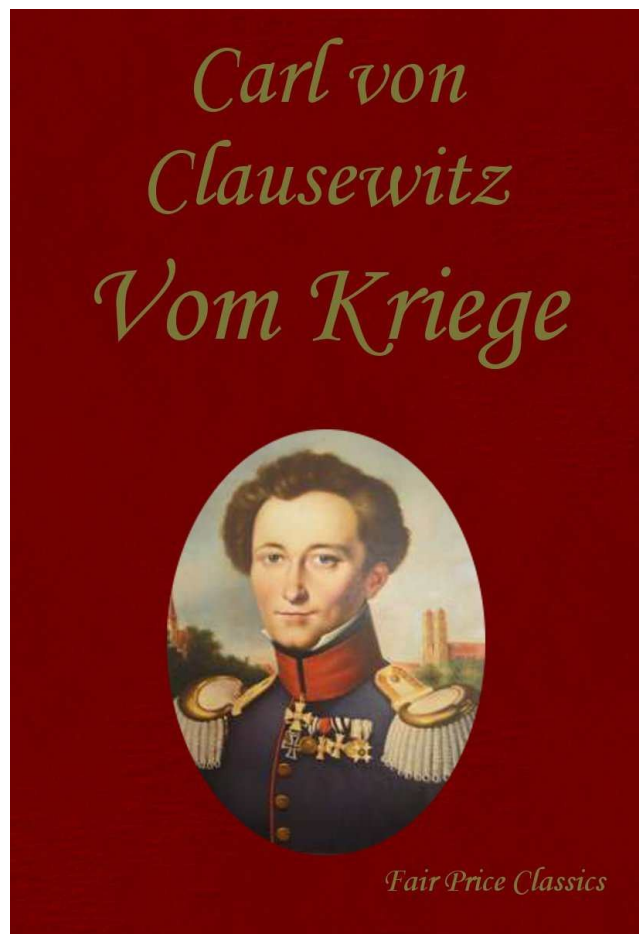
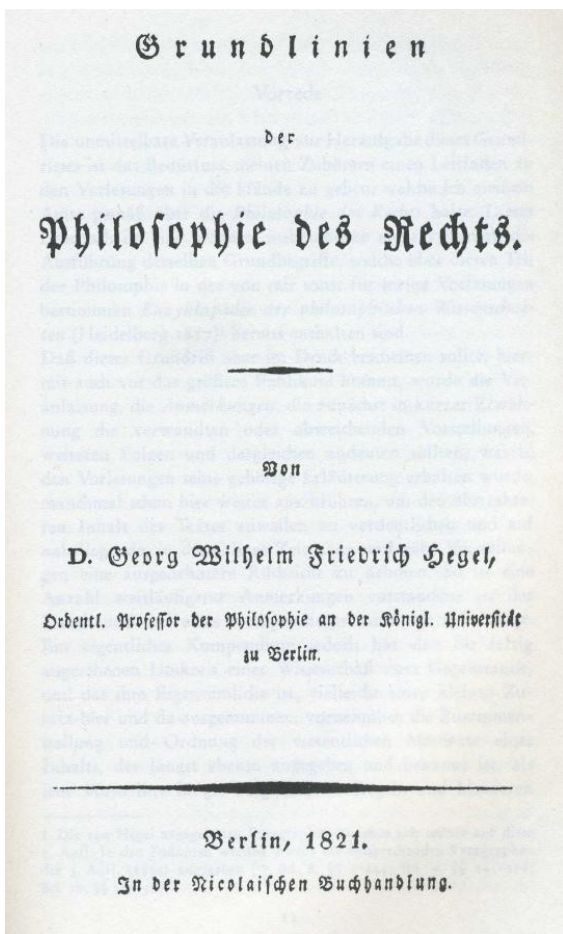
William Huntington Russell
(1809-1885)



King Frederick William III of Prussia
(1770-1840)



Napoleon Enters Berlin: Napoleon Bonaparte and his French Army celebrate in Berlin near the Brandenburg Gate on October 27, 1806; the French Army defeated the Prussian army at Jena on October 14, 1806. The Kingdom of Prussia lost half of its territory in a treaty the following year and was obligated to join a military alliance with France during the Napoleonic Wars. The Kingdom of Prussia became a regional superpower following the Napoleonic Wars and implemented political reforms such as **compulsory education** and **military conscription**.



Left: A copy of the original title page of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel's book *Elements of the Philosophy of Right* (also known as *Philosophy of Right*), first published in Berlin in 1821. G.W.F. Hegel was born on August 27, 1770 and died on November 14, 1831.

Right: General Carl Philipp Gottfried von Clausewitz was a Prussian army officer, military strategist, and author of *On War* (*Vom Kriege*). General von Clausewitz was born on June 1, 1780 and died on November 16, 1831.

“The state as a completed reality is the ethical whole and the actualization of freedom. It is the absolute purpose of reason that freedom should be actualized. The state is the spirit, which abides in the and there realizes itself consciously; while in nature it is realized only as the other of itself or the sleeping spirit. Only when it is present in consciousness, knowing itself as an existing object, is it the state. In thinking of freedom we must not take our departure from individuality or the individual's self-consciousness, but from the essence of self-consciousness. Let man be aware of it or not, this essence realizes itself as an independent power, in which particular persons are only phases. **The state is the march of God in the world; its ground or cause is the power of reason realizing itself as will.** When thinking of the idea of the state, we must not have in our mind any particular state, or particular institution, but must rather contemplate the idea, this actual God, by itself. Although a state may be declared to violate right principles and to be defective in various ways, it always contains the essential moments of its existence, if, that is to say, it belongs to the full formed states of our own time. But as it is more easy to detect short-comings than to grasp the positive meaning, one easily falls into the mistake of dwelling so much upon special aspects of the state as to overlook its inner organic being. The state is not a work of art. It is in the world, in the sphere of caprice, accident, and error. Evil behavior can doubtless disfigure it in many ways, but the ugliest man, the criminal, the invalid, the cripple, are living men. The positive thing, the life, is present in spite of defects, and it is with this affirmative that we have here to deal.”

– Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, *Philosophy of Right*, Paragraph 258

“**The state**, which is the realized substantive will, having its reality in the particular self-consciousness raised to the plane of the universal, is absolutely rational. This substantive unity is its own motive and absolute end. In this end freedom attains its highest right. **This end has the highest right over the individual, whose highest duty in turn is to be a member of the state.**”

– Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, *Philosophy of Right*, Paragraph 258

“**War is nothing but a duel on an extensive scale...War therefore is an act of violence to compel our opponent to fulfill our will.**” – General Carl von Clausewitz, *On War*, Book 1, Chapter 1, Paragraph 2

DER DEUTSCHE BUND 1815–1866



Map of the German Confederation, 1815-1866. Berlin was the capital of the Kingdom of Prussia (*Koenigreich Preussen*), and Munich (*München*) was the capital of the Kingdom of Bavaria (*Koenigreich Bayern*).

Adam Wieshaupt established the Illuminati in 1776 in the city of Ingolstadt, a city in the Kingdom of Bavaria located north of Munich and south of Nuremberg (*Nurnburg*). Karl Marx, co-author of the Communist Manifesto, was born in Trier, a city in the Kingdom of Prussia located on the Mosel River near France.



Ingolstadt & Illuminati: The Order of Illuminati was founded in Ingolstadt, Kingdom of Bavaria [Germany] (above photo) in 1776 by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, professor of Canon law at the University of Ingolstadt in Germany. The Elector of Bavaria abolished the Illuminati in 1786, but the Illuminati was revived immediately, under another name and in a different form all over Germany. (Photo: [Flickr](#))

“It was then discovered that this and several associated Lodges were the nursery or preparation-school for another Order of Masons, who called themselves the **ILLUMINATED**, and that **the express aim of this Order was to abolish Christianity, and overturn all civil government**...The candidate is presented for reception in the character of a slave; and it is demanded of him what has brought him into this most miserable of all conditions. He answers - Society - the State Submissiveness - False Religion. **A skeleton is pointed out to him, at the feet of which are laid a Crown and a Sword. He is asked, whether that is the skeleton of a King, a Nobleman, or a Beggar?** As he cannot decide, the President of the meeting says to him, “the character of being a Man is the only one that is of importance...**The great strength of our Order lies in its concealment;** let it never appear in any place in its own name, but always covered by another name, and another occupation. *None is better than the three lower degrees of Free Masonry; the public is accustomed to it, expects little from it, and therefore takes little notice of it.* Next to this, the form of a learned or literary society is best suited to our purpose, and had Free Masonry not existed, this cover would have been employed; and it may be much more than a cover, *it may be a powerful engine in our hands. By establishing reading societies, and subscription libraries, and taking these under our direction, and supplying them through our labours, we may turn the public mind which way we will.*” – *Proofs of a Conspiracy* by John Robison, Chapter 2: The Illuminati



A copper-engraved map of the Kingdom of Prussia, published by Anthony Finley in his New General Atlas in 1832

“Sometime in the early 1830s, a Yale student named William H. Russell – the future valedictorian of the class of 1833 – traveled to Germany to study for a year. Russell came from an inordinately wealthy family that ran one of the United States' most despicable business organizations of the nineteenth century: Russell and Company, an opium empire. Russell would later become a member of the Connecticut State Legislature, a General in the Connecticut National Guard, and the founder of the Collegiate and Commercial Institute in New Haven. While in Germany, Russell befriended the leader of an insidious German secret society that hailed the death's head as its logo. Russell soon became caught up in this group, itself a sinister outgrowth of the notorious eighteenth century society of the Illuminati. When Russell returned to the U.S., he found an atmosphere so anti-Masonic that even his beloved Phi Beta Kappa, the honor society, had been unceremoniously stripped of its secrecy. Incensed, Russell rounded up a group of the most promising students in his class – including Alphonso Taft, the future Secretary of War, Attorney General, Minister to Austria, Ambassador to Russia, and father of future President William Howard Taft - and out of vengeance constructed the most powerful secret society the United States has ever known. The men called their organization the "Brotherhood of Death," or, more informally, "The Order of Skull and Bones." They adopted the numerical symbol 322 because their group was the second chapter of the German organization, founded in 1832. They worshipped the goddess Eulogia, celebrated pirates, and covertly plotted an underground conspiracy to dominate the world.”

– *Secrets of the Tomb: Skull and Bones, the Ivy League, and the Hidden Paths of Power* by Alexandra Robbins

(Source: <http://www.secretsofhetomb.com/excerpt.asp>)

Prussian Society in the 1820s and 1830s



Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1828): Portrait of the philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831). One of the leading representatives of German idealism, Hegel formulated the central principle behind that school of philosophy: “The spiritual alone is the real.” According to this premise, all of reality, all of human perception, is spiritual in character. Hegel also regarded this principle the basis for all historical development, which he understood as the manifestation of the “objective spirit.” His philosophy of history allowed him to arrive at an extremely positive assessment of the Prussian state and its rational administration, which he viewed as the expression of a highly developed spiritual principle. Thus, the Prussian state was blessed with intellectual legitimization by one of the era’s leading philosophers – and one who taught the University of Berlin, no less. **Karl Marx was among Hegel’s famous students there. (Note: Karl Marx attended classes at University of Berlin beginning in 1835; Hegel, a professor at University of Berlin, died in Berlin in 1831.)** Marx’s reflections on the prevailing form of government, however, led to him to conclusions that differed sharply from those of his teacher. Chromotype after a lost painting (1828) by Julius Ludwig Sebbers.

(© Bildarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz) http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_image.cfm?image_id=273



“Everyone Reads Everything” – A Reading Café in Berlin in 1832. The years between 1815 and 1848 saw the introduction of educational reforms, the spread of mandatory elementary education, and the increasing availability of books and newspapers. As a result, Germany’s reading public expanded enormously during this period, peaking during the years of the revolution. The painting below, tellingly entitled *Everyone Reads Everything* [Alles liest Alles], attests to the literate public’s voracious hunger for reading materials. **But the ever watchful presence of the sovereign, literally represented by a portrait of King Frederick William III (1770-1840 (reign, 1797-1840)),** raises serious doubts about whether even close to “everything” was available to these avid readers. Following the Wars of Liberation against Napoleon, the Prussian monarch had abandoned further reforms in favor of restoration, opting in 1819 for repression in accordance with Metternich’s [Carlsbad Decrees](#), which included press censorship. The obvious fact this reading café is populated solely by men speaks to contemporary conceptions of [gender roles](#), according to which women’s place was the private world of home and family, not the public sphere. Oil painting by Gustav Taubert (1755-1839), 1832. (© Bildarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz / Hans-Joachim Bartsch) http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_image.cfm?image_id=2245



Berlin Panorama (c. 1840): "Panorama of Berlin seen from the Royal Palace." With its focus on grand architecture, gardens, and broad boulevards and squares, this panorama clearly presents Berlin as the royal seat; the smokestacks in the background only provide an inkling of the city's industrial capacities. Drawing and lithograph by Ferdinand von Laer, c. 1840. (Original: Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Kupferstichkabinett; © Bildarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz) http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_image.cfm?image_id=268

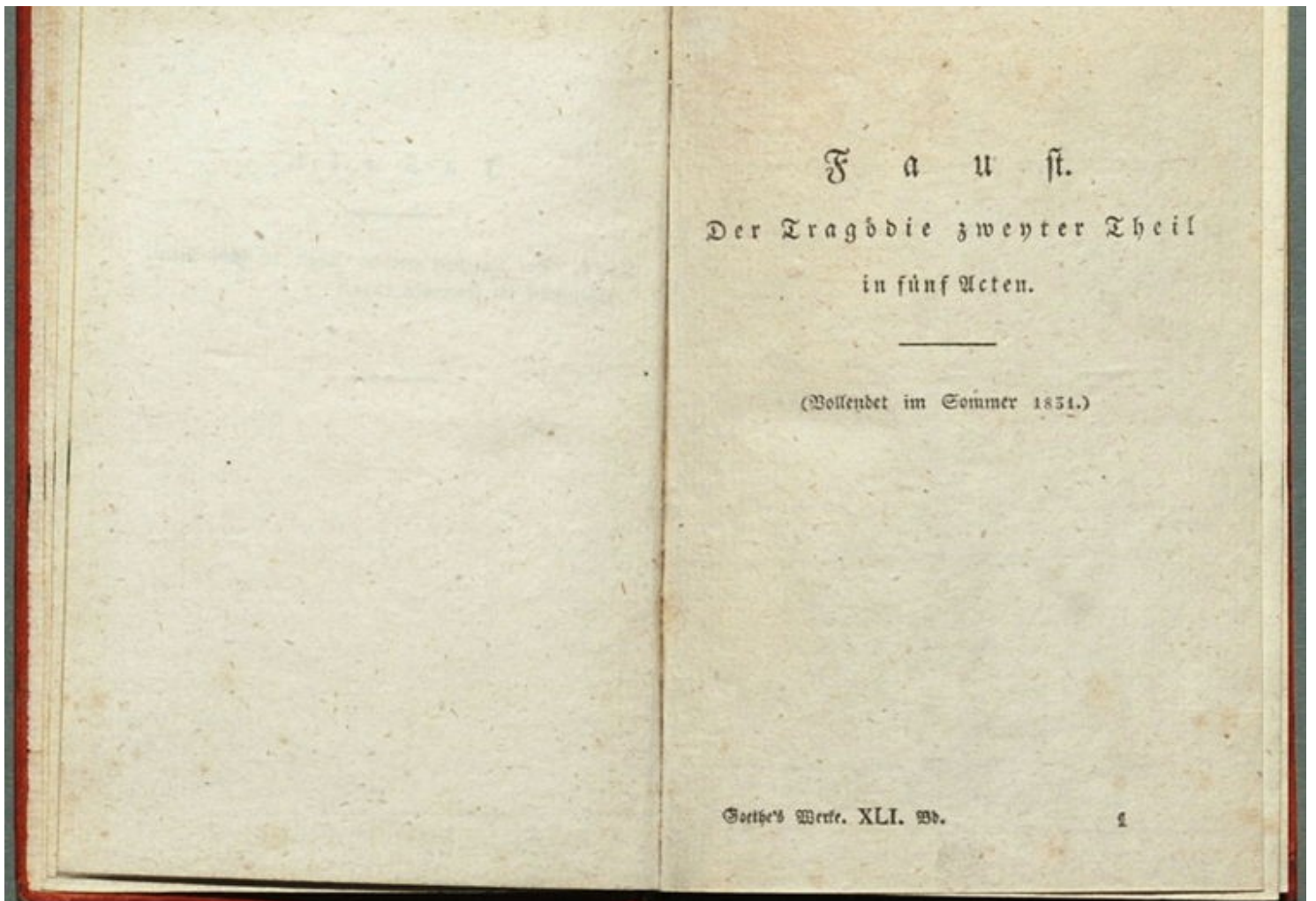


bp bildarchiv,preussischer
k kulturbesitz

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (August 28, 1749-March 22, 1832) and his Works: Many of the works portrayed here would have enjoyed widespread recognition, particularly among Germany's educated public and theatergoers. The painting's border features scenes (clockwise, from top left) from *Elective Affinities*, *Tasso*, *The Sorrows of Young Werther*, *Götz von Berlichingen (Iron Hand)*, *Egmont*, *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*, *Faust*, *Hermann and Dorothea*, *Clavigo*, and *Iphigenia in Tauris*. Spanning the poet's entire life, some of these works also exemplify the literary movements with which they are associated – for example, *Götz von Berlichingen*, a drama about a rebellious medieval knight (1773), represents the *Sturm und Drang* [Storm and Stress] movement, whereas the verse drama *Hermann and Dorothea* (1797) exemplifies the so-called Weimar Classicism. Others, such as *The Sorrows of Young Werther* (1774), the epistolary novel about a sentimental hero who eventually commits suicide, left their mark on generations of readers; *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* (1796) became the archetypal *Bildungsroman* of the German educated bourgeoisie; and Goethe's most famous drama, *Faust* (Part One: 1808; Part Two: posthumously, 1832), examines the character of a scholar who tragically probes the complexity of human existence in a pact with the devil. Painting by Moritz Daniel Oppenheim, c. 1835.

(© Bildarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz; Original: Frankfurt am Main, Freies Deutsches Hochstift)

http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_image.cfm?image_id=433



A copy of Goethe's *Faust: Der Tragödie zweyter Theil in fünf Acten* (*Faust: The Second Part of the Tragedy*), published in 1831



Left: **Faustian Bargain**: Faust makes a pact with the Devil
Right: The flag of the Kingdom of Prussia (1803-1892)



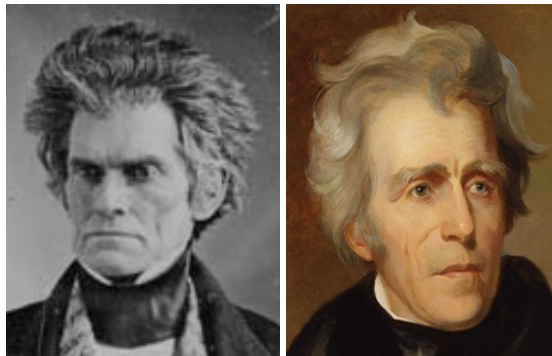
American Politics in 1832: Nullification, Secession, and Second Bank of the United States



The Second Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania operated from 1816 to 1836. The Second Bank of the United States was officially closed in 1837, after President Andrew Jackson vetoed the renewal of the Bank on July 10, 1832.



Left photo: Richard Lawrence, an unemployed house-painter from England, attempts to assassinate President Andrew Jackson at the entrance of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. on January 30, 1835. Congress passed the Second Coinage Act on June 28, 1834. The Panic of 1837 occurred on May 10, 1837 just after the Second Bank of the United States was dissolved in 1836; Andrew Jackson is the only president ever to pay off America's national debt. America's national debt today has exceeded \$12 trillion. (Was Richard Lawrence a "lone gunman"? Was Richard Lawrence a patsy?) Right photo: Nicholas Biddle, President of the Second Bank of the United States



U.S. Senator John C. Calhoun (left, **B.A. Yale 1804**) advocated nullification and secession while U.S. President Andrew Jackson (right), a former U.S. Army general and veteran of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812, opposed nullification, secession, and the continuation of a central bank (i.e. Second Bank of the United States). Andrew Jackson was a genuine patriot and ardent Unionist.



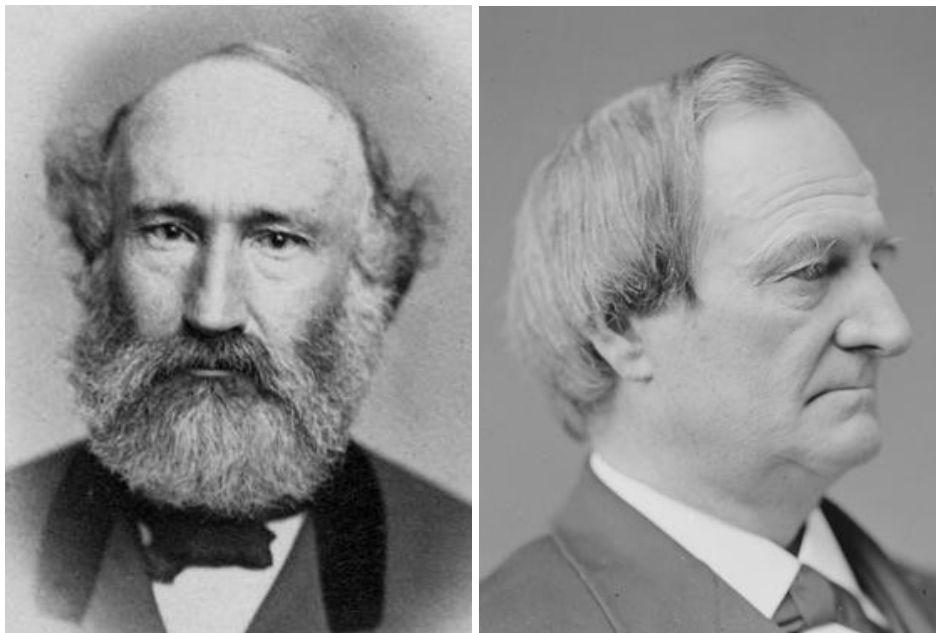
The Opium War (1839-1842): The British government under Queen Victoria waged war against the Manchurian Chinese Empire in an attempt to allow corporate merchants such as Jardine, Matheson & Co. to sell opium in China. The Manchurian Chinese Empire (Ch'ing Dynasty) ceded Hong Kong to Great Britain in 1842.



The Mexican War (1846-1848): U.S. Army General Winfield Scott and the U.S. Army enter Mexico City on September 14, 1847. The Mexican War was fought primarily to settle a border dispute between Texas and Mexico and to satisfy the slaveowners' desire to acquire new land for cotton, tobacco, and other cash crops and maintain and expand slavery within the United States of America. Congress declared war on Mexico on May 13, 1846. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the treaty that formally ended the Mexican War and acknowledged America's acquisition of northern half of Mexico (i.e. California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada), was signed on signed in Mexico on February 2, 1848. (Painting by Carl Nebel)



Yale College in New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. in circa 1829-1833.
(Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University)



Original Members of The Order of Skull & Bones in 1832-1833:
William Huntington Russell (left) and Alphonso Taft (right)

“Phi Beta Kappa was the direct cause of the appearance of Yale’s first senior secret society, Skull and Bones. No doubt the growth in the size of the college would have caused the appearance of smaller societies in any case, but in 1832 the Anti-Masonic movement produced attacks on secrecy which involved Phi Beta Kappa. According to Charles Tracy (B.A. 1832), *a grave question of conscience [sic] arose about the promise of secrecy exacted on initiation to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Harvard was for dissolving the secrecy, and it sent Edward Everett to the private meeting at Yale. He used a tender tone, stood half drooping as he spoke, and touchingly set forth that the students at Harvard had such conscientious scruples as to keep them from taking the vow of secrecy, and the society's life was thus endangered. There was stout opposition, but the motion prevailed, and the missionary returned to gladden the tender consciences of the Harvard boys.* **In protest, apparently, William H. Russell, valedictorian of 1833, got Alphonso Taft and thirteen other members of ‘33 to form what is now perhaps the most famous secret society in the United States. Skull and Bones was, and remains, a strictly secret society. Its purpose and programs were not revealed when it was founded and have never since been known. But that like most Yale societies it pretends to some intellectual and educational purpose can probably be assumed. “The Scull and Bones,” as it was known at first, was almost immediately unpopular with the professors.** On Christmas Day 1833 the faculty met to deal with “a convivial meeting” of the society the night before. Some nine members of the group, including boys who were to become a future associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a member of Congress, and a treasurer of Yale, received warnings and letters were sent to their parents. Two members who had not yet been matriculated were told they would not be, and hence could not receive their degrees (later the faculty relented and they graduated with their class). But though the faculty did not like Skull and Bones they did not suppress it, and soon the other classes created their own secret societies. By July 1840 every class had at least one, and the system continued to grow. These were all class societies. A student was a member for only one year. The societies were, in addition, supposed to be secret, but only the senior societies, Skull and Bones and Scroll and Key (1842), were able to keep their mysteries from becoming common knowledge. Since the members of the other societies all remained at college and tended to talk about their former activities, their secrets were soon well known. In addition, only the senior societies made a fetish of their secrecy-at the same time that they advertised their existence. The senior society men wore their pins openly, often affixed to the tie knot or shirt front, but became ostentatiously insulted if the name of any society was mentioned in their presence. . . . But on the whole the senior societies were admired because it was felt they chose, in their then private, unostentatious elections, the very best men in the class. This general respect allowed the senior societies to sink their roots deep into Yale. Hence where all the other old class societies have died or changed their form, the senior societies remain – anachronisms which oddly continue to thrive. The faculty of Woolsey’s day disapproved of these organizations. In 1844 they voted to advise students who requested guidance not to join the societies.”

– *Yale: A History* by Brooks Mather Kelley (1974), Chapter 12 (College Life under Day and Woolsey), p.224-225

1861-1877: American Civil War & Reconstruction



Union and Rebel soldiers lie dead at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. in 1863. The Order of Skull & Bones, also known as the "Brotherhood of Death", played a prominent role in both the Federal (Union) side and Rebel (Confederate) side of the Civil War. Over 600,000 Americans died from battlefield wounds, diseases, or starvation during the Civil War.

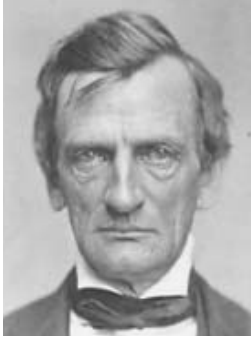


A burial party appears on the battlefield of Cold Harbor near Richmond, Virginia in April 1865. (Photo: Alexander Gardner/[Library of Congress](#))

“War is at best barbarism... I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. It is only those who have neither fired a shot, nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell.” – U.S. Army Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, Commanding General of the United States Army (1869-1883), in an address to the Michigan Military Academy on June 19, 1879

Among the estimated 600,000 Americans who died during the Civil War were Paul Joseph Revere, **the grandson of American patriot and revolutionary Paul Revere**, and Sidney Coolidge, **the great-grandson of former U.S. President Thomas Jefferson**. Paul Joseph Revere, a Colonel in the 20th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (Union Army), was killed in action at the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 4, 1863. Sidney Coolidge, a Major in the 16th United States Infantry (Union Army), was killed in action at the Battle of Chickamauga (Georgia) on September 19, 1863.

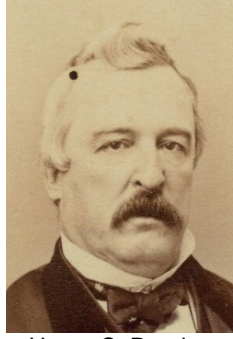
The Skeleton Krewe: Skull & Bones in the American Civil War



William M. Evarts
B.A. Yale 1837
Special Diplomatic Envoy
to Great Britain and
France



William Barrett Washburn
B.A. Yale 1844
U.S. Congressman
(R-Mass., 1863-1871)



Henry C. Deming
B.A. Yale 1836
U.S. Congressman
(R-Conn., 1863-1867)



Augustus Brandegee
B.A. Yale 1849
U.S. Congressman
(R-Conn., 1863-1867)



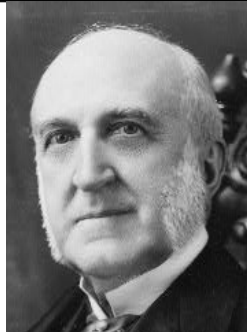
Rensselaer R. Nelson
B.A. Yale 1846
Judge of the U.S. District
Court for the District of
Minnesota (1858-1896)



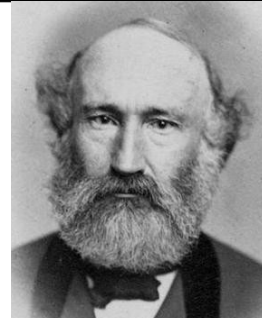
John Andrew Peters
B.A. Yale 1842
Attorney General of
Maine (1864-1866)



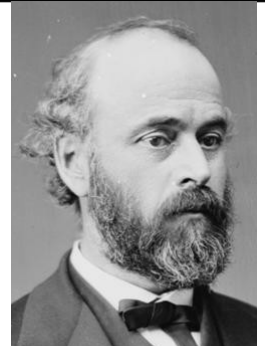
Dwight Foster
B.A. Yale 1848
Attorney General of
Massachusetts
(1861-1864)



Chauncey M. Depew
B.A. Yale 1856
Secretary of State of New
York (1864-1865)



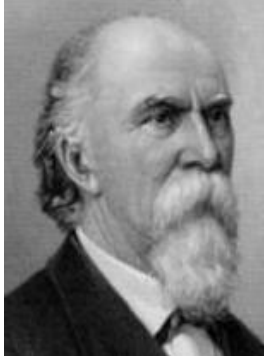
William H. Russell
B.A. Yale 1833
Major-General in the
Militia of the State of
Connecticut (1862-1870)



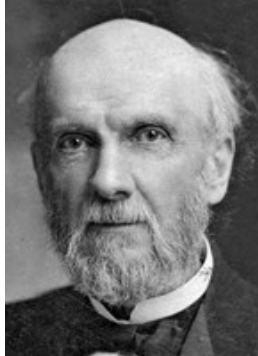
Orris Sanford Ferry
B.A. Yale 1844
Brigadier General,
U.S. Army;
U.S. Congressman
(R-Conn., 1859-1861)



Richard Taylor
B.A. Yale 1845
Lieutenant General,
Rebel army;
Louisiana State Senator
(1856-1861)



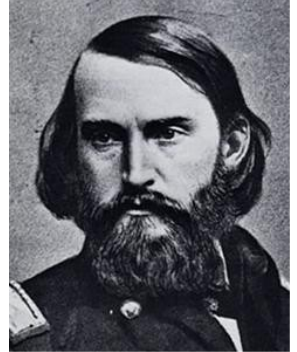
Henry Rootes Jackson
B.A. Yale 1839
Major General,
Rebel army
U.S. Minister to Austrian
Empire (1854-1858)



William Preston Johnston
B.A. Yale 1852
Colonel, Rebel army;
Aide-de-camp to
"President" Jefferson
Davis



Burton Norvell Harrison
B.A. Yale 1859
Private Secretary to
"President" Jefferson
Davis



John Thomas Croxton
B.A. Yale 1857
Major General, U.S. Army



Gone With The Wind? From Secession to Destruction: Order Out of Chaos in Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A. in 1865: View of Meeting Street, Looking South Toward the Circular Church, the Mills House, and St. Michael's Church in Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A., 1865

(Photo: http://www.civil-war.net/cw_images/files/images/455.jpg; Source: http://www.civil-war.net/cw_images/)

The only true Picture of the Capture of Jeff. Davis, from the account furnished by Col. Prichard of the 4th Mich. Cavalry.



Jack and Gill, went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water.
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Gill came tumbling after.

The nasty mean Yankees
won't even let poor Grand-
ma go to the well for a
bucket of water.

O Gentlemen! it's only
my poor mother going
to the well for a bucket
of water.

I think the United
States Government
could find something
better to do, than to
be hunting down
Women and children.

Narry time! she's the
Bearded Lady!, Laying
around loose." Where's
Barnum?

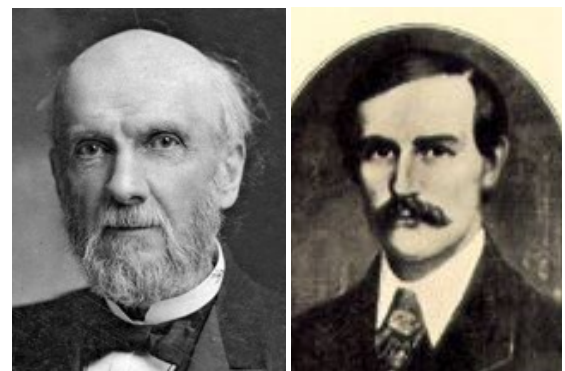
Why Corporal! She's a
regular old Shanghia,
look what long Boots
and Spurs she's got.

Halloo! Boots and Spurs
on a Woman? drop that
bucket and hood, or I'll
drop you quicker than a
Duch tunch can stide down a
Bummers wind pipe.

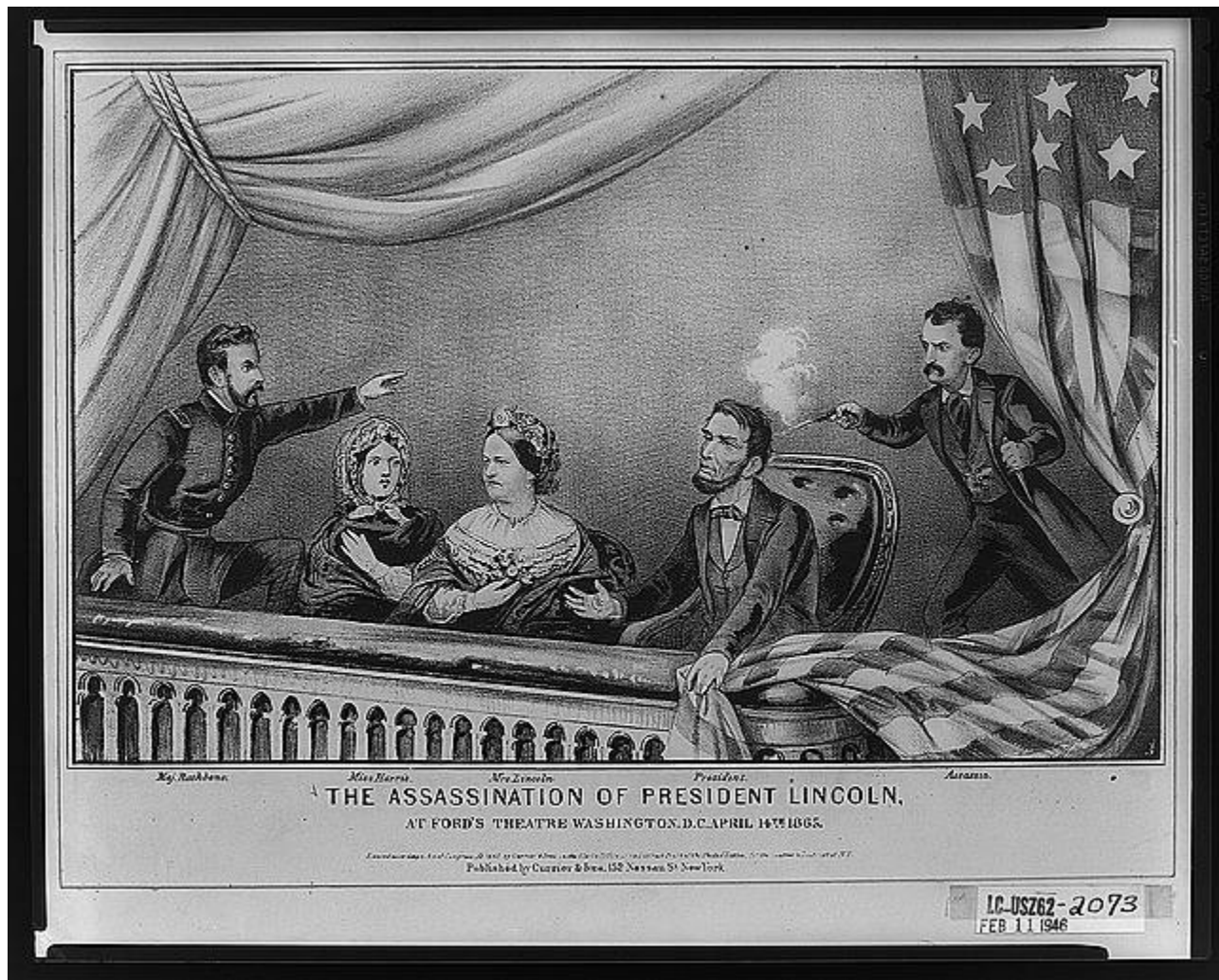
PUBLISHED BY J.L. MAGEE, 305 WALNUT ST. PHILA.

JEFF. DAVIS CAUGHT AT LAST. HOOP SKIRTS & SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

Jefferson Davis, the deposed "President" of the "Confederate States of America" was captured by the U.S. Army in Irwinsville, Georgia on May 10, 1865. Jefferson Davis's "ladies" Colonel William Preston Johnston, Jefferson Davis's aide-de-camp, and Burton Norvell Harrison, Jefferson Davis's private secretary, were captured along with Jefferson Davis. William Preston Johnston and Burton Norvell Harrison were members of **SKULL & BONES** at Yale University.



Jefferson Davis's assistants William Preston Johnston (left, S&B 1852) and Burton Norvell Harrison (right, S&B 1859)



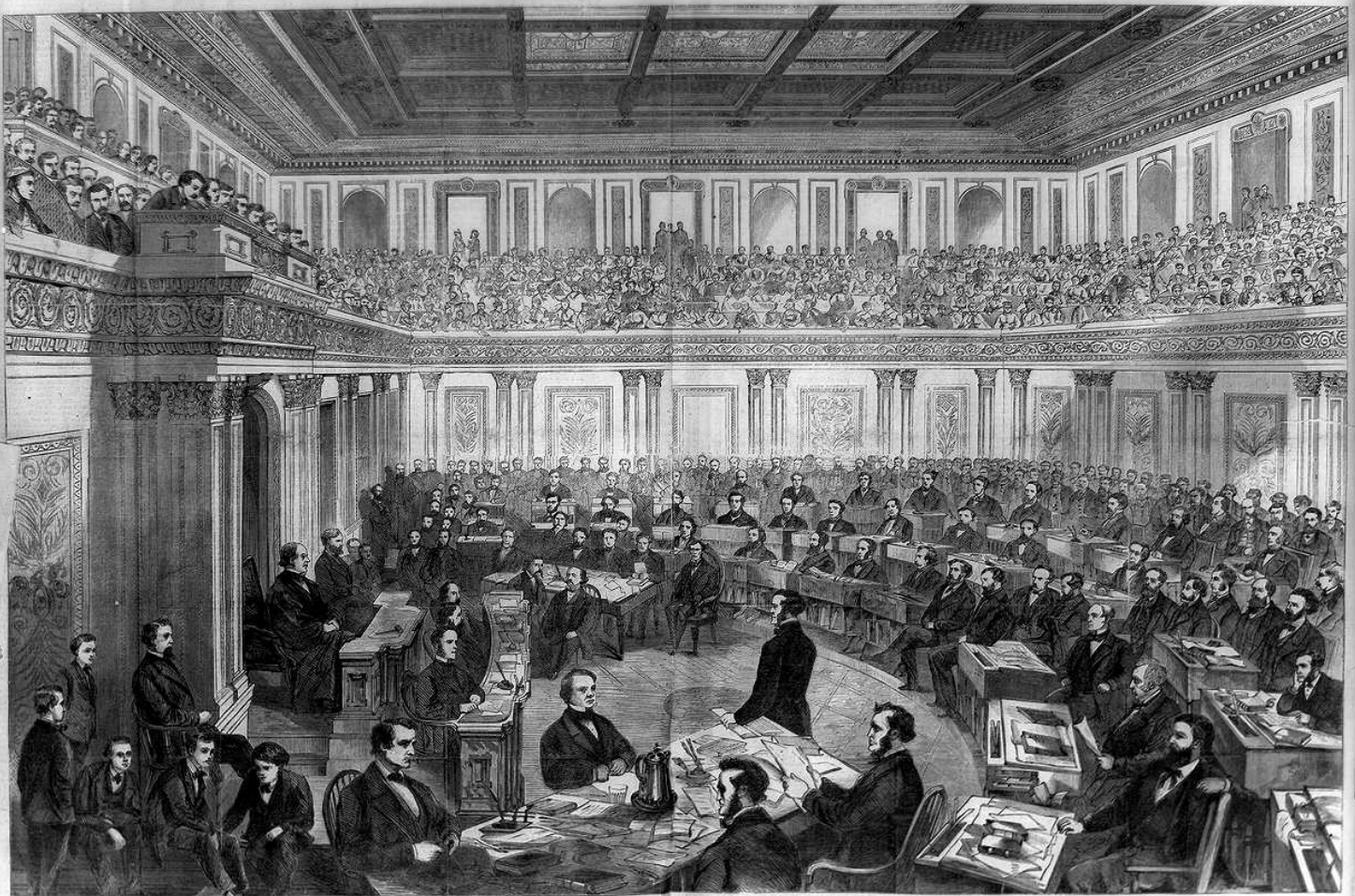
Was Skull & Bones involved in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln? Was John Wilkes Booth a “lone gunman” or a patsy? (Photo: [Library of Congress](#))

Skull & Bones and the Reconstruction Amendments

The 13th Amendment was approved in the U.S. House of Representatives on January 31, 1865 by a margin of 119 “Yeas”, 56 “Nays” and 8 “Not Voting”; U.S. Congressmen Henry Champion Deming (S&B 1836, R-Connecticut), William Barrett Washburn (S&B 1844, R-Massachusetts), and Augustus Brandegee (S&B 1849, R-Connecticut) voted “Yea” (Yes) on the 13th Amendment.

The 14th Amendment was approved in the U.S. House of Representatives on June 13, 1866 by a margin of 138 “Yeas”, 36 “Nays” and 10 “Not Voting”. Congressmen Henry Champion Deming (S&B 1836, R-Connecticut), Roswell Hart (S&B 1843, R-New York), William Barrett Washburn (S&B 1844), and Augustus Brandegee (S&B 1849, R-Connecticut) voted “Yea” (Yes) on the 14th Amendment.

The 15th Amendment was approved in the U.S. House of Representatives on February 25, 1869 by a margin of 144 “Yeas”, 44 “Nays” and 35 “Not Voting”. The 15th Amendment was approved in the U.S. Senate on February 26, 1869 by a margin of 39 “Yeas” and 13 “Nays”. U.S. Congressman John Andrew Peters (S&B 1842, R-Maine) and U.S. Congressman William Barrett Washburn (S&B 1844) voted “Yea” (Yes) on the 15th Amendment; U.S. Congressman Richard Dudley Hubbard (S&B 1839, D-Connecticut) voted “Nay” (No) on the 15th Amendment. U.S. Senator Orris S. Ferry (S&B 1844, R-Connecticut) voted “Yea” (Yes) on the 15th Amendment.



THE SENATE AS A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT FOR THE TRIAL OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—SKETCHED BY THOMAS H. DAVIS.—[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

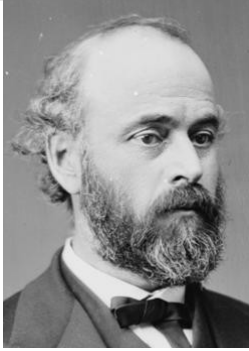
The “Radical Republicans” in the U.S. Senate investigate U.S. President Andrew Johnson during the impeachment trial in 1868. President Andrew Johnson had allegedly violated the **Tenure of Office Act** by removing Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton from office on February 21, 1868. President Andrew Johnson was acquitted on May 26, 1868 by one vote short of a two-thirds vote required to remove him from office. The “Radical Republicans” imposed virtual martial law in the South in 1868 and divided the South into five military districts after former Rebel leaders attempted to maintain slavery through peonage and “grandfather clauses”. (Library of Congress)



Skull & Bones members involved in the Andrew Johnson Impeachment Case in 1868, from left to right: William M. Evarts (President Johnson’s counsel), U.S. Senator Orris S. Ferry (voted “Guilty”), Rep. William B. Washburn (voted “Yea”), Rep. John A. Peters (voted “Yea”), and Rep. Richard D. Hubbard (voted “Nay”)

William Maxwell Evarts (S&B 1837) served as President Andrew Johnson’s counsel during the Senate impeachment trial in 1868. U.S. Senator Orris S. Ferry (S&B 1844) voted **“Guilty”** on three articles of impeachment against President Andrew Johnson in the U.S. Senate in May 1868. U.S. Congressman William B. Washburn (S&B 1844, R-Massachusetts) and U.S. Congressman John A. Peters (S&B 1842, R-Maine) voted in favor (**“Yea”**) of impeaching President Andrew Johnson in the U.S. House of Representatives on February 24, 1868. U.S. Congressman Richard D. Hubbard (S&B 1839, D-Connecticut) voted against impeachment (**“Nay”**) of President Andrew Johnson in the U.S. House of Representatives on February 24, 1868.

