

America's Secret Establishment An Introduction to The Order of Skull and Bones (condensed edition) -- by: Antony C. Sutton, 1986, source: Liberty House Press MHP hypertext version for non-profit educational use only

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- [An Introduction to the Secret Cult of The Order](#)
- [How Secret is Skull and Bones?](#)
- [The Organization of The Order](#)
- [Satanic Aspects of The Order](#)
- [Is The Order Also The Illuminati?](#)

[<< Prev](#) : [Table of Contents](#) : [Next >>](#)

An Introduction to the Secret Cult of The Order

Secret political organizations can be -- and have been -- extremely dangerous to the social health and constitutional vitality of a society. In a truly free society the exercise of political power must always be open and known.

Moreover, organizations devoted to violent overthrow of political structures have always, by necessity, been **secret** organizations. Communist revolutionary cells are an obvious example...

In brief, secrecy in matters political is historically associated with coercion... Freedom is always associated with **open** political action and discussion while coercion is always associated with secrecy.

[For example,] accidental discovery of [Illuminati](#) documents demonstrated that a secret organization was devoted to the overthrow of the Bavarian state and establishment of a world society run by elitist Illuminati.

In England...Freemasonry has become a self-serving organization always discriminating in favor of its own members when it comes to contracts, jobs, careers and promotions. Moreover, we now know that the Masonic movement in England was used by the Russian KGB to infiltrate, take over and finally head British intelligence organizations.

Given this background, [The Order](#), a secret society also known as Skull & Bones, is a clear and obvious threat to constitutional freedom in the United States. Its secrecy, power and use of influence is greater by far than the Masons, or any other semi-secret mutual or fraternal organization.

How Secret is Skull and Bones?

The most careful analysis of the society is by Lyman Bagg in "Four Years at Yale", published in 1871 [and] still the only source of documented information on the cultic aspects of [The Order](#). According to Bagg, The Order is intensely secret:

"They (the senior societies at Yale) are the only Yale societies whose transactions are truly secret... Their members never mention their names, nor refer to them in any way in the presence of anyone not of their own number, and as they are all seniors, there are no old members in the class above them to tell tales out of school."

This intense secrecy even extends to documents printed for internal use... If [The Order](#) has this intense secrecy, then how are we able to reproduce its documents and membership rolls? Simply because secrecy

attracts attention. Secrecy creates suspicion of intentions. This in turn generates action to break the secrecy.

Information on the cultic aspects comes from a century-old Yale concern about the operations and intentions of [Skull & Bones](#). This concern generated two pamphlets, one issue of a journal, and a chapter in a book [cited above]...

Pamphlet "Skull & Bones", 1876

This is an account of the 1876 break-in at the Bones Temple on the Yale campus. An extremely rare document, it is reproduced in full as an appendix to this book.

"Bones is a chapter of a corps in a German University. It should properly be called, not 'Skull & Bones Society' but 'Skull & Bones Chapter'. General R----- (Russell), 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.

Think about this: *Skull & Bones is not American at all*. It is a branch of a FOREIGN secret society. Presumably this is one reason why intense secrecy is vital. It also raises the question of just who and what this foreign organization is and whether its objectives are compatible with those of the Constitution of the United States.

Pamphlet "The Fall of Skull and Bones", 1876

This is an anonymous satire published in 1876 apparently in New Haven, Connecticut by a group calling itself The Order... The opening paragraphs are as in the pamphlet cited above, however the text continues with considerably more detail and appears to have been written by another member of the break-in crew.

"A light is always kept burning in the Jo (D) which is ornamented with a dilapidated human skull... here is also a tombstone marked SPERRY, seemingly taken from the same grave as the skull.

In the Pantry (F) are large quantities of dishes, each piece of crockery ornamented with a picture of a skull and crossbones, each spoon and fork marked S.B.T."

This suggests a preoccupation with skulls and human bones is built into the cultic structure of [The Order](#). Then on page 4 we learn that each member of [Skull & Bones](#) (as well as [Scroll & Key](#)) has an "inside name" and these names bear a remarkable resemblance to those used by the [Illuminati](#), e.g., Chilo, Eumenes, Glaucus, Prismaticus and Arbaces.

***The Iconoclast*, New Haven, 1873**

Only one issue of this journal has been found, and only a single copy of that issue exists. It is reproduced as an appendix below. The editor of *The Iconoclast* considered [Skull & Bones](#) "a deadly evil" and emphasized their interest in political control. Moreover, *The Iconoclast* states that [The Order](#) obtained control of Yale...

"Out of every class Skull & Bones takes its men. They have gone out into the world and have become, in many instances, leaders in society. They have obtained control of Yale. Its business is performed by them. Money paid to the college must pass into their hands, and be subject to

their will."

Other sources include an article in *Esquire* magazine by Ron Rosenbaum entitled "The Last Secrets of Skull and Bones", (Sep 1977)... According to a dossier obtained by Rosenbaum, the 1940 initiation ceremony went like this:

"New man placed in coffin -- carried into central part of building. New man chanted over and reborn into society. Removed from coffin and given robes with symbols on it (sic). A bone with his name on it is tossed into bone heap at start of evening. Initiates plunged naked into mud pile."

Again, we have a sordid preoccupation with coffins, skeletons and death.

Knights, i.e. the just recruited initiates, spend only one year as Knights. They become Patriarchs after leaving Yale and spend a lifetime as Patriarchs... Continual correspondence and meeting as **Patriarchs** continues after leaving Yale. In fact the Deer Island Club (sic) is specifically for annual meetings of the Patriarchs and the Russell Trust Association is run entirely by Patriarchs.

The Organization of The Order

The Yale Senior society system is unique to Yale University... There are three senior societies: [Skull & Bones](#), [Scroll & Key](#) and [Wolfs Head](#). Each year 15 male Yale juniors are tapped for admission... Those who accept, presumably the greater number, are invited to attend the Bones Temple on campus to undergo an initiation ceremony.

Before 1953, juniors were herded into a yard and representatives from senior societies would circulate among [the] assembled students, selecting those wanted for initiation. In those days rejection by a senior society was considered social suicide, so Yale ordered tapping [to be] a private affair, to avoid the traumatic wait and fear of rejection...

Although the John Birch Society, the long time conservative promoter of conspiracy theory, emphasizes that these senior societies are merely recruiting grounds, in effect the societies are the source of a vast establishment network -- a formalized "old boy" network that effectively shuts out the newcomers and the non-Yale talented from the halls of power. Because these are **senior** societies, the emphasis is not on campus activities but on post graduation ambitions.

Each annual class of new initiates forms a "club" consisting of 15 members. Initiates are called Knights in the first year and thereafter Patriarchs... Each club has a number (i.e. D 183 for 1984)... Further, one member is designated a "club chairman" or agent, with the function to act as liaison with the Secretary of the Russell Trust Association in New York.

Each member of [The Order](#) receives an updated annual catalog