Skull & Bones Members & Political Reconstruction of America (1865-1877)



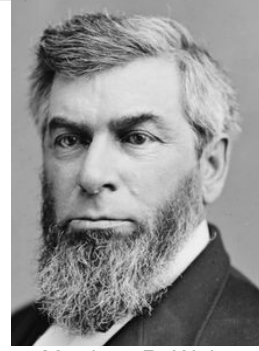
Orris S. Ferry
B.A. Yale 1844
U.S. Senator
(R-Conn., 1867-1875)



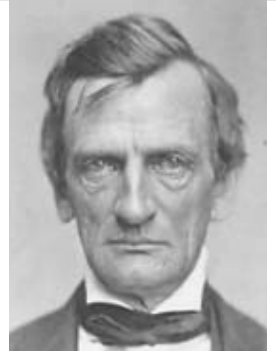
William Barrett Washburn
B.A. Yale 1844
U.S. Congressman
(R-Mass., 1863-1871);
U.S. Senator (1874-1875)



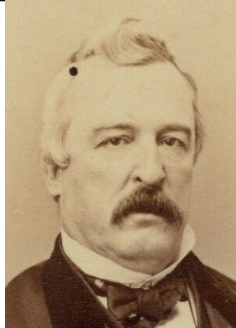
Alphonso Taft
B.A. Yale 1833
Secretary of War (1876);
U.S. Attorney General
(1876-1877)



Morrison R. Waite
B.A. Yale 1837
Chief Justice of the U.S.
Supreme Court
(1874-1888)



William M. Evarts
B.A. Yale 1837
U.S. Attorney General
(1868-1869)



Henry C. Deming
B.A. Yale 1836
U.S. Congressman
(R-Conn., 1863-1867)



Augustus Brandegee
B.A. Yale 1849
U.S. Congressman
(R-Conn., 1863-1867)



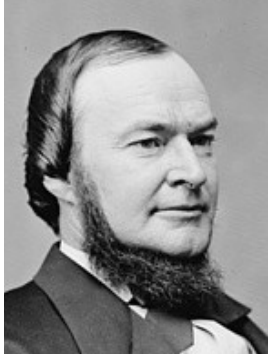
Roswell Hart
B.A. Yale 1843
U.S. Congressman
(R-New York, 1865-1867)



Richard D. Hubbard
B.A. Yale 1839
U.S. Congressman
(D-Conn., 1867-1869)



John Andrew Peters
B.A. Yale 1842
U.S. Congressman
(R-Maine, 1867-1873)



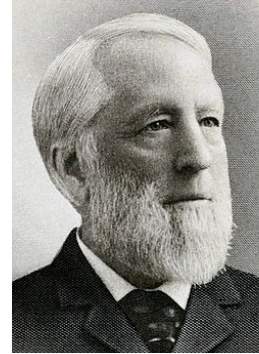
Richard J. Haldeman
B.A. Yale 1851
U.S. Congressman
(D-Penn., 1869-1873)



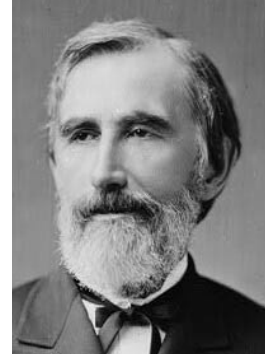
Stephen W. Kellogg
B.A. Yale 1846
U.S. Congressman
(R-Conn., 1869-1875)



John Edward Seeley
B.A. Yale 1835
U.S. Congressman
(R-New York, 1871-1873)



Ellis Henry Roberts
B.A. Yale 1850
U.S. Congressman
(R-New York, 1871-1875)



Benjamin Tucker Eames
B.A. Yale 1843
U.S. Congressman (R-
Rhode Island, 1871-1879)



Constantine C. Esty
B.A. Yale 1845
U.S. Congressman
(R-Mass., 1872-1873)



William Walter Phelps
B.A. Yale 1860
U.S. Congressman
(R-New Jersey, 1873-
1875, 1883-1889)



William Wallace Crapo
B.A. Yale 1852
U.S. Congressman
(R-Mass., 1875-1883)



Daniel H. Chamberlain
B.A. Yale 1862
Governor of South
Carolina (1874-1876)



Dwight Foster
B.A. Yale 1848
Justice of Massachusetts
Supreme Court
(1866-1869)

Skull & Bones and Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Government Officials:

Alphonso Taft (S&B 1833) – Secretary of War (1876); U.S. Attorney General (1876-1877); Judge of Superior Court of Cincinnati (1865-1872)
William M. Evarts (S&B 1837) – U.S. Attorney General (July 17, 1868-March 4, 1869); U.S. Secretary of State (1877-1881)
Morrison R. Waite (S&B 1837) – Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1874-1888)
Orris Sanford Ferry (S&B 1844) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Connecticut, 1867-1875)
William Barrett Washburn (S&B 1844) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Massachusetts, 1874-1875); U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Massachusetts, 1863-1871); Governor of Massachusetts (Republican, 1872-1874)
Henry Champion Deming (S&B 1836) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Connecticut, 1863-1867); U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue (1869-1872)
Augustus Brandegee (S&B 1849) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Connecticut, 1863-1867)
Roswell Hart (S&B 1843) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-New York, 1865-1867)
Richard Dudley Hubbard (S&B 1839) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-Connecticut, 1867-1869)
John Andrew Peters (S&B 1842) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Maine, 1867-1873); Attorney General of Maine (1864-1866)
Richard J. Haldeman (S&B 1851) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-Pennsylvania, 1869-1873)
Stephen W. Kellogg (S&B 1846) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Connecticut, 1869-1875)
John Edward Seeley (S&B 1835) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-New York, 1871-1873)
Ellis Henry Roberts (S&B 1850) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-New York, 1871-1875); Member of New York State Assembly (1866)
Benjamin Tucker Eames (S&B 1843) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Rhode Island, 1871-1879)
Constantine C. Esty (S&B 1845) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Massachusetts, 1872-1873); Assessor of Internal Revenue (1862-1866; 1867-1872)
William Walter Phelps (S&B 1860) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-New Jersey, 1873-1875, 1883-1889)
William Wallace Crapo (S&B 1852) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Massachusetts, 1875-1883)

Daniel H. Chamberlain (S&B 1862) – Governor of South Carolina (Republican, 1874-1876); Attorney General of South Carolina (1868-1872)
Henry Champion Deming (S&B 1836) – Provisional Mayor of New Orleans under Union Martial Law (October 1862-February 1863)
Green Clay (S&B 1859) – Member of Mississippi State Legislature during Reconstruction
Henry Waterman Warren (S&B 1865) – Member of Mississippi State Legislature (1870-1875)
Hugh White Sheffey (S&B 1835) – Judge of the Superior Court of Virginia (1865-1869)
John Thomas Croxton (S&B 1857) – Major General in the U.S. Army; Commander of the Military District of Southwest Georgia at Macon, Georgia (1865); U.S. Minister to Bolivia (1873-1874)
William Law Learned (S&B 1841) – Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1875-1892)
John Wallace Houston (S&B 1834) – Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Delaware (1855-1893)
Leonard Eugene Wales (S&B 1845) – Justice of the Superior Court of Delaware (1864-1884)
Dwight Foster (S&B 1848) – Justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court (1866-1869)
George G. Sill (S&B 1852) – Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut (1873-1877)

College Administrators:

Andrew D. White (S&B 1853) – inaugural President of Cornell University (1866-1885)
Daniel C. Gilman (S&B 1852) – inaugural President of Johns Hopkins University (1875-1901); President of University of California at Berkeley (1872-1875); Secretary of Connecticut State Board of Education (1865-1866)
Charles Janeway Stille (S&B 1839) – Provost of University of Pennsylvania (1868-1880)
Carroll Cutler (S&B 1854) – President of [Case] Western Reserve University [Cleveland, Ohio] (1871-1886)
William Chauvenet (S&B 1840) – Chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis (1862-1869)
Henry Hitchcock (S&B 1848) – Dean of the St. Louis Law School at Washington University in St. Louis (1867-1870, 1878-1881)
Henry Coit Kingsley (S&B 1834) – Treasurer of Yale University (1862-1886)
William Preston Johnston (S&B 1852) – Professor of English Literature, History, and Political Economy at Washington and Lee University (1867-1877); inaugural President of Tulane University (1884-1899)
Benjamin Silliman Jr. (S&B 1837) – Professor of Chemistry at Yale University (1854-1870)
Timothy Dwight (S&B 1849) – Professor of Sacred Literature at Yale University (1859-1886)
Cyrus Northrop (S&B 1857) – Professor of English at Yale University (1863-1884)
Simeon Eben Baldwin (S&B 1861) – Professor of Law at Yale Law School (1869-1919)

Church Leaders:

Charles F. Robertson (S&B 1859) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri (1868-1886)
Joseph Parrish Thompson (S&B 1838) – Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York City (1845-1871)
Joseph Augustine Benton (S&B 1842) – Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in San Francisco (1863-1869)
Edward D. Morris (S&B 1849) – Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ohio (1855-1867)
James Gardiner Vose (S&B 1851) – Pastor of the Beneficent Church in Providence, Rhode Island (1866-1901)
William Henry Fenn (S&B 1854) – Pastor of High Street Congregational Church of Portland, Maine (1866-1904)
Leander Trowbridge Chamberlain (S&B 1863) – Pastor of New England Church in Chicago (1869-1876)
Alexander S. Twombly (S&B 1854) – Pastor of Winthrop (Congregational) Church in Boston (1872-1891)

Others:

William C. Whitney (S&B 1863) – Corporation Counsel of New York City (1875-1882)
John William Sterling (S&B 1864) – Co-Founder and Member of Shearman & Sterling [law firm in New York City] (1873-1918)
Thomas Thacher (S&B 1871) – Co-Founder and Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett [law firm in New York City] (1875-1919)
William M. Evarts (S&B 1837) – President of the New York City Bar Association (1870-1879)
Thomas Anthony Thacher (S&B 1835) – Member of the Connecticut State Board of Education (1865-1877)
Joseph Burbeen Walker (S&B 1844) – Member of the Board of Education of Concord, New Hampshire (1859-1870)

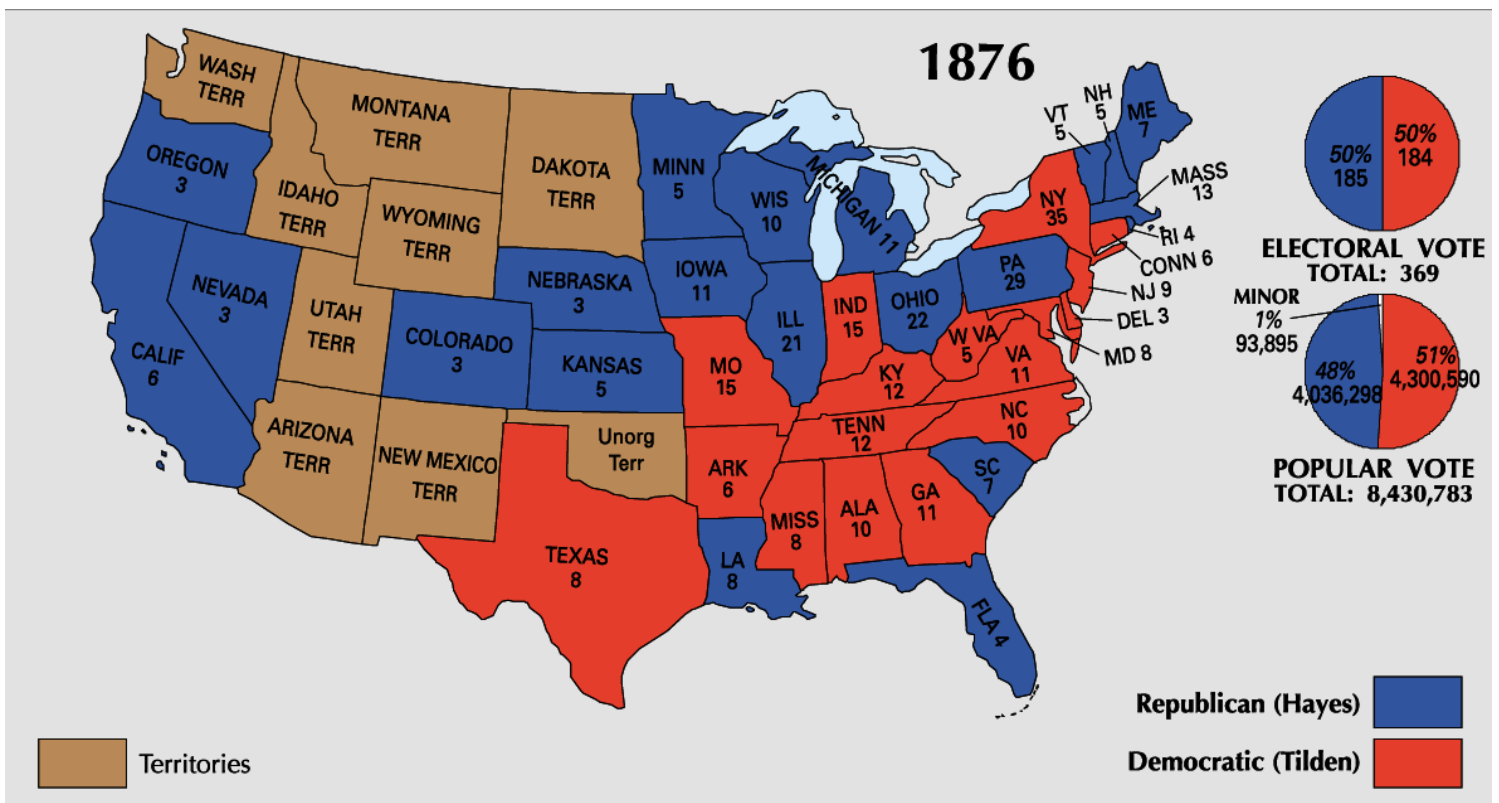


Was Skull & Bones involved in developing the Ku Klux Klan after the Civil War?

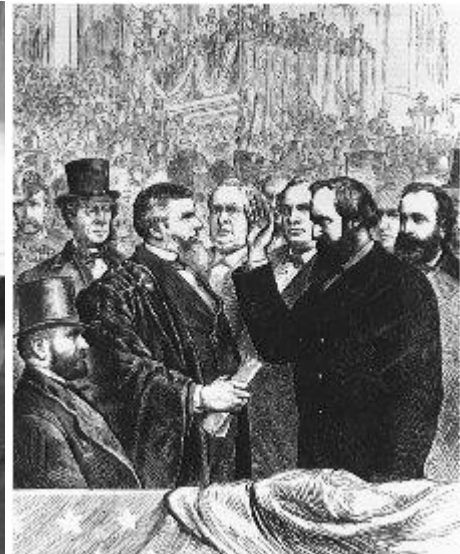
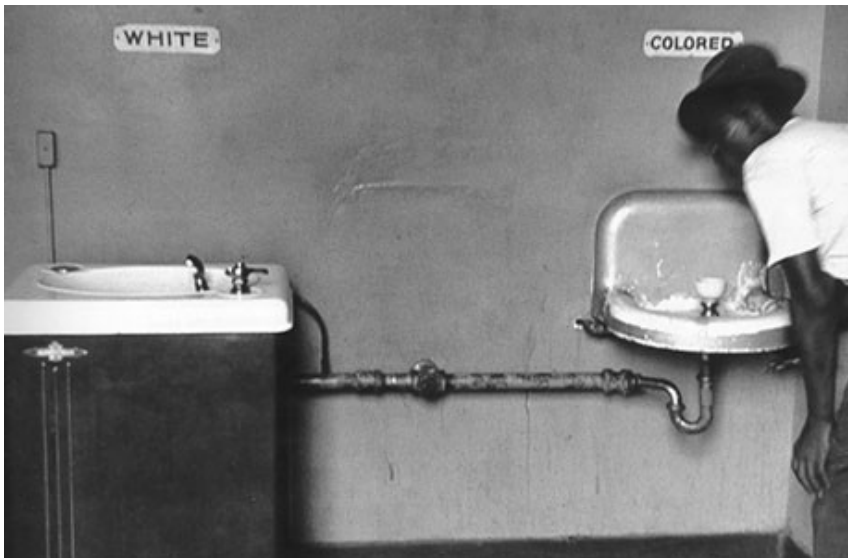


Photograph from Bettmann/Corbis

Social hygiene in America: Skull and Bones and the Ku Klux Klan were originally founded as a secret society. Was Skull & Bones indirectly involved in promoting the lynching of Americans of African descent during and after Reconstruction?



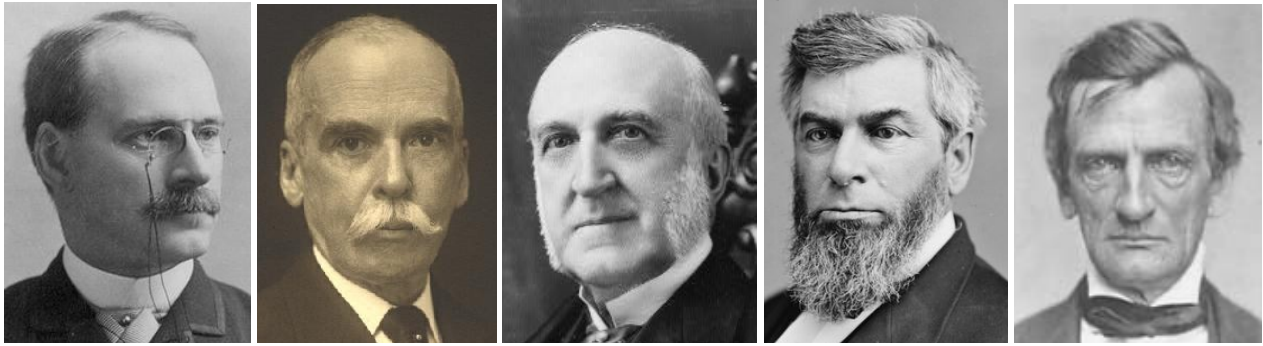
The presidential election of 1876 held on November 7, 1876 was one of the most controversial presidential elections in American history. The election of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States in 1876 despite the tainted votes in the North and the South was followed by the end of Reconstruction in the South. Although Tilden received more popular votes than Hayes, Hayes received 185 electoral votes while Tilden received 184 electoral votes.



Left: Segregated facilities and services, including segregated water fountains were established after former slaveowners and Rebels in the former slave states in the South approved of "Jim Crow" racial segregation laws in an attempt to maintain African slavery by other means.

Right: Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court Morrison R. Waite (S&B 1837) administers the oath of office to U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes in front of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. on March 4, 1877. Morrison R. Waite later ruled against various Civil Rights laws in the *Civil Rights Cases* in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1883.

1865-1914: New York City & Corporate America



Left to right: William C. Whitney, John William Sterling, Chauncey M. Depew, Morrison R. Waite, William M. Evarts

William C. Whitney (S&B 1863) – Corporation Counsel of New York City (1875-1882)

John William Sterling (S&B 1864) – Co-Founder and Member of Shearman & Sterling [law firm in New York City] (1873-1918)

Thomas Thacher (S&B 1871) – Co-Founder and Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett [law firm in New York City] (1875-1919)

Chauncey M. Depew (S&B 1856) – President of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. (1885-1898)

William M. Evarts (S&B 1837) – President of the New York City Bar Association (1870-1879); U.S. Secretary of State (1877-1881)

Morrison R. Waite (S&B 1837) – Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1874-1888)

William Law Learned (S&B 1841) – Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1875-1892)



“View in Wall Street from Corner of Broadway”, New York. Engraving from *Thirty Years' Progress of the United States* (Hartford, Connecticut, 1867). [Although the original title says corner of Broadway, it is the corner of Broad Street. At that time the Broad Street was called Broad Way Street.] (National Archives)



The Supreme Court's reputation was still suffering from its Dred Scott and Legal Tender decisions. This is the Court which nullified the 14th and 15th Amendments as guarantees of Negro rights, and commenced the historic process of construing the 14th Amendment's "due process" clause as a bulwark of property. Members: (seated l. to r.) Joseph P. Bradley, Samuel F. Miller, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, Stephen J. Field, Stanley Matthews; (standing) William B. Woods, Horace Gray, John M. Harlan, Samuel Blatchford.

"The court does not wish to hear argument on the question whether the provision in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids a State to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, applies to these corporations. We are all of opinion that it does."

– U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, 1886, in *Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad Company*



The headquarters of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., established in 1931, is located in New York City.

BROWN 
BROTHERS
HARRIMAN

MorganStanley



Among those posing with U.S. President **William Howard Taft** (center) are Andrew Carnegie (to his immediate right), and Elihu Root and Cardinal Gibbons (second and third to his left). (CORBIS)

**News photograph of Morgan (left)
and William Howard Taft (right) receiving
honorary degrees at Yale in June 1908.
(Copy furnished by Oliver Jensen)**



International banker John Pierpont Morgan (left) shakes hands with Secretary of War **William Howard Taft** (right) at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut in June 1908. (Photo: *Morgan: American Financier* by Jean Strouse)

Connecticut Yankees in the Kaiser's Court: Imperial Intrigues & Diplomatic Protocols in the Victorian Era

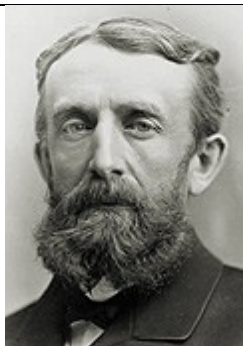


Berlin. Schloß

The Berlin Stadtschloss (Berlin Imperial Palace) in Berlin, Germany was the primary residence of the German Kaiser and House of Hohenzollern during the Second Reich (1871-1918). Andrew D. White and William Walter Phelps served as U.S. Minister to the Second Reich (German Empire) during the latter part of the 19th century.



Eugene Schuyler



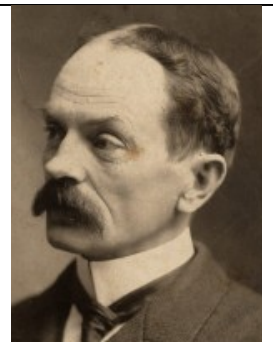
Andrew D. White



Alphonso Taft



William Walter Phelps



Eben Alexander

Skull & Bones Diplomats:

Andrew D. White (S&B 1853) – U.S. Minister to the German Empire (1879-1881, 1897-1902); U.S. Minister to the Russian Empire (1892-1894)
William Walter Phelps (S&B 1860) – U.S. Minister to Austro-Hungarian Empire (1881-1882); U.S. Minister to the German Empire (1889-1893)
Alphonso Taft (S&B 1833) – U.S. Minister to the Austro-Hungarian Empire (1882-1884); U.S. Minister to Russian Empire (1884-1885)
Eben Alexander (S&B 1873) – U.S. Minister to Greece (1893-1897); U.S. Minister to Romania (1894-1897); U.S. Minister to Serbia (1894-97)
Stanford Newel (S&B 1861) – U.S. Minister to the Netherlands (1897-1905); U.S. Minister to Luxembourg (1903-1905)
Eugene Schuyler (S&B 1859) – U.S. Minister to Romania (1881-1884); U.S. Minister to Serbia (1882-1884); U.S. Minister to Greece (1883-1884); U.S. Consul General in Egypt (1889-1890)
James O. Putnam (S&B 1839) – U.S. Minister to Belgium (1880-1882)
William M. Evarts (S&B 1837) – U.S. Secretary of State (1877-1881)

Note: Andrew D. White relinquished his post as U.S. Minister to Russia on Oct. 1, 1894; Czar Alexander III of Russia died on Nov. 1, 1894.

THE NEW GERMANY.

PRESIDENT ANDREW D. WHITE'S THOUGHTS

ABOUT GERMANY AND ITS PEOPLE.

The Hon. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University and late United States Minister to Germany, lectured in Chickering Hall last evening before the American Geographical Society. His subject was "The New Germany." Prof. White was introduced by Judge Charles P. Daly, and he spoke for about an hour and a half, giving an interesting and instructive account of the rise and development of the German Empire, its political, military, social, and educational methods, the characteristics of its Emperor and Chancellor, and the customs of its people. The lecturer regarded the Parliament of the new empire as one of the best deliberative bodies in existence. The speeches made there, he said, were of moderate length and to the point. There was nothing of that tumbling heedlessness seen in some bodies nearer home. "The most striking thing in the German Parliament," said Prof. White, "is the position of the Chancellor, Prince Bismarck. Defiant as has been his attitude toward the Parliament, it is not just to regard his course as the result of a despotic whim. Bismarck's refusal to conform to the English constitutional system seems to me to have in it much of right. Though this system works well in England, it does not do so on the Continent." The two greatest characteristics of the Emperor William are his keenness in discerning men of talent and his firmness in supporting them. No man has done so much by his character and actions to turn the tide of democracy as the present German Emperor. In treating of the intellectual development of the empire, Prof. White spoke particularly of public instruction. In this the points most worthy of note,

Empire, Prof. White spoke particularly of public instruction. In this the points most worthy of note, he said, were the high regard in which the teacher's vocation is held, the thoroughness of the primary instruction, the great number and admirable equipment of the secondary schools, the fewness and eminence of the universities, the free and unsectarian character of the whole system, the diffusion of resources for the lower education and the concentration of resources for the higher. The speaker said: "Germany points out to us the path out of our own educational chaos, and the lesson which she seems to teach us is this: Let the public school system be continued as we have it now. Let there be next an intermediate collegiate education, taking the pupils at the highest grade where the public schools leave them, and carrying them on through the first two years of the existing college and university courses. Finally let 20 or 30 of the largest and best-endowed existing universities receive young men from the colleges for the most advanced instruction—technical, scientific, literary, professional. Thus, and thus alone, can our education be made worthy of our country." With regard to the religious and moral condition of Germany, the speaker maintained that, although there was probably no nation on earth where the great body of men were so indifferent to creeds and formulas, there was no country which at heart was more reverent toward God or more keenly alive to the idea of duty. There was no country where family life was more sweet and pure than in Germany, and no other country in which drunkenness, ruffianism, and crime were less common. In conclusion, Mr. White spoke of the pleasant diplomatic relations existing between Germany and the United States, and summed up the reasons, historical and geographical, for expecting a great future for the new empire.

Published: December 21, 1882
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Source: [The New York Times](#)

1898-1949: Yale-in-China

Boxer Rebellion, Wuchang Uprising, & Chinese Civil War



United States Marines engage in combat during the Siege of Peking in Peking, China during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900.
(Photo: [Wikipedia](#))



Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish-American War in July 1898. America acquired Cuba, Philippines, and Puerto Rico from Spain at the end of the Spanish-American War. (Photo: [Latin American Studies](#))



U.S. Secretary of War William Howard Taft visits the Philippines during a diplomatic mission to Asia in 1905. (Photographs From Trustees of H. F. Woods Camps Trust) <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/01/01/arts/design/01taft.html>

TAFT, WILLIAM H. - AS SECY OF WAR



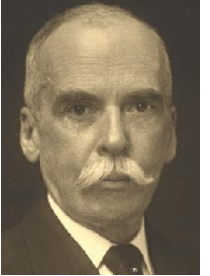


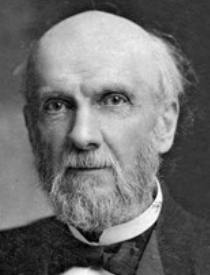

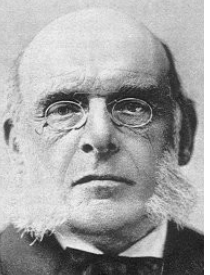
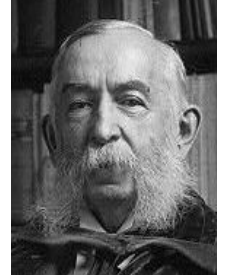



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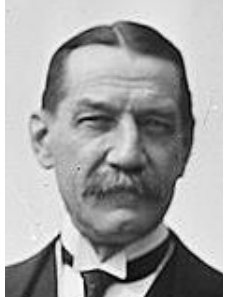




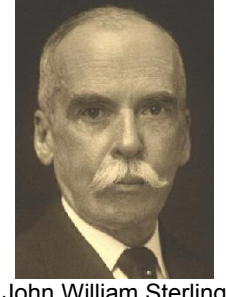
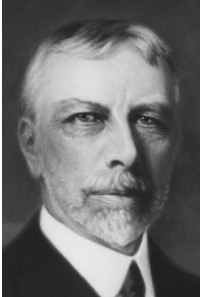


Leaving the dock at Yokohama.

U.S. Secretary of War **William Howard Taft** speaks with Japanese dignitaries while leaving the dock at Yokohama, Japan in July 1905. Secretary of War William Howard Taft met with Taro Katsura, the Prime Minister of Japan, in Tokyo, Japan on July 27, 1905. The Taft-Katsura Memorandum (commonly called the **Taft-Katsura Agreement**) consists of notes containing portions of a long, confidential conversation between Japanese Prime Minister Taro Katsura and U.S. Secretary of War William Howard Taft held in Tokyo, Japan on July 27, 1905. (Photo: [Library of Congress](#))

Skull & Bones and the Spanish-American War (1898)

 <p>Andrew D. White B.A. Yale 1853 U.S. Minister to Germany (1897-1902)</p>	 <p>Ellis Henry Roberts B.A. Yale 1850 Treasurer of the United States (1897-1905)</p>	 <p>John William Sterling B.A. Yale 1864 Co-Founder of Shearman & Sterling [law firm in New York City] (1873-1918)</p>	 <p>George P. Wetmore B.A. Yale 1867 U.S. Senator (R-Rhode Island, 1895-1907, 1908-1913)</p>	 <p>Charles Newell Fowler B.A. Yale 1876 U.S. Congressman (R-New Jersey, 1895-1911)</p>
 <p>William Preston Johnston B.A. Yale 1852 President of Tulane University (1884-1899)</p>	 <p>Cyrus Northrop B.A. Yale 1857 President of University of Minnesota (1884-1911)</p>	 <p>Rev. Timothy Dwight B.A. Yale 1849 President of Yale University (1886-1899)</p>	 <p>Daniel C. Gilman B.A. Yale 1852 President of Johns Hopkins University (1875-1901)</p>	 <p>Lloyd Wheaton Bowers B.A. Yale 1879 General Counsel of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. (1893-1909)</p>

Skull & Bones and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)

 <p>Ellis Henry Roberts B.A. Yale 1850 Treasurer of the United States (1897-1905)</p>	 <p>Henry Waters Taft B.A. Yale 1880 Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft [law firm in New York City] (1899-1945)</p>	 <p>William Howard Taft B.A. Yale 1878 U.S. Secretary of War (1904-1908)</p>	 <p>George P. Wetmore B.A. Yale 1867 U.S. Senator (R-Rhode Island, 1895-1907, 1908-1913)</p>	 <p>Chauncey M. Depew B.A. Yale 1856 U.S. Senator (R-New York, 1899-1911)</p>
 <p>James Mulford Townsend B.A. Yale 1874 General Counsel of E.I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. (1903-1913)</p>	 <p>John William Sterling B.A. Yale 1864 Co-Founder of Shearman & Sterling [law firm in New York City] (1873-1918)</p>	 <p>Arthur Twining Hadley B.A. Yale 1876 President of Yale University (1899-1921)</p>	 <p>Otto T. Bannard B.A. Yale 1876 President of New York Trust Co. (1904-1916)</p>	 <p>Frank B. Brandegee B.A. Yale 1885 U.S. Congressman R-Conn., 1902-1905)</p>

Skull & Bones and Spanish-American War (1898)

Government Officials:

Ellis Henry Roberts (S&B 1850) – Treasurer of the United States (1897-1905)
Andrew Dickson White (S&B 1853) – U.S. Minister to Germany [German Empire] (1897-1902)
Stanford Newel (S&B 1861) – U.S. Minister to the Netherlands (1897-1905)
Samuel Knight (S&B 1887) – U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of California (1894-1898)
Chauncey M. Depew (S&B 1856) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-New York, 1899-1911); President of New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. (1885-1898)
George Peabody Wetmore (S&B 1867) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Rhode Island, 1895-1907, 1908-1913)
Charles Newell Fowler (S&B 1876) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (Republican Party-New Jersey, 1895-1911)
Thomas Hedge (S&B 1867) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (Republican Party-Iowa, 1899-1907)
LeBaron Bradford Colt (S&B 1868) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit [Boston] (1884-1913)
William Howard Taft (S&B 1878) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit [Cincinnati] (1892-1900)
William Kneeland Townsend (S&B 1871) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut (1892-1902)
Edward Curtis Smith (S&B 1875) – Governor of Vermont (1898-1900)
Timothy L. Woodruff (S&B 1879) – Lieutenant Governor of New York (1897-1902)
Charles Fraser MacLean (S&B 1864) – Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1896-1909)
Almet Francis Jenks (S&B 1875) – Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1896-1921)
Simeon E. Baldwin (S&B 1861) – Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors (1893-1910)
John Andrew Peters (S&B 1842) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine (1883-1900)
Benjamin D. Magruder (S&B 1856) – Justice of Illinois Supreme Court (1885-1906)
Henry Harper Babcock (S&B 1853) – Collector [of Customs] of the Port of New Haven, Connecticut (1895-1899)

Lawyers and Businessmen:

Lloyd Wheaton Bowers (S&B 1879) – General Counsel of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company (1893-1909)
John William Sterling (S&B 1864) – Co-Founder and Member of Shearman & Sterling (1873-1918)
Henry Waters Taft (S&B 1880) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft (1899-1945)
Philip G. Bartlett (S&B 1881) – Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1890-1931)
Payson Merrill (S&B 1865) – Member of Merrill, Rogers, Gifford & Woody [and predecessors] [law firm in New York City] (1883-1924)
John Trumbull Robinson (S&B 1893) – Member of Robinson, Robinson & Cole [law firm in Hartford, Connecticut] (1896-1937)
Arthur Leffingwell Shipman (S&B 1886) – Partner of Gross, Hyde & Shipman [law firm in Hartford, Connecticut] (1894-1919)

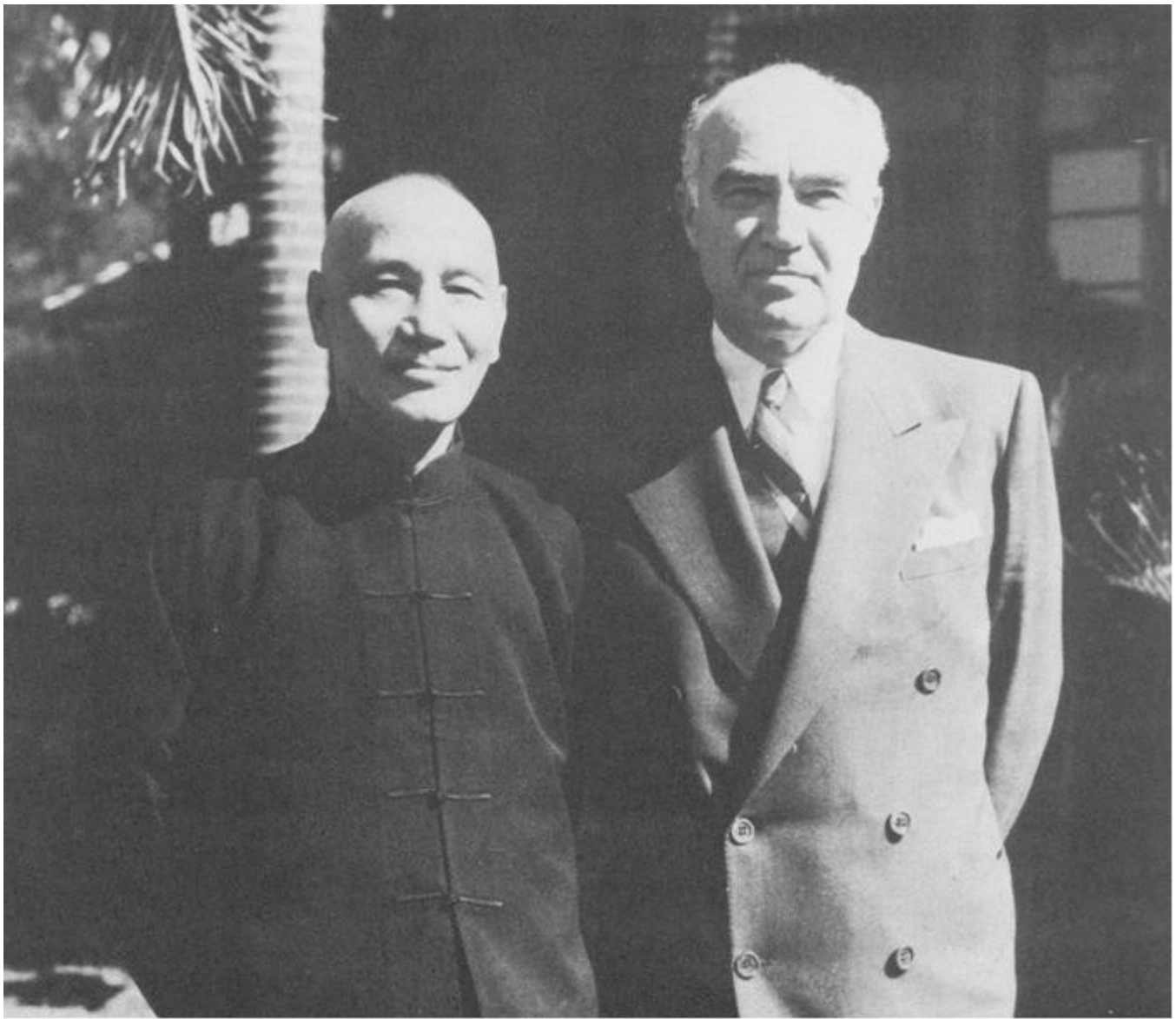
Otto T. Bannard (S&B 1876) – President of Continental Trust Company of New York City (1893-1904)
Joseph P. Ord (S&B 1873) – Comptroller of General Electric Co. (1892-1901)
Alfred Cowles (S&B 1886) – Secretary and Treasurer of Chicago Tribune Company (1898-1901)
William H. Cowles (S&B 1887) – Publisher of *Spokane Spokesman-Review* (1893-1946)
Charles Hopkins Clark (S&B 1871) – President and Editor-in-Chief of *Hartford Courant* (1890-1926)

Colleges:

Timothy Dwight (S&B 1849) – President of Yale University (1886-1899)
Daniel C. Gilman (S&B 1852) – President of Johns Hopkins University [Baltimore] (1875-1901)
William Preston Johnston (S&B 1852) – President of Tulane University [New Orleans] (1884-1899)
Cyrus Northrop (S&B 1857) – President of University of Minnesota (1884-1911)
James O. Putnam (S&B 1839) – Chancellor of University of Buffalo (1895-1902)
Francis M. Finch (S&B 1849) – Dean of Cornell Law School (1891-1903)
William Thayer Smith (S&B 1860) – Dean of Dartmouth Medical School (1896-1909)
William W. Seely (S&B 1862) – Dean of Medical Faculty at University of Cincinnati (1881-1900)
Henry Parks Wright (S&B 1868) – Dean of Yale University (1884-1909); Professor of Latin at Yale University (1876-1909)
Franklin B. Dexter (S&B 1861) – Secretary of Yale University (1869-1899)
William Whitman Farnam (S&B 1866) – Treasurer of Yale University (1888-1899)
Simeon Eben Baldwin (S&B 1861) – Professor of Law at Yale Law School (1869-1919)
William Kneeland Townsend (S&B 1871) – Professor of Law at Yale Law School (1881-1907)
Theodore S. Woolsey (S&B 1872) – Professor of International Law at Yale University (1878-1911)
William G. Sumner (S&B 1863) – Professor of Economics at Yale University (1872-1909)
Henry Walcott Farnam (S&B 1874) – Professor of Political Economy at Yale University (1880-1912)
Arthur Twining Hadley (S&B 1876) – Professor of Political Economy at Yale University (1891-1899)
Charles M. Tyler (S&B 1855) – Professor of History at Cornell University (1891-1903)
Moses Coit Tyler (S&B 1857) – Professor of American History at Cornell University (1881-1900)
John L. Ewell (S&B 1865) – Professor of Church History at Howard University (1891-1910)
Eliakim H. Moore (S&B 1883) – Professor of Mathematics at University of Chicago (1892-1931)

Others:

Thomas F. Davies (S&B 1853) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan (1889-1905)
Henry Albert Stimson (S&B 1865) – Pastor of Manhattan Church in New York City (1896-1917)
Frederic S. Dennis (S&B 1872) – Professor of Clinical Surgery at Cornell University (1898-1910)
Alexander Lambert (S&B 1884) – Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University (1898-1931)
William H. Welch (S&B 1870) – Dean of the Medical Faculty at Johns Hopkins University (1893-1898); President of Maryland State Board of Health (1898-1922)
Ralph D. Paine (S&B 1894) – War correspondent for the Philadelphia Press during the Spanish-American War
Serenio Dwight Nickerson (S&B 1845) – Recording Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts [Freemasonry] (1881-1908)



Henry Luce (right), Co-Founder and the Editor-in-Chief of *Time* magazine, appears with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the President of the Republic of China. Henry Luce was born in China in 1898 and spent most of his childhood in China. (Photo: *Luce and His Empire* by W.A. Swanberg)

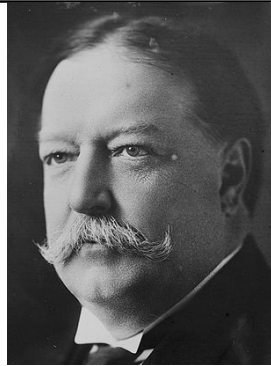
Skull & Bones and the Chinese Revolution of 1911



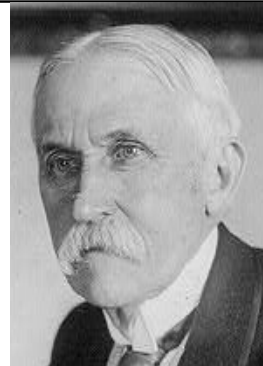
Amos Parker Wilder
B.A. Yale 1884
U.S. Consul-General in
Shanghai, China
(1909-1914)



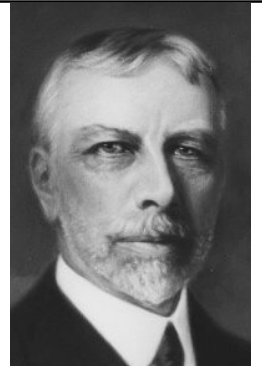
Henry L. Stimson
B.A. Yale 1888
U.S. Secretary of War
(1911-1913)



William Howard Taft
B.A. Yale 1878
President of the U.S.
(1909-1913)



Franklin MacVeagh
B.A. Yale 1862
Secretary of the Treasury
(1909-1913)



Arthur Twining Hadley
B.A. Yale 1876
President of Yale University
(1899-1921)



Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's execution squad, primarily led by members of the Green Gang, beheads communist workers in Shanghai on April 12, 1927.



“Political Power Grows Out of the Barrel of a Gun”: A group of Chinese Nationalists exterminate suspected Communist agents in Shanghai, China on May 16, 1949 as Mao and the Chinese Communists prepare to invade Shanghai. Chiang Ching-kuo arrested the son of “Big Ears” Tu Yueheng while he was in charge of stabilizing the economy of Shanghai in 1948. (Photo: Bettmann/CORBIS)

Skull & Bones and Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)

Government Officials:

William Howard Taft (S&B 1878) – Secretary of War (February 1, 1904-June 30, 1908)
Ellis Henry Roberts (S&B 1850) – Treasurer of the United States (1897-1905)
LeBaron Bradford Colt (S&B 1868) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit [Boston] (1884-1913)
William Kneeland Townsend (S&B 1871) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit [New York City] (1902-1907)
George Chandler Holt (S&B 1866) – Judge of U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York [New York City] (1903-1914)
George Peabody Wetmore (S&B 1867) – U.S. Senator (R-Rhode Island, 1895-1907, 1908-1913)
Chauncey M. Depew (S&B 1856) – U.S. Senator (R-New York, 1899-1911)
Thomas Hedge (S&B 1867) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (R-Iowa, 1899-1907)
Charles Newell Fowler (S&B 1876) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (R-New Jersey, 1895-1911)
Frank Bosworth Brandegee (S&B 1885) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (R-Connecticut, 1902-1905)
Francis Burton Harrison (S&B 1895) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (D-New York, 1903-1905, 1907-1913)
Amos Parker Wilder (S&B 1884) – U.S. Consul-General in Hong Kong (1906-1909)
Pierre Jay (S&B 1892) – Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts (1906-1909)
Arthur Leffingwell Shipman (S&B 1886) – Corporation Counsel of Hartford, Connecticut (1904-1908, 1910-1912)
Edwin F. Sweet (S&B 1871) – Mayor of Grand Rapids, Michigan (1904-1906)
Charles Fraser MacLean (S&B 1864) – Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1896-1909)
Almet Francis Jenks (S&B 1875) – Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1896-1921)

Lawyers:

James Mulford Townsend (S&B 1874) – General Counsel of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company (1903-1913)
Lloyd Wheaton Bowers (S&B 1879) – General Counsel of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company (1893-1909)
Thomas Thacher (S&B 1871) – Co-Founder and Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett [law firm in New York City] (1875-1919)
Philip G. Bartlett (S&B 1881) – Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1890-1931)
Thomas Mills Day (S&B 1886) – Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1898-1917)
Henry Waters Taft (S&B 1880) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft [law firm in New York City] (1899-1945)
John William Sterling (S&B 1864) – Co-Founder and Member of Shearman & Sterling [law firm in New York City] (1873-1918)
Howard Mansfield (S&B 1871) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1901-1938)
Henry DeForest Baldwin (S&B 1885) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1900-1947)
Charles Wheeler Pierson (S&B 1886) – Member of Alexander & Green [law firm in New York City] (1900-1929)
Henry L. Stimson (S&B 1888) – Counsel of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1891-1906, 1913-1927, 1933-1940, 1945-1950)
Charles Buxton Hobbs (S&B 1885) – Member of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard [law firm in New York City] (1904-1923)
Anson McCook Beard (S&B 1895) – Member of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard [law firm in New York City] (1903-1923)
Samuel Knight (S&B 1887) – Member of Page, McCutchen & Harding [law firm in San Francisco] (1899-1913)

College Administrators and Professors:

Arthur Twining Hadley (S&B 1876) – President of Yale University (1899-1921)
Cyrus Northrop (S&B 1857) – President of University of Minnesota (1884-1911)
William Thayer Smith (S&B 1860) – Dean of Dartmouth Medical School (1896-1909)
Simeon Eben Baldwin (S&B 1861) – Professor of Law at Yale Law School (1869-1919)
William Kneeland Townsend (S&B 1871) – Professor of Law at Yale Law School (1881-1907)
Theodore S. Woolsey (S&B 1872) – Professor of International Law at Yale University (1878-1911)
Henry Walcott Farnam (S&B 1874) – Professor of Political Economy at Yale University (1880-1912)
Irving Fisher (S&B 1888) – Professor of Political Economy at Yale University (1898-1935)
John C. Schwab (S&B 1886) – Professor of Political Economy at Yale University (1898-1905)
Gustav Gruener (S&B 1884) – Professor of German at Yale University (1897-1924)
Robert Nelson Corwin (S&B 1887) – Professor of German at Yale University (1899-1933)
James W. Ingersoll (S&B 1892) – Professor of Latin at Yale University (1897-1921)
Charlton M. Lewis (S&B 1886) – Emily Sanford Professor of English at Yale University (1899-1923)
John L. Ewell (S&B 1865) – Professor of Church History at Howard University (1891-1910)
Eliakim H. Moore (S&B 1883) – Professor of Mathematics at University of Chicago (1892-1931)
John Seymour Thacher (S&B 1877) – Professor of Clinical Medicine at Columbia University (1903-1918)
Alexander Lambert (S&B 1884) – Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University (1898-1931)
Dwight Whitney Learned (S&B 1870) – Professor of Chinese History, Biblical Theology, and Greek at Doshisha College [Doshisha University] in Kyoto, Japan (1876-1928)

Businessmen, Journalists, and Organization Executives:

Otto T. Bannard (S&B 1876) – President of New York Trust Company (1904-1916)
Elbridge Clinton Cooke (S&B 1877) – President of Minneapolis Trust Company (1903-1920)
Harry Payne Whitney (S&B 1894) – Member of the board of directors of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1899-1930)
Charles Hopkins Clark (S&B 1871) – President and Editor-in-Chief of *Hartford Courant* (1890-1926)
William H. Cowles (S&B 1887) – Publisher of *Spokane Spokesman-Review* (1893-1946)
Serenio Dwight Nickerson (S&B 1845) – Recording Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts [Freemasonry] (1881-1908)
Daniel Coit Gilman (S&B 1852) – President of Carnegie Institution of Washington (1902-1905)
William H. Welch (S&B 1870) – President of the board of directors of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1901-1934)
Thomas F. Davies (S&B 1853) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan (1889-1905)
Chauncey B. Brewster (S&B 1868) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut (1899-1928)
Sidney C. Partridge (S&B 1880) – First Missionary Bishop of Kyoto, Japan (1900-1911)
Henry Albert Stimson (S&B 1865) – Pastor of Manhattan Church in New York City (1896-1917)

Skull & Bones and Chinese Revolution of October 10, 1911 (Wuchang Uprising)

Government Officials:

William Howard Taft (S&B 1878) – President of the United States (1909-1913)
Franklin MacVeagh (S&B 1862) – Secretary of the Treasury (1909-1913)
Henry L. Stimson (S&B 1888) – Secretary of War (May 22, 1911 – March 4, 1913)
Amos Parker Wilder (S&B 1884) – U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai, China (1909-1914)
Thomas Lee McClung (S&B 1892) – Treasurer of the United States (1909-1912)
Henry S. Graves (S&B 1892) – Chief of the U.S. Forest Service (1910-1920)
Benjamin S. Cable (S&B 1895) – Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor (1909-1913)
Asa Palmer French (S&B 1882) – U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts (1906-1914)
John Trumbull Robinson (S&B 1893) – U.S. Attorney for the District of Connecticut (1908-1912)
LeBaron Bradford Colt (S&B 1868) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit [Boston] (1884-1913)
George Chandler Holt (S&B 1866) – Judge of U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York [New York City] (1903-1914)
George Peabody Wetmore (S&B 1867) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Rhode Island, 1895-1907, 1908-1913)
Frank Bosworth Brandegee (S&B 1885) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Connecticut, 1905-1924)
Edwin F. Sweet (S&B 1871) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-Michigan, 1911-1913)
William Kent (S&B 1887) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-California, 1911-1917)
Francis Burton Harrison (S&B 1895) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-New York, 1903-1905, 1907-1913); Governor General of the Philippines (1913-1921)
Simeon E. Baldwin (S&B 1861) – Governor of Connecticut (Democratic Party; January 4, 1911-January 6, 1915)
Arthur Leffingwell Shipman (S&B 1886) – Corporation Counsel of Hartford, Connecticut (1904-1908, 1910-1912)
William Herbert Corbin (S&B 1889) – Tax Commissioner of Connecticut (1907-1920)

Lawyers:

Thomas Thacher (S&B 1871) – Co-Founder and Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett [law firm in New York City] (1875-1919)
Philip G. Bartlett (S&B 1881) – Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1890-1931)
Thomas Mills Day (S&B 1886) – Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1898-1917)
Henry Waters Taft (S&B 1880) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft [law firm in New York City] (1899-1945)
John William Sterling (S&B 1864) – Co-Founder and Member of Shearman & Sterling [law firm in New York City] (1873-1918)
Howard Mansfield (S&B 1871) – Senior Partner of Lord, Day & Lord (1908-1938)
Henry DeForest Baldwin (S&B 1885) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord [law firm in New York City] (1900-1947)
Charles Wheeler Pierson (S&B 1886) – Member of Alexander & Green [law firm in New York City] (1900-1929)
Charles Buxton Hobbs (S&B 1885) – Member of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard [law firm in New York City] (1904-1923)
Anson McCook Beard (S&B 1895) – Member of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard [law firm in New York City] (1903-1923)
John Loomer Hall (S&B 1894) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1904-1960)
James Mulford Townsend (S&B 1874) – General Counsel of E.I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company (1903-1913)

Businessmen:

Otto T. Bannard (S&B 1876) – President of New York Trust Company (1904-1916)
Pierre Jay (S&B 1892) – Vice President of Manhattan Company [New York City] (1909-1914)
Thomas Cochran (S&B 1894) – Vice President of Astor Trust Company (1906-1914)
Harry Payne Whitney (S&B 1894) – Member of the board of directors of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1899-1930)
Fairfax Harrison (S&B 1890) – President of Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company [in Chicago] (1910-1913)
Charles Hopkins Clark (S&B 1871) – President and Editor-in-Chief of *Hartford Courant* (1890-1926)

College Administrators and Professors:

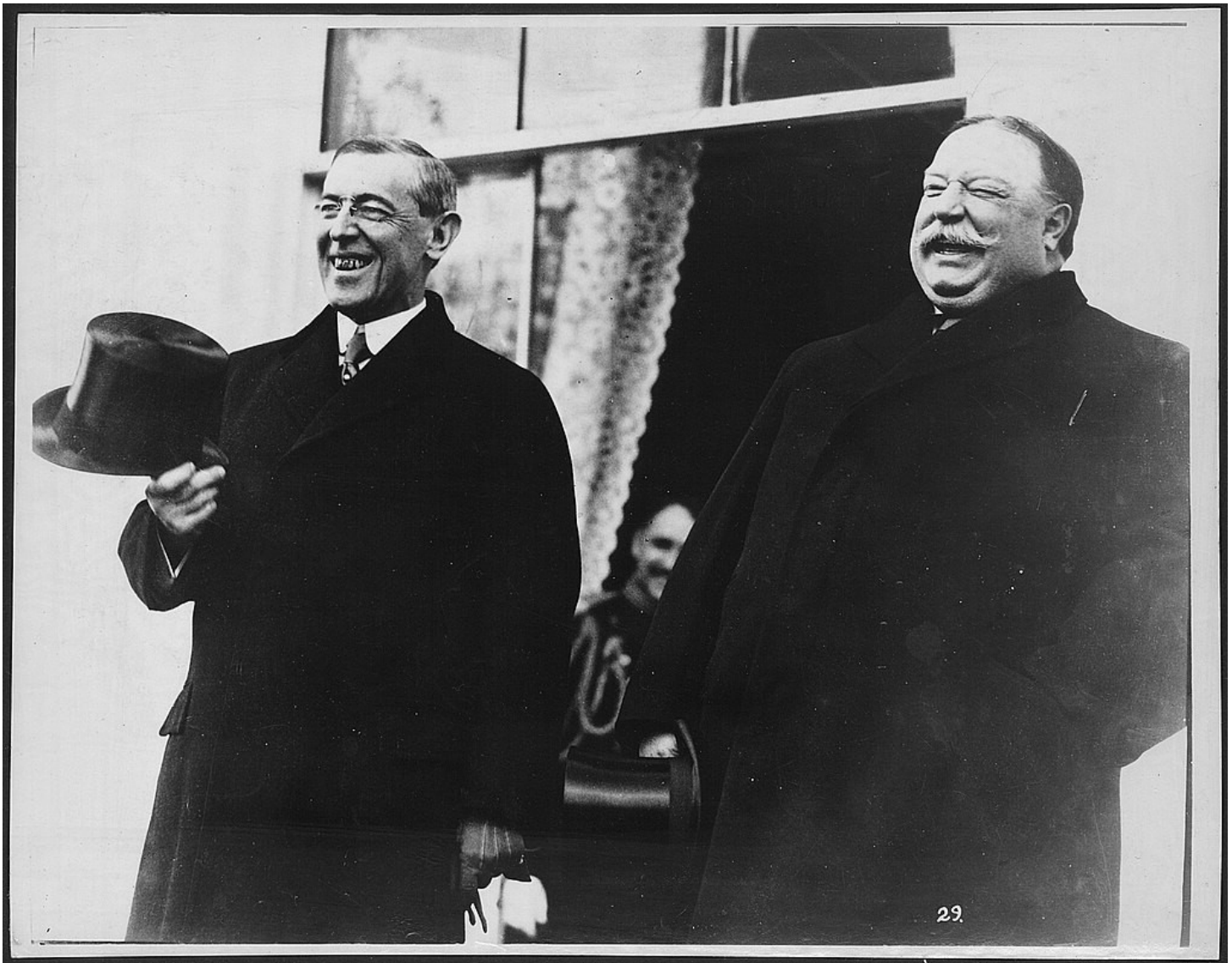
Arthur Twining Hadley (S&B 1876) – President of Yale University (1899-1921)
Anson Phelps Stokes (S&B 1896) – Secretary of Yale University (1899-1921)
John C. Schwab (S&B 1886) – Librarian of Yale University (1905-1916)
James W. Williams (S&B 1908) – member of faculty of Yale-in-China at Changsha, China (1916-1922)

John Seymour Thacher (S&B 1877) – Professor of Clinical Medicine at Columbia University (1903-1918)
Walter Belknap James (S&B 1879) – Professor of Clinical Medicine at Columbia University (1909-1918)
Henry McMahon Painter (S&B 1884) – Professor of Clinical Obstetrics at Columbia University (1905-1920)
Alexander Lambert (S&B 1884) – Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University (1898-1931)
John Rogers (S&B 1887) – Professor of Clinical Surgery at Cornell University Medical College (1909-1926)
Frederick B. Percy (S&B 1877) – Professor of Clinical Medicine at Boston University Medical School (1909-1915)
Henry Walcott Farnam (S&B 1874) – Professor of Political Economy at Yale University (1880-1912)
Clive Day (S&B 1892) – Professor of Economic History at Yale University (1907-1936)

Organization Executives:

Andrew D. White (S&B 1853) – Trustee of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1910-1918)
Chauncey B. Brewster (S&B 1868) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut (1899-1928)
Sidney C. Partridge (S&B 1880) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Western Missouri (1911-1930)
Dwight Huntington Day (S&B 1899) – Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (1906-1924)
Henry Albert Stimson (S&B 1865) – Pastor of Manhattan Church in New York City (1896-1917)
Joseph D. Burrell (S&B 1881) – Pastor of Classon Avenue Church in Brooklyn [New York City] (1892-1919)
Herbert Wetmore Wells (S&B 1889) – Minister of St. Andrew's Church in Wilmington, Delaware (1900-1913)
Alan McLean Taylor (S&B 1902) – Rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Mattapan in Boston (1908-1930)

1914-1921: World War I & Bolshevik Revolution

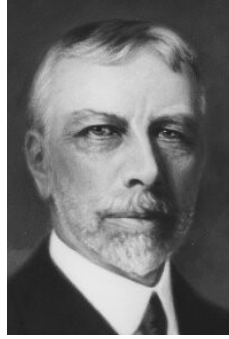


President-elect Woodrow Wilson (left), member of the Democratic Party, and outgoing President William Howard Taft (right), member of the Republican Party and a member of Skull & Bones at Yale University, laugh together outside the White House prior to Wilson's inauguration on March 4, 1913. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. partner Felix Warburg supported William Howard Taft while Felix Warburg's brother Paul Warburg supported Woodrow Wilson during the 1912 presidential election. (Photo: [Library of Congress](#))

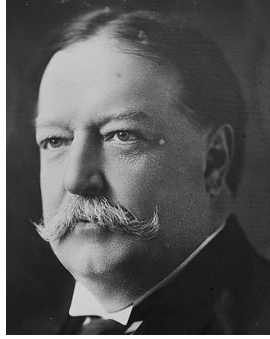
Skull & Bones Members, World War I, & Bolshevik Revolution (1914-1921)



Andrew D. White
B.A. Yale 1853
Trustee of Carnegie
Endowment for
International Peace
(1910-1918)



Arthur Twining Hadley
B.A. Yale 1876
President of Yale
University (1899-1921)



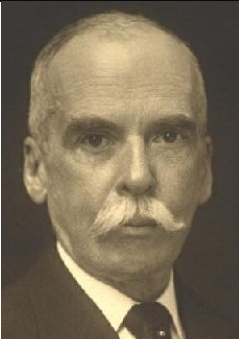
William Howard Taft
B.A. Yale 1878
Chairman of American
Red Cross (1915-1919);
Kent Professor of Law at
Yale Univ. (1913-1921)



John Perrin
B.A. Yale 1879
Chairman of the Federal
Reserve Bank of San
Francisco (1914-1925)



Pierre Jay
B.A. Yale 1892
Chairman of the Federal
Reserve Bank of New
York (1914-1926)



John W. Sterling
B.A. Yale 1864
Co-Founder and Member
of Shearman & Sterling
(1873-1918)



Thomas D. Thacher
B.A. Yale 1904
Partner of Simpson,
Thacher & Bartlett (1914-
1925, 1933-1943)



Henry Waters Taft
B.A. Yale 1880
Partner of Cadwalader,
Wickersham & Taft
[law firm in New York
City] (1899-1945)



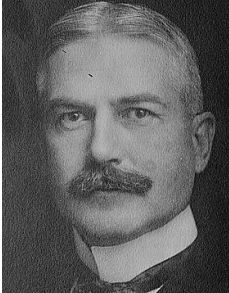
Henry L. Stimson
B.A. Yale 1888
Counsel of Winthrop,
Stimson, Putnam &
Roberts; U.S. Army
Colonel during WWI



Amos Pinchot
B.A. Yale 1897
Co-Founder and Director
(1917-1930) of ACLU



Thomas Cochran
B.A. Yale 1894
Partner of J.P. Morgan &
Co. (1917-1936)



Samuel R. Bertron
B.A. Yale 1885
President of Bertron,
Griscom & Company,
Inc., international
financiers [New York City]
(1912-1938)



Harry Payne Whitney
B.A. Yale 1894
Member of the board of
directors of Guaranty
Trust Co. of New York
(1899-1930)



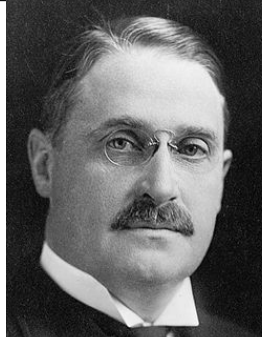
Percy A. Rockefeller
B.A. Yale 1900
Member of the board of
directors of National City
Bank of New York and
American International
Corporation



Otto T. Bannard
B.A. Yale 1876
Chairman of the board of
New York Trust Company
(1916-1921)



LeBaron Bradford Colt
B.A. Yale 1868
U.S. Senator (R-Rhode
Island, 1913-1924)



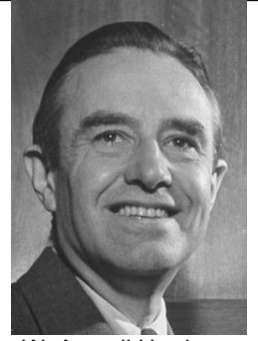
Frank B. Brandegee
B.A. Yale 1885
U.S. Senator
(R-Conn., 1905-1924)



James W. Wadsworth Jr.
B.A. Yale 1898
U.S. Senator
(R-New York, 1915-1927)



Rep. James W. Husted
B.A. Yale 1892
U.S. Congressman
(R-New York, 1915-1923)



W. Averell Harriman
B.A. Yale 1913
Chairman of the board of
Merchant Shipbuilding
Corp. (1917-1925)



Frederic C. Walcott
B.A. Yale 1891
Member of the staff, U.S.
Food Administration
(1917-1918)



Edwin F. Sweet
B.A. Yale 1871
Assistant Secretary of
Commerce (1913-1921)



William Kent
B.A. Yale 1887
Member of U.S. Tariff
Commission (1917-1920)



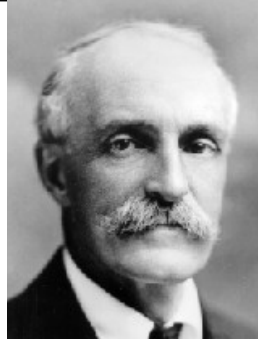
Henry S. Graves
B.A. Yale 1892
Chief of the U.S. Forest
Service (1910-1920)



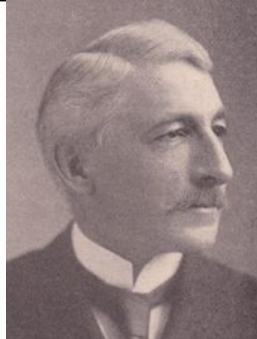
Francis Burton Harrison
B.A. Yale 1895
Governor General of the
Philippines (1913-1921)



Hugh Robert Wilson
B.A. Yale 1906
Second Secretary of
American Legation at
Berlin, Germany
(1916-1917)



Gifford Pinchot
B.A. Yale 1889
Member, Commission for
Relief in Belgium (1914-
1915); Member of U.S.
Food Administration
(1917-1919)



Samuel O. Prentice
B.A. Yale 1873
Chief Justice of the
Connecticut Supreme
Court of Errors
(1913-1920)



Irving Fisher
B.A. Yale 1888
Founder of American
Eugenics Society;
Professor of Political
Economy at Yale
University (1898-1935)



William H. Welch
B.A. Yale 1870
President of the board of
directors of Rockefeller
Institute for Medical
Research (1901-1934)

Skull & Bones and World War I & Bolshevik Revolution (1914-1918)

Government Officials:

LeBaron Bradford Colt (S&B 1868) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Rhode Island, 1913-1924)
Frank Bosworth Brandegee (S&B 1885) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Connecticut, 1905-1924)
James Wolcott Wadsworth Jr. (S&B 1898) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-New York, 1915-1927)
James William Husted (S&B 1892) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-New York, 1915-1923)
Edwin F. Sweet (S&B 1871) – Assistant Secretary of Commerce (1913-1921)
Henry S. Graves (S&B 1892) – Chief of the U.S. Forest Service (1910-1920)
Francis Burton Harrison (S&B 1895) – Governor General of the Philippines (1913-1921)
William Kent (S&B 1887) – Member of U.S. Tariff Commission (1917-1920)
Gifford Pinchot (S&B 1889) – Member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium (1914-1915); Member of U.S. Food Administration (1917-1919)
Frederic C. Walcott (S&B 1891) – Member of the staff, United States Food Administration (1917-1918)
Harvey H. Bundy (S&B 1909) – Assistant Counsel of the United States Food Administration (1917-1919)
E. Sheldon Whitehouse (S&B 1905) – First Secretary of the American Embassy in Petrograd, Russia (1916-1917)
Hugh R. Wilson (S&B 1906) – Second Secretary of American Legation at Berlin, Germany (1916-1917)
Wilbur Franklin Booth (S&B 1884) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota (1914-1925)
Eugene Lamb Richards (S&B 1885) – Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York (1914-1917)
Almet Francis Jenks (S&B 1875) – Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1911-1921)
Samuel O. Prentice (S&B 1873) – Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors (1913-1920)
Lucien F. Burpee (S&B 1879) – Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut (1909-1921)
William Herbert Corbin (S&B 1889) – Tax Commissioner of Connecticut (1907-1920)
Charles Daniel Hine (S&B 1871) – Secretary of Connecticut State Board of Education (1883-1920)
Edwards Denmore Robbins (S&B 1874) – Member of Connecticut State Board of Education (1884-1919)
Howell Cheney (S&B 1892) – Member of Connecticut State Board of Education (1909-1919)
Franklin Atkins Lord (S&B 1898) – Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City (1915-1918)
Frederic Kernochan (S&B 1898) – Chief Justice of Court of Special Sessions of New York City (1916-1937)
Gardner Richardson (S&B 1905) – U.S. Army officer (Captain) assigned to Intelligence Section, General Headquarters, U.S. Army (1917-1918)

Bankers:

Pierre Jay (S&B 1892) – Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1914-1926)
John Perrin (S&B 1879) – Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (1914-1925)
Otto T. Bannard (S&B 1876) – Chairman of the board of New York Trust Company (1916-1921)
Mortimer Norton Buckner (S&B 1895) – President of New York Trust Company (1916-1921)
Thomas Cochran (S&B 1894) – Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. (1917-1936); President of Liberty National Bank of New York (1914-1916)
Arthur Douglas Bissell (S&B 1867) – President of People's Bank of Buffalo [Buffalo, New York] (1903-1920)
Harry Payne Whitney (S&B 1894) – Member of the board of directors of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1899-1930)
Percy A. Rockefeller (S&B 1900) – Member of the board of directors of National City Bank of New York and American International Corporation
Elbridge Clinton Cooke (S&B 1877) – President of Minneapolis Trust Company (1903-1920)

Lawyers:

George L. Harrison (S&B 1910) – Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Reserve Board (1914-1918)
Chester Mitchell Dawes (S&B 1876) – General Counsel of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company (1909-1917)
Morison Remich Waite (S&B 1888) – General Solicitor of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. (1909-1917)
John William Sterling (S&B 1864) – Co-Founder and Member of Shearman & Sterling (1873-1918)
Henry Waters Taft (S&B 1880) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft (1899-1945)
Thomas Thacher (S&B 1871) – Co-Founder and Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1875-1919)
Philip G. Bartlett (S&B 1881) – Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1890-1931)
Thomas Mills Day (S&B 1886) – Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1898-1917)
Graham Sumner (S&B 1897) – Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1904-1946)
Thomas D. Thacher (S&B 1904) – Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1914-1925, 1933-1943)
Howard Mansfield (S&B 1871) – Senior Partner of Lord, Day & Lord (1908-1938)
Henry DeForest Baldwin (S&B 1885) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1900-1947)
Lansing P. Reed (S&B 1904) – Member of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed (1915-1937)
Charles Wheeler Pierson (S&B 1886) – Member of Alexander & Green [law firm in New York City] (1900-1929)
Payson Merrill (S&B 1865) – Member of Merrill, Rogers, Gifford & Woody [and predecessors] [law firm in New York City] (1883-1924)
John Sammis Seymour (S&B 1875) – Member of Seymour, Seymour & Harmon [and successors] [law firm in New York City] (1895-1921)
Edwin Dean Worcester (S&B 1876) – Member of Worcester, Williams & Saxe [law firm in New York City] (1909-1929)
Charles Buxton Hobbs (S&B 1885) – Member of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard [law firm in New York City] (1904-1923)
Anson McCook Beard (S&B 1895) – Member of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard [law firm in New York City] (1903-1923)
Walter Frederick Carter (S&B 1895) – Member of Hughes, Schurman & Dwight [law firm in New York City] (1898-1936)
Winthrop Edwards Dwight (S&B 1893) – Partner of Dwight & Scoville [law firm in New York City] (1911-1944)
Dean Sage (S&B 1897) – Member of Sage, Gray, Todd & Sims [law firm in New York City] (1905-1943)
Lee James Perrin (S&B 1906) – Partner of Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt [law firm in New York City] (1916-1946)
Henry L. Stimson (S&B 1888) – Counsel of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts; U.S. Army Colonel during World War I
Arthur Leffingwell Shipman (S&B 1886) – Partner of Gross, Hyde & Shipman [law firm in Hartford, Connecticut] (1894-1919)
John Trumbull Robinson (S&B 1893) – Member of Robinson, Robinson & Cole [law firm in Hartford, Connecticut] (1896-1937)
William Frederick Poole (S&B 1891) – Partner of Curtin, Poole & Allen [law firm in Boston] (1915-1926)
John Loomer Hall (S&B 1894) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1904-1960)

Businessmen:

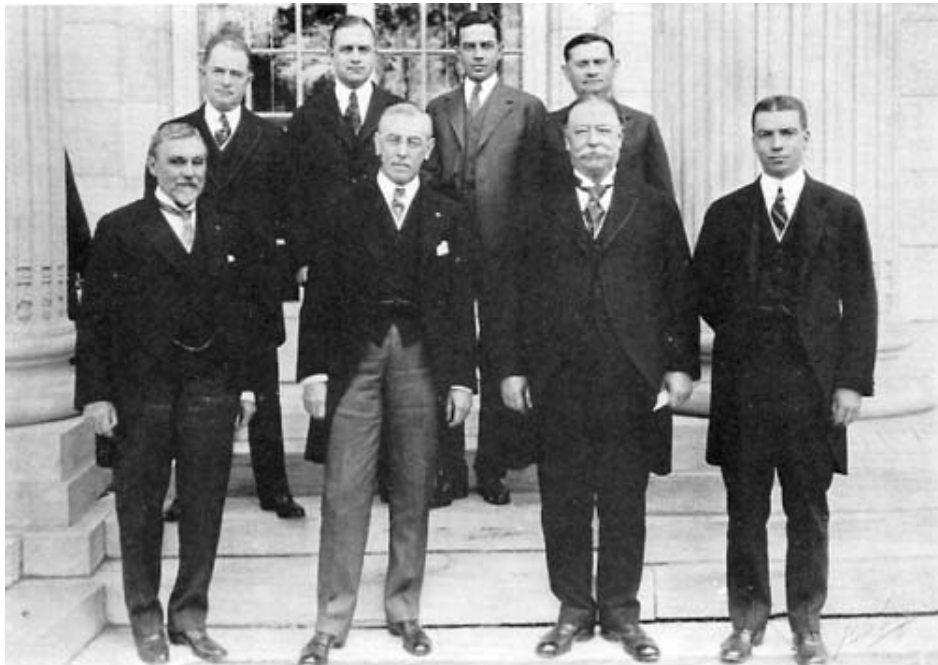
Fairfax Harrison (S&B 1890) – President of Southern Railway Co. (1913-1937)
Walter Jennings (S&B 1880) – President of National Fuel Gas Co. (1908-1919)
Charles Hopkins Clark (S&B 1871) – President and Editor-in-Chief of *Hartford Courant* (1890-1926)
William H. Cowles (S&B 1887) – Publisher of *Spokane Spokesman-Review* (1893-1946)
W. Averell Harriman (S&B 1913) – Chairman of the board of Merchant Shipbuilding Corp. (1917-1925)
Richard M. Hurd (S&B 1888) – President of Lawyers Mortgage Corporation [company in New York City] (1903-1933)
Frederic Augustus Stevenson (S&B 1888) – General Superintendent for the New York City district, AT&T (1908-1918)
Percy A. Rockefeller (S&B 1900) – Member of the board of directors of National City Bank of New York and American International Corporation
Samuel R. Bertron (S&B 1885) – President of Bertron, Griscom & Company, Inc., international financiers [New York City] (1912-1938)

Organizations:

Andrew D. White (S&B 1853) – Trustee of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1910-1918)
William Howard Taft (S&B 1878) – Chairman of American Red Cross (1915-1919); Kent Professor of Law at Yale University (1913-1921)
William H. Welch (S&B 1870) – President of the board of directors of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1901-1934)
Irving Fisher (S&B 1888) – Founder of American Eugenics Society; Professor of Political Economy at Yale University (1898-1935)
Amos Pinchot (S&B 1897) – Co-Founder and Director (1917-1930) of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
Amos Parker Wilder (S&B 1884) – Executive Secretary and Treasurer of Yale-in-China in New Haven, Connecticut (1914-1920)
Chauncey B. Brewster (S&B 1868) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut (1899-1928)
Sidney C. Partridge (S&B 1880) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Western Missouri (1911-1930)
Benjamin Brewster (S&B 1882) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Maine (1916-1941)
Thomas F. Davies (S&B 1894) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts (1911-1936)
Doremus Scudder (S&B 1880) – Pastor of Tokyo Union Church (1916-1919)

Colleges Professors:

Arthur Twining Hadley (S&B 1876) – President of Yale University (1899-1921)
Anson Phelps Stokes (S&B 1896) – Secretary of Yale University (1899-1921)
Frederick S. Jones (S&B 1884) – Dean of Yale University (1909-1927)
Charles Seymour (S&B 1908) – Professor of History at Yale University (1918-1937); Chief of Austro-Hungarian Division, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris Peace Conference (1918-1919)
Clive Day (S&B 1892) – Professor of Economic History at Yale University (1907-1936); Chief of the Balkan Division, American Commission to Negotiate Peace at the Paris Peace Conference (1918-1919)
Charlton M. Lewis (S&B 1886) – Emily Sanford Professor of English at Yale University (1899-1923)
Gustav Gruener (S&B 1884) – Professor of German at Yale University (1897-1924)
Robert Nelson Corwin (S&B 1887) – Professor of German at Yale University (1899-1933)
Henry Hallam Tweedy (S&B 1891) – Professor of Practical Theology at Yale Divinity School (1909-1937)
James W. Ingersoll (S&B 1892) – Professor of Latin at Yale University (1897-1921)
John Seymour Thacher (S&B 1877) – Professor of Clinical Medicine at Columbia University (1903-1918)
Walter Belknap James (S&B 1879) – Professor of Clinical Medicine at Columbia University (1909-1918)
Henry McMahon Painter (S&B 1884) – Professor of Clinical Obstetrics at Columbia University (1905-1920)
Alexander Lambert (S&B 1884) – Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University (1898-1931)
John Rogers (S&B 1887) – Professor of Clinical Surgery at Cornell University Medical College (1909-1926)



The Red Cross War Council meets during World War I. Front row, left to right: Robert W. DeForest (**Scroll & Key**), U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, former U.S. President William Howard Taft (Chairman of the American Red Cross, **Skull & Bones**), and Eliot Wadsworth. Back row, left to right: Henry P. Davison, Col. Grayson M.P. Murphy, Charles D. Norton, and Edward N. Hurley. Robert W. DeForest, Eliot Wadsworth, Grayson M.P. Murphy, Charles D. Norton, and Edward N. Hurley were members of the Council on Foreign Relations.



Soviet Commissar Leon Trotsky inspects the Red Army in 1921.

Note:

Samuel R. Bertron (B.A. 1885, S&B 1885) – Member of the Special Diplomatic Mission to Russia [The Root Mission] (May 1917)
Charles Seymour (B.A. 1908, S&B 1908) – Chief of Austro-Hungarian Division, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris Peace Conf.
Clive Day (B.A. 1892, S&B 1892) – Chief of the Balkan Division, American Commission to Negotiate Peace at the Paris Peace Conference
Henry L. Stimson (B.A. 1888, S&B 1888) – commissioned U.S. Army officer (Colonel) during World War I; U.S. Secretary of War (1911-1913)
Thomas D. Thacher (B.A. 1904, S&B 1904) – Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1914-1925, 1933-1943); Member of the 1917 American Red Cross Mission to Russia

Note: **Averell Harriman** was a shareholder of the Georgian Manganese Company and a partner of W.A. Harriman & Co.; Averell Harriman met with Leon Trotsky in the Soviet Union at least once and provided loans to the Soviet Russian government in the 1920s in violation of U.S. laws. United States established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union beginning in 1933, and Averell Harriman served as U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union during World War II.

Note: **Prescott Sheldon Bush**, a member of **Skull & Bones** who graduated from Yale University in 1917, served in the U.S. Army as a captain of Field Artillery in American [Allied] Expeditionary Forces from 1917 to 1919.



Red Army commander Leon Trotsky (right of podium) watches the crowd as Vladimir Lenin delivers a speech at Sverdlov Square in Moscow on May 5, 1920.

“It’s already being said that I’m on Averell Harriman’s payroll.” – Leon Trotsky

“Through the Berlin office of W.A. Harriman & Company, he joined with a German bank to buy at a discount Russian notes from firms that had taken them as payment for exports. . .Harriman also reached a tentative agreement with a German export group in 1926 to offer \$42 million of bonds in the U.S. to finance long-term credits for the Soviet Union. When officials at the State Department heard of the arrangement through press reports they were furious. Harriman, in Berlin working on the deal, was summoned to see American Ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman, who protested that providing credit to Moscow was contrary to U.S. policy.”

– *The Wise Men: Six Friends and The World They Made* by Walter Isaacson and Evan Thomas, p. 100-101

“The most ambitious deal that Harriman made with the Soviets went forward despite Washington’s qualms. The Kremlin had come to view Western technology as critical to its industrial plans, but it had no foreign currency to purchase it. So Lenin announced that concessions to develop certain industries, similar to those granted by the czars, would be available to foreign investors. In 1924, Harriman began secret discussions with Soviet commercial agents in New York about obtaining a twenty-year concession to operate the manganese mines in the Caucasus Mountains of Georgia. Before the revolution, these mines had been the world’s largest supplier of the element, an essential alloy for steel. But the facilities were archaic. The Soviets drove a hard bargain; Harriman agreed to supply new machinery, return productions to postwar [sic] levels, and upgrade the port – an investment that could ultimately reach \$25 million. The Soviets would get up to four dollars per ton of manganese extracted, and Harriman decided on his own to pay a royalty of one dollar per ton to the former Russian owners from whom the mines had been expropriated. The concession could turn a profit only if manganese prices rose substantially. Instead, they fell. . . Consequently, Harriman went to Moscow in December of 1926 to renegotiate his concession. . . Grasping the internal struggle, Harriman pressed to see Stalin, but was told he was out of town. Instead, he met with Trotsky for four hours, going over the contract paragraph by paragraph.”

– *The Wise Men: Six Friends and The World They Made* by Walter Isaacson and Evan Thomas, p. 101-102



© Wide World Photos, Inc.

ELIHU ROOT AS CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION, 1917, AT MOGHILEV, RUSSIA

(Left to right) Tereschenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Brusiloff, Commander-in-chief of the Russian armies; Elihu Root; General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.

Samuel R. Bertron (S&B 1885) [somewhere in the rear of the photo] was a member of the Special Diplomatic Mission to Russia [also known as the Root Mission] in 1917.

“Between 1917 and 1921 the Soviets pushed their control of Russia into Siberia and the Caucasus. As we have noted, the United States intervened in Siberia along the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Histories of U.S. intervention by George Kennan and the Soviets maintain this was an anti-Soviet intervention. In fact, it was nothing of the kind. The U.S. spread troops along the Siberian railroad only to keep out the Japanese, not to keep out the Soviets. When they left through Vladivostok, the Soviet authorities gave American forces a resounding send-off. But this is yet another untold story, not in the textbooks. The immediate problem facing the Soviets was to restore silent Russian factories. This needed raw materials, technical skills and working capital. The key to Russian reconstruction was the oil fields of the Caucasus. The Caucasus oil fields are a major segment of Russian natural resource wealth. Baku, the most important field, was developed in the 1870s. In 1900 it was producing more crude oil than the United States, and in 1901 more than half of the total world crude output. The Caucasus oil fields survived Revolution and Intervention without major structural damage and became a significant factor in Soviet economic recovery, generating about 20 percent of all exports by value; the largest single source of foreign exchange.”

– *America's Secret Establishment: An Introduction to the Order of Skull & Bones* by Antony C. Sutton, p. 149

THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, 233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

OFFICERS

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, PRESIDENT
SAMUEL McROBERTS, VICE-PRESIDENT PETER S. DURYEE, TREASURER
FRANKLIN REMINGTON, VICE-PRESIDENT EVELYN HYDE SIEGEL, SECRETARY
JOHN BOLINGER, VICE-PRESIDENT

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W. F. DIXON E. P. THOMAS
C. M. MUCHNIC W. H. WOODIN

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WM. BUTTERWORTH, PRES. OBERG & COMPANY
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W. F. DIXON, DIRECTOR RUSSIAN RUBBER CO.
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PHILIP S. FOUKE, PRES. INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE

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DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, PRES. N. Y. LIFE INS. CO.
JEROME LANDFIELD, 233 BROADWAY
A. S. LEACH, A. S. LEACH & CO.
ALEXANDER LEGGE, VICE-PRES. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.
CAPT. J. F. LUCEY, PRES. LUCEY MFG COMPANY
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M. A. OUDIN, VICE-PRES. INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
FRANKLIN REMINGTON, CHAIRMAN BOARD OF DIRECTORS, FOUNDATION CO.
FRANCIS H. SIBSON, VICE-PRES. GUARANTY TRUST CO.
E. P. THOMAS, PRES. U. S. STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
HERMAN H. WESTINGHOUSE, CHAIRMAN BOARD OF DIRECTORS, WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRASS CO.
W. H. WOODIN, PRES. AMER. GAS & FOUNDRY CO.

July 1st, 1921.

State Department,
Russian Division,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Can you give us answers to the following questions?

1. What date the following banks in Russia were taken over by the Soviet Government:

Banque International de Commerce. A Petrograd
Banque Russe Pour le Commerce Etranger, Petrograd
Bank de Commerce de Volga Kama, Petrograd
Bank de Commerce de L' A Zoff Lon, Petrograd

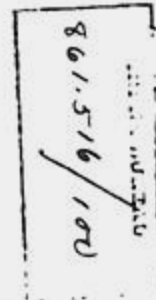
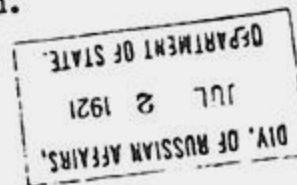
2. What date trading in Russian credits was prohibited in the United States by Federal authorities.

Any assistance you may be able to render in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,
THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HS:HR

Evelyn Hyde Siegel
SECRETARY



Filed
JUL 25 1921 M

Samuel R. Bertron was a director of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce.

1543

Office of
Amos Pinchot
60 Broadway
New York

101 PARK AVE.

November 12, 1918

Mr. Santeri Nuorteva,
Finnish Information Bureau,
297 Broadway, City

Dear Mr. Nuorteva:

Let me thank you for your very kind letter of November 1st; I apologize for not answering sooner.

I have read your bulletin on the barrage of lies, and I am, needless to say, heartily sympathetic with your view of the situation and with the work you are doing. One of the most sinister things at present is the fact that governments are going into the advertising business. They are organized so that they can make or wreck movements. I am sending you, under separate cover, a copy of a list of I have enclosed, which I hope will interest you.

With kindest regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

Amos Pinchot



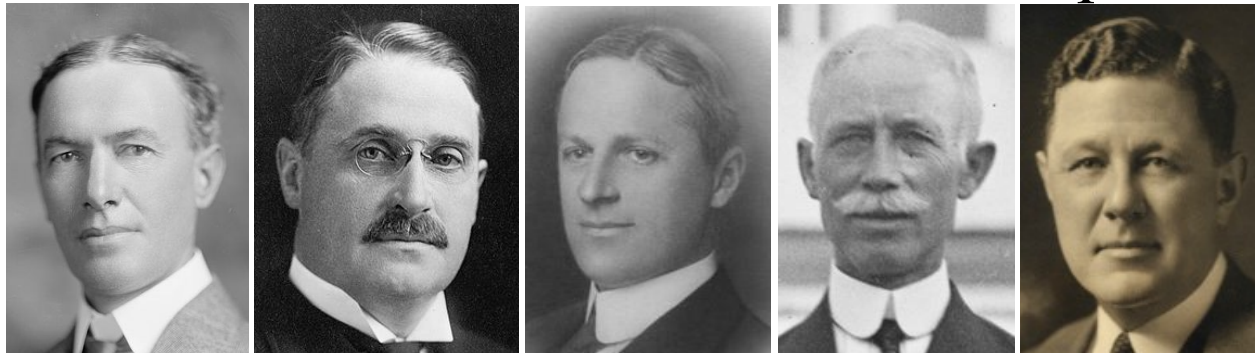
Australian infantrymen wear Small Box Respirators (SBR), also known as a gas mask, during the Third Battle of Ypres in Belgium on September 27, 1917. The soldiers are from the 45th Battalion, Australian 4th Division at Garter Point near Zonnebeke, Ypres sector. (Photo by [Captain Frank Hurley](#))



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.8118)

Members of the Inquiry pose for a group portrait at the Paris Peace Conference in France in 1919. Seated, from left to right: Charles Homer Haskins, Isaiah Bowman, Sidney Mezes, James Brown Scott, and David Hunter Miller. Standing, from left to right: **Charles Seymour**, Robert H. Lord, William L. Westermann, Mark Jefferson, "Colonel" Edward M. House, George Louis Beer, Douglas W. Johnson, **Clive Day**, William Edward Lunt, James T. Shotwell, and Allyn A. Young. Charles Seymour and Clive Day were members of Skull & Bones and original members of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1921.

1913-1939: Federal Reserve & Great Depression



Left to right: Rep. William Kent, Sen. Frank B. Brandegee, Pierre Jay, John Perrin, George L. Harrison

U.S. Congressman William Kent voted "Yea" on the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 (Owen-Glass bill) on December 22, 1913.

U.S. Senator Frank B. Brandegee voted "Nay" on the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 on December 23, 1913.

Pierre Jay was the inaugural Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 1914 to 1926.

John Perrin was the inaugural Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco from 1914 to 1925.

George L. Harrison was the President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 1928 to 1940.



A group portrait of the Chairmen of the Federal Reserve Districts in circa November 1914: Front row: FREDERICK H. CURTISS, Boston, District 1; PIERRE JAY, New York City, District 2; RICHARD L. AUSTIN, Philadelphia, District 3; D.C. WILLS, Bellevue, Pennsylvania, District 4; WILLIAM INGLE, Baltimore, District 5; M.B. WILLBORN, Anniston, Alabama, District 6; Back row: C.H. BOSWORTH, Chicago, District 7; A.E. RAMSEY, Muskogee, Oklahoma, District 10; E.O. TENNISON, Dallas, District 11; JOHN PERRIN, San Francisco, District 12. Pierre Jay and John Perrin were members of Skull & Bones at Yale University. (Photo: [Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division](#))

1929: Year of the Snake & The Great Depression



William Howard Taft (left), Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, administers the oath of office to incoming U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson in Washington, D.C. on March 28, 1929.

(Photo: Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/npc2007017273/>)



Chicago gangster Al Capone attempts to help unemployed men with his soup kitchen, Big Al's Kitchen for the Needy, in Chicago on November 16, 1930. ([Bettmann/Corbis](#))



“World’s Highest Standard of Living: There’s no way like the American Way.”: Unemployed Americans of African descent wait in a soup line during the Great Depression.

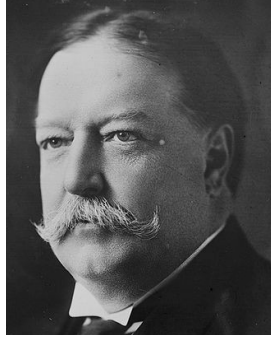
Skull & Bones Members & The Great Depression (1929-1939)



Frederic C. Walcott
B.A. Yale 1891
U.S. Senator
(R-Conn., 1929-1935)



Henry L. Stimson
B.A. Yale 1888
U.S. Secretary of State
(1929-1933)



William Howard Taft
B.A. Yale 1878
Chief Justice of U.S.
Supreme Court
(1921-1930)



Thomas D. Thacher
B.A. Yale 1904
Solicitor General of the
United States (1930-1933)



Hugh Robert Wilson
B.A. Yale 1906
U.S. Minister to
Switzerland (1927-1937)



Pierre Jay
B.A. Yale 1892
Chairman of the board of
Fiduciary Trust Co. [New
York City] (1930-1945)



Thomas Cochran
B.A. Yale 1894
Partner of J.P. Morgan &
Co. (1917-1936)



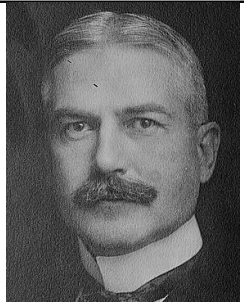
Artemus L. Gates
B.A. Yale 1918
President of New York
Trust Co. (1929-1941)



George L. Harrison
B.A. Yale 1910
President of the Federal
Reserve Bank of New
York (1928-1940)



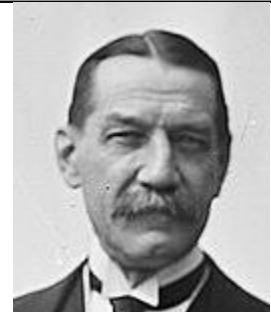
Harold Stanley
B.A. Yale 1908
Partner of J.P. Morgan &
Co. (1928-1935)



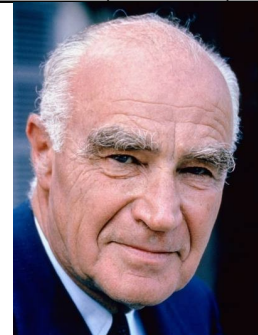
Samuel R. Bertron
B.A. Yale 1885
President of Bertron,
Griscom & Company,
Inc., international
financiers (1912-1938)



Allen T. Klots
B.A. Yale 1909
Member of Winthrop,
Stimson, Putnam &
Roberts (1921-1965)



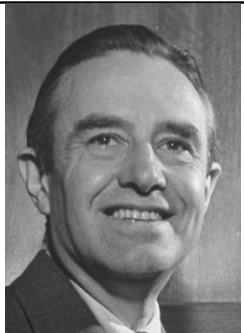
Henry Waters Taft
B.A. Yale 1880
Partner of Cadwalader,
Wickersham & Taft
[law firm in New York
City] (1899-1945)



Henry R. Luce
B.A. Yale 1920
Editor-in-Chief of *Time*
magazine (1923-1964)



Fairfax Harrison
B.A. Yale 1890
President of Southern
Railway Co. (1913-1937)



W. Averell Harriman
B.A. Yale 1913
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1946)



Robert A. Lovett
B.A. Yale 1918
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co. (1931-
1940, 1946-1947, 1949-
1950, 1953-1986)



Prescott S. Bush
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1972)



E. Roland Harriman
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1978)



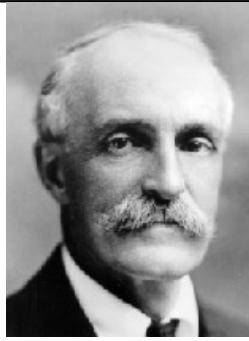
Knight Woolley
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1982)



F. Trubee Davison
B.A. Yale 1918
Assistant Secretary of
War for Air (1926-1933)



David S. Ingalls
B.A. Yale 1920
Assistant Secretary of the
Navy for Air (1929-1932)



Gifford Pinchot
B.A. Yale 1889
Governor of Pennsylvania
(1923-1927, 1931-1935)



James W. Wadsworth Jr.
B.A. Yale 1898
U.S. Congressman
(R-New York, 1933-1951)



Anson Phelps Stokes
B.A. Yale 1896
Trustee of the Rockefeller
Foundation (1928-1932)



Henry S. Graves
B.A. Yale 1892
Dean of Yale School of
Forestry (1900-1939)



Stanhope Bayne-Jones
B.A. Yale 1910
Dean of Yale School of
Medicine (1935-1940)



Charles Seymour
B.A. Yale 1908
Provost of Yale University
(1927-1937)



August Sidney Lovett
B.A. Yale 1913
Chaplain of Yale
University (1932-1958)



Irving Fisher
B.A. Yale 1888
Professor of Political
Economy at Yale
University (1898-1935)

Skull & Bones and The Great Depression (1929-1939)

Government Officials:

Henry L. Stimson (S&B 1888) – U.S. Secretary of State (1929-1933)
Harvey H. Bundy (S&B 1909) – Assistant Secretary of State (1931-1933)
Thomas D. Thacher (S&B 1904) – Solicitor General of the United States (1930-1933)
F. Trubee Davison (S&B 1918) – Assistant Secretary of War for Air (1926-1933)
David S. Ingalls (S&B 1920) – Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air (1929-1932)
Hugh R. Wilson (S&B 1906) – U.S. Minister to Switzerland (1927-1937)
E. Sheldon Whitehouse (S&B 1905) – U.S. Minister to Guatemala (1930-1933); U.S. Minister to Colombia (1933-1934)
Frederick Flower Robinson (S&B 1927) – Deputy Administrator of National Recovery Administration (1933-1934)
Frederic C. Walcott (S&B 1891) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Connecticut, 1929-1935)
James Wolcott Wadsworth Jr. (S&B 1898) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-New York, 1933-1951)
Percy Hamilton Stewart (S&B 1890) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-New Jersey, 1931-1933)
Howard Malcolm Baldrige (S&B 1918) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Nebraska, 1931-1933)
William Howard Taft (S&B 1878) – Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1921-1930)
Wilbur Franklin Booth (S&B 1884) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit [St. Louis] (1925-1932)
Gifford Pinchot (S&B 1889) – Governor of Pennsylvania (1923-1927, 1931-1935)
Frederic Kernochan (S&B 1898) – Chief Justice of Court of Special Sessions of New York City (1916-1937)

Bankers:

George L. Harrison (S&B 1910) – President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1928-1940)
Walter Seth Logan (S&B 1910) – Vice President and General Counsel of Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1928-1953)
Stanford Tappan Crapo (S&B 1886) – Class B Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (1922-1938)
Thomas Cochran (S&B 1894) – Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. (1917-1936); Chairman of the board of Bankers Trust Co. (1936)
Harold Stanley (S&B 1908) – Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. (1928-1935); President of Morgan, Stanley & Co. (1935-1941)
Henry P. Davison Jr. (S&B 1920) – Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. (1929-1940)
Pierre Jay (S&B 1892) – Chairman of the board of Fiduciary Trust Company [New York City] (1930-1945)
Mortimer Norton Buckner (S&B 1895) – Chairman of the board of New York Trust Co. (1921-1942)
Artemus L. Gates (S&B 1918) – President of New York Trust Co. (1929-1941)
Samuel R. Bertron (S&B 1885) – President of Bertron, Griscom & Company, Inc., international financiers (1912-1938)
W. Averell Harriman (S&B 1913) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1946)
E. Roland Harriman (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1978)
Prescott S. Bush (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1972)
Knight Woolley (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1982)
Ray Morris (S&B 1901) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1956)
Ellery S. James (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1932)
Laurence G. Tighe (S&B 1916) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1934)
Robert A. Lovett (S&B 1918) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1940, 1946-1947, 1949-1950, 1953-1986)

Businessmen and Lawyers:

W. Averell Harriman (S&B 1913) – Chairman of the board of Union Pacific Railroad Co. (1932-1946)
Fairfax Harrison (S&B 1890) – President of Southern Railway Co. (1913-1937)
H. Neil Mallon (S&B 1917) – President of Dresser Industries, Inc. (1929-1958)
George Herbert Walker Jr. (S&B 1927) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1929-1974)
Frederick Winthrop Allen (S&B 1900) – Chairman of Dunlop Tire & Rubber Company (1930-1933)
Richard M. Hurd (S&B 1888) – President (1903-1933) and Chairman of the board (1933-1941) of Lawyers Mortgage Corporation
Henry R. Luce (S&B 1920) – Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. (1923-1964); founder of *Time* and *Life* magazines
William H. Cowles (S&B 1887) – Publisher of *Spokane Spokesman-Review* (1893-1946)

Graham Sumner (S&B 1897) – Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1904-1946)
Howard Mansfield (S&B 1871) – Senior Partner of Lord, Day & Lord [law firm in New York City] (1908-1938)
Henry DeForest Baldwin (S&B 1885) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1900-1947)
Sherman Baldwin (S&B 1919) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1929-1969)
Allen T. Klots (S&B 1909) – Member of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1921-1965); Spec. Asst. to U.S. Sec. of State (1931-1932)
Hamilton Hadley (S&B 1919) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1929-1940)
Henry Waters Taft (S&B 1880) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft (1899-1945)
Dean Sage (S&B 1897) – Member of Sage, Gray, Todd & Sims [law firm in New York City] (1905-1943)
Lee James Perrin (S&B 1906) – Partner of Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt [law firm in New York City] (1916-1946)
William Singer Moorhead (S&B 1906) – Member of Moorhead & Knox [law firm in Pittsburgh] (1917-1952)
John Loomer Hall (S&B 1894) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1904-1960)

Colleges and Organizations:

Arthur Howe (S&B 1912) – President of Hampton Institute (1931-1940)
Henry Sloane Coffin (S&B 1897) – President of Union Theological Seminary (1926-1945)
August Sidney Lovett (S&B 1913) – Chaplain of Yale University (1932-1958)
Henry S. Graves (S&B 1892) – Dean of Yale School of Forestry (1900-1939)
Stanhope Bayne-Jones (S&B 1910) – Dean of Yale School of Medicine (1935-1940)
Charles Seymour (S&B 1908) – Provost of Yale University (1927-1937)
Amos Parker Wilder (S&B 1884) – Trustee of Yale-in-China (1918-1930)
Samuel Clarke Bushnell (S&B 1874) – Trustee of Yale-in-China (1921-1930)
Lansing P. Reed (S&B 1904) – Trustee of Yale-in-China (1928-1937); Member of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed (1915-1937)
Benjamin Brewster (S&B 1882) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Maine (1916-1941)
Thomas F. Davies (S&B 1894) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts (1911-1936)
Henry W. Hobson (S&B 1914) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio (1931-1959)
Anson Phelps Stokes (S&B 1896) – Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation (1928-1932)



J.P. Morgan & Co. partners meet in the caucus room of the Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C. on May 31, 1933 as the Morgan Hearing reopened. Left to right: Junius S. Morgan, son of J.P. Morgan, Harold Stanley, George Whitney, Thomas W. Lamont, and Fred Schwartz of the Davis, Polk, Wardwell law firm (counsel for Morgan). Everyone except for Fred Schwartz was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the Gold Bill in Washington, D.C. on January 30, 1934. Witnesses standing in the rear include Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. (second from left) and George L. Harrison (second from right), the President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (© Bettmann/CORBIS)

1933-1945: World War II & National Socialism



Skull & Bones Meets Adolf Hitler in Berlin: American envoys visit Adolf Hitler, the Chancellor of Nazi Germany, in Berlin, Germany on March 8, 1938. From left to right: Herbert Hoover (former President of the United States), Adolf Hitler, Dr. Paul Schmidt (the chief translator), and Hugh Robert Wilson (U.S. Ambassador to Nazi Germany). (Photo: [Yad Vashem Photo Archive](#)/Bildarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz)

Herbert Hoover was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a member of the Bohemian Grove, and a member of the Republican Party at the time this photo was taken. Hugh Robert Wilson served as the U.S. Ambassador to Nazi Germany from March 3, 1938 to November 16, 1938; Hugh Robert Wilson was a member of Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. **Adolf Hitler and his Nazi German government annexed Austria on March 12, 1938, just four days after Hitler met with Hoover in Berlin.**



Left to right: Reichsbank President and Nazi German Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht, former U.S. President Herbert Hoover, and American Ambassador to Nazi Germany Hugh R. Wilson dress for the occasion at a reception held in Berlin on March 8, 1938. Herbert Hoover and Hugh R. Wilson were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Hugh R. Wilson was a member of Skull & Bones at Yale University; Herbert Hoover was a member of the Bohemian Grove in California. (Austrian Archives/CORBIS)

“His [Herbert Hoover’s] meeting with Adolph Hitler, understandably, was the one that provoked most press excitement back home. Actually Germany had not been on the planned itinerary, except as a railway stopover in Berlin. But the American Ambassador, Hugh R. Wilson, informed Hoover at the station that the Fuhrer wished to see him and urged that he accede to the request. The ambassador, having arrived at the Berlin post only recently, was delighted by his own opportunity to meet Hitler for the first time. The meeting took place on March 8. Although scheduled as merely a brief courtesy visit, the Fuhrer prolonged it to nearly an hour. In a *Collier’s* article many years later, adapted from notes made the same day in Berlin, Hoover said that the Nazi dictator “was forceful, highly intelligent, had a remarkable and accurate memory, a wide range of information and a capacity for lucid exposition.” All of which, he indicated, was contrary to his “preconceptions based on books which tried to make him out a dummy.” In discussing most subjects, Hitler seemed entirely rational and self-controlled, but, Hoover wrote, he had “trigger spots in his mind which, when touched, set him off like a man in furious anger.” One of these, of course, was Communism. Another fury button was democracy, which Hoover defended with quiet vigor. He did not know then “that Hitler had already determined upon his barbarous invasion of Austria four days later,” the ex-President wrote. “He certainly did not confide in me.” A considerably exaggerated version of the argument on democracy reached the American press. Nazi officials thereupon pressed the visitor to issue a denial or, at least, to say a cordial word about Hitler. Hoover withheld all comment. When the University of Berlin offered to confer a degree, he politely declined the honor. **The following day Hoover, again accompanied by the American Ambassador, called on the number two Nazi, Hermann Goering, at his urgent invitation. The scene was Karin Hall, the Nazi leader’s fabulous residence-cum-museum outside Berlin. This so-called hunting lodge would have humbled the wildest Hollywood imagination, with its outsize splendors, medieval costumes, gaudy trumpeters, and vast art treasures.**”

– *Herbert Hoover: A Biography* by Eugene Lyons (1964), Chapter XXIX (Another World War), p. 357-358



Members of the National Socialist German Workers' Party appear in the Marienplatz in downtown Munich, Germany during the failed **Beer Hall Putsch** on **November 9, 1923**. (Photo: German Federal Archives)



Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1977-148-19A
Foto: o. Ang. | 28. Februar 1933

German citizens observe the Reichstag building in Berlin, Germany on the morning of February 28, 1933. The Reichstag Fire occurred on the night of February 27, 1933; the Reichstag Fire was reportedly a false-flag operation committed by high-ranking members of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, including Hermann Goering. (Photo: German Federal Archives)

Skull & Bones and Beer Hall Putsch in Munich, Germany (November 9, 1923)

Government Officials:

William Howard Taft (S&B 1878) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (1921-1930); President of the English-Speaking Union of the United States (1921-1930)
Wilbur Franklin Booth (S&B 1884) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota (1914-1925)
Frank Bosworth Brandegee (S&B 1885) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Connecticut, 1905-1924)
LeBaron Bradford Colt (S&B 1868) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Rhode Island, 1913-1924)
James Wolcott Wadsworth Jr. (S&B 1898) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-New York, 1915-1927)
Thomas Francis Bayard Jr. (S&B 1890) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Party-Delaware, 1922-1929)
James McDevitt Magee (S&B 1899) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Pennsylvania, 1923-1927)
Gifford Pinchot (S&B 1889, Republican) – Governor of Pennsylvania (1923-1927, 1931-1935)
George W. Woodruff (S&B 1889) – Attorney General of Pennsylvania (1923-1927)
E. Sheldon Whitehouse (S&B 1905) – Counselor of the American Embassy in Paris, France (1921-1928)

Bankers:

Pierre Jay (S&B 1892) – Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1914-1926)
John Perrin (S&B 1879) – Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (1914-1925)
George L. Harrison (S&B 1910) – Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1920-1928)
Stanford Tappan Crapo (S&B 1886) – Class B Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (1922-1938)
Thomas Cochran (S&B 1894) – Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. (1917-1936)
Mortimer Norton Buckner (S&B 1895) – Chairman of the board of New York Trust Company (1921-1942)
Harold Stanley (S&B 1908) – Vice President of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1916-1928) [later merged with JP Morgan Chase]
Harry Payne Whitney (S&B 1894) – Director of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1899-1930)
Percy Rockefeller (S&B 1900) – Director of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1915-1930)
W. Averell Harriman (S&B 1913) – Director of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1916-1941)
Samuel R. Bertron (S&B 1885) – President of Bertron, Griscom & Company, Inc., international financiers (1912-1938)











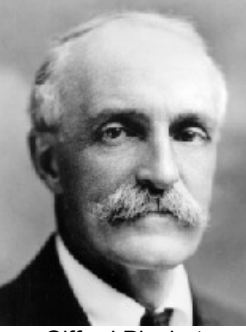

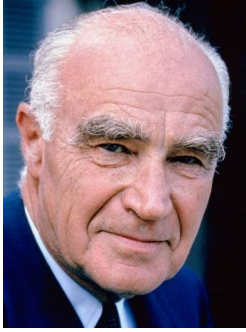




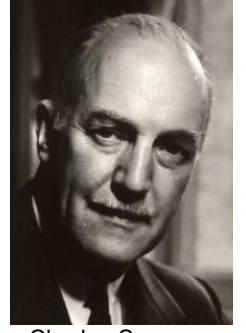


Lawyers:

Henry Waters Taft (S&B 1880) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft (1899-1945); President of the New York City Bar Association (1923-1925); brother of William Howard Taft
Henry L. Stimson (S&B 1888) – Counsel of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1891-1906, 1913-1927, 1933-1940, 1945-1950)
Allen T. Klots (S&B 1909) – Member of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1921-1965)
Lansing P. Reed (S&B 1904) – Member of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed (1915-1937)
Philip G. Bartlett (S&B 1881) – Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1890-1931)
Graham Sumner (S&B 1897) – Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1904-1946)
Thomas D. Thacher (S&B 1904) – Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1914-1925, 1933-1943)
Howard Mansfield (S&B 1871) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1901-1938)
Henry DeForest Baldwin (S&B 1885) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1900-1947)
William Lloyd Kitchel (S&B 1892) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft (1914-1945)
Charles Wheeler Pierson (S&B 1886) – Member of Alexander & Green [law firm in New York City] (1900-1929)
Payson Merrill (S&B 1865) – Member of Merrill, Rogers, Gifford & Woody [and predecessors] [law firm in New York City] (1883-1924)
Edwin Dean Worcester (S&B 1876) – Member of Worcester, Williams & Saxe [law firm in New York City] (1909-1929)
Winthrop Edwards Dwight (S&B 1893) – Partner of Dwight & Scoville [law firm in New York City] (1911-1944)
Dean Sage (S&B 1897) – Member of Sage, Gray, Todd & Sims [law firm in New York City] (1905-1943)
Lee James Perrin (S&B 1906) – Partner of Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt [law firm in New York City] (1916-1946)
Edward Bancroft Twombly (S&B 1912) – Partner of Putney, Twombly, Hall & Skidmore [law firm in New York City] (1919-1966)
John Loomer Hall (S&B 1894) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1904-1960)
Samuel Knight (S&B 1887) – Member of Christin, Knight, Boland & Chnstin [law firm in San Francisco] (1918-1943)
William Singer Moorhead (S&B 1906) – Member of Moorhead & Knox [law firm in Pittsburgh] (1917-1952)

Journalists, Organization Executives, and College Professors:

Henry R. Luce (S&B 1920) – Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. (1923-1964)
William H. Cowles (S&B 1887) – Publisher of *Spokane Spokesman-Review* (1893-1946); Director of the Associated Press (1912-1944)
Benjamin Harris Anthony (S&B 1886) – Director of the Associated Press (1923-1932)
Charles Hopkins Clark (S&B 1871) – President and Editor-in-Chief of *Hartford Courant* (1890-1926)
Irving Fisher (S&B 1888) – Founder and inaugural President of American Eugenics Society (1923-1926); Professor of Political Economy at Yale University (1898-1935)
Chauncey B. Brewster (S&B 1868) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut (1899-1928)
Sidney C. Partridge (S&B 1880) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Western Missouri (1911-1930)
Benjamin Brewster (S&B 1882) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Maine (1916-1941)
Thomas F. Davies (S&B 1894) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts (1911-1936)
Dwight Huntington Day (S&B 1899) – Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (1906-1924)
William H. Welch (S&B 1870) – President of the board of directors of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1901-1934)
Amos Pinchot (S&B 1897) – Co-Founder and Director (1917-1930) of the American Civil Liberties Union; brother of Gifford Pinchot
Richard M. Hurd (S&B 1888) – President of Lawyers Mortgage Corporation [company in New York City] (1903-1933)
Gustav Gruener (S&B 1884) – Professor of German at Yale University (1897-1924)
Robert Nelson Corwin (S&B 1887) – Professor of German at Yale University (1899-1933)
Clive Day (S&B 1892) – Professor of Economic History at Yale University (1907-1936)
Charles Seymour (S&B 1908) – Professor of History at Yale University (1918-1937)
George Dahl (S&B 1908) – Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature at Yale Divinity School (1914-1929)
Frederick S. Jones (S&B 1884) – Dean of Yale University (1909-1927)

Skull & Bones Members and Their Occupation during the Beer Hall Putsch

 <p>John Perrin B.A. Yale 1879 Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (1914-1925)</p>	 <p>Pierre Jay B.A. Yale 1892 Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1914-1926)</p>	 <p>William Howard Taft B.A. Yale 1878 Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court (1921-1930)</p>	 <p>Henry Waters Taft B.A. Yale 1880 Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft [law firm in New York City] (1899-1945)</p>	 <p>George L. Harrison B.A. Yale 1910 Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1920-1928)</p>
 <p>LeBaron Bradford Colt B.A. Yale 1868 U.S. Senator (R-Rhode Island, 1913-1924)</p>	 <p>Frank B. Brandegee B.A. Yale 1885 U.S. Senator (R-Conn., 1905-1924)</p>	 <p>James W. Wadsworth Jr. B.A. Yale 1898 U.S. Senator (R-New York, 1915-1927)</p>	 <p>Thomas F. Bayard Jr. B.A. Yale 1890 U.S. Senator (D-Delaware, 1922-1929)</p>	 <p>James McDevitt Magee B.A. Yale 1899 U.S. Congressman (R-Penn., 1923-1927)</p>
 <p>Gifford Pinchot B.A. Yale 1889 Governor of Pennsylvania (1923-1927, 1931-1935)</p>	 <p>Amos Pinchot Co-Founder and Director (1917-1930) of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)</p>	 <p>Henry R. Luce B.A. Yale 1920 Editor-in-Chief of <i>Time</i> magazine (1923-1964)</p>	 <p>Harold Stanley B.A. Yale 1908 Vice President of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1916-1928)</p>	 <p>Thomas Cochran B.A. Yale 1894 Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. (1917-1936)</p>
 <p>Henry L. Stimson B.A. Yale 1888 Counsel of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1891-1906, 1913-1927, 1933-1940, 1945-1950)</p>	 <p>Thomas D. Thacher B.A. Yale 1904 Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1914-1925, 1933-1943)</p>	 <p>Charles Seymour B.A. Yale 1908 Professor of History at Yale University (1918-1937)</p>	 <p>Irving Fisher B.A. Yale 1888 Founder of American Eugenics Society; Professor of Political Economy at Yale University (1898-1935)</p>	 <p>William H. Welch B.A. Yale 1870 President of the board of directors of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1901-1934)</p>

Skull & Bones and Reichstag Fire in Berlin, Germany (February 27, 1933)

Government Officials:

Henry L. Stimson (S&B 1888) – U.S. Secretary of State (March 28, 1929-March 4, 1933)
Harvey H. Bundy (S&B 1909) – Assistant Secretary of State (1931-1933)
Hugh R. Wilson (S&B 1906) – U.S. Minister to Switzerland (1927-1937)
F. Trubee Davison (S&B 1918) – Assistant Secretary of War for Air (1926-1933)
Thomas D. Thacher (S&B 1904) – Solicitor General of the United States (1930-1933)
Frederic C. Walcott (S&B 1891) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Connecticut, 1929-1935)
Percy Hamilton Stewart (S&B 1890) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-New Jersey, December 1, 1931-March 3, 1933)
Howard Malcolm Baldrige (S&B 1918) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Nebraska, March 4, 1931-March 3, 1933)
Gifford Pinchot (S&B 1889, Republican) – Governor of Pennsylvania (1923-1927, 1931-1935)

Bankers:

George L. Harrison (S&B 1910) – President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1928-1940)
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Stanford Tappan Crapo (S&B 1886) – Class B Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (1922-1938)
Thomas Cochran (S&B 1894) – Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. (1917-1936)
Harold Stanley (S&B 1908) – Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. (1928-1935)
Harry [Henry] P. Davison Jr. (S&B 1920) – Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. (1929-1940)
Ray Morris (S&B 1901) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1956)
W. Averell Harriman (S&B 1913) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1946)
E. Roland Harriman (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1978)
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Robert A. Lovett (S&B 1918) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1940, 1946-1947, 1949-1950, 1953-1986)
Pierre Jay (S&B 1892) – Chairman of the board of Fiduciary Trust Company [New York City] (1930-1945)
Mortimer Norton Buckner (S&B 1895) – Chairman of the board of New York Trust Company (1921-1942)
Artemus L. Gates (S&B 1918) – President of New York Trust Company (1919-1941)
Frank P. Shepard (S&B 1917) – Vice President of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1929-1934)
Samuel R. Bertron (S&B 1885) – President of Bertron, Griscom & Company, Inc., international financiers (1912-1938)
Francis Fitz Randolph (S&B 1911) – Partner of J&W Seligman & Co. (1923-1940)

Lawyers:

Henry Waters Taft (S&B 1880) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft (1899-1945)
William Lloyd Kitchel (S&B 1892) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft (1914-1945)
Graham Sumner (S&B 1897) – Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1904-1946)
Lansing P. Reed (S&B 1904) – Member of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed (1915-1937)
Morris Hadley (S&B 1916) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (1924-1979)
Allen T. Klots (S&B 1909) – Member of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1921-1965)
Howard Mansfield (S&B 1871) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1901-1938)
Henry DeForest Baldwin (S&B 1885) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1900-1947)
Sherman Baldwin (S&B 1919) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1929-1969)
Winthrop Edwards Dwight (S&B 1893) – Partner of Dwight & Scoville [law firm in New York City] (1911-1944)
Dean Sage (S&B 1897) – Member of Sage, Gray, Todd & Sims [law firm in New York City] (1905-1943)
Lee James Perrin (S&B 1906) – Partner of Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt [law firm in New York City] (1916-1946)
Edward Bancroft Twombly (S&B 1912) – Partner of Putney, Twombly, Hall & Skidmore [law firm in New York City] (1919-1966)
John Loomer Hall (S&B 1894) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1904-1960)
Marcien Jenckes (S&B 1921) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1927-1971)
Samuel Knight (S&B 1887) – Member of Christin, Knight, Boland & Chnstin [law firm in San Francisco] (1918-1943)

Journalists, Professors, and Organization Executives:

Henry R. Luce (S&B 1920) – Editor-in-Chief of *Time* magazine (1923-1964)
Archibald MacLeish (S&B 1915) – Editor of *Fortune* magazine (1929-1938)
Harold Phelps Stokes (S&B 1909) – Member of the Editorial Staff of *The New York Times* (1926-1937)
William H. Cowles (S&B 1887) – Publisher of *Spokane Spokesman-Review* (1893-1946); Director of the Associated Press (1912-1944)
Charles Seymour (S&B 1908) – Provost of Yale University (1927-1937)
Carl A. Lohmann (S&B 1910) – Secretary of Yale University (1927-1953)
August Sidney Lovett (S&B 1913) – Chaplain of Yale University (1932-1958)
Henry Sloane Coffin (S&B 1897) – President of Union Theological Seminary (1926-1945)
Benjamin Brewster (S&B 1882) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Maine (1916-1941)
Thomas F. Davies (S&B 1894) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts (1911-1936)
Henry W. Hobson (S&B 1914) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio (1931-1959)
Frederick S. Jones (S&B 1884) – Chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Education (1919-1935)
Irving Fisher (S&B 1888) – Professor of Political Economy at Yale University (1898-1935)
Clive Day (S&B 1892) – Professor of Economic History at Yale University (1907-1936)

Skull & Bones Members and Their Occupation during the Reichstag Fire



Harold Stanley
B.A. Yale 1908
Partner of J.P. Morgan &
Co. (1928-1935)



George L. Harrison
B.A. Yale 1910
President of the Federal
Reserve Bank of New
York (1928-1940)



Henry L. Stimson
B.A. Yale 1888
U.S. Secretary of State
(March 28, 1929-
March 4, 1933)



Hugh Robert Wilson
B.A. Yale 1906
U.S. Minister to
Switzerland
(1927-1937)



Thomas D. Thacher
B.A. Yale 1904
Solicitor General of the
United States
(1930-1933)



W. Averell Harriman
B.A. Yale 1913
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1946)



Robert A. Lovett
B.A. Yale 1918
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co. (1931-
1940, 1946-1947, 1949-
1950, 1953-1986)



Prescott S. Bush
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1972)



E. Roland Harriman
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1978)



Knight Woolley
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1982)



Pierre Jay
B.A. Yale 1892
Chairman of the board of
Fiduciary Trust Company
(1930-1945)



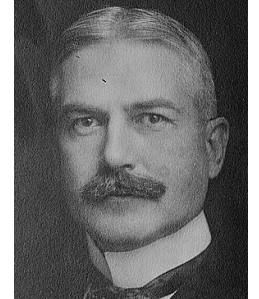
Artemus L. Gates
B.A. Yale 1918
President of New York
Trust Co. (1929-1941)



Henry Waters Taft
B.A. Yale 1880
Partner of Cadwalader,
Wickersham & Taft
[law firm in New York City]
(1899-1945)



Thomas Cochran
B.A. Yale 1894
Partner of J.P. Morgan &
Co. (1917-1936)



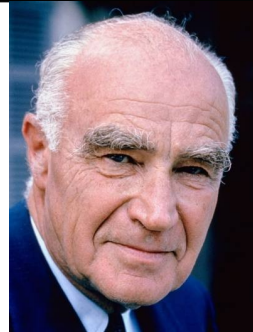
Samuel R. Bertron
B.A. Yale 1885
President of Bertron,
Griscom & Company, Inc.,
international financiers
(1912-1938)



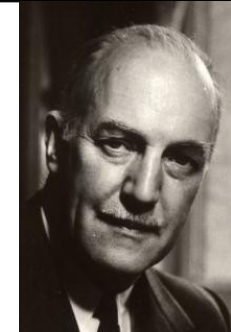
Gifford Pinchot
B.A. Yale 1889
Governor of Pennsylvania
(1923-1927, 1931-1935)



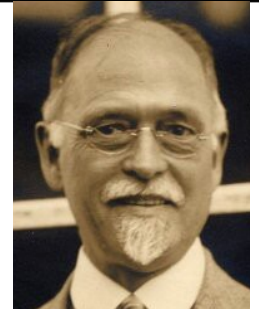
Frederic C. Walcott
B.A. Yale 1891
U.S. Senator
(R-Conn., 1929-1935)



Henry R. Luce
B.A. Yale 1920
Editor-in-Chief of *Time*
magazine (1923-1964)



Charles Seymour
B.A. Yale 1908
Provost of Yale University
(1927-1937)



Irving Fisher
B.A. Yale 1888
Professor of Political
Economy at Yale
University (1898-1935)



Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-12072
Foto: o. Ang. | Juni 1931

U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson (left) and U.S. Ambassador to Germany Frederic M. Sackett (center) stand in front of the Friedrichstrasse Train Station in Berlin, Germany in June 1931. Henry L. Stimson and Frederic M. Sackett were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Henry L. Stimson was a member of Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University. (Photo: [German Federal Archive](#))



Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-18051
Foto: Pahl, Georg | 8. März 1938

Herbert Clark Hoover and U.S. Ambassador to Nazi Germany Hugh Robert Wilson arrive at Adolf Hitler's office in Berlin on March 8, 1938. (Photo: Bundesarchiv/German Federal Archives)



Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-18160
Foto: Pahl, Georg | 7. November 1938

Hugh Robert Wilson (left), the U.S. Ambassador to Nazi Germany, meets with Joachim von Ribbentrop (right), the Foreign Minister of Nazi Germany in Berlin on November 7, 1938. **The “Reichskristallnacht” (Kristallnacht), also known as “Night of the Broken Glass”, occurred on the night of November 9, 1938; the Kristallnacht was a state-sponsored terrorist attack against Jewish businesses, Jewish communities, and Jewish synagogues. Hugh Robert Wilson was a member of Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.** (Photo: Bundesarchiv/German Federal Archives)



Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp in Poland during World War II



Adolf Hitler salutes leaders and men of the Legion Condor, German Luftwaffe troops which fought alongside Spanish Nationalist troops in the Spanish Civil war, during a rally held in their honor upon their return in Berlin, Germany on June 6, 1939. (Photo: Hugo Jaeger/Time Life)



The establishment of a “new world order” in the Eternal City: Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson (front row, far left, in blue suit), U.S. Army General Mark Clark (front row, third from left), and other American officers and officials salute to the American flag in the plaza in front of the Piazza Venezia during an official flag lowering ceremony shortly after their arrival in Rome, Italy on July 4, 1944. The city of Rome once served as the capital of the Roman Empire. Henry L. Stimson was a graduate of Yale University (B.A. Yale 1888), a member of the Council on Foreign Relations (1924-1929, 1934-1950), and a member of Skull & Bones. (Photo by Carl Mydans/Time Life)



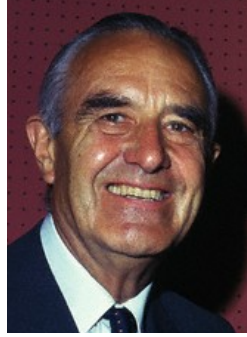
Partners of Brown Brothers Harriman & Company in New York City before World War II, from left to right: W. Averell Harriman, E. Roland Harriman, Prescott S. Bush, and Robert Abercrombie Lovett

Prescott S. Bush and Roland Harriman (far right) were directors of Union Banking Corporation before World War II; the Union Banking Corporation maintained Nazi German financier Fritz Thyssen’s “nest egg” of \$3,000,000 in 1941.

Skull & Bones Members and World War II (1939-1945)



Hugh Robert Wilson
B.A. Yale 1906
U.S. Ambassador to Nazi
Germany (1938)



W. Averell Harriman
B.A. Yale 1913
U.S. Ambassador to the
Soviet Union (1943-1946)



Henry L. Stimson
B.A. Yale 1888
Secretary of War
(1911-1913, 1940-1945)



E. Roland Harriman
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1978)



Prescott S. Bush
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1972)



Harold Stanley
B.A. Yale 1908
Partner, Morgan, Stanley
& Co. (1941-1955)



George L. Harrison
B.A. Yale 1910
President of New York
Life Insurance Co.
(1941-1948)



Henry Waters Taft
B.A. Yale 1880
Partner of Cadwalader,
Wickersham & Taft
[law firm in New York
City] (1899-1945)



Thomas D. Thacher
B.A. Yale 1904
Partner of Simpson,
Thacher & Bartlett
[law firm in New York City]
(1933-1943)



Charles M. Spofford
B.A. Yale 1924
Member of
Davis, Polk & Wardwell
[law firm in New York City]
(1940-1950, 1952-1973)



James W. Wadsworth Jr.
B.A. Yale 1898
U.S. Congressman
(R-New York, 1933-1951)



Robert A. Taft
B.A. Yale 1910
U.S. Senator
(R-Ohio, 1939-1953)



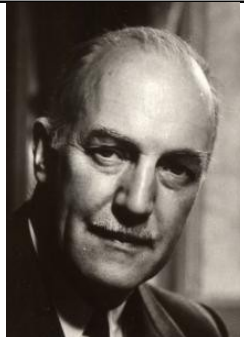
John Martin Vorys
B.A. Yale 1918
U.S. Congressman
(R-Ohio, 1939-1959)



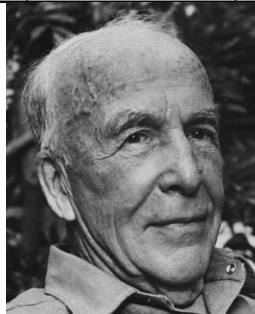
Artemus L. Gates
B.A. Yale 1918
Assistant Secretary of the
Navy for Air (1941-1945)



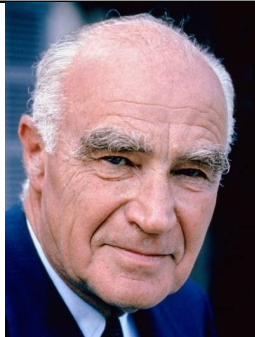
Robert A. Lovett
B.A. Yale 1918
Assistant Secretary of
War for Air (1941-1945)



Charles Seymour
B.A. Yale 1908
President of Yale
University (1937-1950)



Archibald MacLeish
B.A. Yale 1915
Librarian of Congress
(1939-1944)



Henry R. Luce
B.A. Yale 1920
Editor-in-Chief of *Time*
magazine (1923-1964)



Pierre Jay
B.A. Yale 1892
Chairman of the board of
Fiduciary Trust Co.
(1930-1945)



Knight Woolley
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1982)

Skull & Bones and World War II (1939-1945)

Government Officials:

Henry L. Stimson (S&B 1888) – U.S. Secretary of War (1940-1945); head of the Manhattan Project (development of atomic bombs)
Hugh R. Wilson (S&B 1906) – U.S. Ambassador to Nazi Germany (1938)
Harvey H. Bundy (S&B 1909) – Special Assistant to the Secretary of War (1941-1945)
W. Averell Harriman (S&B 1913) – U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union (1943-1946); Chairman of the board of Union Pacific Railroad Co. (1932-1946); Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1946)
Archibald MacLeish (S&B 1915) – Assistant Secretary of State for Public and Cultural Relations (1944-1945); Librarian of Congress (1939-44)
Morris Hadley (S&B 1916) – Deputy Director of Office of War Information (1941-1942)
Artemus L. Gates (S&B 1918) – Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air (1941-1945)
Robert A. Lovett (S&B 1918) – Assistant Secretary of War for Air (1941-1945)
Robert A. Taft (S&B 1910) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Ohio, 1939-1953)
James Wolcott Wadsworth Jr. (S&B 1898) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-New York, 1933-1951)
John Martin Vorys (S&B 1918) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Ohio, 1939-1959)

Bankers:

Pierre Jay (S&B 1892) – Chairman of the board of Fiduciary Trust Company [New York City] (1930-1945)
Mortimer Norton Buckner (S&B 1895) – Chairman of the board of New York Trust Company (1921-1942)
Harold Stanley (S&B 1908) – Partner of Morgan, Stanley & Co. (1941-1955)
Roger B. Shepard (S&B 1908) – Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (1940-1953)
Walter Seth Logan (S&B 1910) – Vice President and General Counsel of Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1928-1953)
Frank P. Shepard (S&B 1917) – Vice President of Bankers Trust Co. (1934-1960)
Charles Jacob Stewart (S&B 1918) – Vice President of New York Trust Co. (1935-1949)
Henry P. Davison Jr. (S&B 1920) – Partner (1929-1940) and Vice President (1940-1942) of J.P. Morgan & Co.
Ray Morris (S&B 1901) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1956)
E. Roland Harriman (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1978)
Prescott S. Bush (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1972)
Knight Woolley (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1982)

Businessmen:

George L. Harrison (S&B 1910) – President of New York Life Insurance Co. (1941-1948)
H. Neil Mallon (S&B 1917) – President of Dresser Industries, Inc. (1929-1958)
Frank Ford Russell (S&B 1926) – President of National Aviation Corp. (1939-1954)
Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser (S&B 1896) – President of Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. (1937-1945)
Henry John Heinz II (S&B 1931) – President of H.J. Heinz Company (1941-1959)
Morehead Patterson (S&B 1920) – Chairman (1943-1962) and President (1941-1943, 1947-1958) of American Machine & Foundry Co.
George Herbert Walker Jr. (S&B 1927) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1929-1974)
Chauncey Jerome Hamlin (S&B 1903) – Member of the New York Stock Exchange (1941-1963)
Malcolm Pratt Aldrich (S&B 1922) – Executor and Trustee of the estate of Edward S. Harkness (1940-c.1954)

Lawyers:

Henry Waters Taft (S&B 1880) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft (1899-1945)
William Lloyd Kitchel (S&B 1892) – Partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft [law firm in New York City] (1914-1945)
Henry DeForest Baldwin (S&B 1885) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1900-1947)
Sherman Baldwin (S&B 1919) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1929-1969)
Graham Sumner (S&B 1897) – Member of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1904-1946)
Thomas D. Thacher (S&B 1904) – Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett (1933-1943)
Allen T. Klots (S&B 1909) – Member of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1921-1965)
Charles M. Spofford (S&B 1924) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1940-1950, 1952-1973)
Morris Hadley (S&B 1916) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (1924-1979)
Dean Sage (S&B 1897) – Member of Sage, Gray, Todd & Sims [law firm in New York City] (1905-1943)
Lee James Perrin (S&B 1906) – Partner of Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt [law firm in New York City] (1916-1946)
Edward Bancroft Twombly (S&B 1912) – Partner of Putney, Twombly, Hall & Skidmore [law firm in New York City] (1919-1966)
John Loomer Hall (S&B 1894) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1904-1960)
Marcien Jenckes (S&B 1921) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1927-1971)
George Frederick Baer Appel (S&B 1924) – Partner of Townsend, Elliott & Munson [law firm in Philadelphia] (1938-1970)
Henry Cornick Coke (S&B 1926) – Member of Coke & Coke [law firm in Dallas, Texas] (1930-1977)
Anthony Lee Michel (S&B 1926) – Partner of Gardner, Carton, Douglas, Chilgren & Waud [law firm in Chicago] (1942-1966)
Richard Marden Davis (S&B 1933) – Partner of Davis, Graham & Stubbs [law firm in Denver] (1937-c.1982)
William Singer Moorhead (S&B 1906) – Member of Moorhead & Knox [law firm in Pittsburgh] (1917-1952)

Others:

Charles Seymour (S&B 1908) – President of Yale University (1937-1950); Trustee of World Peace Foundation (1939-1945)
Laurence G. Tighe (S&B 1916) – Treasurer of Yale University (1942-1954)
August Sidney Lovett (S&B 1913) – Chaplain of Yale University (1932-1958)
Henry R. Luce (S&B 1920) – Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. (1923-1964)
William H. Cowles (S&B 1887) – Publisher of *Spokane Spokesman-Review* (1893-1946)
Henry W. Hobson (S&B 1914) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio (1931-1959)
Henry Sloane Coffin (S&B 1897) – President of Union Theological Seminary (1926-1945)
Edwin A. Burt (S&B 1915) – Professor of Philosophy at Cornell University (1931-1960)
Frederic C. Walcott (S&B 1891) – Regent of the Smithsonian Institution (1941-1948)



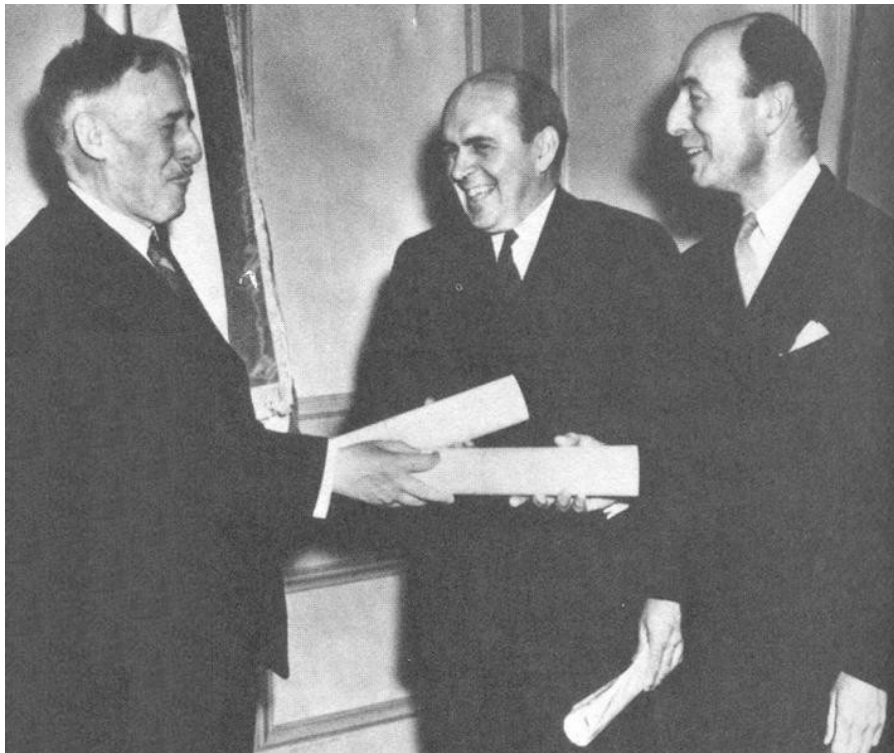
Benito Mussolini (left), the dictator of Fascist Italy, rides in a motorboat with U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson in Italy in January 1931. (Photo by New York Times Co./Getty Images)



Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. partner Averell Harriman sits between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill (left) and Soviet Commissar Josef Stalin (second from right) in 1942. Harriman was a member of Skull & Bones at Yale University and the Council on Foreign Relations. The man on the far right is Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov. (Photo: Library of Congress)



U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (left) shakes hands with Henry L. Stimson at the White House on July 10, 1940 after the Senate confirmed his nomination as Secretary of War. U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt adopted "national socialism" in America after he signed the Gold Bill in 1934, signed the Social Security Act in 1935, and approved national works projects and various banking "reforms". (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson (left) entertains his assistants John J. McCloy (center), the Assistant Secretary of War (1941-1945) and Robert A. Lovett (right), the Assistant Secretary of War for Air (1941-1945), in 1941. Henry L. Stimson and Robert A. Lovett were members of Skull & Bones at Yale University. (Photo: *Time Magazine/The Wise Men* by Walter Isaacson and Evan Thomas)

NEW YORK Herald Tribune LATE CITY EDITION

U.S. Protests to Japan on Bombs Near Gunboat and China Embassy

Washington, July 31.—The United States today protested to the Japanese government the dropping of bombs near the American gunboat and the Chinese embassy in Shanghai.



Coal and Oil Shortage Closes a Mill in Silk Shortage

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1.—The closing of a mill in the city today was the result of a coal and oil shortage.

Nazi Await Fall of Leningrad

Berlin, Aug. 31.—Nazi leaders here today awaited the fall of Leningrad, which they expected to occur in the next few days.

Hopkins Tells Stalin U.S. Will Pill Red Needs

Washington, July 31.—Walter Dill Scott, director of the War Relocation Authority, today told Joseph Stalin that the United States would provide the Soviet Union with the supplies it needed to fight the Red Army.

Dewey Won't Run Again for Prosecutor

New York, July 31.—Thomas E. Dewey today announced that he would not run for the office of New York State prosecutor in the next election.

Roosevelt Asks Control Over Prices and Rents To Bar Inflation 'Disaster'

Washington, July 31.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt today asked Congress to pass legislation to control prices and rents to prevent inflation from becoming a disaster.

Thyssen Has \$3,000,000 Cash in New York Vaults



London, July 31.—A report today said that the German industrialist Thyssen had hidden \$3,000,000 in cash in New York City vaults.

Tighten Border in Congress

Washington, July 31.—Congress today passed a bill to tighten border controls to prevent the entry of enemy agents and spies.

Senate Debate on Retention of Soldiers Opened

Washington, July 31.—The Senate today opened a debate on a bill to retain soldiers in the United States after the war.

Millman Tells Electrical Union To End Tie-Up at Navy Yard

Washington, July 31.—A. J. Millman today told the Electrical Workers Union to end a strike at the Navy Yard.

Ship to Women in Home Defense Is Charged by Mrs. Kerr Quits

Washington, July 31.—A ship to women in home defense was charged today by Mrs. Kerr, who has quit the organization.

Tire Makers Raise Retail Prices 2.4% With Henderson Sanction

Washington, July 31.—Tire makers today raised retail prices 2.4% in violation of a Henderson sanction.

News on Inside Pages

With the outbreak of the war, the government has taken many steps to control the economy. This includes rationing of food and clothing, and the establishment of price controls. The government has also taken steps to increase production of war materials, and to improve the efficiency of the industrial sector. These measures are necessary to ensure that the United States has the resources it needs to win the war.

Ship to Women in Home Defense Is Charged by Mrs. Kerr Quits

The ship to women in home defense was charged today by Mrs. Kerr, who has quit the organization. The ship was accused of being inefficient and of not providing adequate training for its members. Mrs. Kerr's resignation is a significant blow to the organization, as she was one of its most prominent leaders.

Tire Makers Raise Retail Prices 2.4% With Henderson Sanction

Tire makers today raised retail prices 2.4% in violation of a Henderson sanction. The Henderson sanction is a government order that prohibits price increases for certain essential goods. The tire makers' action is a clear violation of this sanction, and it is likely to result in further government action against them.

Senate Debate on Retention of Soldiers Opened

The Senate today opened a debate on a bill to retain soldiers in the United States after the war. The bill is sponsored by Senator [Name], and it has the support of many members of the Senate. The debate is expected to continue for several days.

Ship to Women in Home Defense Is Charged by Mrs. Kerr Quits

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New York Herald Tribune, July 31, 1941:

Thyssen Has \$3,000,000 Cash in New York Vaults

Union Banking Corp. May Hide Nest Egg for High Nazis He Once Backed

By M. J. Racusin

In the tides of economic warfare now surging over the world, the New York Herald Tribune, has discovered that Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist who was Adolf Hitler's original patron on a prodigal scale a decade has \$3,000,000 in American cash, salted away in the bank vaults of downtown New York.

In the American colony of Thyssen enterprises perhaps the most interesting is, the Union Banking Corporation, 39 Broadway, nominal guardian of the \$3,000,000 cache, all in United States currency a sort of nest egg for Herr Thyssen or perhaps for some of his high-placed Nazi friends when the present troublous days are over.

Among other Thyssen interests in New York are half a dozen corporations engaged in the shipping, export and import trades, centering chiefly about coal and steel industries and operating under the wing of the Union Banking Corporation. These organizations did a thriving business in rolling up dollars for Herr Thyssen in years past, but have been brought virtually to a standstill during the last year by the war.

One of the most fascinating aspects of this story is the mystery surrounding the Thyssen fortune. At the moment, of course, no can get at this Thyssen nest egg, because it is part of the \$4,500,000,000 foreign assets frozen by the United States government since Adolf Hitler's armies began overrunning Europe.

Government circles assert that the assets of the Union Banking Corporation and its subsidiaries were frozen because capital and control came from Netherlands institution called the, Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart (Bank for Trade, and Shipping) in Rotterdam one of the Thyssen string of banking houses on the Continent. It was subject to the freezing order, however, as a Dutch corporation and not as a German-owned property.

As the Custodian of all Dutch property outside the Netherlands, the Netherlands government in exile represents that it, too, would seem to have some rights in the, matter. Nevertheless all of Fritz Thyssen's properties were confiscated by the Nazi regime back in 1939, and thus it might appear that the assets here are legally a part of the German government's assets in the United States.

Rotterdam Bank Bombed

The Thyssen bank in Rotterdam which nominally owned the New York corporation was bombed out of existence by the invading Nazis in May, 1940. No one in New York professes to know what has happened to the officers of the Rotterdam institution. Not a word of instruction or advice has come from abroad.

Perhaps it wasn't Herr Thyssen's money at all, some persons suggest. Maybe he sent it here for safekeeping for some of the Nazi bigwigs perhaps for Goering, for Goebbels, for Himmler, or even Hitler himself.

No matter how the story comes out, the United States government has the situation in hand. Every penny of known Thyssen assets is frozen, under the strictest control.

There are many Americans in responsible positions who do not think that the rift between Herr Thyssen and the Nazis was genuine at all, preferring to believe that Thyssen was in reality a sort of economic advance agent of the Hitler forces, a financial surveyor and softener-up posing as a refugee.

Reliable private information is that Thyssen has been wandering about Switzerland, France and other European countries before and after the Nazi armies arriving without much hindrance, from the Hitler government. Thyssen is now in Germany not under confinement, free to move about but closely watched perhaps a willing prisoner, perhaps a hostage for his wealth throughout the world.

Herr Thyssen's adventure in the American business world dates back to August, 1924, when without flourishes or ruffles the Union Banking Corporation was incorporated with a capital stock of \$400,000, the money coming from the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, of Rotterdam. It was licensed under the New York State banking laws as an investment corporation.

In addition to known lieutenants of the Thyssen interests in Europe, there appeared and continue to appear on the board of directors of this corporation the names of several partners of the private banking house of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street.

Enlisted Harriman In 1925

This circumstance dates back to a chance meeting in Europe in 1925 between Fritz Thyssen and W. Averell Harriman, a partner of the Brown Brothers, Harriman firm and now minister plenipotentiary to England as expediter of lease-lend aid to the British. Herr Thyssen said to Mr. Harriman that he was opening a bank in the United States to take care of his financial and industrial interests here and asked Mr. Harriman to serve on the board. Mr. Harriman agreed to have several other members of his firm go on the directorate.

This took place, of course, at a time when the present world tangle could hardly have been foreseen and when such courtesies were part of the normal routine of international banking relations.

When a new world war began the Brown Brothers Harriman partners sensed possible embarrassment through association with a corporation stemming from German interests and considered withdrawal from the Union Banking Corporation's board. In a consultation with William R. White, State Superintendent of Banks, on the subject Mr. White requested them to remain on the board to assure efficient administration of the corporation's affairs by trustworthy and responsible persons during the emergency. They agreed to comply with Mr. White's request.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. have never had any financial interest in the Union Banking Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, and have never profited in any way from its activities. The association of some of its partners with the Thyssen corporation, it points, out, was entirely a matter of courtesy.

Relationship Explained

The circumstances of relationship were frankly set forth in a letter addressed by Knight Woolley, a partner of the Brown Brothers Harriman firm, to Mr. White on Jan. 14 of this year. This letter follows:

"January 14, 1941.

"William R. White, Esq.,

"Superintendent of Banks, State Of New York,

80 Centre Street,

"New York, N, Y.

"Dear Mr. White:

"As you are aware, my partners, E. R. Harriman, Ray Morris, Prescott S. Bush and our manager, H. D. Pennington, are directors of the Union Banking Corporation, a state institution under your supervision. This corporation is located, at 39 Broadway, and it is in effect a New York office, or agency, of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, in Rotterdam. Because of possible uncertainty as to whether the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart might be held to be a Dutch institution, or whether it is, in fact, a German institution under a Dutch name, my partners have been giving serious consideration to withdrawing from the board. Should the United States enter the war, they feel they might be under some embarrassment because of their connection with the bank, even though we have no financial interest in the Union Banking Corporation, nor do we participate in its earnings. They act as directors merely as a matter of business courtesy.

"In order that you may understand clearly the reasons for our doubts, I should like to give you the background of our connection with the Union Banking Corporation. Our partner W.A. Harriman was in Europe in 1925, and at that time he became acquainted with Mr. Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist. To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Thyssen formed the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart and presumably controlled that institution. - At one of his meetings with Mr. Harriman, he told him he was forming a bank in New York to look after his interests in the United States and he asked Mr. Harriman to serve on the board. Mr. Harriman agreed that certain of his associates would serve in this capacity, and as a result various members of the Harriman organizations and now of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., have been on the board ever since.

"The Union Banking Corporation does no commercial business, and its only depositor is the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. Its activities are limited to occasional payments and a few purchases and sales of securities. All shares of the Union Banking Corporation are registered in the name of E. R. Harriman, who is chairman of the board, except the qualifying shares held by directors. As the company is Dutch-owned, its banking accounts were frozen under the Presidential Proclamation of May 10, 1940.

"The Union Banking Corporation maintains accounts with the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and ourselves. At present its account with us is the only one which is active, and the drawings are limited to the Payment of salaries and usual office expenses. To further control its operations, we have arranged that either Ray Morris or H. D. Pennington must

sign checks jointly with the president of the company, Mr. C. Lievens, or with the, assistant treasurer, Mr. W Kauffmann, and that one of our gentleman from our organization must be present when access is desired to the company's safe deposit box at the Chase Bank.

"You have perhaps read in the newspapers recently that, Fritz Thyssen is no longer in Germany, and it has been reported that he has had differences with the Nazi regime. We have no knowledge as to whether he still retains an interest in the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, nor are we able to obtain any information with respect to the stock ownership in the bank.

"In view, of these uncertainties, together with the censorship affecting communications to and from Rotterdam, I realize that the Union Banking Corporation might be placed in an embarrassing position if all the directors were to resign at this time. I feel sure however that you will understand the position of my Associates, and I would greatly appreciate, a frank expression from you as to the action which you feel that they should take should you believe that the interests of the Banking Department would be best served by their continuing as directors until the situation abroad has been somewhat clarified, I know that they will be glad to be guided by, your judgment and I shall greatly appreciate your reaction to this situation and your opinion as to what action, if any, should be taken by my associates.

Very truly yours,

"KNIGHT WOOLLEY."

Whites Reply

To this Mr. White replied:

"May 13, 1941.
"Mr. Knight Woolley,
"Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.,
"59 Wall Street,
"New York City.

Dear Mr. Woolley:

"Reference is made to your letter of January 14 and to conversations which you and certain of your partners have since had with me relative to the status of the Union Banking Corporation.

"During recent months this department has been obliged to give unusual attention to certain of the banking organizations in this country which have been affected by the freezing orders. This, however has not been true in the case of the Union Banking Corporation because of the confidence which the department has in the directors of this institution

"While the department would, not feel free to object if your partners, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Bush, and your firm's manager, Mr. Pennington, should desire to resign as directors of the corporation, nevertheless the department would be gratified if these gentlemen could find it possible to remain on the board during this period of uncertainty.

"I appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing this matter to my attention and the willingness of yourself and your associates to consideration to the department's point of view in the matter.

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM R. WHITE."

Personnel and Assets

The personnel and financial setup of the **Union Banking Corporation** is provided in the following report of the institution, issued on Jan 1, 1941:

UNION BANKING CORPORATION. NEW YORK, 39 BROADWAY, ORGANIZED 1924

Cornelis Lievense, President

Walter Kauffmann, Treasurer

Directors - Cornelis Lievense, E. Roland Harriman, R. D. Pennington, P. S. Bush, J. Kouwenhoven, Ray Morris, J. G. Groeninger

RESOURCES

Cash on hand and due from banks (domestic) \$2,817,763.95
Bond and Stock investments 232,880.25
Other loans, notes and bills (including other acceptances) 53,000.00
Accrued Income 947.66
Total resources \$3,104,591.86

LIABILITIES

Deposits: Demand \$115,880,14
Due to banks (domestic and foreign) 2,262,040,20
Other Liabilities 822.64
Capital stock 400,000
Surplus and undivided profits 302,339.70
Reserves 23,503,18
Total liabilities 3,104,591.86

Lievense a United States Citizen

The dominating personality in the administration of the Thyssen domain in the United States is the shy and little known Cornelis Lievense, a colorful little Hollander who arrived in this country by way of Montreal in May, 1926, two years after the Union Banking Corporation was set up. Mr. Lievense is a naturalized American citizen having received his final citizen papers on Jan. 29, 1932, at Mineola, L.I.

Besides the Union Bank Corporation, Mr. Lievense is president of the Holland American Corporation, the Domestic Fuel Corporation, and the Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation.

All of these occupy offices with the Union Bank Corporation at 39 Broadway. Others in the group at that address are the Kemari Trading Corporation, the Ribereña Fuel and Chartering Corporation, Kauffmann & Co. and Religious Publications Inc.

Mr. Lievense admitted that the assets of the Domestic Fuel Corporation, the Holland American Trading Corporation and the Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation had all been frozen along with those of the Union Banking Corporation by the Treasury Department. He said the business of the whole group, aside, from the bank, hardly approached \$1,000,000 annually.

Blacklisted by Canada

He admitted also that the Domestic Fuel Corporation, which had been bringing cargoes of, coal from the Thyssen mining interests in Europe to Canada and other Western Hemisphere points, had been blacklisted by the Canadian Trade Commission in the fall of 1940.

Mr. Lievense would reveal little of the operations of the corporations beyond saying that they are now under the strict supervision of the Treasury Department and that there was "very little activity."

He insisted, however, that Religious Publications, Inc., although occupying offices with the Union Banking Corporation and the others, was not a Thyssen venture but was purely his personal affair.

"This is a philanthropic venture of mine," he explained with disarming sincerity, "undertaken to bring out the religious works of Dr. K Schilder, a Dutchman who has recently been released from a German concentration camp. This is in no sense a profit-making venture and must not be associated with these other business organizations."

Three of Dr. Schilder's books have been, brought out by the William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and were translated from the Dutch by Henry Zylstra. They bear the titles, "Christ In His Suffering," "Christ on Trial" and "Christ Crucified."

On Other, Thyssen, Boards

Mr. Lievense speaks in soft, low tones and merely smiled broadly when questioned about his association with Herr Thyssen. His name appears as a director of the Thyssen Holland American Investment Corporation, at Rotterdam. He is a member of the board of the August Thyssen Bank, Aktiengesellschaft, at Berlin, and, he is also a director of the Handelscompagnie Ruilvkeer, a Thyssen bartering company at Amsterdam.

Two of Mr. Lievense's associates, on the board of the Union Banking Corporation, J. G. Groeninger and N. J. Kouwenhoven, are among Herr Thyssen's chief managerial assistants in the conduct of many of his European Projects. Kouwenhoven is an old school friend of Mr. Lievense and is managing director of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. He is also managing director of the Holland American Investment Corporation and is on the board of the Thyssen-owned Vlaardingen Harborworks.

Groeninger is managing director of the Thyssen-owned Halcyon Line, with headquarters at Rotterdam. It was this corporation which refused to transfer its headquarters and assets outside Holland when the Netherlands government warned all industrialists to take their properties to Dutch colonies at the time of the Nazi Invasion. Just before the arrival of the German forces at Rotterdam, the British and Dutch navies seized eleven of the thirteen ships of the line and incorporated them in the British shipping pool. It is understood that three of these ships have since been destroyed. Only two ships of the line fell into the Nazis, hands.

Only One Has Visited U. S.

Both Groeninger and Kouwenhoven are directors of the local Holland American Trading Corporation. Groeninger is also on the board of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart and is a director of the Vulcan Rhine Shipping Co., another unit in Thyssen's industrial kingdom. Kouwenhoven visited the United States about four or five years ago, Mr. Lievense said, but Groeninger appears never to have been here.

"I have told the government, Authorities everything I know and that is all I can say," Mr. Lievense said in a tolerant manner. "As, a matter of fact, I cannot say now who owns this money and this bank and these corporations. I cannot tell you if Mr. Thyssen owns it or not. You know, of course, that the building the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart has been bombed out of existence. Where is it now? Who owns it? Who knows?"

Pacing the floor of his office on the twenty-fifth floor of 39 Broadway, he said, "All I know is that I am here and that the United States government is exercising strict supervision of all activities of the bank and these corporation. I cannot tell you whom I am working. You may be sure there is really little to do. All these corporations in their best years have done less than \$1,000,000 annually."

Mr. Lievense added that his business had slowed down to such a degree that he had to let out two or three of his office force and had reduced his three-room office to two rooms.

Has Time to Play the Organ

"In fact" he said, "I have been, spending too much time indulging in my favorite pastime playing the organ at my home. I also play the organ for the Whiteman Memorial Baptist Church at Oyster Bay, What else is there to do?"

Mr. Lievense and his wife, Maria Jacobs, have lived in a rambling two-story semi-Colonial home in Cedar Swamp Road, in the High Hills Farm section of Glen Head L. I., for the last eight or ten years.

He passes much time visiting the tulip beds in the vicinity of his home. He is a member of the Netherlands Club, and was born in Maasslius, Holland, July 28, 1890.

Below is a sidebar article from *New York Herald Tribune*, July 31, 1941, page 22.

Thyssen's Role In World Affairs Still a Mystery

Original Hitler Backer May
Be Refugee or Nazi Agent
if He's Alive and at Large

Fritz Thyssen, once ruler of the German steel trust and most important backer of Adolf Hitler in the early days of the Brown Shirt revolution in Germany, is the international mystery man of today. It is anybody's guess whether he is a genuine refugee from the Nazi terror or a Hitler agent wrapped in a fugitive's cloak. The world at large does not know where he is or even whether he is alive. And it has, apparently, no way of finding out.

On March 17 it was reported in Vichy, France, that he had been arrested on the Riviera in December, returned to Germany and lodged behind the barbed wire of Dachau concentration camp. Four days later German authorities announced that he was not in France or in Dachau but in South America. Earlier this month informed sources in Germany said he had been released from custody and was in a German sanatorium enjoying "limited freedom of movement."

Contradictory reports of Herr Thyssen's status are not new in the history of the man who, more than any other, financed Hitler's rise to power. Since 1934 vague rumors of breaks between Thyssen and Hitler have circulated from time to time. They came to a head on Nov. 11, 1939, when it was announced that he had left Germany for Switzerland "for an indefinite stay." The next day he arrived in Lucerne and for several months kept correspondents regarding his hints that he quit his country after protesting against the Nazi-Soviet pact and urging Hitler through Hermann Wilhelm Goering, not to go to war.

Property Confiscated

A week after his arrival in Switzerland it was announced in Berlin with fanfare that the Reich had confiscated his fortune and property estimated to be worth at least \$88,000,000. It was done on the basis of a law aimed at persons inimical to the people and the state. On Feb. 12, 1940, a decree was published in the official German gazette stripping him and his wife of their citizenship. They were then living in luxury in a Locarno hotel.

From then until his disappearance from the Riviera his movements were of a nature to arouse suspicion, or at least puzzlement. He was in Belgium in March, 1940, and within a few weeks Hitler's armies forced the surrender of that country. From Belgium he moved to France, where he remained unmolested long after the French bowed before Hitler's legions.

Thyssen's residence at the Hotel Crillon in Paris while the German armies gathered in front of the Maginot Line puzzled the Parisians. It seemed strange to them that a man who was a declared enemy of France and the prime mover of Hitler's coup should be ensconced in the French capital at that particular time, able to get the ear not only of French industrialists but also of French politicians.

The same puzzlement arose after the French surrender when Thyssen supposedly an enemy of the Reich was allowed to sun himself for months on the sands of Cannes, although the German authorities could have had him for the asking.

Mentioned as Roehm Associate

All this maneuvering was an echo of an earlier incident in his career. In 1934 after Hitler had assumed the Chancellorship with the staunch help of Thyssen, Berlin began to buzz with rumors of a split among the Nazis. It was also said that Thyssen was seen frequently in the company of Captain Ernst Roehm, one of the leaders of the supposed plot against the Fuehrer.

In the blood bath of July 30, 1934, when Hitler purged his party by killing Roehm and others, there was no mention of Thyssen's having a part in the conspiracy. Yet, when he sailed in August for South America, it was reported that he was fleeing. Despite his intimacy with Roehm however, Thyssen apparently suffered none of Hitler's suspicion. After studying the steel business of South America, he returned in the spring to Germany and took up where he had left off.

In the various accounts of the string-pulling responsible for Hitler's rise in Germany, there is no suggestion that Thyssen shelled out his marks to the Nazi party for any reasons but selfish ones. He was a firm believer in capitalism so far as capitalism was represented by the palatial Thyssen chateau, the roaring Thyssen steel furnaces in the Ruhr and Rhine valleys and the 120,000 workers who owed their daily bread to the Thyssen pay rolls. Hitler's main appeal to him was as a defender of Capitalism against the Bolshevik bogey.

The Thyssen holdings were hard hit in the German inflation and the subsequent struggle of German industry against the restrictions imposed under the Versailles Treaty. Thyssen hated the French, distrusted the German Republic and dreaded socialism. He began to look around for an antidote to the three-headed monster of his imagination. In 1927 he found it in the person of an Austrian former house painter.

Started Pushing In '30

Thyssen kept an eye on Hitler and, when the depression in 1930 rocked the Thyssen industrial empire, decided that it was time to push the Nazi leader. He introduced him to prominent industrialists, promised them that Hitler's National Socialism was only window dressing and helped to pry money for the cause from their pockets. In 1930 he and a business associate distributed 1,000,000 marks to the party and two years later, before the fateful presidential election leading to Hitler's Chancellorship, Thyssen donated 3,000,000 more.

His reward was to be made economic dictator of western Germany and a member of the Reich's Grand Economic Council and Prussian State Council. He also had a seat in the Reichstag.

If the version that would picture him tossed over by Hitler is correct, he mistook his man when he patronizingly gathered the Fuehrer under his wing. His idea was to guide Hitler in the paths of safety for the Thyssen fortune. Like other German industrialists with the same thought, however, it would appear that his supported puppet turned out to be a Frankenstein monster.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN
Washington

Vesting Order Number 248

Re: All of the capital stock of Union
Banking Corporation and certain in-
debtedness owing by it

Under the authority of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and
Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned,
after investigation, finding:

(a) That the property described as follows:

All of the capital stock of Union Banking Corpora-
tion, a New York corporation, New York, New York,
which is a business enterprise within the United
States, consisting of 4,000 shares of \$100 par value
common capital stock, the names of the registered
owners of which, and the number of shares owned by
them respectively, are as follows:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>
E. Roland Harrison	3,991
Cornelis Lievens	4
Harold D. Pennington	1
Ray Morris	1
Prescott S. Bush	1
H. J. Kouwenhoven	1
Johann G. Grossinger	1
Total	4,000.

all of which shares are held for the benefit of Bank
voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. Y., Rotterdam, The
Netherlands, which bank is owned or controlled by
members of the Thyssen family, nationals of Germany
and/or Hungary.

is property of nationals, and represents ownership of said business
enterprise which is a national, of a designated enemy country or
countries (Germany and/or Hungary);

(b) That the property described as follows:

All right, title, interest and claim of any name or
nature whatsoever of the aforesaid Bank voor Handel
en Scheepvaart, and August Thyssen-Bank, Berlin,
Germany, and each of them, in and to all indebtedness,
contingent or otherwise and whether or not matured,
owing to them, or each of them, by said Union Banking
Corporation, including but not limited to all security
rights in and to any and all collateral for any or all
of such indebtedness and the right to sue for and col-
lect such indebtedness.

is an interest in the aforesaid business enterprise held by
nationals of an enemy country or countries, and also is
property within the United States owned or controlled by
nationals of a designated enemy country or countries (Germany
and/or Hungary);

and determining that to the extent that any or all of such nationals are persons
not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States

DUPLICATE ORIGINAL

DECLASSIFIED

Authority _____
By _____ NARA Date _____

Union Banking Corporation

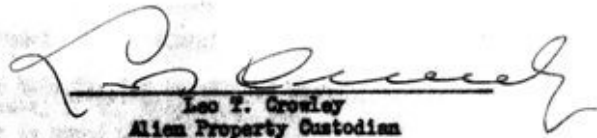
requires that such persons be treated as nationals of the aforesaid designated enemy country or countries (Germany and/or Hungary), and having made all determinations and taken all action, after appropriate consultation and certification, required by said Executive Order or Act or otherwise, and deeming it necessary in the national interest, hereby vests such property in the Alien Property Custodian, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in a special account pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This shall not be deemed to limit the powers of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof, or to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined that such return should be made or such compensation should be paid.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may file with the Alien Property Custodian a notice of his claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon, on Form APC-1, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Alien Property Custodian. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national", "designated enemy country" and "business enterprise within the United States" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in Section 10 of said Executive Order.

Executed at Washington, D. C. on October 20, 1942.


Leo F. Crowley
Alien Property Custodian

DUPLICATE ORIGINAL

FEDERAL REGISTER, Saturday, November 7, 1942

[Vesting Order Number 248]

ALL OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF UNION BANKING CORPORATION AND CERTAIN INDEBTEDNESS OWING BY IT

Under the authority of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended,¹ and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

(a) That the property described as follows:

All of the capital stock of Union Banking Corporation, a New York corporation, New York, New York, which is a business enterprise within the United States, consisting of 4,000 shares of \$100 par value common capital stock, the names of the registered owners of which, and the number of shares owned by them respectively, are as follows:

Names	Number of shares
E. Roland Harriman-----	3,991
Cornelius Lieveuse-----	4
Harold D. Pennington-----	1
Ray Morris-----	1
Prescott S. Bush-----	1
H. J. Kouwenhoven-----	1
Johann G. Groeninger-----	1
Total-----	4,000

¹ 7 F.R. 5205.

all of which shares are held for the benefit of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. V., Rotterdam, The Netherlands, which bank is owned or controlled by members of the Thyssen family, nationals of Germany and/or Hungary,

is property of nationals, and represents ownership of said business enterprise which is a national, of a designated enemy country or countries (Germany and/or Hungary);

(b) That the property described as follows:

All right, title, interest and claim of any name or nature whatsoever of the aforesaid Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, and August Thyssen-Bank, Berlin, Germany, and each of them, in and to all indebtedness, contingent or otherwise and whether or not matured, owing to them, or each of them, by said Union Banking Corporation, including but not limited to all security rights in and to any and all collateral for any or all of such indebtedness and the right to sue for and collect such indebtedness.

is an interest in the aforesaid business enterprise held by nationals of an enemy country or countries, and also is property within the United States owned or

controlled by nationals of a designated enemy country or countries (Germany and/or Hungary);

and determining that to the extent that any or all of such nationals are persons not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of the aforesaid designated enemy country or countries (Germany and/or Hungary), and having made all determinations and taken all action, after appropriate consultation and certification, required by said executive order or Act or otherwise, and deeming it necessary in the national interest, hereby vests such property in the Alien Property Custodian, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in a special account pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This shall not be deemed to limit the powers of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof, or to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined that such return should be made or such compensation should be paid.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may file with the Alien Property Custodian a notice of his claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon, on Form APC-1, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Alien Property Custodian. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national", "designated enemy country" and "business enterprise within the United States" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of said executive order.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 20, 1942.

[SEAL]

LEO T. CROWLEY,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 42-11568; Filed, November 6, 1942; 11:31 a. m.]

Photo # 80-G-474789 Burning ships in Pearl Harbor drydocks, 7 December 1941



The Imperial Japanese Navy attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii by air on the morning of Sunday, December 7, 1941. A total of 2,402 personnel were killed and a total of 1,282 were wounded during the Imperial Japanese naval attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. (Official U.S. Navy Photograph, National Archives Collection)



“When the news first came that Japan had attacked us, my first feeling was of relief that the indecision was over and that crisis had come in a way which would unite all our people. This continued to be my dominant feeling in spite of the news of catastrophes which quickly developed. For I feel that this country united has practically nothing to fear, while the apathy and division stirred by unpatriotic men have been hitherto very discouraging.”

– U.S. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, December 7, 1941, from his own diary



Japanese children in Hiroshima huddle together shortly after the U.S. Army Air Forces dropped an atomic bomb on August 6, 1945. The photos and films taken immediately after the blast were confiscated and suppressed by the U.S. government for more than 60 years. The 1945 atomic bomb in the Japanese city of Hiroshima, one of the only times that nuclear weapons were used in warfare, instantly killed an estimated 100,000 people and injured thousands more, with the majority of its victims being civilians. Casualties of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki included ethnic Korean migrant workers, American and British prisoners-of-wars, Roman Catholic nuns (primarily in Nagasaki), and women and children. (Source: http://www.flatrock.org.nz/topics/history/stalins_wife_and_other_tales.htm)

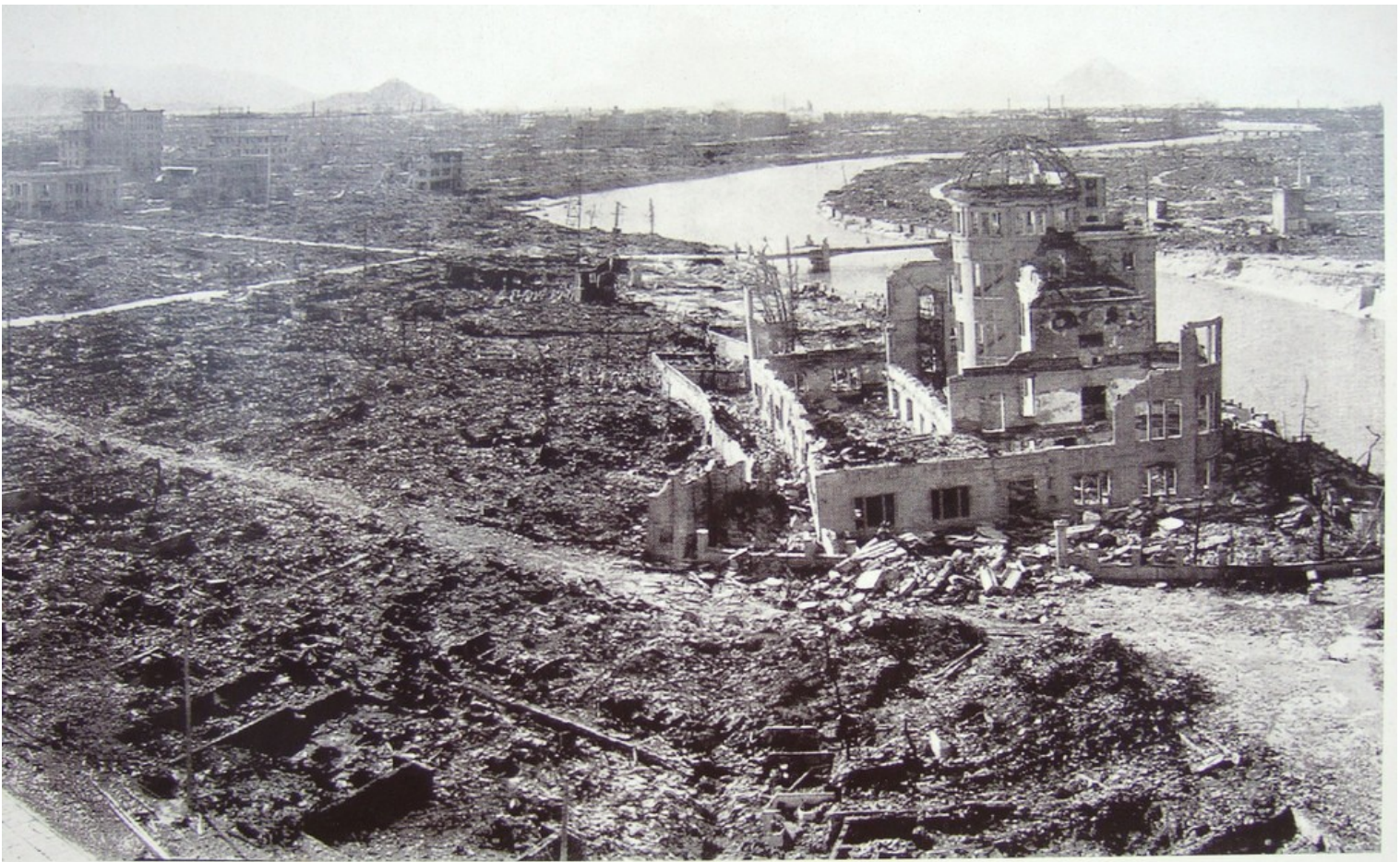
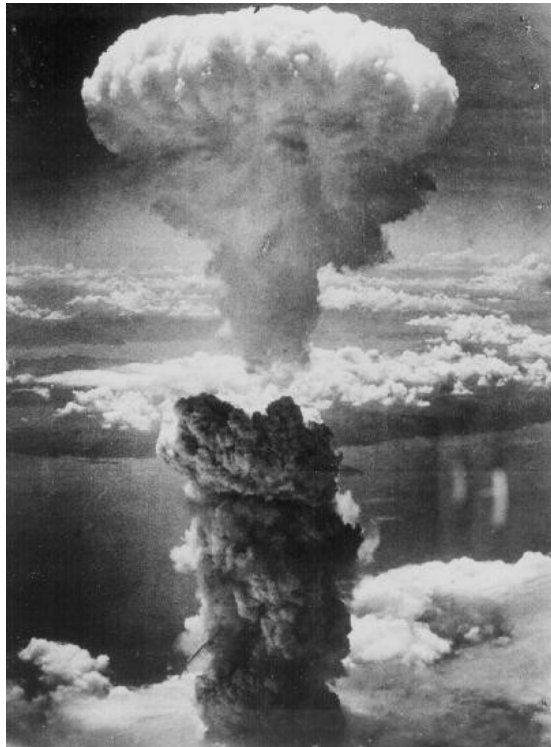


写真 広島商工会議所屋上から猿楽町通りを見下ろす 1945年10月初旬 林 重男氏撮影
Photo: Looking over Sarugaku-cho from the roof of the Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce and Industry, early October 1945. Photo by Shigeo Hayashi.

Hiroshima in October 1945



Effects of Nuclear Warfare over Hiroshima and Nagasaki – an estimated 166,000 dead in Hiroshima and an estimated 80,000 dead in Nagasaki, including Catholic nuns, women, children, and American prisoners-of-war



Color photograph of the ruins of central Hiroshima in autumn of 1945. (U.S. National Archives)



The remains of Urakami Cathedral (left) appear on a hill in Nagasaki, Japan in late 1945, months after the atomic bomb destroyed most of Nagasaki. (Photo: U.S. National Archives)



Victims of the Dresden Firebombing in 1945



Rows of bodies of dead inmates fill the yard of Lager Nordhausen, a concentration camp in Germany on April 12, 1945. This photo shows less than half of the bodies of the several hundred inmates who died of starvation or were shot by Gestapo men. An estimated six million Jews as well as millions of people of various nationalities, including Germans, Poles, Hungarians, French, Russians, and Dutch, died in various concentration camps at the hands of I.G. Farben chemical cartel, Reichsbank (Germany's central bank), the National Socialist German Workers' Party, and the Gestapo-Schutzstaffel death squads.

SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

*25
file*

*B.F.
War*

April 24, 1945.

*Saw
4-25-45*

Dear Mr. President:

I think it is very important that I should have a talk with you as soon as possible on a highly secret matter.

I mentioned it to you shortly after you took office but have not urged it since on account of the pressue you have been under. It, however, has such a bearing on our present foreign relations and has such an important effect upon all my thinking in this field that I think you ought to know about it without much further delay.

x386

Faithfully yours,

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War. *x25*



The President,
The White House.

Ma H

Put on list tomorrow, Wed. 25, H.S.

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11632, Sec. 3(E) and 3(D) or (F)

OSD letter, April 12, 1974

By NLT-*HC*, NARS Date *2-2-76*

SECRET

1945-Present: Anglo-American Alliance



An Anglo-American meeting takes place aboard USS Williamsburg in January 1952. Seated from left to right: British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, U.S. President Harry Truman, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder, and **U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett**. Standing from left to right: U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain Walter Gifford, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Sir Oliver Franks, Lord Cherwell, Lord Ismay, and **Averell Harriman**.



Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (left) shakes hands with the British Ambassador to the United States the Marquess of Lothian (Philip H. Kerr), a member of Alfred Milner's Kindergarten, on November 28, 1939.



Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain listens to former U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain Lewis W. Douglas as Prince Philip (fourth from right) chats with **Governor of New York Averell Harriman** (third from right) at an evening banquet in October 1957. Selwyn Lloyd (second from right) also appears at that banquet. (Photo by Robert W. Kelley/Time Life Pictures/Getty Images)



President George H.W. Bush and Barbara Bush arrive in Buckingham Palace in London on June 1, 1989 where they met with Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. (Photo: George Bush Presidential Library and Museum)



President George H.W. Bush greets British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher (left) in London on June 1, 1989, three days prior to the Tiananmen Square Massacre. (Photo: George Bush Presidential Library and Museum)



President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Tony Blair of Great Britain walk through Cross Hall en route to the East Room Thursday night, May 25, 2006, for a joint press conference. ([White House photo by Shealah Craighead](#))



President George W. Bush (left) listens to Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain at a party while Laura Bush (second from right) and Prince Philip (right) smile for the camera.

1945-Present: Cold War & Korean War



The Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) at Panmunjom (Photo: [National Defense University](#))

Photo # NH 96378 U.S. Marines fighting in Seoul, Korea, Sept. 1950



U.S. Marines engage in street fighting during the liberation of Seoul, Korea circa late September 1950. Note M-1 rifles and Browning Automatic Rifles carried by the Marines, dead Koreans in the street, and M-4 "Sherman" tanks in the distance.
([U.S. Naval Historical Center Photograph](#))

Skull & Bones and the Korean War (1950-1953)



Harold Stanley
B.A. Yale 1908
Partner of Morgan,
Stanley & Co.
(1941-1955)



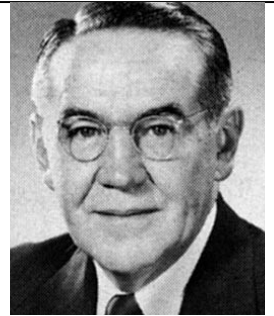
George L. Harrison
B.A. Yale 1910
Chairman of the board of
New York Life Insurance
Co. (1948-1954)



Robert A. Lovett
B.A. Yale 1918
U.S. Secretary of Defense
(1951-1953)



F. Trubee Davison
B.A. Yale 1918
Director of Central
Intelligence Agency (CIA)
for Personnel (1951-1952)



John Martin Vorys
B.A. Yale 1918
U.S. Congressman
(R-Ohio, 1939-1959)



John Sherman Cooper
B.A. Yale 1923
U.S. Senator
(R-Kentucky, 1946-1949,
1952-1955, 1956-1973)



Robert A. Taft
B.A. Yale 1910
U.S. Senator
(R-Ohio, 1939-1953)



Prescott S. Bush
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co. (1931-
1972); U.S. Senator
(R-Conn., 1952-1963)



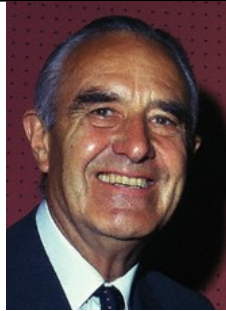
E. Roland Harriman
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co. (1931-
1978); President of
American Red Cross
(1950-1953)



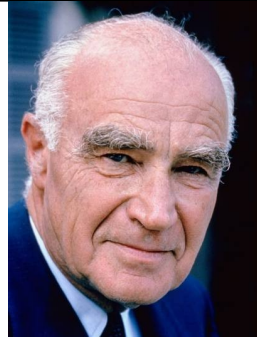
Knight Woolley
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1982)



Harvey H. Bundy
B.A. Yale 1909
Trustee, World Peace
Foundation (1934-1963)



W. Averell Harriman
B.A. Yale 1913
Director of the Council on
Foreign Relations
(1950-1955)



Henry R. Luce
B.A. Yale 1920
Editor-in-Chief of *Time*
magazine (1923-1964)



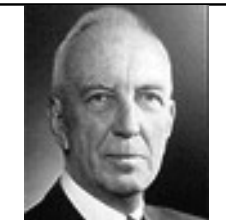
James W. Wadsworth Jr.
B.A. Yale 1898
U.S. Congressman
(R-New York, 1933-1951)



Charles M. Spofford
B.A. Yale 1924
Member of Davis, Polk &
Wardwell [law firm]
(1940-1950, 1952-1973)



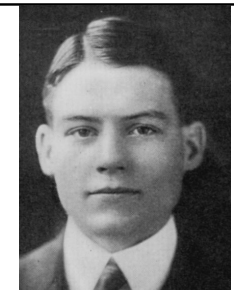
J. Quigg Newton Jr.
B.A. Yale 1933
Mayor of Denver,
Colorado (1947-1955)



Morris Hadley
B.A. Yale 1916
Partner of Milbank,
Tweed, Hadley & McCloy
[law firm] (1924-1979)



J. Richardson Dilworth
B.A. Yale 1938
Partner of Kuhn, Loeb &
Co. [bank] (1951-1958)



H. Neil Mallon
B.A. Yale 1917
President of Dresser
Industries, Inc.
(1929-1958)



Henry John Heinz II
B.A. Yale 1931
President of H.J. Heinz
Company (1941-1959)

Skull & Bones and Korean War (1950-1953)

Government Officials:

Robert A. Lovett (S&B 1918) – U.S. Secretary of Defense (1951-1953); Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation (1949-June 30, 1961)
W. Averell Harriman (S&B 1913) – Director of Mutual Security Agency (1951-1953)
Charles M. Spofford (S&B 1924) – Chairman of North Atlantic Council of Deputies and European Coordinating Committee (1950-1952)
F. Trubee Davison (S&B 1918) – Director of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for Personnel (1951-1952)
Stanley Woodward (S&B 1922) – U.S. Ambassador to Canada (1950-1953)
James J. Wadsworth (S&B 1927) – Deputy Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration (1950-1952)
Robert A. Taft (S&B 1910) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Ohio, 1939-1953); Senate Majority Leader (1953)
Prescott S. Bush (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1972); U.S. Senator (1952-1963)
John Sherman Cooper (S&B 1923) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Kentucky; 1946-1949, 1952-1955); Member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations (1949-1951)
James Wolcott Wadsworth Jr. (S&B 1898) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-New York, 1933-1951)
John Martin Vorys (S&B 1918) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Ohio, 1939-1959)
J. Quigg Newton Jr. (S&B 1933) – Mayor of Denver, Colorado (1947-1955)

Bankers:

E. Roland Harriman (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1978); Chairman of the board of Union Pacific Railroad Co. (1946-1969); President of American Red Cross (1950-1953)
Knight Woolley (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1982)
Stephen Y. Hord (S&B 1921) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1945-1981)
Ray Morris (S&B 1901) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1956)
Harold Stanley (S&B 1908) – Partner of Morgan, Stanley & Co. (1941-1955)
Joseph Richardson Dilworth (S&B 1938) – Partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (1951-1958)
Dean Witter Jr. (S&B 1944) – Partner of Dean Witter & Co. (1946-1970)
Charles Jacob Stewart (S&B 1918) – President of New York Trust Co. (1949-1952)
Walter Seth Logan (S&B 1910) – Vice President and General Counsel of Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1928-1953)

Businessmen:

George L. Harrison (S&B 1910) – Chairman of the board of New York Life Insurance Co. (1948-1954)
Morehead Patterson (S&B 1920) – Chairman of the board of American Machine & Foundry Co. (1943-1962)
George Herbert Walker Jr. (S&B 1927) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1929-1974)
H. Neil Mallon (S&B 1917) – President of Dresser Industries, Inc. (1929-1958)
Robert Guthrie Page (S&B 1922) – President of Phelps Dodge Corporation (1947-1967)
Frank Ford Russell (S&B 1926) – President of National Aviation Corp. (1939-1954)
Henry John Heinz II (S&B 1931) – President of H.J. Heinz Company (1941-1959)
Henry Webb Johnstone (S&B 1916) – Senior Vice President of Merck & Co., Inc. [pharmaceutical company] (1950-1957)
Chauncey Jerome Hamlin (S&B 1903) – Member of the New York Stock Exchange (1941-1963)
Storer B. Lunt (S&B 1921) – President of W.W. Norton & Company, Inc. (1945-1958)
Malcolm Pratt Aldrich (S&B 1922) – Executor and Trustee of the estate of Edward S. Harkness (1940-c.1954)

Lawyers:

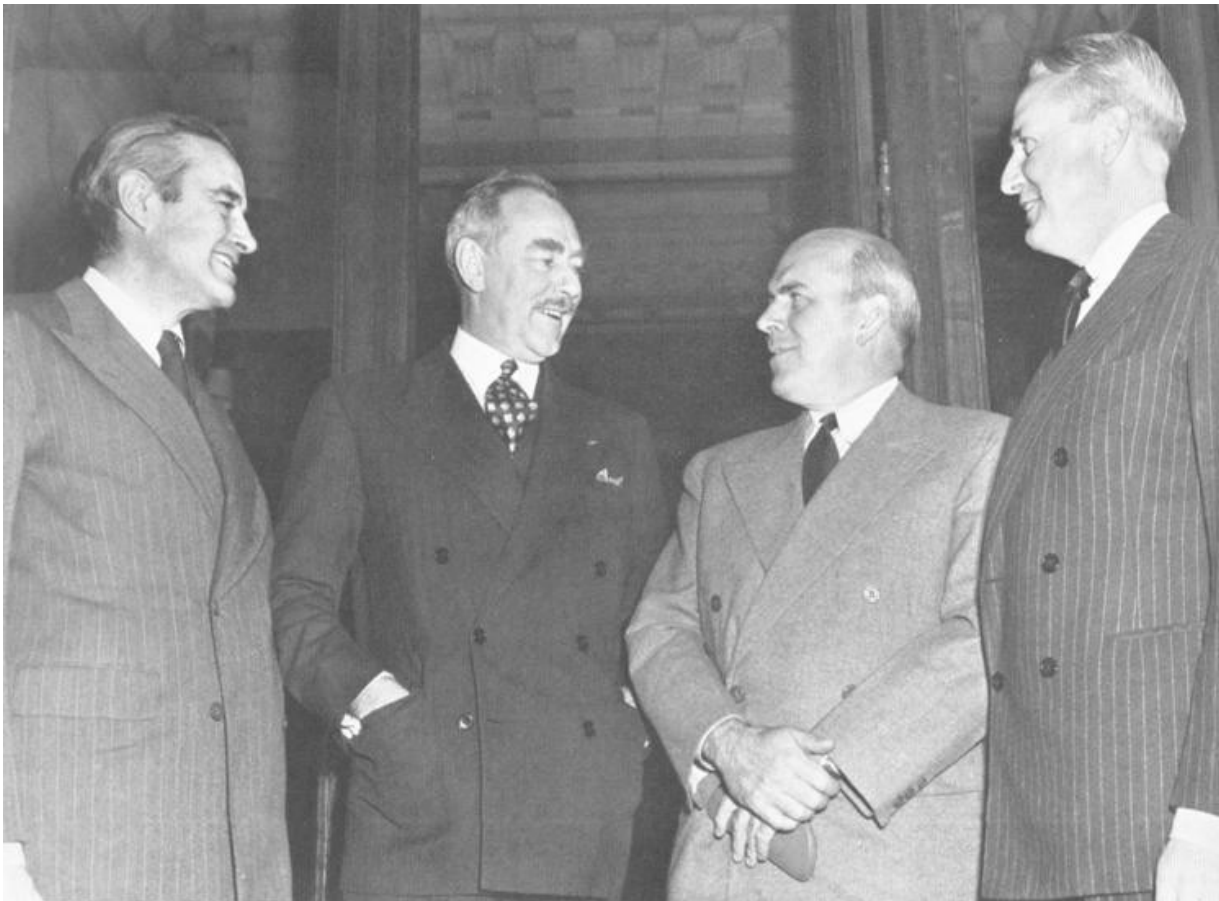
Allen T. Klots (S&B 1909) – Member of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts [law firm in New York City] (1921-1965)
Morris Hadley (S&B 1916) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (1924-1979)
Edward Rogers Wardwell (S&B 1927) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1946-c.1972)
Samuel Hazard Gillespie Jr. (S&B 1932) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1948-present)
Sherman Baldwin (S&B 1919) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1929-1969)
John Loomer Hall (S&B 1894) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1904-1960)
Harvey H. Bundy (S&B 1909) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1933-1941, 1945-1963)
Marcien Jenckes (S&B 1921) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1927-1971)
George Frederick Baer Appel (S&B 1924) – Partner of Townsend, Elliott & Munson [law firm in Philadelphia] (1938-1970)
Henry Cornick Coke (S&B 1926) – Member of Coke & Coke [law firm in Dallas, Texas] (1930-1977)
Anthony Lee Michel (S&B 1926) – Partner of Gardner, Carton, Douglas, Chilgren & Waud [law firm in Chicago] (1942-1966)
Richard Marden Davis (S&B 1933) – Partner of Davis, Graham & Stubbs [law firm in Denver] (1937-c.1982)

Others:

Henry R. Luce (S&B 1920) – Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. (1923-1964)
August Sidney Lovett (S&B 1913) – Chaplain of Yale University (1932-1958)
Laurence G. Tighe (S&B 1916) – Treasurer of Yale University (1942-1954)
Henry W. Hobson (S&B 1914) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio (1931-1959)
Edwin A. Burt (S&B 1915) – Professor of Philosophy at Cornell University (1931-1960)



Yale graduates Averell Harriman (left), U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett (center), and U.S. Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson meet privately in January 1951. Averell Harriman and Robert A. Lovett were members of Skull & Bones. (Photo by Lisa Larsen/Time Life Pictures/Getty Images)



“The Wise Men”: W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, High Commissioner to Germany John McCloy, and U.S. Ambassador to France David K.E. Bruce meet privately in May 1949. All four men were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Acme Photo) (Source: *Dean Acheson: The State Department Years* by David S. McLellan)



McGeorge Bundy (the man on the right with glasses) listens to Cuba's Communist revolutionary Fidel Castro deliver a speech at Harvard University. McGeorge Bundy was President John F. Kennedy's National Security Advisor during the Bay of Pigs Invasion and Cuban Missile Crisis. McGeorge Bundy's brother William P. Bundy was a CIA agent; the CIA attempted to assassinate Fidel Castro on numerous occasions.



President John F. Kennedy meets with his Cabinet in the Cabinet Room at the White House during the Cuban Missile Crisis on **October 29, 1962**. Clockwise: Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, President John F. Kennedy, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Paul Nitze, Donald Wilson, Theodore Sorensen, National Security Advisor **McGeorge Bundy**, Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson (hidden), Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Ambassador-at-Large Llewellyn Thompson, and Deputy Director of CIA Gen. Marshall S. Carter. Every identified person in the Cabinet Room except for President Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Gen. Marshall S. Carter is or was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: [Cecil Stoughton, White House, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum](#))



Ambassador-at-Large Averell Harriman visits West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt at Tempelhof Air Base in West Berlin on March 8, 1961. (Red Grandy/Stars and Stripes)



National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy and his wife Mary Bundy inspect the Berlin Wall in September 1962. (AP/Wide World Photos)



Averell Harriman (left) listens to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev (center) and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (far right) at the Kremlin in Moscow, Soviet Union in July 1963. (Photo: Stan Wayman/Time Life)



Vice President George H.W. Bush (right) visits Red China's Commissar Deng Xiaoping (left) in Beijing on January 1, 1986. (Jean Louis Atlan/Sygma/CORBIS)



Averell Harriman (center) and his wife Pamela Harriman greet Soviet Commissar Yuri Andropov (far right) in June 1983 in Moscow. Andropov was the former Chief of the KGB and former head of the Soviet Union. (TASS Photo)
(Source: *Spanning The Century: The Life of W. Averell Harriman, 1891-1986* by Rudy Abramson)



Vice President George H.W. Bush (left) meets Soviet Commissar Yuri Andropov in November 1982. Bush was a former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and Andropov was the former Chief of the KGB. (Photo: UPI/Bettman)
(Source: *For the President's Eyes Only: Secret Intelligence and the American Presidency from Washington to Bush* by Christopher Andrew)



Persecution and extermination of innocent people in Communist-occupied mainland China



Tiananmen Square Massacre in Beijing on June 4, 1989



George W. Bush shares a joke with Red Chinese Commissar Hu Jintao (left) and Russian Commissar Vladimir Putin (right) at the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, Russia on July 17, 2006. ([Official Website of the Russian G8 Presidency](#))



President George W. Bush meets with Red Vietnam's President Nguyen Minh Triet in the former palace of the French governor general of Indochina in Hanoi, Red Vietnam on November 17, 2006. ([Kham/Reuters](#))

1964-1973: Vietnam War



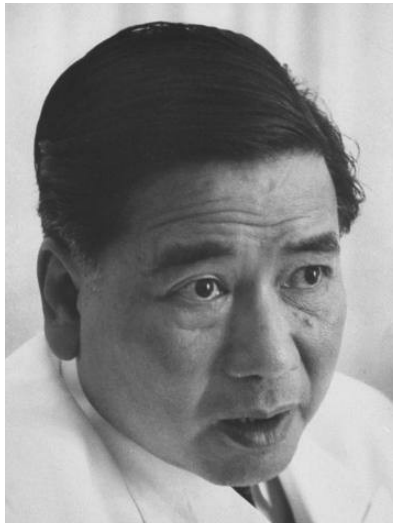
Victims of the My Lai Massacre in 1968 (Photo by Ronald L. Haeberle)



Vietnamese people, including young children, suffer from the physical and psychological effects of Agent Orange.



Over 58,000 American soldiers and thousands of Vietnamese women and children died in South Vietnam and Communist [North] Vietnam during the Vietnam War; many Vietnam War veterans continue to suffer from the side effects of napalm and Agent Orange.



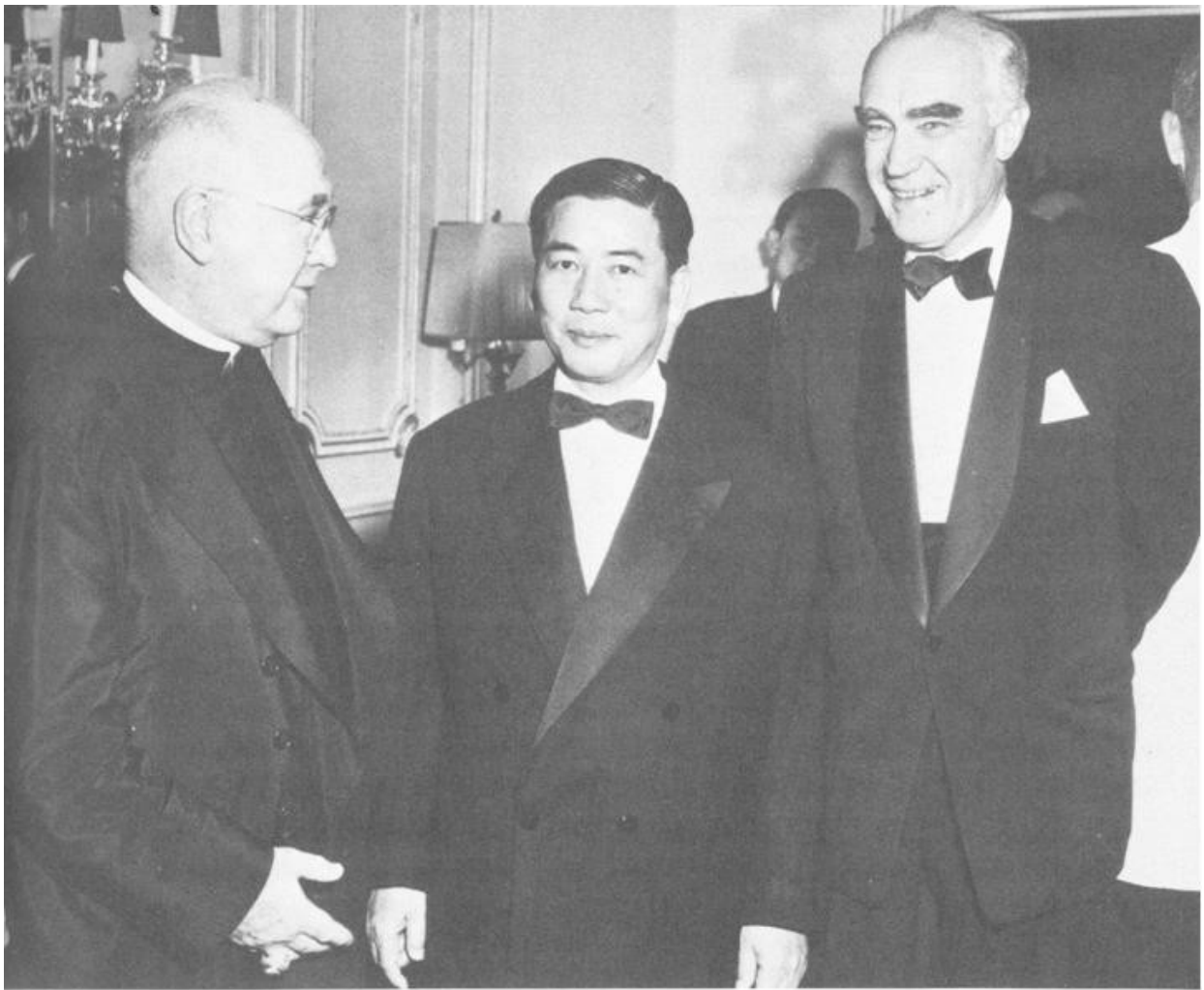
The assassination of South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem (left) in Saigon on November 2, 1963 and America's President John F. Kennedy (right) in Dallas on November 2, 1963 were followed by the escalation of American military presence in South Vietnam.



U.S. Huey helicopter spray Agent Orange over agricultural land in Vietnam during the Vietnam War.
(Photo: Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr. Collection: Agent Orange Subject Files, The Vietnam Archive, Texas Tech University)



U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Maxwell Taylor (center) watches Gen. William C. Westmoreland (right) shake hands with National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy in Saigon, South Vietnam on February 4, 1965. McGeorge Bundy was a member of Skull & Bones.
(Photo: UPI/Bettmann) (Source: *Grand Expectations: The United States, 1945-1974* by James T. Patterson)



Cardinal Francis Spellman (left) and Henry Luce (right), the Editor-in-Chief of *Time* magazine, stand beside South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem. Henry Luce was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University. (Photo: *Luce and His Empire* by W.A. Swanberg)



U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (left) and Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bundy (right) meet with South Vietnam's Premier Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky in Saigon, South Vietnam in March 1967.



Ambassador-at-Large and Vietnam War negotiator Averell Harriman (left) greets South Vietnam's Vice President Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky in Paris, France on December 8, 1968. (AP Wirephoto)



General Nguyen Cao Ky

“People ask me who my heroes are. I have only one – Hitler. I admire Hitler because he has pulled his country together when it was in a terrible state in the early thirties. But the situation here is so desperate now that one man would not be enough. **We need four or five Hitlers in Vietnam.**”

– General Nguyen Cao Ky, Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam, in an interview with the *London Sunday Mirror*, July 13, 1965

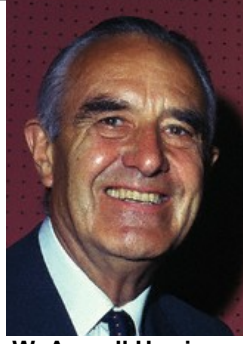
Skull & Bones and Vietnam War (1964-1973)



Robert A. Lovett
B.A. Yale 1918
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co. (1931-
1940, 1946-1947, 1949-
1950, 1953-1986)



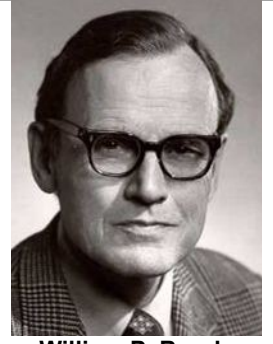
Prescott S. Bush
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1972)



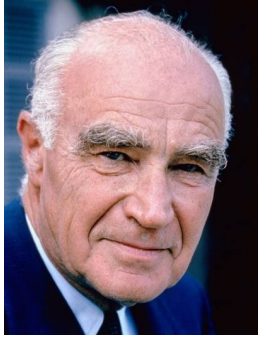
W. Averell Harriman
B.A. Yale 1913
U.S. Negotiator at the
Paris Peace Conference
on Vietnam (1968-1969)



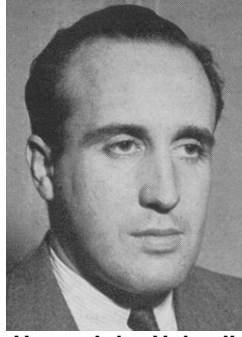
McGeorge Bundy
B.A. Yale 1940
National Security Advisor
(1961-1966)



William P. Bundy
B.A. Yale 1939
Asst. Secretary of State
for East Asian and Pacific
Affairs (1964-1969)



Henry R. Luce
B.A. Yale 1920
Editor-in-Chief of *Time*
magazine (1923-1964)



Henry John Heinz II
B.A. Yale 1931
Chairman of H.J. Heinz
Co. (1959-1987)



John H. Chafee
B.A. Yale 1947
Secretary of the Navy
(1969-1972)



Potter Stewart
B.A. Yale 1937
Justice of the U.S.
Supreme Court
(1958-1981)



Charles M. Spofford
B.A. Yale 1924
Member of Davis, Polk &
Wardwell [law firm]
(1940-1950, 1952-1973)



Thomas "Lud" Ashley
B.A. Yale 1948
U.S. Congressman
(D-Ohio, 1955-1981)



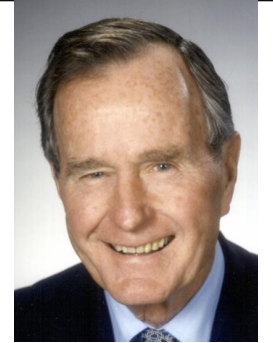
William S. Moorhead Jr.
B.A. Yale 1945
U.S. Congressman
(D-Penn., 1959-1981)



John Sherman Cooper
B.A. Yale 1923
U.S. Senator (R-
Kentucky, 1946-1949,
1952-1955, 1956-1973)



Jonathan B. Bingham
B.A. Yale 1936
U.S. Congressman
(D-New York, 1965-1983)



George H.W. Bush
B.A. Yale 1948
U.S. Congressman
(R-Texas, 1967-1971)



E. Roland Harriman
B.A. Yale 1917
Chairman of American
Red Cross (1954-1973)



William F. Buckley Jr.
B.A. Yale 1950
Editor-in-Chief of *National
Review* magazine
(1955-1990)



William S. Coffin Jr.
B.A. Yale 1949
Chaplain of Yale
University (1958-1976)



Barry Zorthian
B.A. Yale 1941
Director of the Joint U.S.
Public Affairs Office in
Saigon (1964-1968)



John Forbes Kerry
B.A. Yale 1966
Anti-Vietnam War
Protester and Former U.S.
Navy Officer

"We need four or five Hitlers in Vietnam." – Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky

Skull & Bones and Vietnam War (1964-1973)

Government Officials:

W. Averell Harriman (S&B 1913) – Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (1963-1965); Ambassador at Large (1965-1969); U.S. Negotiator at the Paris Peace Conference on Vietnam (1968)
William P. Bundy (S&B 1939) – Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs (1965-1969)
John H. Chafee (S&B 1947) – Secretary of the Navy (1969-1972); Governor of Rhode Island (1963-1969)
Charles S. Whitehouse (S&B 1947) – Deputy U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam (1972-1973); U.S. Ambassador to Laos (1973-1975)
Townsend Hoopes (S&B 1944) – Under Secretary of the Air Force (1967-1969)
John M. Steadman (S&B 1952) – General Counsel of the Dept. of the Air Force (1968-1970); Special Asst. to the Sec. of Defense (1965-1968)
Richard C. Steadman (S&B 1955) – Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for East Asia and Pacific Affairs (1966-1969)
Peter O.A. Solbert (S&B 1941) – Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (1963-1965)
Arthur Joy Draper (S&B 1937) – Chief of Medicine at U.S. Naval Hospital in Oakland (1961-1966)
Barry Zorthian (S&B 1941) – Chief U.S. Spokesman and Director of the Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office in Saigon (1964-1968)
Hugh Terry Cunningham (S&B 1934) – Director of Training at the Central Intelligence Agency (1969-1973)
Gaspard d'Andelot Belin (S&B 1939) – General Counsel of the Treasury Department (1963-1965)
Harold Howe II (S&B 1940) – U.S. Commissioner of Education (1965-1968)
James J. Wadsworth (S&B 1927) – Member of Federal Communications Commission (1965-1969)
William H. Orrick Jr. (S&B 1937) – Assistant U.S. Attorney General for Antitrust Division (1963-1965)
Winston Lord (S&B 1959) – Member of the National Security Council staff (1969-1973)
John Sherman Cooper (S&B 1923) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Kentucky; 1946-1949; 1952-1955; 1956-1973)
James L. Buckley (S&B 1944) – U.S. Senator (Conservative Party-New York, 1971-1977)
Thomas William Ludlow "Lud" Ashley (S&B 1948) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-Ohio, 1955-1981)
William S. Moorhead Jr. (S&B 1945) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-Pennsylvania, 1959-1981)
Jonathan Brewster Bingham (S&B 1936) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-New York, 1965-1983)
George H.W. Bush (S&B 1948) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Texas, 1967-1971); U.S. Rep. to the United Nations (1971-1973)
Potter Stewart (S&B 1937) – Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1958-1981)
William S. Garnsey (S&B 1933) – Member of the Colorado State Senate (1967-1974)
Frank A. Kemp (S&B 1942) – Member of the Colorado State Senate (1966-1970)
Arthur R. Giesen Jr. (S&B 1954) – Member of the Virginia State House of Delegates (1964-1974, 1976-1995)
David L. Boren (S&B 1963) – Member of the Oklahoma State House of Representatives (1967-1975)

Bankers:

Prescott S. Bush (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1972)
Knight Woolley (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1982)
Robert A. Lovett (S&B 1918) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1953-1986)
Stephen Y. Hord (S&B 1921) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1945-1981)
John Beckwith Madden (S&B 1941) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1955-1988)
Lewis Abbot Lapham (S&B 1931) – Vice Chairman of Bankers Trust Co. (1966-1974)
William Redmond Cross Jr. (S&B 1941) – Senior Vice President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (1964-1973)
Dean Witter Jr. (S&B 1944) – Partner of Dean Witter & Co. (1946-1970)
Vance Van Dine (S&B 1949) – Partner of Morgan Stanley & Co. (1963-1975)
Charles Edwin Lord (S&B 1949) – Chairman of the board of Allied Bank International (1968-1976)
Daniel P. Davison (S&B 1949) – Vice President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (1961-1973)
Thomas Rodd (S&B 1935) – Executive Vice President (1965-1971) and Vice Chairman (1971-1976) of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.
Irving Seaman Jr. (S&B 1945) – Chairman of the executive committee and CEO of National Boulevard Bank [Chicago] (1966-1976)

Businessmen:

Joseph Richardson Dilworth (S&B 1938) – Chairman of the board of Rockefeller Center, Inc. (1966-1982)
Robert Guthrie Page (S&B 1922) – Chairman of the board of Phelps Dodge Corporation (1967-1970)
John Hancock Daniels (S&B 1943) – Chairman of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. (1967-1972)
Henry John Heinz II (S&B 1931) – Chairman of the board of H.J. Heinz Company (1959-1987)
William H. "Bill" Donaldson (S&B 1953) – Chairman and CEO of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc. [New York City] (1959-1973)
George Herbert Walker Jr. (S&B 1927) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1929-1974)
George Herbert Walker III (S&B 1953) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1961-1974)
Jonathan J. Bush (S&B 1953) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1960-1970)
Robert Haigh Gow (S&B 1955) – President of Zapata [Oil] Corp. (1964-1970)
Storer B. Lunt (S&B 1921) – Chairman (1958-c.1968) and President (1945-1958) of W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.
William Thompson Lusk (S&B 1924) – President of Tiffany & Co. [New York City] (1955-1967)
John Warner Field (S&B 1937) – President and CEO of Warnaco, Inc. (1957-1974)
William H. Draper III (S&B 1950) – Founder and General Partner of Sutter Hill Ventures [firm in Palo Alto, California] (1965-1981)

Organizations:

McGeorge Bundy (S&B 1940) – President of Ford Foundation (1966-1979); National Security Advisor (1961-1966)
E. Roland Harriman (S&B 1917) – Chairman of American Red Cross (1954-1973); Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
J. Quigg Newton Jr. (S&B 1933) – President of The Commonwealth Fund (1963-1975)
Morris Hadley (S&B 1916) – Chairman of Carnegie Corporation of New York (1955-1966)
Anson Phelps Stokes Jr. (S&B 1927) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts (1956-1970)

Lawyers:

Charles M. Spofford (S&B 1924) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1940-1950, 1952-1973)
Edward Rogers Wardwell (S&B 1927) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1946-c.1972)
Samuel Hazard Gillespie Jr. (S&B 1932) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1948-present)
Peter O.A. Solbert (S&B 1941) – Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1957-1963, 1965-1989)
Edward Snover Reid III (S&B 1951) – Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1964-1995)
Harold H. Healy Jr. (S&B 1943) – Partner of Debevoise & Plimpton (1959-1989)
John Baker Jessup (S&B 1942) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1959-1993)
Endicott Peabody Davison (S&B 1945) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1959-1980)
Morris Hadley (S&B 1916) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (1924-1979)
William Eldred Jackson (S&B 1941) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (1954-1999)
Sherman Baldwin (S&B 1919) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1929-1969)
Alfred Ogden (S&B 1932) – Partner of Alexander & Green (1955-1975)
John Carey (S&B 1945W) – Partner of Coudert Brothers [law firm in New York City] (1961-1987)
Marcien Jenckes (S&B 1921) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1927-1971)
Gaspard d'Andelot Belin (S&B 1939) – Partner of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1955-1962, 1965-1990)
George Frederick Baer Appel (S&B 1924) – Partner of Townsend, Elliott & Munson [law firm in Philadelphia] (1938-1970)
Henry Cornick Coke (S&B 1926) – Member of Coke & Coke [law firm in Dallas, Texas] (1930-1977)
Richard Marden Davis (S&B 1933) – Partner of Davis, Graham & Stubbs [law firm in Denver] (1937-c.1982)
Donald Wright Hoagland (S&B 1943) – Partner of Davis, Graham & Stubbs [law firm in Denver] (1951-1963, 1966-1987)
George Alfred Ranney (S&B 1934) – General Counsel of Inland Steel Co. [Chicago] (1962-1968)
David C. Acheson (S&B 1943) – General Counsel of Communications Satellite Corp. (1967-1974)

Colleges:

John Edwin Ecklund (S&B 1938) – Treasurer of Yale University (1966-1978)
Reuben A. Holden (S&B 1940) – Secretary of Yale University (1953-1971)
William Sloane Coffin Jr. (S&B 1949) – Chaplain of Yale University (1958-1976)
Howard Sayre Weaver (S&B 1948) – Dean of the Yale School of Art and Architecture (1967-1974)
Delaney Kiphuth (S&B 1941) – Director of Athletics at Yale University (1954-1976)
Lawrence K. Pickett (S&B 1941) – Professor of Surgery and Pediatrics at Yale School of Medicine (1964-1984)
Franklin Henry Ellis Jr. (S&B 1941) – Professor of Surgery at Mayo Graduate School of Medicine (1964-1970)

Others:

William F. Buckley, Jr. (S&B 1950) – Editor-in-Chief of *National Review* magazine (1955-1990)
Ralph D. Paine Jr. (S&B 1929) – Publisher of *Fortune* magazine (1953-1967)
John F. Kerry (S&B 1966) – Navy Lieutenant during the Vietnam War; prominent anti-Vietnam War activist
George W. Bush (S&B 1968) – Lieutenant in the Texas Air National Guard during the Vietnam War



George H.W. Bush is sworn in as United States Ambassador to the United Nations in Washington, D.C. on February 26, 1971. From left to right: Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court Potter Stewart, Barbara Bush, George H.W. Bush, and President Richard M. Nixon. **George H.W. Bush and Potter Stewart were members of Skull & Bones at Yale University.** (Ron Sachs/CORBIS)



Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. partners (from left to right) E. Roland Harriman, Prescott S. Bush, Knight Woolley, and Robert A. Lovett meet privately at the Brown Brothers Harriman office on July 28, 1964. The Gulf of Tonkin incident took place during the first week of August 1964. All four men were members of Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University. E. Roland Harriman and Prescott S. Bush were directors of Union Banking Corporation, a bank in New York City that stored Nazi German financier Fritz Thyssen's asset of \$3,000,000 in 1941. (Source: *Partners in Banking: A Historical Portrait of A Great Private Bank Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 1818-1968* by John A. Kouwenhoven)



Averell Harriman (left), former Chairman of the board of Union Pacific Railroad Co., and his brother Roland Harriman, the Chairman of the board of Union Pacific Railroad Co., appear at a party together. (Photo: *Spanning The Century: The Life of W. Averell Harriman, 1891-1986* by Rudy Abramson)



Business Established 1818

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & Co.

PRIVATE BANKERS

NEW YORK • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, JUNE 30, 1972**ASSETS**

Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	\$125,311,119
U.S. Government Securities, Direct and Guaranteed	45,083,406
State, Municipal and Other Public Securities	59,169,090
Other Marketable Securities	1,408,308
Loans and Discounts	178,690,569
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	11,940,935
Other Assets	21,879,118
	<u>\$443,482,545</u>

LIABILITIES

Deposits	\$398,446,959
Acceptances: Less Amount in Portfolio	12,389,930
Other Liabilities	5,860,372
Capital	8,000,000
Surplus	18,785,284
	<u>\$443,482,545</u>

PARTNERS

J. Eugene Banks	John C. Hanson	Thomas McCance
Moreau D. Brown	E. R. Harriman	L. J. Newquist
Walter H. Brown	Frank W. Hoch	William F. Ray
Prescott Bush	Stephen Y. Hord	Robert V. Roosa
Granger Costikyan	R. L. Ireland III	L. Parks Shipley
William R. Driver, Jr.	F. H. Kingsbury, Jr.	Maarten van Hengel
Terrence M. Farley	Robert A. Lovett	John C. West
Elbridge T. Gerry	John B. Madden	Knight Woolley

LIMITED PARTNERS

Louis Curtis	Gerry Brothers & Co.	W. Averell Harriman
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COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES

Deposit Accounts • Commercial Loans and Discounts
 Commercial Letters of Credit and Acceptances • Foreign Exchange
 Custody of Securities • Corporate Financial Counseling
 Investment Advisory Service
 Brokers for Purchase and Sale of Securities
 Members of Principal Stock Exchanges

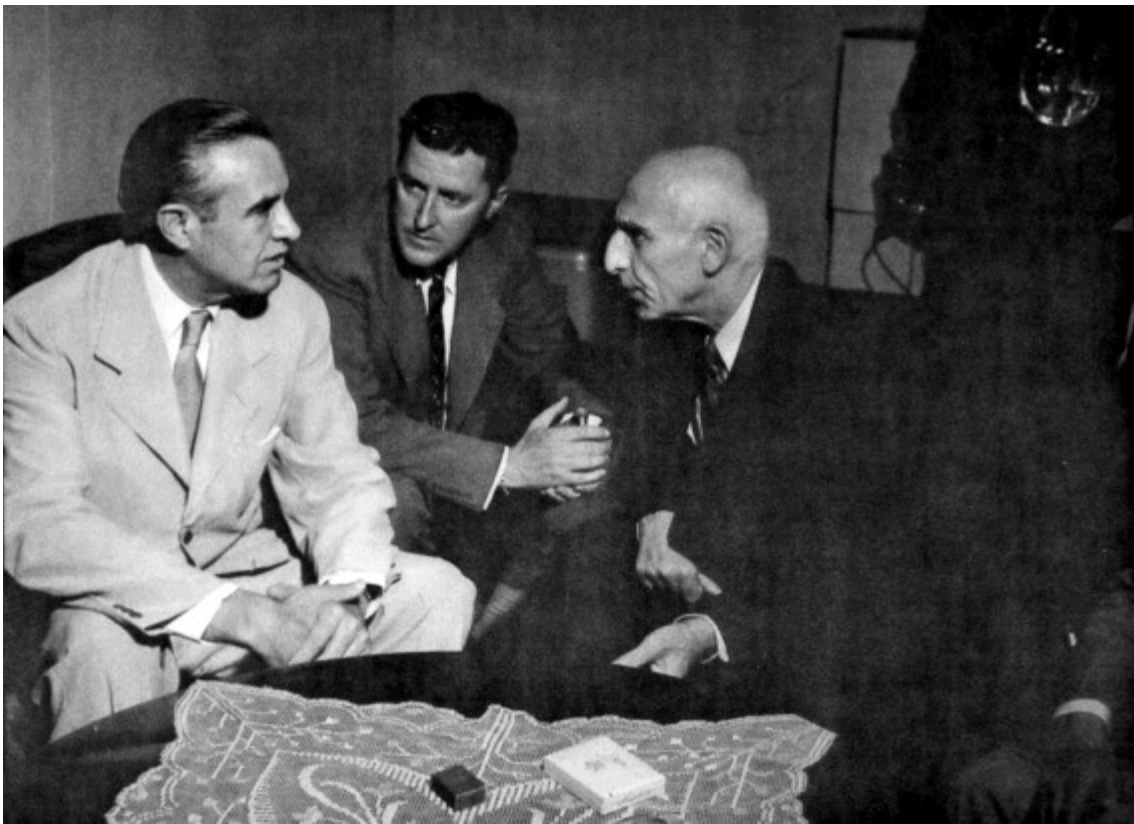
BROWN HARRIMAN INTERNATIONAL LTD.**LONDON**

Licensed as Private Bankers and subject to examination and regulation by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and by the Department of Banking of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Subject to supervision and examination by the Commissioner of Banks of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The facilities of the Chicago and St. Louis offices are limited to Investment Advisory and Brokerage Services.

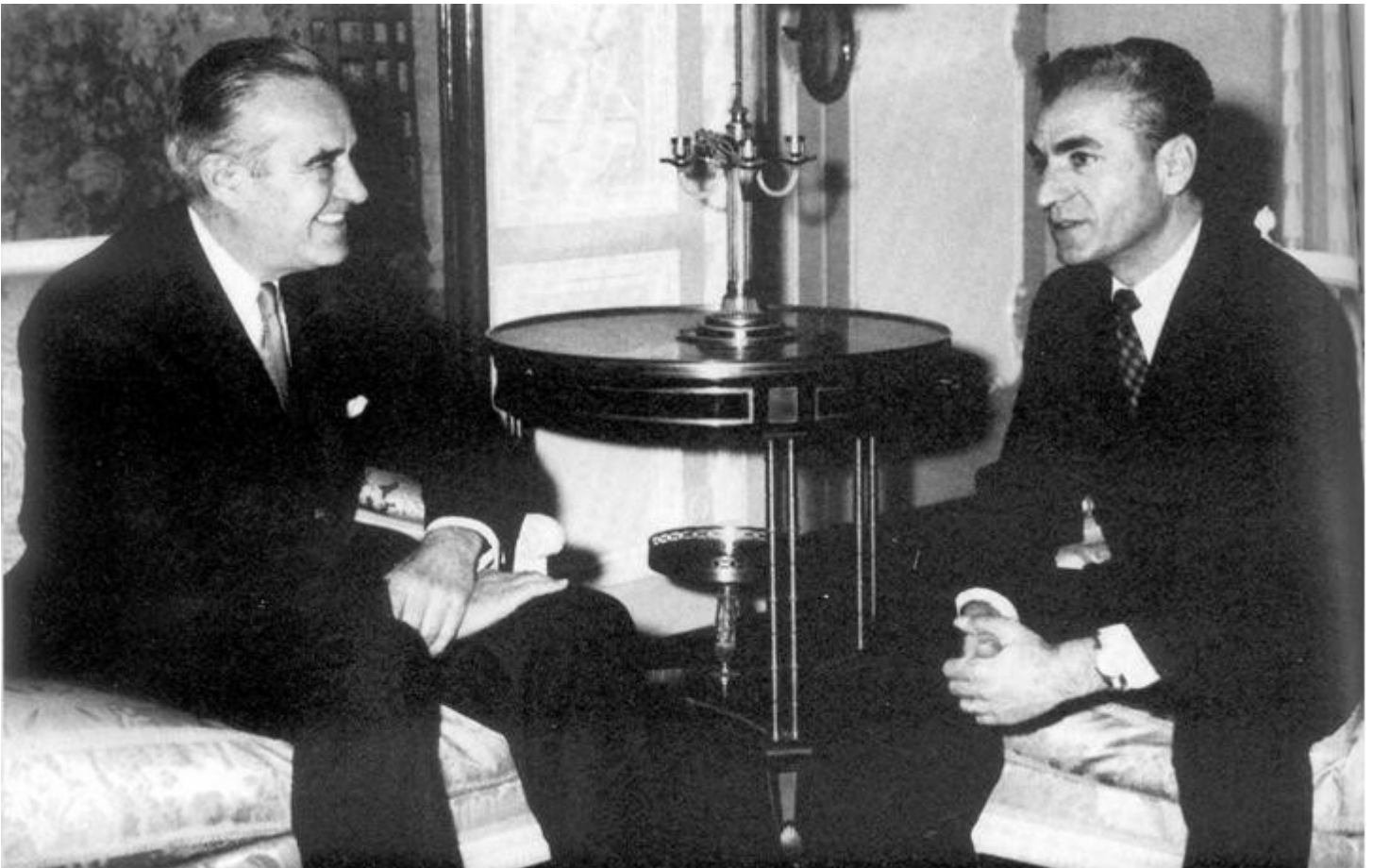
Israel & Middle East



W. Averell Harriman, the former Governor of New York, chats with Israel's Prime Minister Golda Meir (left) at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. on September 27, 1969. Both Harriman and Meir served as an ambassador to the Soviet Union. W. Averell Harriman's brother Roland Harriman was a director of Union Banking Corporation, a bank in New York City that stored Nazi German financier Fritz Thyssen's asset of \$3,000,000 in 1941. (Source: [Golda Meir Photo Collection at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee Libraries](#))



Averell Harriman (left) speaks to Iran's Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh on July 28, 1951. The man in the middle is Vernon A. Walters.



Averell Harriman (left) meets with the Shah of Iran.



Henry R. Luce, Editor-in-Chief of *Time* and *Life* magazines, visits Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser.
(Photo: *Luce and His Empire* by W.A. Swanberg)



Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice (left) watches U.S. President George W. Bush (center) and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak talk to reporters at a press conference. (Tim Sloan/AFP/Getty Images)



U.S. President George H.W. Bush (L) listens to Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin answer questions at a joint press conference at Bush's home in Kennebunkport, Maine on August 11, 1992. ([Getty Images](#))



President George H.W. Bush speaks to Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir at the White House on November 15, 1989. Yitzhak Shamir was a commander of the Stern Gang, a pro-Nazi Zionist terrorist organization, and a member of the Likud Party.



President George W. Bush (center), Israel's President Shimon Peres (left), and Israel's Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni (right) pose for a group portrait at the United Nations headquarters in New York City on November 13, 2008, in this picture released by the Israeli Government Press Office (GPO). Tzipi Livni is a former Mossad agent. George W. Bush is a member of Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University. ([Reuters/GPO](#))



Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu (L) meets with members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee including Committee Chairman Sen. JOHN KERRY (D-MA) on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. on May 19, 2009. ([Reuters](#))



Members of the B'nai B'rith visit U.S. President William Howard Taft (center) at the White House in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. William Howard Taft was a member of Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith was founded in 1913. The Federal Reserve Act and the federal income tax (the 16th Amendment) were promulgated in 1913. (Photo: Harris & Ewing Collection/[Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division](#))

Persian Gulf War & Global War on Terrorism



Highway of Death in Iraq in 1991

“For two centuries we've done the hard work of freedom. And tonight we lead the world in facing down a threat to decency and humanity. What is at stake is more than one small country; it is a big idea - a **new world order**, where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind: peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law. Such is a world worthy of our struggle, and worthy of our children's future.”
– President George H.W. Bush, State of the Union Address on January 29, 1991

Persian Gulf War (1991-2011)



Left photo: An Iraqi child suffers from major birth defects as a result of the U.S. Army's use of Depleted Uranium (DU) ammunitions.



Right photo: A group of Iraqi civilians in the foreground are critically wounded as a U.S. Army *Bradley* armored personnel carrier burns in the background. (Photo: <http://incredibleimages4u.blogspot.com/2009/09/real-face-of-iraq-war-pain-and-violence.html>)



U.S. President George W. Bush (center) waged an undeclared war against Iraq in 2003. President George W. Bush was the “Commander-in-Chief” at the time several U.S. Army soldiers were engaging in acts of “naked aggression” (torture) at Abu Ghraib prison near Baghdad, Iraq. Former U.S. President George H.W. Bush (right) waged war against Iraq in January and February 1991 and continued to wage a low-intensity conflict with Iraq via the “no-fly zones”. U.S. Senator John Kerry (left) ran for president in 2004; George W. Bush was re-elected that year.



Terrorism and Torture: The "rendition" and "naked aggression" of civilians at Abu Ghraib Prison in Iraq



Terrorism and Torture: The "rendition" and "naked aggression" of civilians at Abu Ghraib Prison in Iraq



Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs Tariq Aziz (R) speaks with President Ronald Reagan (C) and Vice-President George H.W. Bush (L) at the White House in Washington, D.C., USA on November 26, 1984, eight months after receiving Donald Rumsfeld in Baghdad, Iraq. The meetings concerned the war between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran. (© Jean Louis Atlan/Sygma/Corbis)



President George H.W. Bush and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia are seen laughing inside the Royal Palace in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on November 21, 1990, less than two months before the beginning of the Persian Gulf War. (Photo: [George Bush Presidential Library](#))



President George Bush advises the Emir of Kuwait, Jabir Al-Ahmad Al Jabir Al-Sabah, during a meeting in the Oval Office on September 28, 1990. (Photo: George Bush Presidential Library)



Former President George H.W. Bush visits Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) terrorist Yasser Arafat (center) and his assistant Hanan Ashrawi (left) at a hotel in Washington, D.C. on September 13, 1993. George H.W. Bush is a member of Skull & Bones at Yale University. (Maher Attar/CORBIS SYGMA)

Global War on Terrorism (2001-present)



The 9/11 Massacre on September 11, 2001. President George W. Bush was in Florida at the time of The Massacre; NORAD was ordered to stand down. His father George H.W. Bush was meeting with Shafiq bin Laden during a Carlyle Group meeting at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Washington D.C. when The Massacre occurred. Former Senator David Boren was meeting with CIA Director George Tenet in Washington D.C. on the morning of September 11, 2001. Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.'s corporate office on Broadway is located one block away from the southeast corner of the World Trade Center site.





U.S. President George W. Bush (left) and U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld look over the scene of destruction at the Pentagon (U.S. Department of Defense headquarters) on September 12, 2001. (Photo by R.D. Ward/U.S. Department of Defense)



Left to right: Larry Silverstein, Nicholas Economides, and Stephen Schwarzman participate in a meeting called “CEO Summit on Rebuilding Confidence in the U.S. Economy” held at New York University on December 7, 2001. Larry Silverstein was the landlord of the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001. **Stephen Schwarzman is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of Skull & Bones at Yale University.** (Photo: [New York University](#))



Former President of Iran Mohammad Khatami (left) and U.S. Senator John F. Kerry (right) take the stage for a discussion on “The Future of the Middle East” at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland on January 27, 2007. John Kerry is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. ([AP Photo/Virginia Mayo](#))



U.S. Senator John F. Kerry (right), chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, meets with Syria's President Bashar al-Assad (left) in Damascus, Syria on February 21, 2009. ([Reuters](#))



Left to right: U.S. Senators Chuck Hagel, John Kerry, and Joseph Biden meet with Pervez Musharraf (right), the dictator of Pakistan, in Rawalpindi, Pakistan on February 19, 2008. Chuck Hagel and John Kerry are members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Osama bin Laden has allegedly been hiding in Pakistan. (AFP/Getty Images)



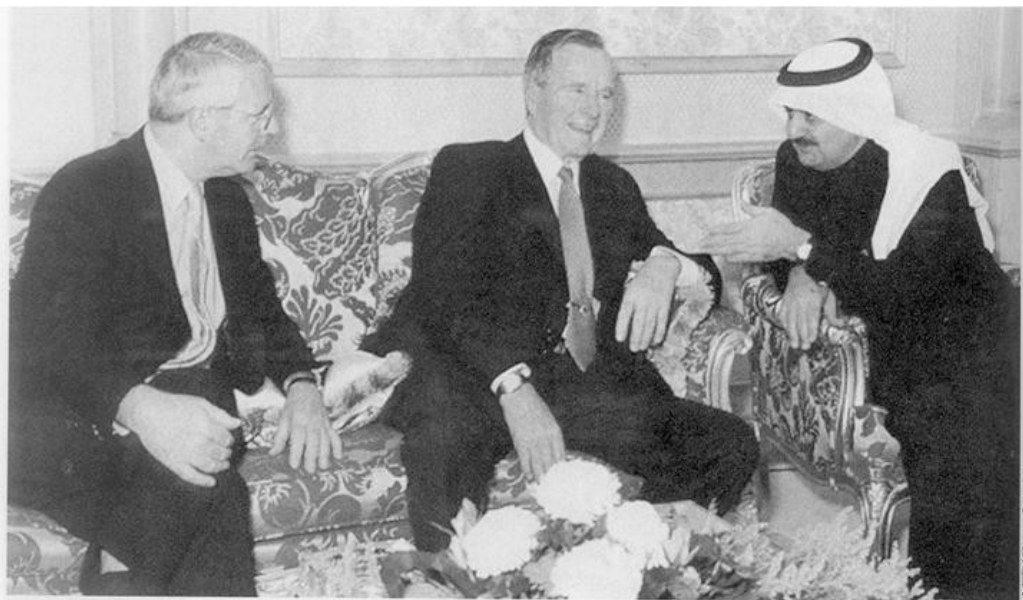
Afghanistan's President Hamid Karzai, left talks with U.S. Senator John Kerry (D-Massachusetts), as Pakistan's President Asif Ali Zardari, second from right, talks with U.S. Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, Richard Holbrooke, before their lunch on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. on May 7, 2009. (AP Photo)



President George W. Bush meets with Afghanistan's President Hamid Karzai (left) and Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf at the United Nations General Assembly on September 21, 2004. ([White House photo](#))



U.S. President George W. Bush (left) shares a laugh with Saudi Prince Salman, brother of Saudi King Abdullah, while watching a traditional sword dance at the Al Murabba Palace and Natural History Muesum in Al Janadriyah, Saudi Arabia on Tuesday on January 15, 2008.



Former prime minister John Major of Great Britain and former president Bush both served the Carlyle Group, the giant private equity firm, in Saudi Arabia. In late January 2000, they met with Saudi businessman Khaled al-Ibrahim, a nephew of King Fahd's, at his palace in Riyadh.

Carlyle Group investors John Major (left, former Prime Minister of Great Britain) and George H.W. Bush (center) meet with Saudi businessman Khaled al-Ibrahim in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in January 2000.

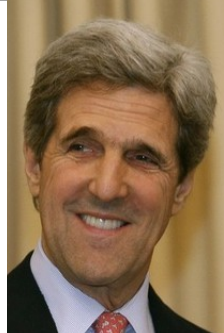


U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates (left), former Secretary of State James A. Baker III (second from left), and former President George H.W. Bush and his wife Barbara greet President Barack Obama as he arrives in College Station, Texas on October 16, 2009, prior to attending the Points of Light Foundation forum held at Texas A&M University. ([U.S. Department of Defense photo by U.S. Air Force Master Sgt. Jerry Morrison](#))

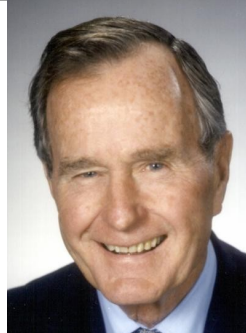
Skull & Bones and Persian Gulf War (1991-2011) & Global War on Terrorism



David L. Boren
B.A. Yale 1963
U.S. Senator
(D-Okla., 1979-1994)



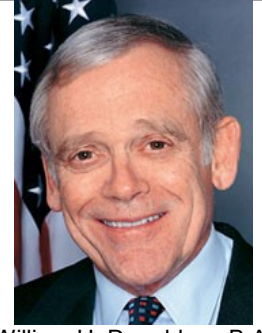
John Forbes Kerry
B.A. Yale 1966
U.S. Senator
(D-Mass., 1985-present)



George H.W. Bush
B.A. Yale 1948
President of the U.S.
(1989-1993)



George W. Bush
B.A. Yale 1968
President of the U.S.
(2001-2009)



William H. Donaldson B.A.
Yale 1953
Chairman of Securities
and Exchange
Commission (2003-2005)



Frederick W. Smith
B.A. Yale 1966
Chairman and CEO of
FedEx Corp. (1975-pres.)



Stephen A. Schwarzman
B.A. Yale 1969
Chairman and CEO of
The Blackstone Group
(1985-present)



John H. Chafee
B.A. Yale 1947
U.S. Senator
(R-Rhode Is., 1976-1999)



William F. Buckley Jr.
B.A. Yale 1950
Editor-at-Large of
National Review
magazine (1991-2004)



Alexander T. Ercklentz
B.A. Yale 1959
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1978-present)



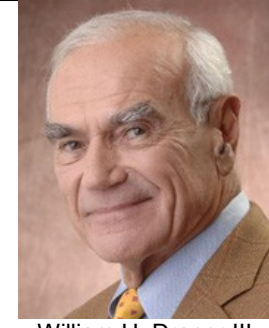
Thomas B. Wheeler
B.A. Yale 1958
President and CEO of
Massachusetts Mutual
Life Insurance Co.
(1988-1999)



George Herbert Walker III
B.A. Yale 1953
U.S. Ambassador to
Hungary (2003-2006)



Robert D. McCallum Jr.
B.A. Yale 1968
U.S. Ambassador to
Australia (2006-2009);
Associate U.S. Attorney
General (2003-2006)



William H. Draper III
B.A. Yale 1950
Administrator of United
Nations Development
Programme [UNDP]
(1986-1993)



James L. Buckley
B.A. Yale 1944
Judge of the U.S. Court of
Appeals for the D.C.
Circuit (1985-1996)



George Harold Pfau Jr.
B.S. Yale 1948
Senior Vice President of
Paine Webber [acquired
by UBS] (1979-c.2004)



Victor Ashe
B.A. Yale 1967
U.S. Ambassador to
Poland (2004-2009)



Robert W. Kagan
B.A. Yale 1980
Columnist for *The
Washington Post*; Co-
Founder of Project for the
New American Century



David Alan Richards
B.A. Yale 1967
Partner of Sidley & Austin
[law firm in Chicago and
New York City]
(1983-2000)



William D. Nordhaus
B.A. Yale 1963
Professor of Economics at
Yale University
(1973-present)

Skull & Bones and Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) and Persian Gulf War (1991)

Government Officials:

George H.W. Bush (S&B 1948) – President of the United States (1989-1993); Vice President of the United States (1981-1989)
John H. Chafee (S&B 1947) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Rhode Island, 1976-1999)
David L. Boren (S&B 1963) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Party-Oklahoma, 1979-1994)
John F. Kerry (S&B 1966) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Party-Massachusetts, 1985-present)
James L. Buckley (S&B 1944) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (1985-1996)
Charles Sherman Haight Jr. (S&B 1952) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (1976-1995)
Douglas P. Woodlock (S&B 1969) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts (1986-present)
Richard Anthony Moore (S&B 1936) – U.S. Ambassador to Ireland (1989-1992)
Paul C. Lambert (S&B 1950) – U.S. Ambassador to Ecuador (1990-1992)
David George Ball (S&B 1960) – Assistant Secretary of Labor for Pension and Welfare Benefits (1989-1993)
Victor H. Ashe (S&B 1967) – Mayor of Knoxville, Tennessee (1987-2003)
Arthur R. Giesen Jr. (S&B 1954) – Member of the Virginia State House of Delegates (1964-1974, 1976-1995)

Bankers:

Granger Kent Costikyan (S&B 1929) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1969-1998)
Alexander T. Ercklentz (S&B 1959) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1978-present)
George Harold Pfau Jr. (S&B 1948) – Senior Vice President of Paine Webber [acquired by UBS] (1979-c.2004)

Businessmen:

William H. "Bill" Donaldson (S&B 1953) – Chairman of the board of New York Stock Exchange (1991-1995)
Russell W. Meyer Jr. (S&B 1954) – Chairman and CEO of Cessna Aircraft Co. (1975-2000, 2002-2003)
Vernon R. Loucks Jr. (S&B 1957) – Chairman and CEO of Baxter International Inc. [health care company] (1987-1998)
Frederick W. Smith (S&B 1966) – Chairman and CEO of Federal Express [FedEx Corp.] (1975-present)
Thomas B. Wheeler (S&B 1958) – President and CEO of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1988-1999)
David Doubleday Holbrook (S&B 1960) – President (1988-1994) and Co-CEO (1992-1994) of Marsh & McLennan, Inc.
Thomas B. Ross (S&B 1951) – Senior Vice President of Hill and Knowlton (1990-1994)

Lawyers:

William Eldred Jackson (S&B 1941) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy [law firm in New York City] (1954-1999); Vice Chairman of International Court of Arbitration (1988-1994)
Edward Snover Reid III (S&B 1951) – Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell [law firm in New York City] (1964-1995)
Jonathan C. Rose (S&B 1963) – Partner of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue [law firm in Washington, D.C.] (1977-1981, 1984-present)
David Alan Richards (S&B 1967) – Partner of Sidley & Austin [law firm in Chicago and New York City] (1983-2000)
Donald Etra (S&B 1968) – Partner of Sidley & Austin [law firm in Chicago and Los Angeles] (1983-1995)
Robert D. McCallum Jr. (S&B 1968) – Partner of Alston & Bird [law firm in Atlanta] (1979-2001)
Richard Alan Sauber (S&B 1972) – Partner of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson [law firm in Washington, D.C.] (1985-2007)
George J. Dunn (S&B 1957) – Senior Vice President and General Counsel of BP America, Inc. and Standard Oil (Ohio) (1974-1998)

Others:

William H. Draper III (S&B 1950) – Administrator of United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] (1986-1993)
William F. Buckley Jr. (S&B 1950) – Editor-at-Large of *National Review* magazine (1991-2004)
John H.F. Shattuck (S&B 1965) – Vice President for Government, Community and Public Affairs at Harvard University (1984-1993)
William D. Nordhaus (S&B 1963) – Professor of Economics at Yale University (1973-present)
Robert Francis Giegengack Jr. (S&B 1960) – Professor of Geology at University of Pennsylvania (1987-present)
Brian C. Murchison (S&B 1974) – Professor of Law at Washington and Lee University School of Law (1990-present)

Central Intelligence Agency & The War on Drugs

With eight other former Directors of Central Intelligence, August 16, 2005 (*from left to right*): Porter Goss, John Deutch, Robert Gates, William Webster, Stansfield Turner, James Woolsey, James Schlesinger, George H. W. Bush. (*Official CIA Photo*)



George H.W. Bush (second from right) appears with CIA Director Porter Goss and seven other former CIA directors. John Deutch, Robert Gates, William Webster, Stansfield Turner, R. James Woolsey, James Schlesinger, and George Tenet are members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Porter Goss and George H.W. Bush are former members of the Council on Foreign Relations.



Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agents and Skull & Bones members, from left to right: George H.W. Bush (Director), William P. Bundy, William F. Buckley Jr., William Sloane Coffin Jr., and Charles S. Whitehouse



CIA Director George H. W. Bush stands at a podium, 1976-1977. (George Bush Presidential Library and Museum)



Clockwise from left to right: unidentified man, CIA Director George H.W. Bush, National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, White House Chief of Staff Dick Cheney, unidentified man, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and President Gerald Ford analyze a map at a cabinet meeting in the White House Cabinet Room on June 17, 1976. (Photo: Gerald R. Ford Library)



Bush & Drug: A Family Affair (left to right): George H.W. Bush, George W. Bush, Jeb Bush, and Noelle Bush

“Relations between Bush and Perot had gone downhill ever since the Vice-President had asked Ross Perot how his [Vietnam] POW/MIA investigations were going. ‘Well, George, I go in looking for prisoners,’ said Perot, ‘but I spend all my time discovering the government has been moving drugs around the world and is involved in illegal arms deals.... I can’t get at the prisoners because of the corruption among our own people.’ This ended Perot’s official access to the highly classified files as a one-man presidential investigator. ‘I have been instructed to cease and desist,’ he had informed the families of missing men early in 1987.” – excerpts from *Kiss The Boys Goodbye*

Rudd met with Pablo Escobar Gaviria at Escobar's home in Medellin, Colombia. Those present besides Escobar and Rudd were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 2
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

and serves as his right hand man.

During the discussions of the prospective load, Escobar asked Rudd how Rudd became involved in cocaine smuggling when he had previously experienced success and prominence as a businessman in Colombia. Escobar then attempted to bargain Rudd down on the transportation cost. During the process Rudd stated that it is getting increasingly difficult to import cocaine because of U.S. law enforcement efforts being led by George Bush. Escobar then stated that Bush is a traitor who used to deal with "us" but now he is tough. Escobar then discussed a photograph which portrays George Bush, the Vice-President of the United States, with Jorge Ochoa. According to Escobar, the photo depicts suitcase(s) behind Bush and Ochoa which contained money. Escobar indicated that the photograph was taken before Ochoa was jailed in Spain and that it was the result of an agreement or relationship between Bush and the American Government and members of

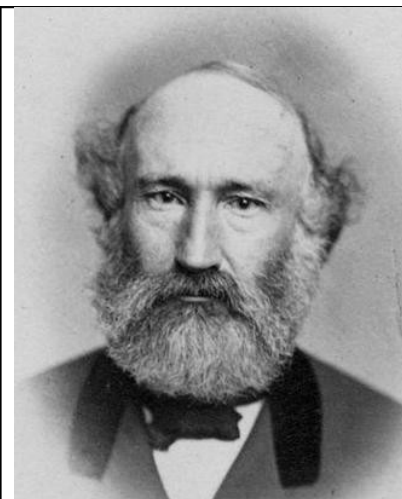
BUSH



No. 14. Factories from River. c. 1833. Oil.

G. Chinnery.

American (left), British (center), and Dutch flags fly in front of the respective factories at Canton in circa 1833 as Chinese merchants carry merchandise to nearby boats on junks and sampans. Foreign merchants sold tea and opium to Chinese merchants in exchange for Chinese goods and hard currency.



William Huntington Russell

“Russell & Co. was the largest American opium smuggler, and the third largest in the world, behind the British Dent firm and the largest smuggler of all, the Scottish merchants Jardine-Matheson. For many years Russell & Co. and Jardine-Matheson worked together and were known as the “Combination.” They virtually controlled the trade, manipulating market forces towards maximizing profits. Russell & Co. was started in 1824 by Samuel Russell of Middletown, Connecticut. In 1828, it “absorbed” the T.H. Perkins opium concern of Boston and became America’s dominant force in China. Russell & Co. was very much a family affair, with uncles, cousins, brothers, fathers and sons dominating the firm and its allied banks and fronts. The Russell family was steeped in Yale College history. The Rev. Nodiah Russell was a Yale founder. And in 1832, General William Huntington Russell, Samuel Russell’s cousin, founded one of the U.S.’ most famous secret societies: the Order of Skull and Bones, along with Alphonso Taft. Taft’s son, future President William Howard Taft (S&B 1878) would play many roles in the creation of international narcotics controls and the U.S. Drug War.”

– *Fleshing Out Skull & Bones* by Kris Millegan, p. 153

“The Order of Skull and Bones is a secret society founded at Yale by William Huntington Russell (S&B 1833). His cousin Samuel Russell’s family enterprise, Russell & Company, was the largest American opium smuggler, working with the Scottish firm Jardine-Matheson, the world’s largest opium smuggler. Many New England and Southern families in the “China Trade” sent their sons to Yale, and many were “tapped” into Skull and Bones. From Yale, “Bonesmen” entered and were very influential in the worlds of commerce, communications, diplomacy, education, espionage, finance, law and politics.”

– *Fleshing Out Skull & Bones* by Kris Millegan p. 145



American army soldiers raid a poppy field in Afghanistan during the “Global War on Terrorism”.



Left photo: The War on Drugs in Colombia and the Medellin Cartel

Right photo: The “war on drugs” have allowed government officials in the federal government, state governments, and local governments to increase its power over the people and deprive the people of their liberty.



Don Henry (left) and Kevin Ives (center) died after being tied to railroad tracks after witnessing an alleged drug trafficking incident in Mena, Arkansas. CIA agent Alder Berriman “Barry” Seal (right) was assassinated in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A. on February 19, 1986.



AP/Wide World Photos

General Manuel Antonio Noriega of Panama was on the CIA payroll for nearly thirty years. Despite his deep involvement in the drug trade, many American leaders considered him a valuable ally. Vice President George H. W. Bush met with him in 1983.

U.S. Vice President George H.W. Bush (left) meets with Panama's dictator Gen. Manuel Noriega in 1983. (AP/Wide World Photos)



When he was campaigning for President, the press speculated that George Bush was a wimp. If he was, I never saw it. It took personal courage for him to invite Admiral Poindexter, me, and our wives to his home for this Christmas party in 1986. (The White House)

U.S. Vice President George H.W. Bush (left) meets with CIA agent Oliver North, a U.S. Marine Corps officer, at a party in 1986. (White House photo) (Source: *Under Fire: An American Story* by Oliver L. North with William Novak)



U.S. President George W. Bush and Mexico's President Vicente Fox toast during a dinner held at the Museo de Contemporaneo in Monterrey, Mexico on March 22, 2002. Bush, on a four-day trip to Mexico, Peru and El Salvador, attended the United Nations Financing For Development Conference while in Monterrey, Mexico. (Reuters/Kevin Lamarque)



Former President George H.W. Bush watches his son President George W. Bush shake hands with former President Bill Clinton. Bill Clinton was the Governor of Arkansas from 1979 to 1981 and 1983 to 1992; Bill Clinton's half-brother Roger "The Dodger" Clinton was imprisoned for several years for possession of drugs.

Political Assassinations



Members of the Warren Commission present their report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy at the White House on September 24, 1964. From Left to right: former Chase Manhattan Chairman John McCloy, J. Lee Rankin (General Counsel), Senator Richard Russell, Representative Gerald Ford, Chief Justice Earl Warren, President Lyndon B. Johnson, former CIA Director Allen Dulles, Senator **John Sherman Cooper**, and Representative Hale Boggs. (Photo: Cecil Stoughton/Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library)



Nellie B. Connally (left) and her husband John Connally, the Governor of Texas, rides with President John F. Kennedy and Jacqueline Kennedy moments before Mr. Kennedy was fatally wounded in Dallas, Texas, U.S.A. on November 22, 1963. George H.W. Bush was the President of Zapata Offshore Co. in Houston, Texas in 1963 and was allegedly working for the Central Intelligence Agency. Averell Harriman was the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and McGeorge Bundy was the National Security Advisor at the time President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. ([Associated Press](#))



Senator Prescott S. Bush and President John F. Kennedy accepting honorary degrees from Yale president A. Whitney Griswold in 1962. Prescott Bush would later say he “never forgave John and Robert Kennedy for their handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion. *Bob Gomel/Time Pictures/Getty Images*

U.S. Senator Prescott S. Bush appears with President John F. Kennedy and President of Yale University A. Whitney Griswold at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut in 1962. (Source: *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker)

“After the Bay of Pigs disaster, JFK had been blunt about his feelings toward the intelligence elite that had concocted the Cuban scheme. “I’ve got to do something about those CIA bastards,” he had raged. Heads had rolled, and Allen Dulles, the Bushes’ close friend, was still smarting over his firing. So was Charles Cabell, the brother of Dallas mayor Earle Cabell and the CIA’s deputy director of operations during the Bay of Pigs invasion; Kennedy deep-sixed his career. Also holding a grudge against the Kennedys was Prescott Bush, who was furious at both JFK and RFK for sacking his close friend Dulles. And there were many others.” – *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker, Chapter 6, p. 86

“He tried to make a pleasant evening of it, but I was rather sick of heart, and angry too, for it was the Kennedy’s that brought about the fiasco. And here they were making Allen to be the goat, which he wasn’t and did not deserve. **I have never forgiven them.**” – U.S. Senator Prescott S. Bush, in a letter to Clover Dulles (Allen Dulles’s wife)

Mother thought you would
want to write Senator Bush
Judge Phipps

Allen and family
7/15

PRESCOTT BUSH
2000 SOUTH FLORIDA 33109

Dear Clover:

I have waited to write you, knowing that you must have been swamped with mail immediately after. My heart was very full when I heard the news, altho I had been troubled about Allen for sometime before he was taken.

Such a dear fellow, and such a good friend to us, always. We went back a long time together. I remember asking him over to 59 Wall for lunch back in 1946 or 7 after his return from the long vigil overseas, and he entertained us beautifully, as he only could. We thought afterwards how much fun it was to get in the "inside" of things from the great man himself. And yet when he had gone, we discovered that really he had told us nothing.... but nothing!

I recall in the summer of 1961, after the ill-fated Bay of Pigs affair, you were away and we called Allen to come for supper, and he accepted. That afternoon he called and asked if he could bring a friend, and we said "surely". So he brought John McCone, whom we had known well but had not thought of as a particular friend of Allen's. But Allen broke the ice promptly, and said, in good spirit, that he wanted us to meet his successor. The announcement came next day.

He tried to make a pleasant evening of it, but I was rather sick at heart, and angry too, for it was the Kennedy's that brot about the fiasco. And here they were making Allen seem to be the goat, which he wasn't and did not deserve. I have never forgiven them.

Well, it was about time for him to step down anyway, so we should not dwell upon it. But they did make me sad.

I have heard that you have gone to Switzerland, and may not be back for some time. But when you do, you will find this letter carrying with it assurance of my affection in which Dotty joins heartily. We shall miss dear Allen. But we do not want to lose touch with you. Help us not to.

Faithfully, PB

May 8, partly because that day was also the anniversary of the fall of Dien Bien Phu, a major Communist holiday. All these events gradually transformed the country into a major world hot spot.

“By 1963,” as William Corson put it, “Diem and Vietnam were President Kennedy’s main problem.” The Kennedy brothers’ decision to overthrow Diem had been building for a year when, on May 8, thousands of Buddhists demonstrated in protest against the government and were brutally repressed by the South Vietnamese Army, on Ngo Dinh Nhu’s instructions. A grenade attack killed nine Buddhists.

When the Buddhists launched a storm of protest, Diem responded by making some concessions, including compensation to the families of the nine Buddhists who were killed. Then on June 11, a Buddhist monk, Thich Quang Doc, aided by hundreds of fellow monks, set himself on fire and died in front of American cameramen. Over the next few months, six other Buddhists set themselves afire. As the self-immolations continued, Madame Nhu earned the nickname “The Dragon Lady” for her remark that the monks were “barbecuing themselves.”⁶

Although Diem promised President Kennedy he would leave the Buddhists alone, Diem’s CIA-trained Special Forces increased their harassment and attacks. Diem refused to separate himself from his hard-line brother and sister-in-law. CIA head John McCone argued forcefully that Diem was the only leader who could hold South Vietnam together, but Robert Kennedy decided that he could not support so repressive a regime, despite strong protests from some military advisers, the CIA, and the Catholic church.

The CIA and the Pentagon began searching for someone more cooperative to replace Diem. In the summer of 1963 President Kennedy authorized his new ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., to order Saigon Station Chief John (“Jocko”) Richardson to prepare for a coup.

The coup was designed to be bloodless. Neither Diem nor his brother were to be harmed. President Kennedy gave the order to evacuate the two men and their families out of Vietnam to safety. While political murder was not Kennedy’s policy in this case, it was the policy of others in the U.S. government. The events surrounding the coup in Saigon were not coincidental to other events playing out in the United States in 1963.

Luigi Conein thought he was running the coup. The plan was for him, the minute the coup began, to convince Diem, Nhu, and their families to

go to Taiwan for a brief exile. Conein was to call Diem to tell him what was happening and then meet the brothers and their families at a safe house in the Cholon suburb. From there, he was to see them safely to the airport and their flight to Taiwan. A hitch developed when the coup was temporarily thwarted by Diem and Nhu's intelligence agents, who, having penetrated Saigon Station, learned about it. They began a public newspaper attack on the CIA.⁷ Eventually, however, Conein was able to obtain Diem's cooperation in his own removal from power.

On November 1, 1963, Diem and Nhu received the call and went to the appointed meeting place, a Catholic church in Cholon. Then a series of events took place that had nothing to do with President Kennedy's orders or Lucien Conein's plans. As Diem and Nhu got into an Army personnel carrier for the ride to the airport, they were shot to death. Conein said that when he heard about it, he "was shocked at the killing of Diem and his brother; it had never been part of the CIA plan."⁸ Corson later said he never believed either Conein or Kennedy was responsible; when Kennedy learned of the murders, Corson said, he was as "angry as I ever saw him, absolutely shaken."

Who changed a nonviolent coup into the murder of Diem, Nhu, and a Catholic priest accompanying them? To this day, nothing has been found in government archives tying the killings to either John or Robert Kennedy. So how did the tools and talents developed by Bill Harvey for ZR/RIFLE and OPERATION MONGOOSE get exported to Vietnam? Kennedy immediately ordered Corson to find out what had happened and who was responsible. The answer he came up with: "On instructions from Averell Harriman. . . . The orders that ended in the deaths of Diem and his brother originated with Harriman and were carried out by Henry Cabot Lodge's own military assistant."

Having served as ambassador to Moscow and governor of New York, W. Averell Harriman was in the middle of a long public career. In 1960, President-elect Kennedy appointed him ambassador-at-large, to operate "with the full confidence of the president and an intimate knowledge of all aspects of United States policy." By 1963, according to Corson, Harriman was running "Vietnam without consulting the president or the attorney general."

The president had begun to suspect that not everyone on his national security team was loyal. As Corson put it, "Kenny O'Donnell [JFK's ap-

pointments secretary] was convinced that McGeorge Bundy, the national security advisor, was taking orders from Ambassador Averell Harriman and not the president. He was especially worried about Michael Forrestal, a young man on the White House staff who handled liaison on Vietnam with Harriman.”

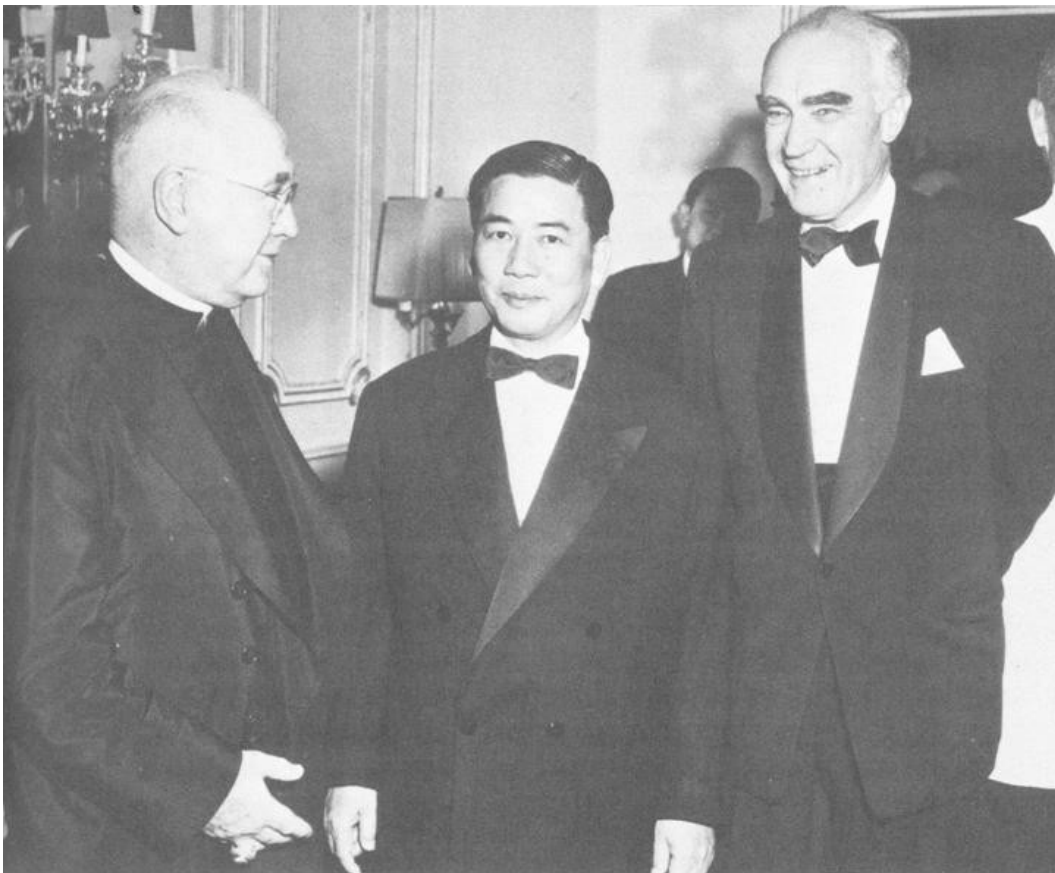
At the heart of the murders was the sudden and strange recall of Saigon Station Chief Jocko Richardson and his replacement by a no-name team barely known to history. The key member was a Special Operations Army officer, John Michael Dunn, who took his orders, not from the normal CIA hierarchy but from Harriman and Forrestal.

According to Corson, “John Michael Dunn was known to be in touch with the coup plotters,”⁹ although Dunn’s role has never been made public. Corson believes that Richardson was removed so that Dunn, assigned to Ambassador Lodge¹⁰ for “special operations,” could act without hindrance.

Neither Corson nor Kennedy knew in 1963 that James Angleton was also worried about Averell Harriman and had begun a highly secret counterintelligence investigation code named DINOSAUR. This investigation continued throughout the rest of Angleton’s CIA tenure. “There was a strong circumstantial case that Harriman was at least an agent of Soviet influence and maybe much worse,” Angleton said.

Angleton became convinced that Harriman’s role in the coup was motivated by more than a policy difference with Kennedy. Angleton believed that the Vietnamese assassinations were designed to throw American policy in that country into chaos. That was certainly their effect. “The U.S. never really recovered from that coup,” said Corson, who later returned to Vietnam as a Marine commander.

Harriman’s actions made no one happier than Yekaterina Furtseva’s friend, Yuri Andropov, who was running Vietnam operations for the KGB. Andropov understood that the murders of the Vietnamese leaders destroyed U.S. policy. Averell Harriman set in motion in Saigon, without the president’s knowledge, a series of events that doomed all future U.S. efforts in Vietnam.



Cardinal Francis Spellman (left) and Henry Luce (right), the Editor-in-Chief of *Time* magazine, stand beside South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem. Henry Luce was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of Skull & Bones.



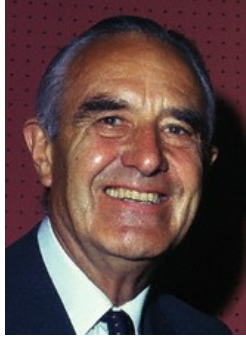
Diem refused to promise the Americans that he would not negotiate with communist-led insurgents. Six weeks after his meeting with McNamara and Lodge, he was overthrown and killed.

South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem was killed in Saigon, South Vietnam on November 2, 1963. The National Security Advisor on November 2, 1963 was McGeorge Bundy. The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs on November 2, 1963 was Averell Harriman. McGeorge Bundy and Averell Harriman were members of Skull & Bones.

Skull & Bones Members & November 1963



Robert A. Lovett
B.A. Yale 1918
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co. (1931-
1940, 1946-1947, 1949-
1950, 1953-1986)



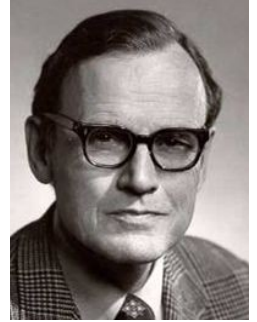
W. Averell Harriman
B.A. Yale 1913
Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs (April
4, 1963-March 17, 1965)



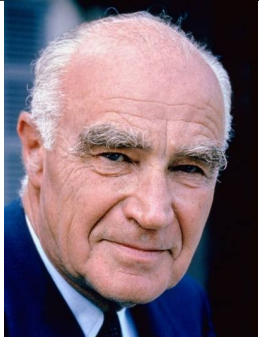
Prescott S. Bush
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1972)



McGeorge Bundy
B.A. Yale 1940
National Security Advisor
(1961-1966)



William P. Bundy
B.A. Yale 1939
Deputy Assistant
Secretary of Defense for
International Security
Affairs (1961-1963)



Henry R. Luce
B.A. Yale 1920
Editor-in-Chief of *Time*
magazine (1923-1964)



E. Roland Harriman
B.A. Yale 1917
Chairman of American
Red Cross (1954-1973)



Knight Woolley
B.A. Yale 1917
Partner of Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.
(1931-1982)



Charles M. Spofford
B.A. Yale 1924
Member of Davis, Polk &
Wardwell [law firm]
(1940-1950, 1952-1973)



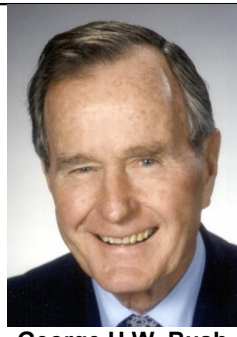
J. Richardson Dilworth
B.A. Yale 1938
senior financial adviser to
the Rockefeller family
(1958-1981)



William S. Coffin Jr.
B.A. Yale 1949
Chaplain of Yale
University (1958-1976)



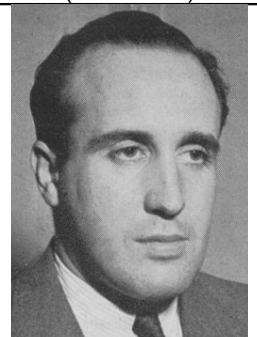
William F. Buckley Jr.
B.A. Yale 1950
Editor-in-Chief of *National
Review* magazine
(1955-1990)



George H.W. Bush
B.A. Yale 1948
President of Zapata
Offshore Co. [in Houston,
Texas] (1956-1964)



H. Neil Mallon
B.A. Yale 1917
Chairman of Dresser
Industries, Inc. [Dallas]



Henry John Heinz II
B.A. Yale 1931
Chairman of H.J. Heinz
Co. (1959-1987)



Thomas "Lud" Ashley
B.A. Yale 1948
U.S. Congressman
(D-Ohio, 1955-1981)



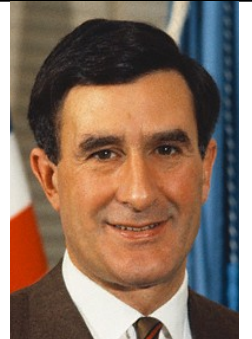
William S. Moorhead Jr.
B.A. Yale 1945
U.S. Congressman
(D-Penn., 1959-1981)



John Sherman Cooper
B.A. Yale 1923
U.S. Senator (R-
Kentucky, 1946-1949,
1952-1955, 1956-1973)



Potter Stewart
B.A. Yale 1937
Justice of the U.S.
Supreme Court
(1958-1981)



John H. Chafee
B.A. Yale 1947
Governor of Rhode Island
(1963-1969)

"We need four or five Hitlers in Vietnam." – Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky

Skull & Bones and November 1963

Government Officials:

W. Averell Harriman (S&B 1913) – Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (April 4, 1963-March 17, 1965)
McGeorge Bundy (S&B 1940) – National Security Advisor (1961-1966)
William P. Bundy (S&B 1939) – Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (1961-1963)
William H. Orrick Jr. (S&B 1937) – Assistant U.S. Attorney General for Antitrust Division (1963-1965)
Gaspard d'Andelot Belin (S&B 1939) – General Counsel of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (1962-1965)
David Campion Acheson (S&B 1943) – U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia (1961-1965)
John Sherman Cooper (S&B 1923) – U.S. Senator (R-Kentucky, 1946-1949; 1952-1955; 1956-1973)
Thomas William Ludlow "Lud" Ashley (S&B 1948) – U.S. Congressman (1955-1981)
William S. Moorhead Jr. (S&B 1945) – U.S. Congressman (1959-1981)
Potter Stewart (S&B 1937) – Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1958-1981)

Bankers and Businessmen:

Prescott S. Bush (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1972)
Knight Woolley (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1982)
Robert A. Lovett (S&B 1918) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1953-1986)
Stephen Y. Hord (S&B 1921) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1945-1981)
John Beckwith Madden (S&B 1941) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1955-1988)
Dean Witter Jr. (S&B 1944) – Partner of Dean Witter & Co. (1946-1970)
Vance Van Dine (S&B 1949) – Partner of Morgan Stanley & Co. (1963-1975)
Daniel P. Davison (S&B 1949) – Vice President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (1961-1973)
Evan G. Galbraith (S&B 1950) – Vice President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (1961-1969)
J. Richardson Dilworth (S&B 1938) – Senior Financial Adviser to the Rockefeller family (1958-1981)
H. Neil Mallon (S&B 1917) – Chairman of Dresser Industries, Inc.
Joseph Richardson Dilworth (S&B 1938) – senior financial adviser to the Rockefeller family (1958-1981)
Robert Guthrie Page (S&B 1922) – President of Phelps Dodge Corporation (1947-1967)
John Hancock Daniels (S&B 1943) – President of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. (1958-1967)
Henry John Heinz II (S&B 1931) – Chairman of the board of H.J. Heinz Company (1959-1987)
William H. "Bill" Donaldson (S&B 1953) – Chairman and CEO of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc. [New York City] (1959-1973)
George Herbert Walker Jr. (S&B 1927) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1929-1974)
George Herbert Walker III (S&B 1953) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1961-1974)
Jonathan J. Bush (S&B 1953) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1960-1970)
Charles Christian Haffner Jr. (S&B 1919) – Chairman and CEO of R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co. (1952-1964)
Storer B. Lunt (S&B 1921) – Chairman of W.W. Norton & Company, Inc. (1958-c.1968)
John Warner Field (S&B 1937) – President and CEO of Warnaco, Inc. (1957-1974)
George H.W. Bush (S&B 1948) – President of Zapata Offshore Co. [in Houston, Texas] (1956-1964)

Lawyers:

Charles M. Spofford (S&B 1924) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell [law firm in New York City] (1940-1950, 1952-1973)
Charles Hastings Willard (S&B 1926) – Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1950-1973)
Edward Rogers Wardwell (S&B 1927) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1946-c.1972)
Samuel Hazard Gillespie Jr. (S&B 1932) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1948-present)
Peter O.A. Solbert (S&B 1941) – Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1957-1963, 1965-1989)
Harold H. Healy Jr. (S&B 1943) – Partner of Debevoise & Plimpton (1959-1989)
John Baker Jessup (S&B 1942) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1959-1993)
Endicott Peabody Davison (S&B 1945) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1959-1980)
Morris Hadley (S&B 1916) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (1924-1979); Chairman of Carnegie Corp. of New York (1955-1966)
William Eldred Jackson (S&B 1941) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (1954-1999)
Sherman Baldwin (S&B 1919) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1929-1969)
Alfred Ogden (S&B 1932) – Partner of Alexander & Green (1955-1975)
John Carey (S&B 1945W) – Partner of Coudert Brothers [law firm in New York City] (1961-1987)
Edwin Foster Blair (S&B 1924) – Partner of Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed [New York City] (1952-1968)
Marcien Jenckes (S&B 1921) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1927-1971)
George Frederick Baer Appel (S&B 1924) – Partner of Townsend, Elliott & Munson [law firm in Philadelphia] (1938-1970)
Henry Cornick Coke (S&B 1926) – Member of Coke & Coke [law firm in Dallas, Texas] (1930-1977)
Anthony Lee Michel (S&B 1926) – Partner of Gardner, Carton, Douglas, Chilgren & Waud [law firm in Chicago] (1942-1966)
Richard Marden Davis (S&B 1933) – Partner of Davis, Graham & Stubbs [law firm in Denver] (1937-c.1982)
George Alfred Ranney (S&B 1934) – General Counsel of Inland Steel Co. [Chicago] (1962-1968)

Organizations, Colleges, and Journalists:

E. Roland Harriman (S&B 1917) – Chairman of American Red Cross (1954-1973); Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1978);
Chairman of the Board of Union Pacific Railroad Co. (1946-1969)
J. Quigg Newton Jr. (S&B 1933) – President of The Commonwealth Fund (1963-1975)
Anson Phelps Stokes Jr. (S&B 1927) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Diocese of Massachusetts (1956-1970)
Henry R. Luce (S&B 1920) – Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. (1923-1964)
William F. Buckley, Jr. (S&B 1950) – Editor-in-Chief of *National Review* magazine (1955-1990)
Ralph D. Paine Jr. (S&B 1929) – Publisher of *Fortune* magazine (1953-1967)
Charles Stafford Gage (S&B 1925) – Treasurer of Yale University (1954-1966)
Reuben A. Holden (S&B 1940) – Secretary of Yale University (1953-1971)
William Sloane Coffin Jr. (S&B 1949) – Chaplain of Yale University (1958-1976)



Secret Service agents escort U.S. President Gerald Ford to the California State Capitol after Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme attempted to assassinate Ford in Sacramento, California on September 5, 1975. Nelson Rockefeller was the Vice President of the U.S. at the time of the assassination. Skull & Bones member George H.W. Bush was serving as the U.S. Liaison Officer to Red China at the time this photo was taken. President Gerald Ford would appoint George H.W. Bush as CIA Director the following year. (Ricardo Thomas/Gerald R. Ford Library)



U.S. President Ronald Reagan was shot on March 30, 1981 just outside the Washington Hilton Hotel. James Brady and police officer Thomas Delahanty lie wounded on the ground. George H.W. Bush was the Vice President of the United States at the time of the assassination. (Photo: [Ronald Reagan Presidential Library](#))

The Turbulent 1960s, American Counterculture, & War on Poverty





John F. Kerry (left) participated in the phony anti-Vietnam War peace movement by playing the role of a disgruntled Navy veteran. Yale University Chaplain **William Sloane Coffin Jr. (second from left)** was one of the primary leaders of the staged anti-Vietnam War peace movement. **McGeorge Bundy (second from right)** was the President of Ford Foundation from 1966 to 1979; Ford Foundation contributed financially to various counterculture movements such as feminism, gay "rights", environmentalism, and racial militancy (i.e. Black Panthers, Chicano, MALDEF). **William F. Buckley Jr. (right)** was the Editor-in-Chief of National Review magazine who developed the staged "conservative" movement during the 1960s. Modern neo-conservatism evolved from the staged "conservatism" of the 1960s.



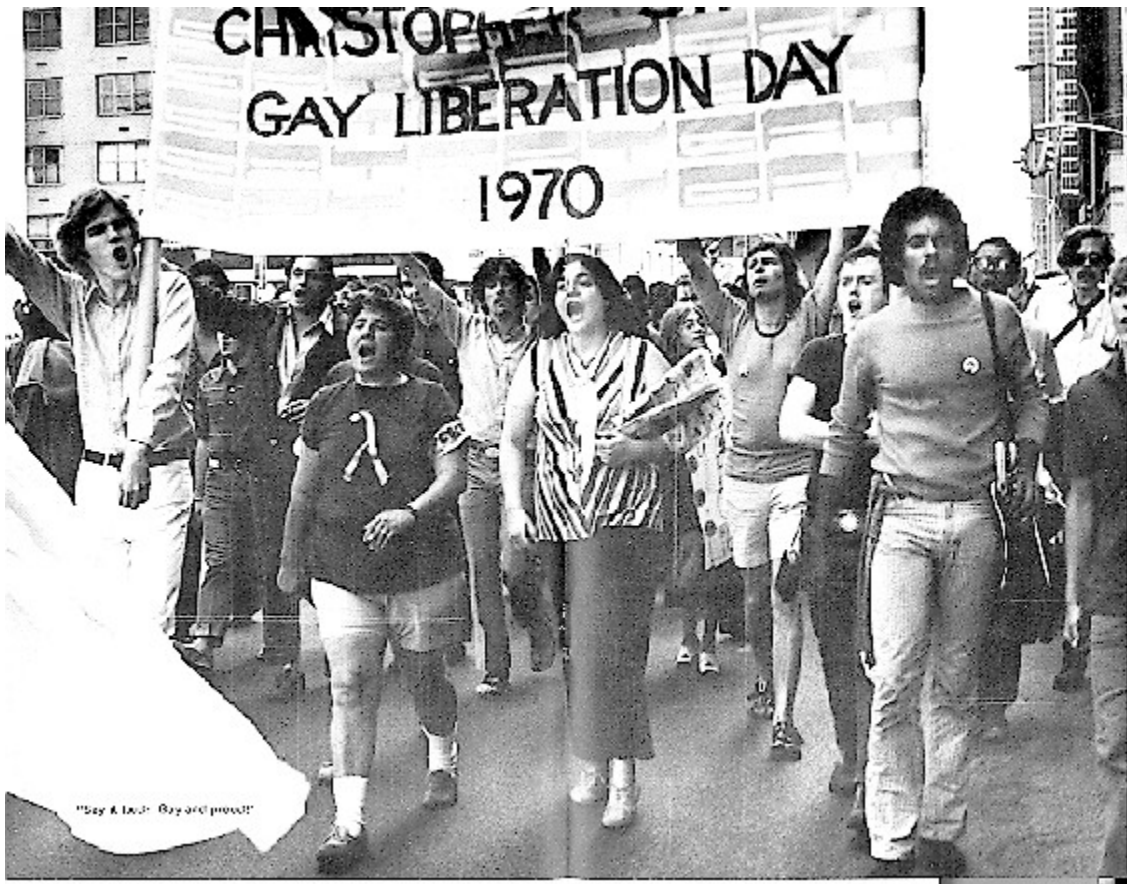
David H. Thorne (left) talks to John Kerry at an anti-Vietnam War protest. David H. Thorne is the U.S. Ambassador to Italy under U.S. President Barack Obama; John Kerry is a U.S. Senator. Both David H. Thorne and John Kerry are members of Skull & Bones.



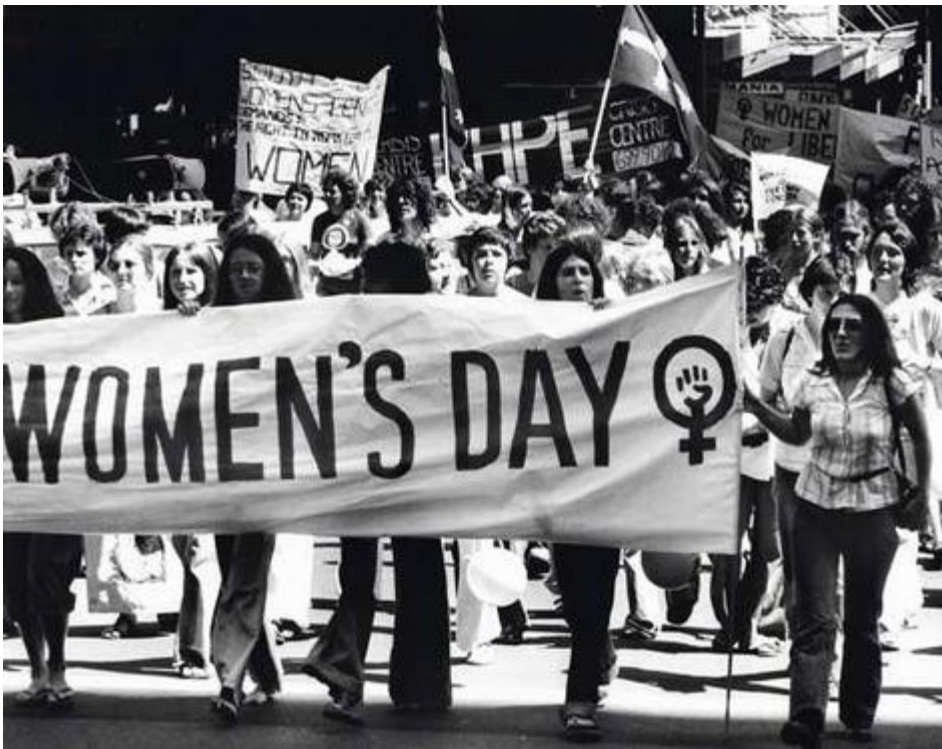
U.S. Senator J. William Fulbright (D-Arkansas, back to the camera), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, faces a jammed committee room as his group takes testimony on April 22, 1971 from John Kerry, one of the leaders of a week-long anti-war demonstration being conducted by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. Kerry, a three-time decorated former Navy Lieutenant (junior grade) and later U.S. Senator (D-MA) made a moving plea to end the war, asking every American to consider who would be the last chosen "to die for a mistake." Many of Kerry's Vietnam veteran comrades are behind him listening to his plea. (UPI) <http://iconicphotos.wordpress.com/2009/04/page/2/>



Standing with three co-defendants, famed pediatrician Dr. Benjamin Spock (second from left) talks to news reporters on June 14, 1968 after they were convicted by a federal jury of conspiring to counsel young men to evade the draft. Left to right are: author Mitchell Goodman, Spock, Michael Ferber and Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., Chaplain of Yale University. A fifth defendant, Marcus Raskin, was acquitted. Benjamin Spock was a member of Scroll & Key; William Sloane Coffin Jr. was a member of Skull & Bones. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



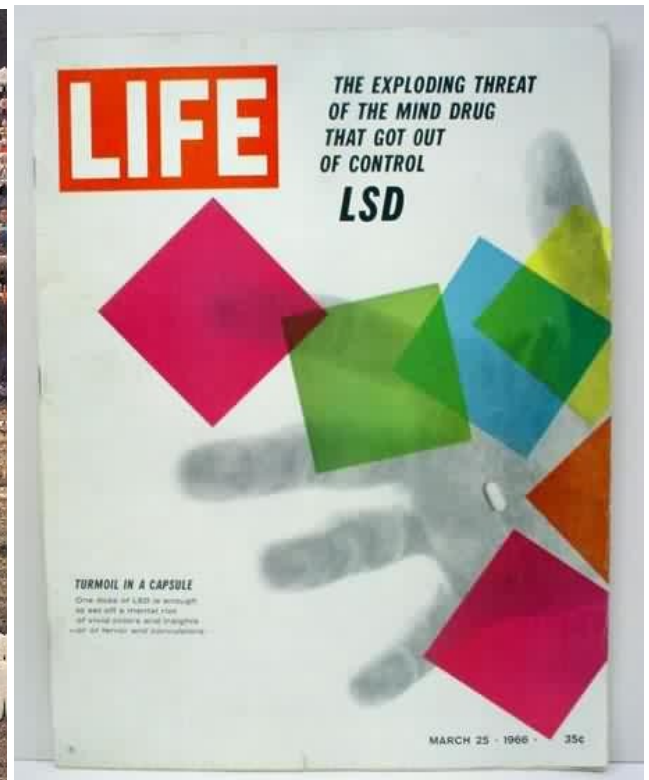
A "gay liberation day" parade in 1970



Feminist movement (left) and environmentalist movement (right)



Anti-Vietnam War "peace" movement (left) and Black Panther movement (right)



Left: The hippies attend the Woodstock concert in 1969. Right: A Life magazine featuring LSD, a mind-control drug

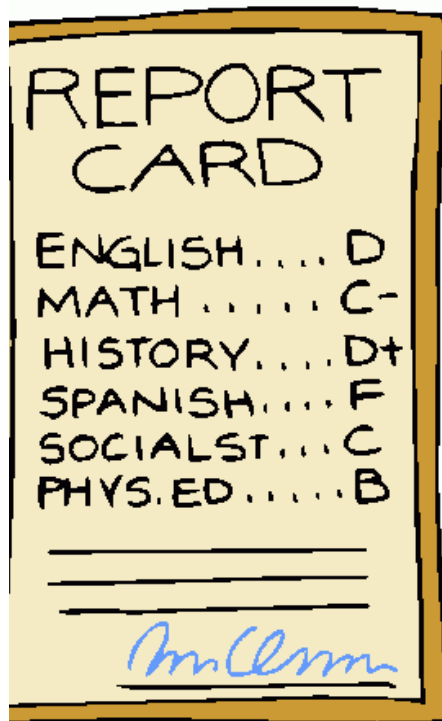


National Guardsmen wielding rifles with bayonets advanced along Springfield Avenue in Newark, New Jersey on July 14, 1967. Twenty-three people were killed and 700 injured in the rioting. (NY Times/Dan Hogan Charles Photographer)

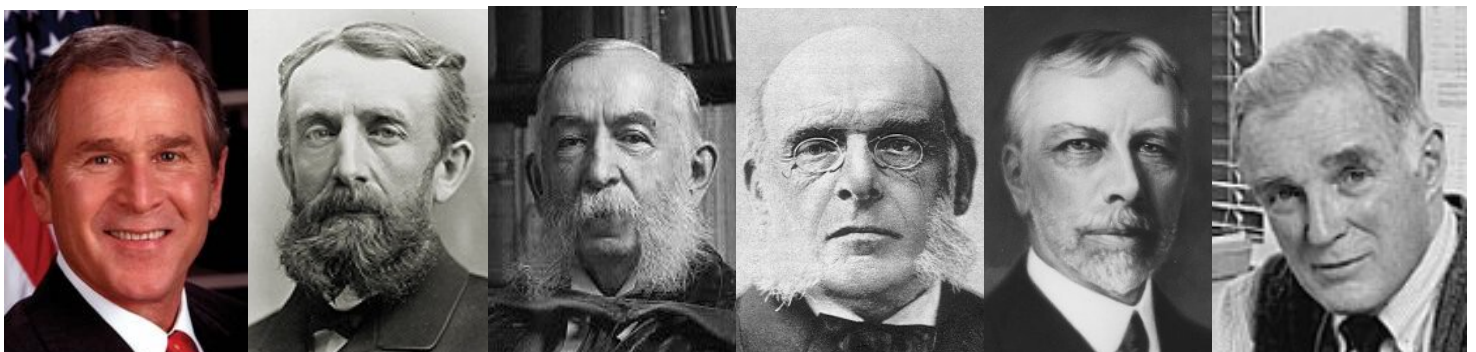


Police officers search men accused of looting during race riots in Detroit, Michigan on July 24, 1967. The “war on poverty” has brought in increase in poverty, unemployment, and welfare (i.e. food stamps) across America as well as in the predominantly African-American areas of major American cities. (Bettmann/CORBIS)

Compulsory Education & Mental Hygiene: Indoctrination, Incompetency, & Illiteracy



The cornerstones of compulsory education: report cards (left) and corporal punishment (right)



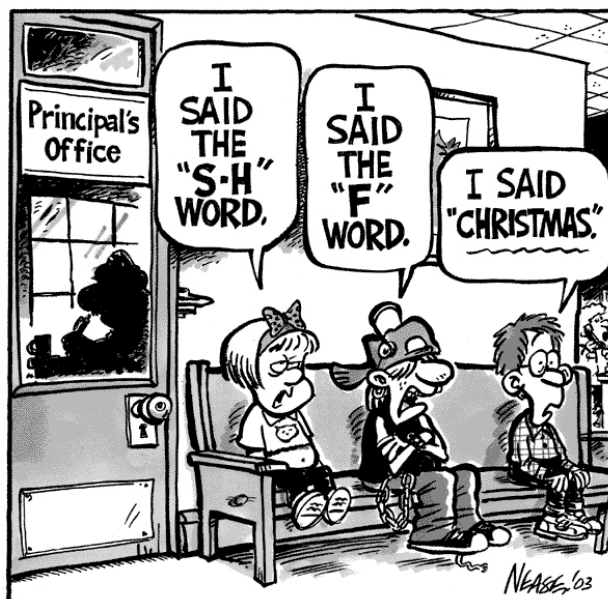
Left to right: George W. Bush, Andrew D. White, Daniel C. Gilman, Timothy Dwight, Arthur Twining Hadley, and Harold Howe II

Andrew D. White, Daniel C. Gilman, Timothy Dwight, and Arthur Twining Hadley studied in Berlin after graduating from Yale University; Berlin was the capital of the Kingdom of Prussia; the Kingdom of Prussia established a regimented school system, also known as compulsory education (the "Kindergarten-12th grade" system), that exists today in modern countries such as the United States of America, Japan, and Germany. U.S. President George W. Bush promoted the "No Child Left Behind" law that would give the U.S. federal government the power to "educate" (indoctrinate) children. Harold Howe II was the U.S. Commissioner of Education from 1965 to 1968.

No Child Left Behind: "Science Projects" in American Schools



Compulsory Education or Mental Hygiene? Skull & Bones have promoted "mental hygiene" (i.e. eugenics) and transformed government schools ("public" schools) into lunatic asylums. Skull & Bones have promoted a culture of death and violence that corrupts adults, children, and infants alike. A video footage shows two students, Dyland Klebold and Eric Harris, armed with handguns at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado on April 20, 1999, just after they killed 13 students; the two students would kill themselves later that day. (Note: Adolf Hitler's birth date is April 20, 1889)



Political correctness in American "public" schools (government schools)



A Teacher Administers a Beating (1842): Scenes like the one shown here, in which a village schoolteacher beats a pupil with a cane, were a sad reality for students in the 19th century. Teachers had the “right to apply corporal punishment” [*Züchtigungsrecht*] and were thus permitted to use beatings and similar measures to discipline their students. (Likewise, masters also had the right to beat their apprentices.) Corporal punishment was particularly pervasive in rural areas, which were less likely to be open to pedagogical reforms. That this scene takes place in a rural elementary school is indicated by the fact that both girls and boys are among the frightened students in this improvised schoolroom. Secondary schools were, as a rule, separated by sex, and the privilege of attending a *Gymnasium* (a college-preparatory secondary school) was reserved solely for boys until the end of the 19th century. Calls for the abolition of corporal punishment in schools began to be raised (albeit slowly) in the 19th century. Corporal punishment was not legally banned in German schools, however, until the second half of the 20th century. Lithograph by Theodor Hosemann. (Source: http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_image.cfm?image_id=2347)



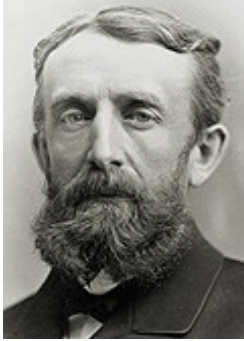
President George W. Bush speaks about his "No Child left Behind" education policy at the C.T. Kirkpatrick Elementary School in Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A. on September 8, 2003. (© Jaon Reed/Reuters/Corbis)

"We've got to make sure that the education system throughout the world provides people the needs to be able to provide work."
– U.S. President George W. Bush, December 4, 2001

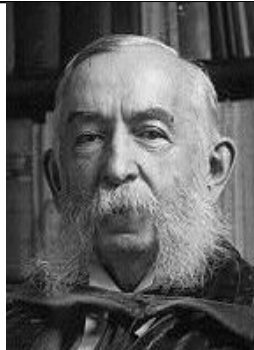
"In 2001, we passed what's called 'The No Child Left Behind' legislation. I love that phrase, because it's a commitment of our nation to make sure that not only does every child excel, but no child gets left behind. Members of both parties of Republicans and Democrats came together to pass this law." – U.S. President George W. Bush, April 30, 2003



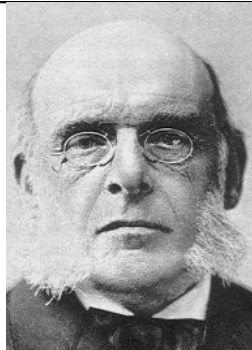
Skull & Bones College Administrators



Andrew D. White
B.A. Yale 1853
inaugural President of
Cornell University
(1866-1885)



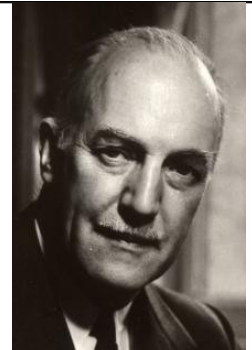
Daniel C. Gilman
B.A. Yale 1852
inaugural President of
Johns Hopkins University
(1875-1901)



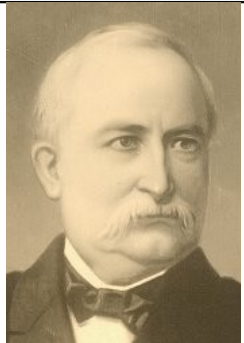
Timothy Dwight
B.A. Yale 1849
President of Yale
University (1886-1899)



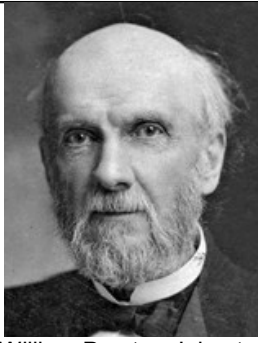
Arthur Twining Hadley
B.A. Yale 1876
President of Yale
University (1899-1921)



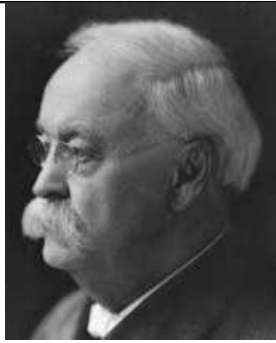
Charles Seymour
B.A. Yale 1908
President of Yale
University (1937-1950)



Charles Janeway Stille
B.A. Yale 1839
Provost of University of
Pennsylvania (1868-
1880)



William Preston Johnston
B.A. Yale 1852
inaugural President of
Tulane Univ. (1884-1899)



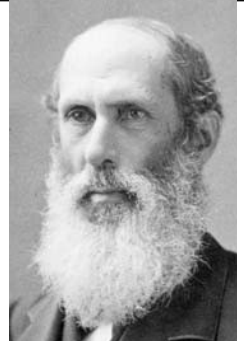
Cyrus Northrop
B.A. Yale 1857
President of University of
Minnesota (1884-1911)



Joseph Gibson Hoyt
B.A. Yale 1840
Chancellor of Washington
University in St. Louis
(1858-1862)



William Chauvenet
B.A. Yale 1840
Chancellor of Washington
University in St. Louis
(1862-1869)



Carroll Cutler
B.A. Yale 1854
President of [Case]
Western Reserve
University (1871-1886)



J. Quigg Newton Jr.
B.A. Yale 1933
President of University of
Colorado (1956-1963)



David L. Boren
B.A. Yale 1963
President of University of
Oklahoma (1994-present)



William H. Welch
B.A. Yale 1870
Dean of the Medical
Faculty at Johns Hopkins
University (1893-1898)



McGeorge Bundy
B.A. Yale 1940
Dean of Faculty of Arts
and Science at Harvard
Univ.(1953-1961)



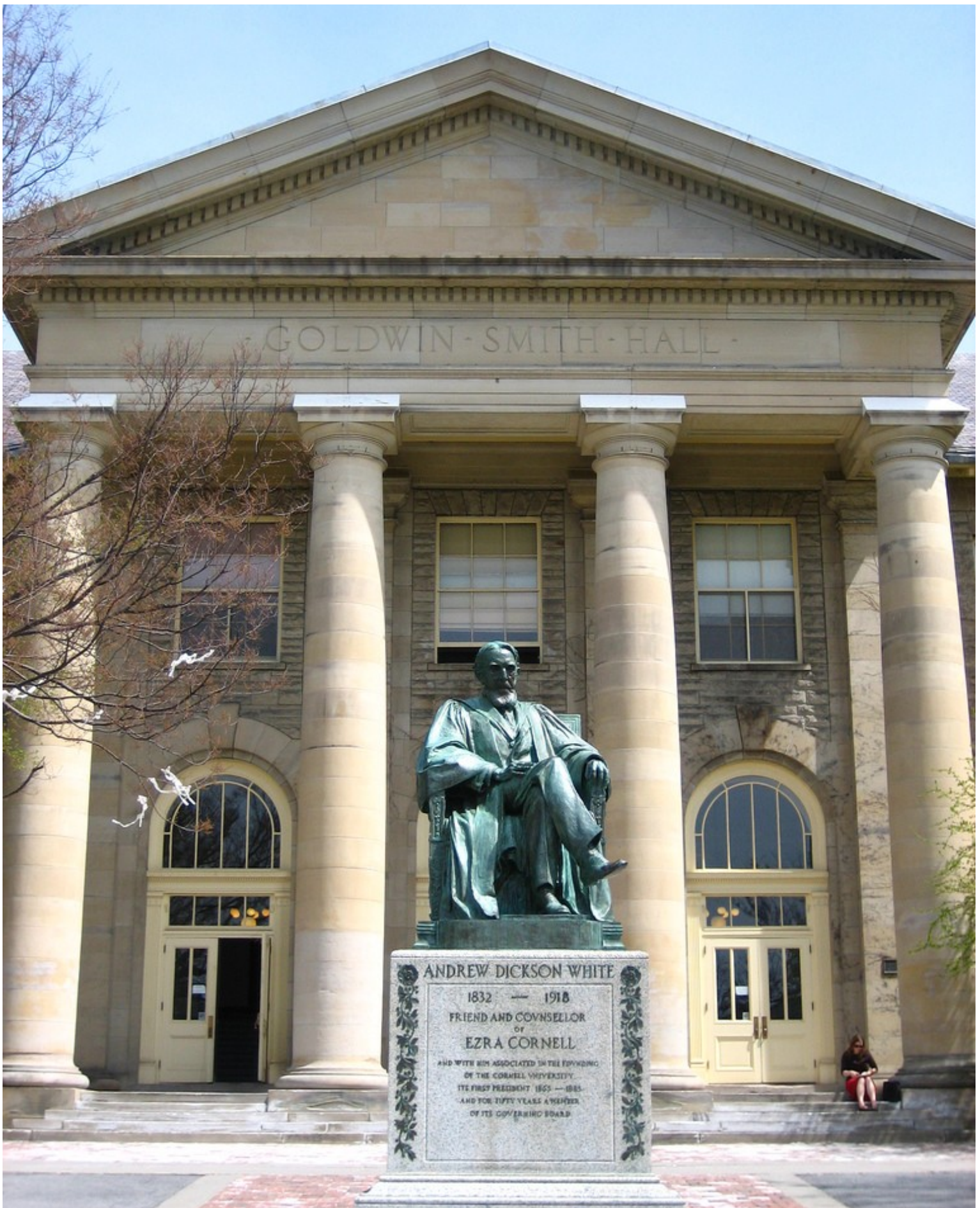
Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.000961)

Former President of Yale University Timothy Dwight (left), U.S. President William Howard Taft (center), and President of Yale University Arthur Twining Hadley (right) walk together during a commencement at Yale University on June 21, 1911. The Wuchang Uprising began in China on October 10, 1911. (Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library)

“Directions to the Teacher. – Say to the child, pointing to the first picture, “What is that?” Do you know his name? I wonder if he has a name. Suppose we call him *Frank*. O there is his name, right under him,” pointing to the *whole word*, Frank, but not to the letters. *Nothing is yet to be said about letters*. “Here is his name again. And here it is again. And here it is once more. What is that?...pointing to the other picture. “Perhaps it is Frank’s sister. What is her name? O here is her name. It is Jane. Can you show me here name again? – again – once more.” Repeat till the child can tell the words readily.” – Excerpts from *The Mother’s Primer*



A statue of Daniel Coit Gilman, the first President of Johns Hopkins University (1875-1901), appears at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. Educator and humanist John Dewey earned a Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1884. Former U.S. President Woodrow Wilson earned a Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1886. (Photo: [Flickr](#))



A statue of Andrew Dickson White, the first President of Cornell University (1866-1885), appears in front of Goldwin Smith Hall at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. Political powerbroker “Colonel” Edward Mandell House attended Cornell University from 1877 to 1880. (Photo: [Flickr](#))

Skull & Bones, Popular Culture, and Corporate Media



A “Thriller” at the White House: President George H.W. Bush meets singer Michael Jackson on April 5, 1990.
(Photo: <http://www.michaeljackson.com/za/node/769784?page=16>)



National Review magazine founder William F. Buckley Jr. (left) interviews *Playboy* magazine founder Hugh Hefner on *Firing Line* in 1966.



U.S. President George W. Bush admires singer and actress Barbara Streisand. ([Photo by Kevin Mazur/WireImage.com](http://www.wireimage.com))



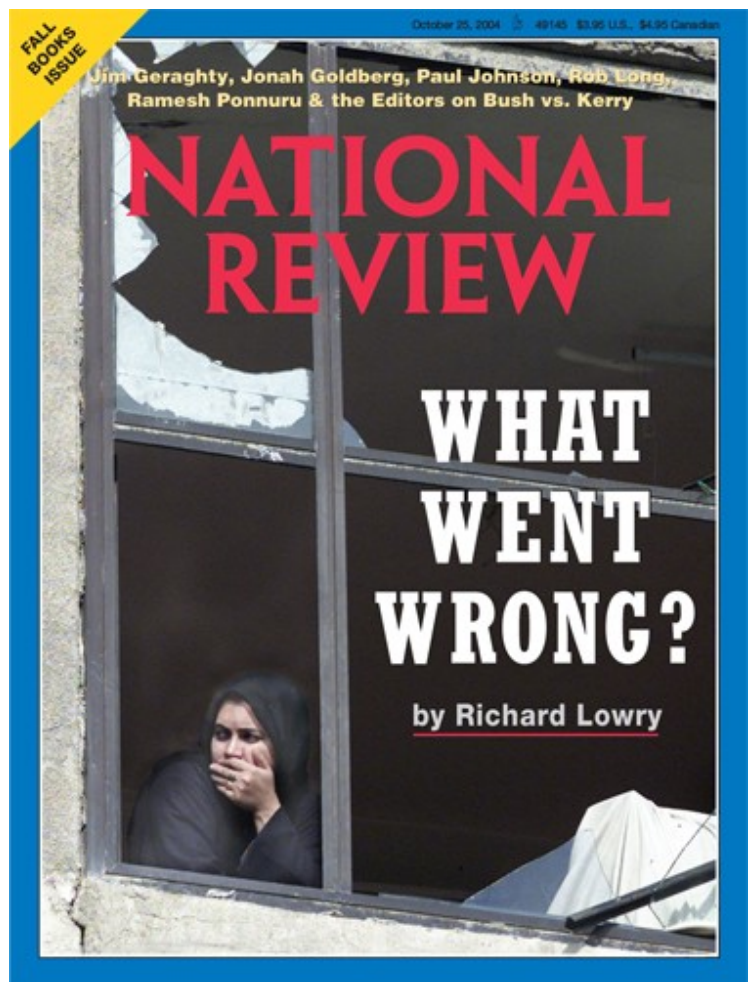
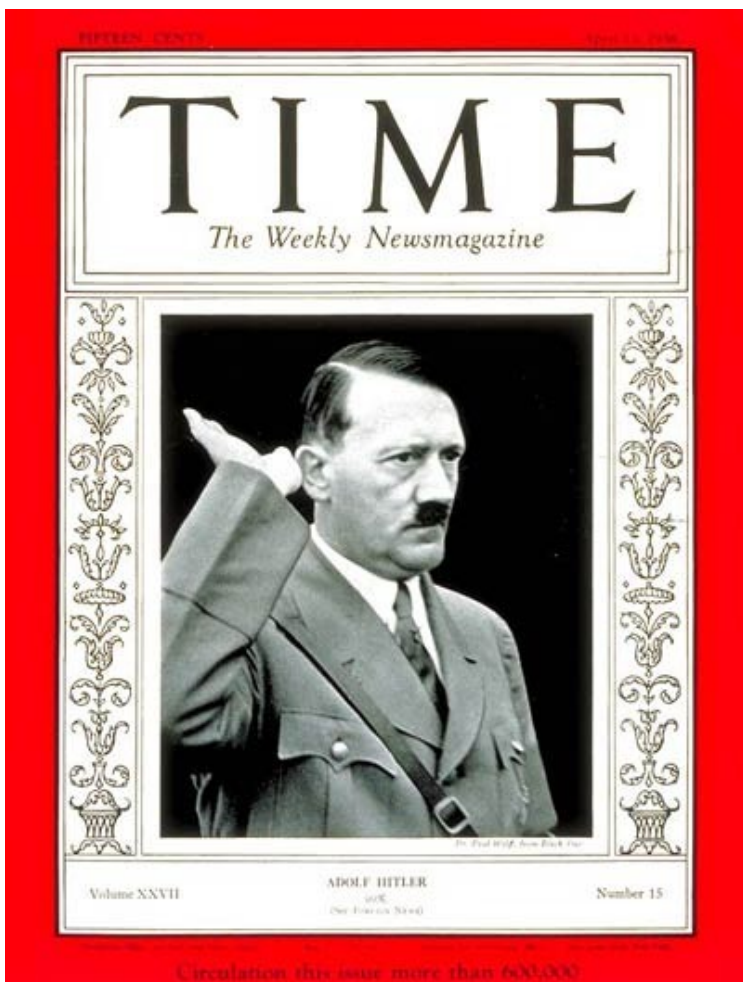
John Forbes Kerry (left), who is now a U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, and former Beatles singer John Lennon (right) participate in an anti-Vietnam War protest at Bryant Park in New York City in 1971.



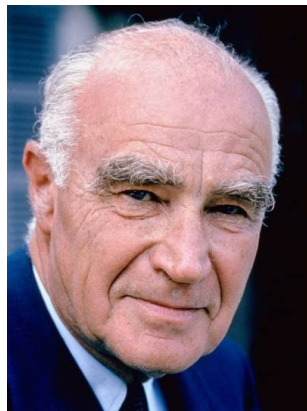
Democratic Party presidential candidate Senator Barack Obama (left) shakes hands with Senator John F. Kerry at the College of Charleston in Charleston, South Carolina on January 10, 2008. Senator John F. Kerry is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of Skull & Bones at Yale University. (Photo by Richard Ellis/Getty Images)



Former Chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank David Rockefeller (left) receives a gift from George H.W. Bush.



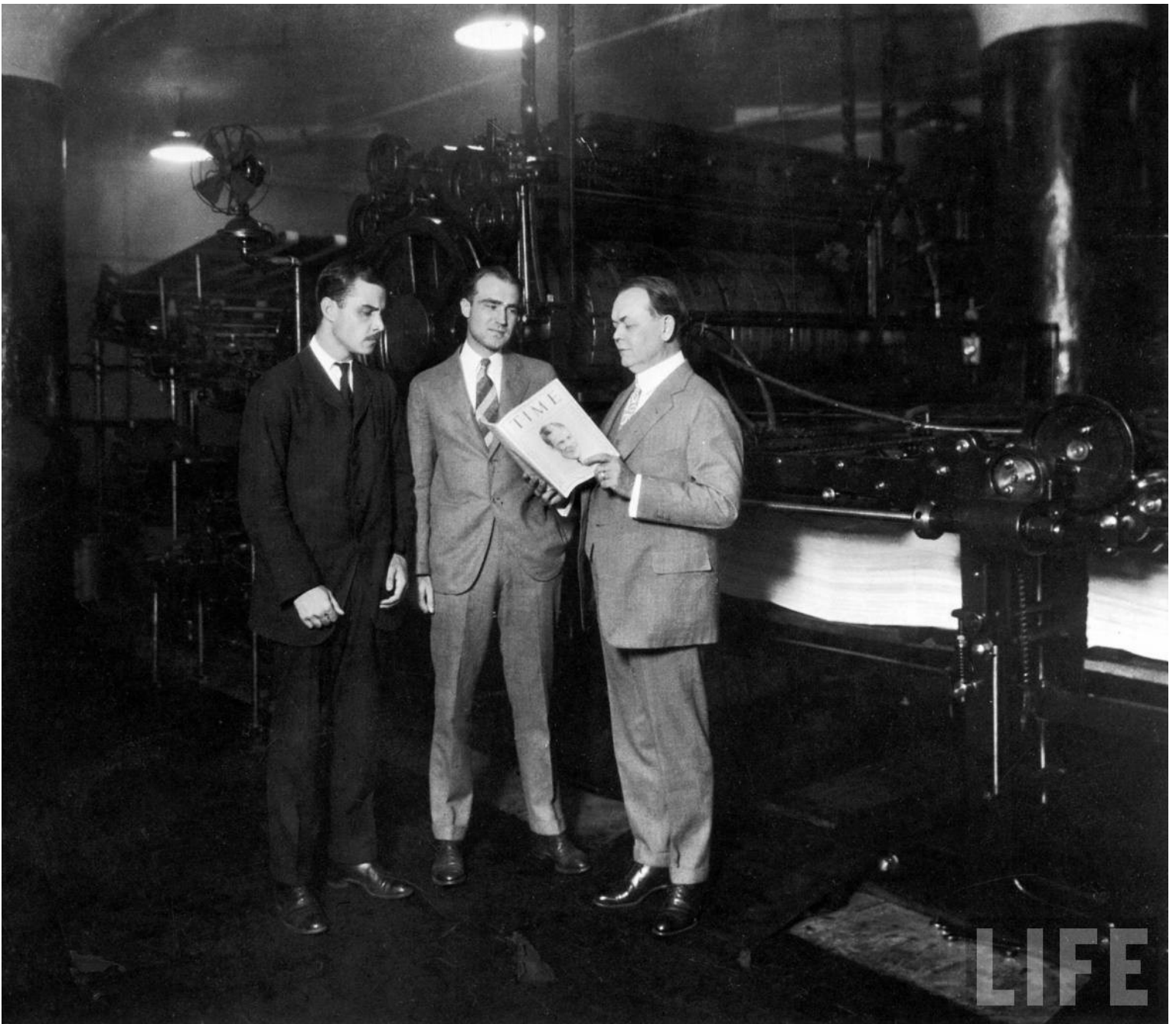
Time magazine (left) is a “liberal” magazine produced by Henry R. Luce (S&B 1920). National Review magazine (right) is a “conservative” magazine produced by William F. Buckley Jr. (S&B 1950).



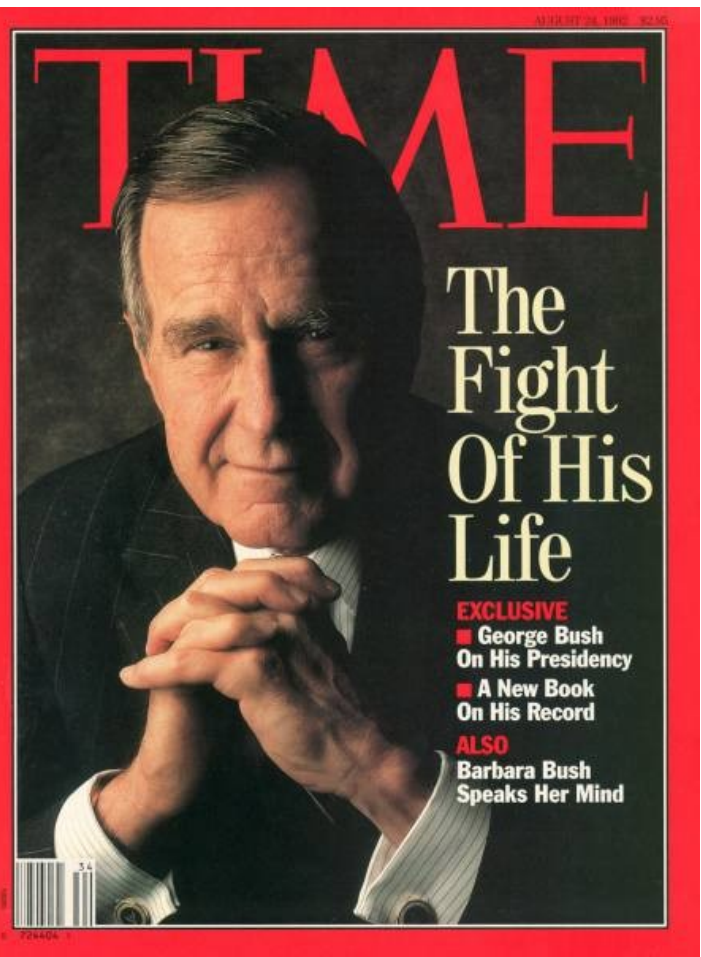
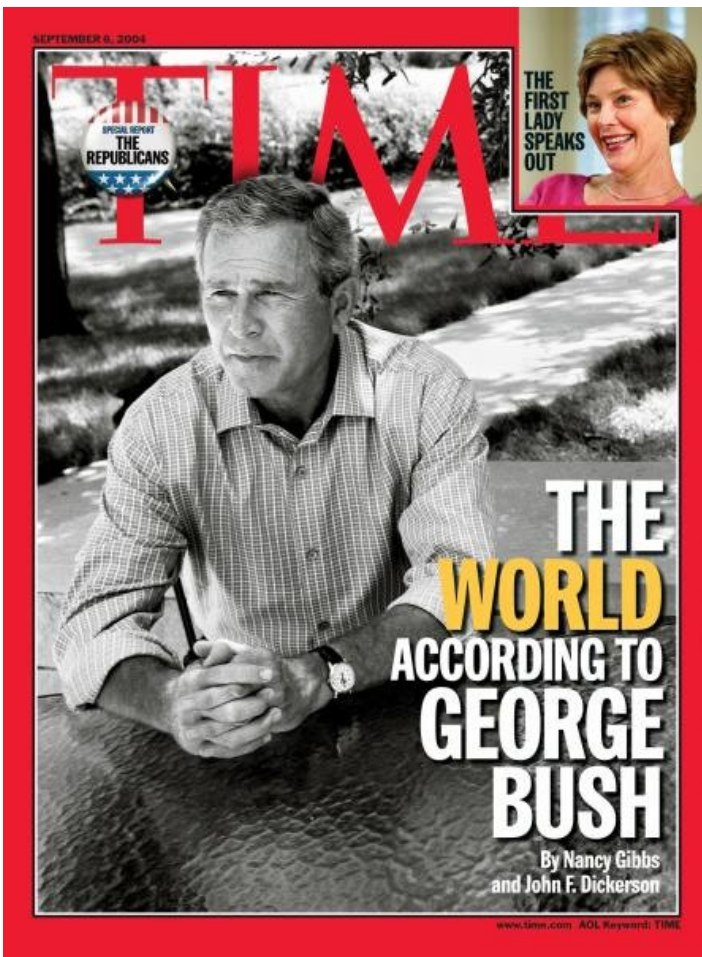
Henry R. Luce (left) and William F. Buckley Jr. (right)

“I have reached the conclusion, which I think is confirmed at least by negative implication in the Court’s decisions since Roth and Alberts, that under the First and Fourteenth Amendments criminal laws in this area are constitutionally limited to hard-core pornography. I shall not today attempt further to define the kinds of material I understand to be embraced within that shorthand description; and perhaps I could never succeed in intelligibly doing so. **But I know it when I see it . . .**”

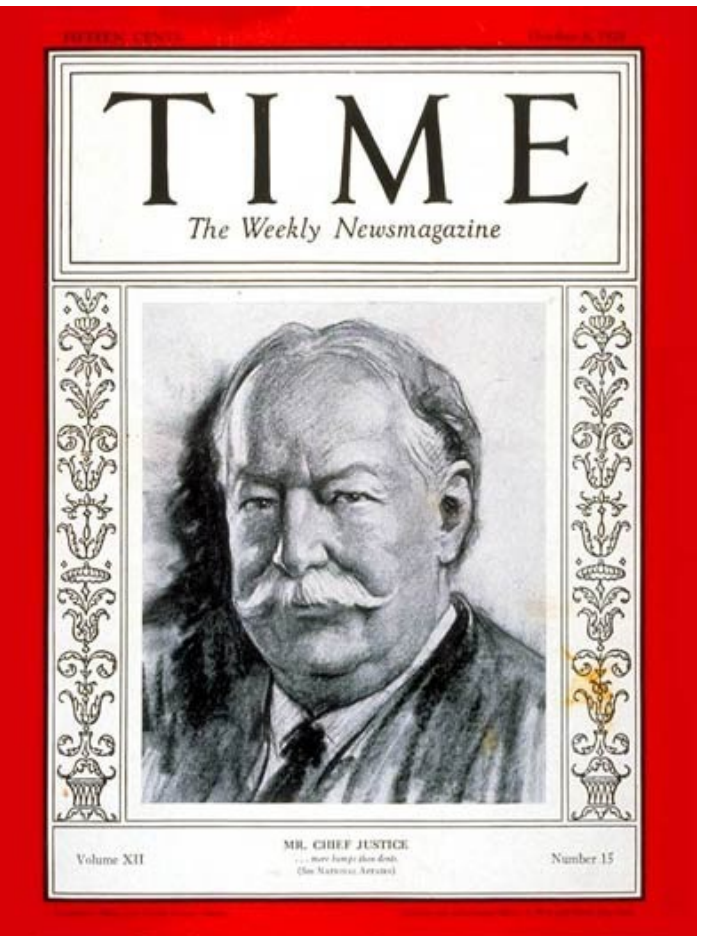
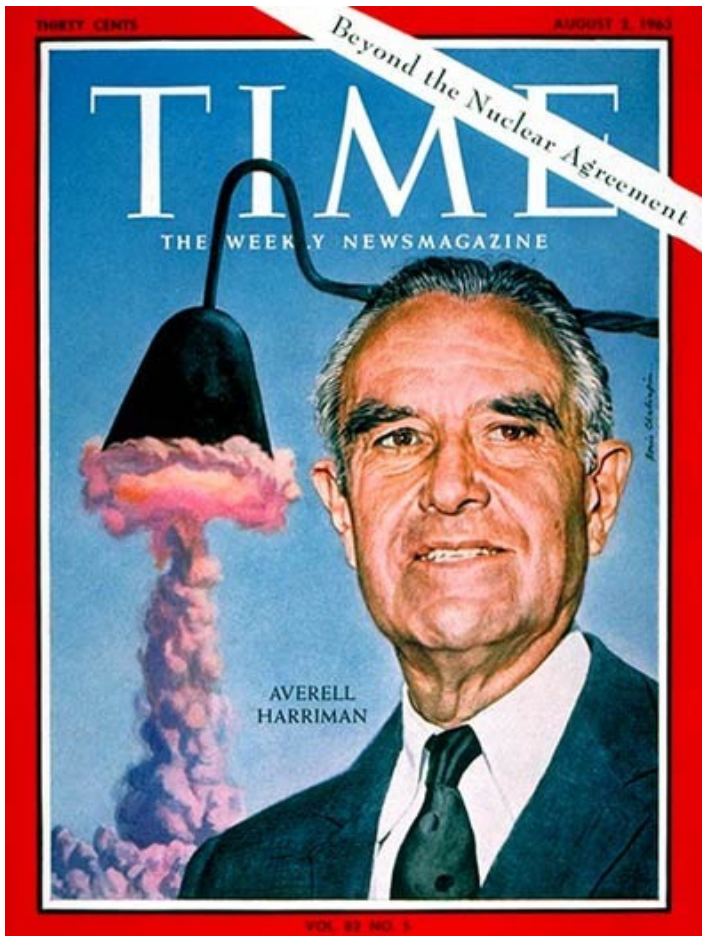
– U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart, 1964, in the case *Jacobellis v. Ohio*



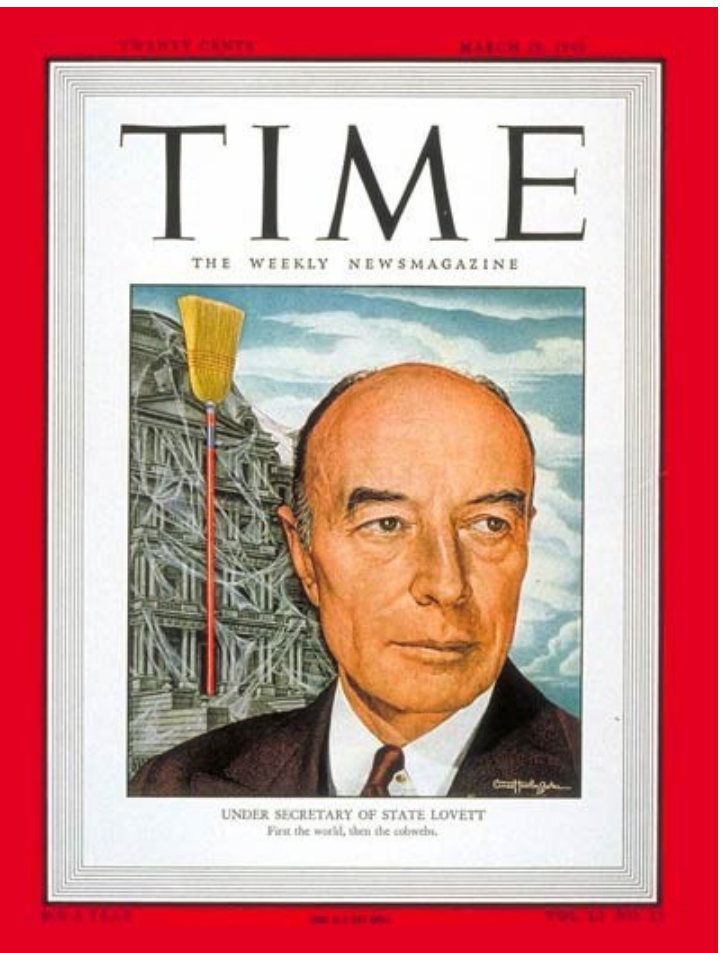
TIME magazine founders Briton Hadden (left) and Henry Luce (center) watch William R. Hopkins (Cleveland City manager) hold a copy of TIME magazine at a printing plant in Cleveland, Ohio on August 31, 1925. Briton Hadden and Henry Luce were members of Skull & Bones. (Time/Life photo)



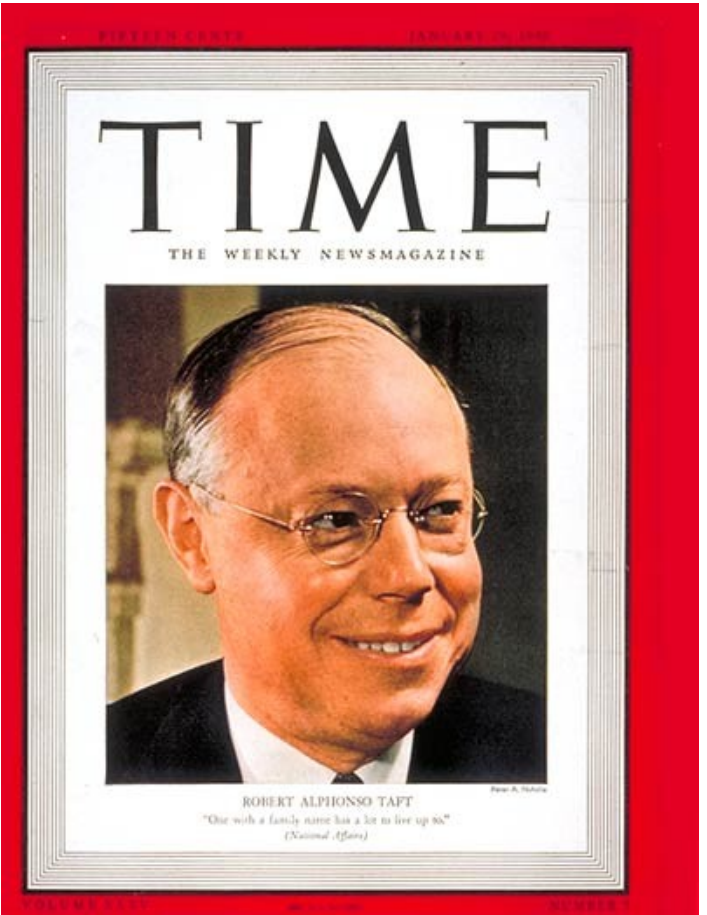
George W. Bush (left, September 6, 2004) and George Herbert Walker Bush (right, August 24, 1992)



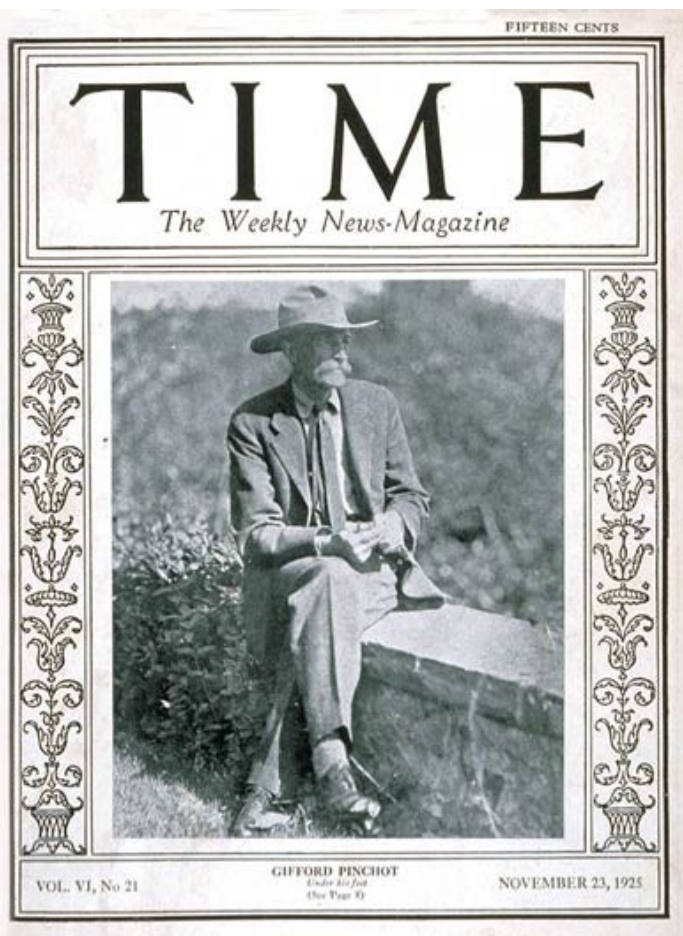
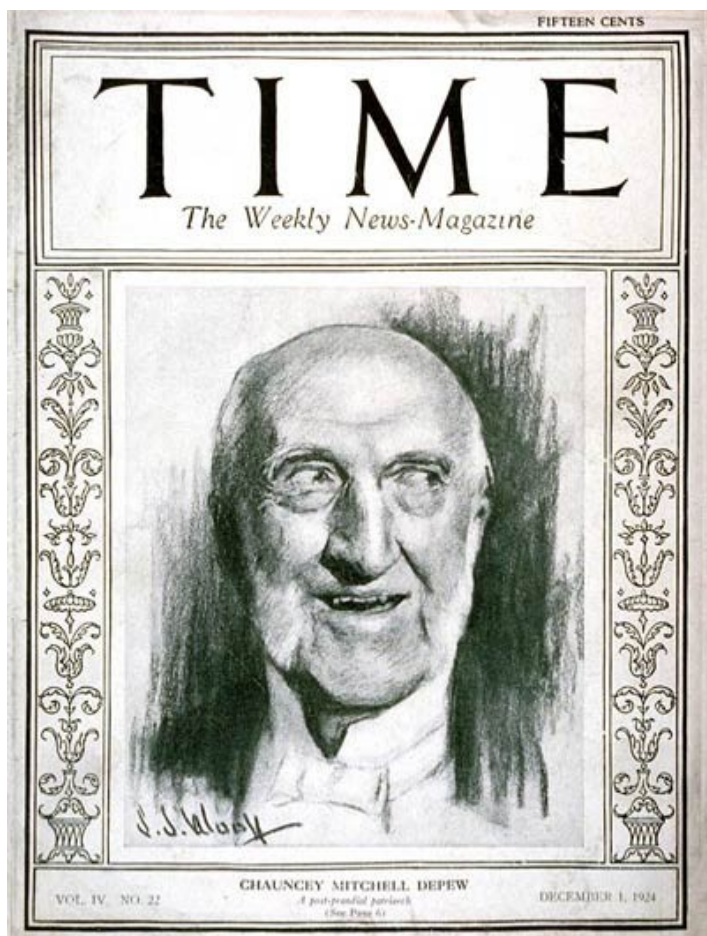
W. Averell Harriman (left, August 2, 1963) and William Howard Taft (right, October 8, 1928)



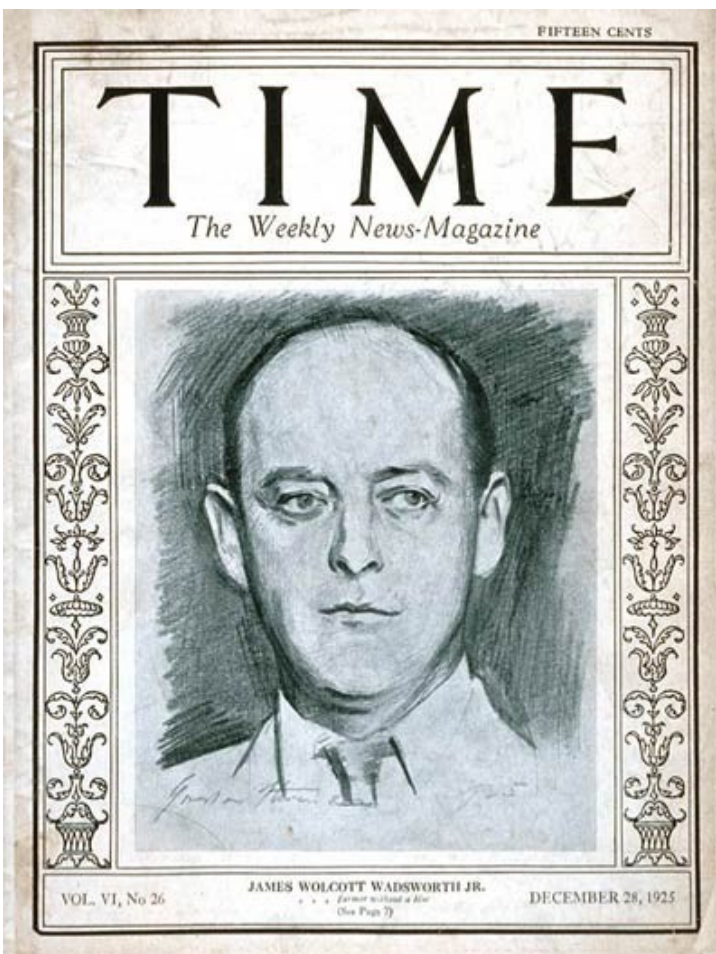
Henry L. Stimson (left, August 25, 1941) and Robert A. Lovett (right, March 29, 1948)



Senator John F. Kerry (left, February 9, 2004) and Senator Robert A. Taft (right, January 29, 1940)



Chauncey Mitchell Depew (left, December 1, 1924) and Gifford Pinchot (right, November 23, 1925)



F. Trubee Davison (left, August 24, 1925) and U.S. Senator James Wolcott Wadsworth Jr. (right, December 28, 1925)

Geronimo family sues Yale club

CLAIMS SECRET SOCIETY STOLE REMAINS

By Stephanie Reitz
Associated Press

HARTFORD, Conn. — Geronimo's descendants have sued Skull and Bones — the secret society at Yale University linked to presidents and other powerful figures — claiming that its members stole the remains of the legendary Apache leader decades ago and have kept them ever since.

The federal lawsuit filed in Washington on Tuesday — the 100th anniversary of Geronimo's death — also names the university and the federal government.

Geronimo's great-grandson Harlyn Geronimo said his family believes Skull and Bones members took some of the remains in 1918 from a burial plot in Fort Sill, Okla., to keep in its New Haven clubhouse, a crypt. The alleged graverobbing is a longstanding legend that gained some validity in recent years with the discovery of a letter from a club member that described the theft.

"I believe strongly from my heart that his spirit was never released," Harlyn Geronimo said.

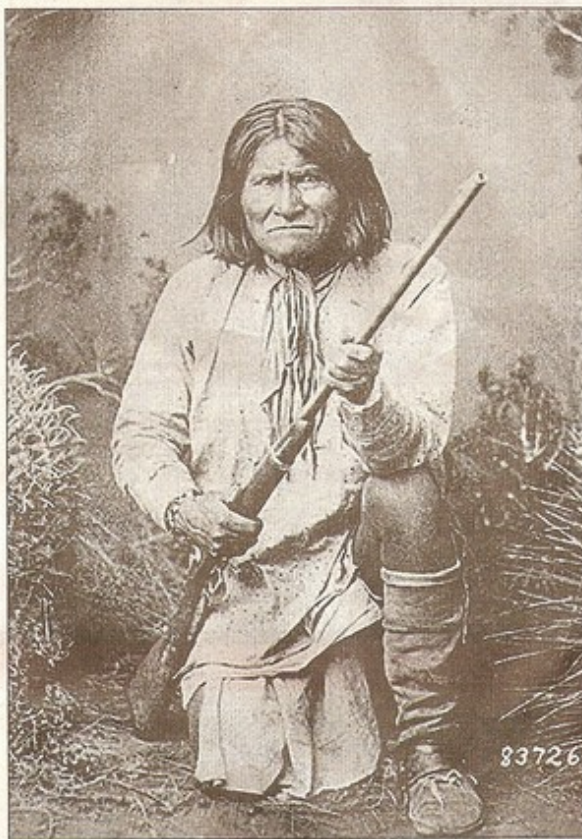
Both Presidents Bush, Massachusetts Sen. John Kerry and many others in powerful government and industry positions are members of the society, which is not affiliated with the university.

After years of famously fighting the U.S. and Mexican armies, Geronimo and 35 warriors surrendered to Gen. Nelson Miles near the Arizona-New Mexico border in 1886. Geronimo was eventually sent to Fort Sill and died at the Army outpost of pneumonia in 1909.

According to lore, members of Skull and Bones — including former President George W. Bush's grandfather, Prescott Bush — dug up his grave when a group of Army volunteers from Yale were stationed at the fort during World War I,



Geronimo
Famed Apache leader's grandson wants remains returned.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES VIA GETTY IMAGES

Geronimo's great-grandson Harlyn Geronimo said his family believes Skull and Bones members took some of the remains in 1918 from a burial plot in Fort Sill, Okla., to keep in its New Haven clubhouse, a crypt.

taking his skull and some of his bones.

Harlyn Geronimo, 61, wants those remains and any held by the federal government turned over to the family so they can be reburied near the Indian leader's birthplace in southern New Mexico's Gila Wilderness.

Their lawsuit also names President Barack Obama, Defense Secretary Robert Gates and Army Secretary Pete Geren as defendants. Justice Department spokesman Andrew Ames said the government will "review the complaint and respond in court at the appropriate time."

"I want them to understand we mean business," said Harlyn Geronimo, who

lives in New Mexico. "We're very serious. We're tired of waiting and we're coming after them."

Neither members of Skull and Bones, who closely guard their secrecy, nor the Russell Trust Association, the organization's business arm for tax purposes, could not be reached for comment.

Membership into Skull and Bones marks the elite of the elite at the Ivy League school, with 15 seniors asked to join each year. Members swear an oath of secrecy about the group and its strange rituals, which include devotion to the number "322" and initiation rites such as confessing sexual secrets and kissing a skull.

June 7.

YALE UNIVERSITY
450 FAYERWEATHER HALL

Dear Trubee bsc.

The only k-ts who have been here to give dope are among those who have already written you - so there is nothing new that we can tell you. Haffner bsc. refused to commit himself on anyone - for he doubted his judgment, and our club has kept off the subject on purpose.

Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.10302)

We got a letter from the p-ts abroad telling of the

Winter Mead's letter to F. Trubee Davison on June 7, 1918 concerning Geronimo's skull.
Winter Mead was initiated in 1919; F. Trubee Davison was initiated in 1918.

imitation of K-t Allen at San-
muir.

The skull of the worthy Ger-
onimo the Terrible, exhumed
from its tomb at Fort Sill by
your club & the K-t Haffner,
is now safe inside the T-togeth-
er with his well worn femurs-
bit & saddle horns.

Rumored yesterday that
the 301st 7.14 had gone - &
the fact that ~~Hall~~ ~~under~~ didn't
come down from Boston as he
to point
to its fault.

Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.10303)

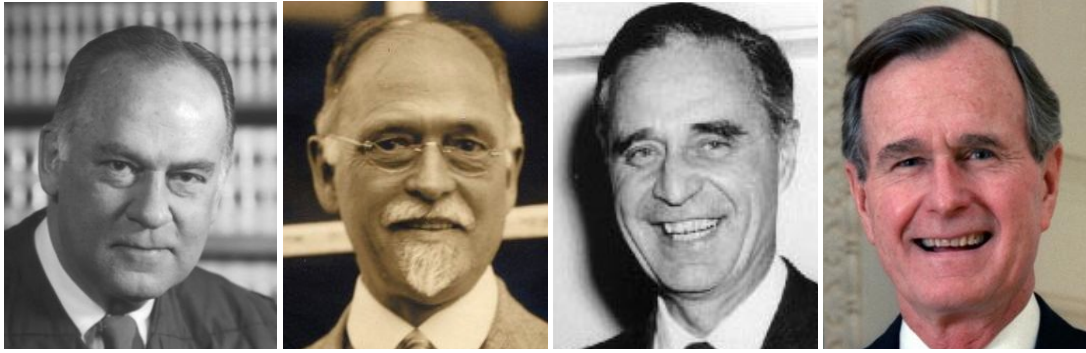
“The skull of the worthy Geronimo the Terrible, exhumed from its tomb at Fort Sill by your club & the K---t [Knight] Haffner, is now safe inside the T--- [Tomb] together with his well worn femurs, bit and saddle horn.” – Winter Mead (S&B 1919) in a letter to F. Trubee Davison (S&B 1918)

Sorry we can't be any help to you,
I trust - but it's up to the g-d-s
as far as we are concerned.

Yours in 322.

Walter Mead Jr.

Health Care: Abortion, Eugenics, and Genocide



Potter Stewart (left) was one of the justices of the U.S. Supreme Court who ruled in favor of *Roe v. Wade* in 1973. Irving Fisher (second from left) was the founder of the American Eugenics Society. Prescott S. Bush (second from right) worked for Planned Parenthood in the 1940s and 1950s. George H.W. Bush (right) promoted eugenics, abortion, and birth control as a Congressman during the late 1960s.

Excerpts from *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography* by Webster G. Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin

“I get the feeling that it is a little less unfashionable to be in favor of birth control and planned parenthood today than it used to be. If you will excuse one personal reference here: My father, when he ran for the U.S. Senate in 1950, was defeated by 600 or 700 votes. On the steps of several Catholic Churches in Connecticut, the Sunday before the election, people stood there passing out pamphlets saying, ‘Listen to what this commentator has to say tonight. Listen to what this commentator has to say.’ That night on the radio, the commentator came on and said, “Of interest to voters in Connecticut, Prescott Bush is head of the Planned Parenthood Birth Control League,’ or something like this. Well, he lost by about 600 votes and there are some us who feel that this had something to do with it. I do not think that anybody can get away with that type of thing any more.”

– Rep. George H.W. Bush (R-Texas), November 2, 1967

“I appreciate that. For the record, I would like to say I am 1,000 percent in accord with the goals of your organization [Planned Parenthood]. I think perhaps more than any other type of organization you can do more in the field of poverty and mental health and everything else than any other group that I can think of. I commend you.” – Rep. George H. W. Bush (R-Texas), 1968

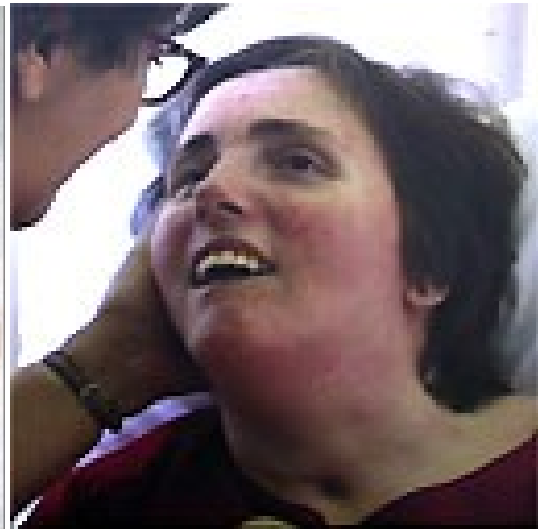
“I have decided to give my vigorous support for population control in both the United States and the world... For those of us who feel so strongly on this issue, the recent encyclical [The Pope Paul VI’s *Humanae Vitae*] was most discouraging.”

– Rep. George H.W. Bush (R-Texas), 1968

“I propose that we totally revamp our foreign aid program to give primary emphasis to population control.”

– Rep. George H.W. Bush (R-Texas), 1968

“The concept of a women’s movement is unreal--you can’t get two women to agree on anything... I realize this is a politically sensitive area. But I believe in a woman’s right to choose. It should be an individual matter. I think ultimately it will be a constitutional question. I don’t favor a federal abortion law as such.” – George H.W. Bush, in an interview



Eugenics and Human Sacrifice: Abortion of unborn Americans (left) and death of disabled American woman Terri Schiavo (right)



PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC.
First Nationwide Planned Parenthood Campaign-1947

501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Wickham 2-8600

NATIONAL GOAL \$2,000,000

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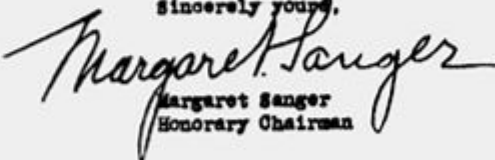
January 8, 1947

Friends and supporters of Planned Parenthood throughout the nation will be delighted to know of the plans for the first nationwide campaign which will begin February 10

This means the "coming of age" of our organization - made possible by the loyal interest and support of friends like you. The enclosed pamphlet "The Nation's Strength" outlines our plans and our objectives. Over a hundred committees are joining in this nationwide educational and fund raising effort. The results, I believe, will not only mean obtaining sufficient funds but will mark the first major step in integrating Planned Parenthood in the health and welfare services of the country.

This is not an appeal for funds but we wanted you to know in advance our plans and our hopes.

Sincerely yours,

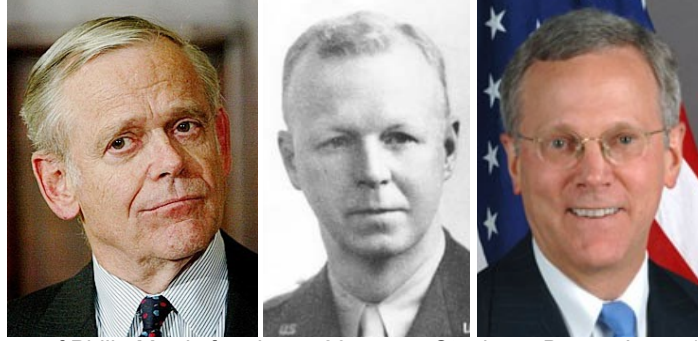

Margaret Sanger
Honorary Chairman

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820.

A letter from the Planned Parenthood Federation of America letter dated January 8, 1947 shows Prescott S. Bush serving as the Treasurer of Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Prescott S. Bush was a member of the Republican Party. (Source: [Random House](https://www.randomhouse.com))

The Tobacco Industry



William H. Donaldson (left) was a director of Philip Morris for almost 20 years. Stanhope Bayne-Jones (center) was a member of a commission that produced the 1965 Surgeon General Report that stated that smoking cigarettes causes lung cancer. Robert D. McCallum Jr. was a corporate lawyer for RJ Reynolds before serving as Associate U.S. Attorney General under President George W. Bush.



An emphysema victim appears with an oxygen tank.



The entrance to Grove Street Cemetery in New Haven, Connecticut

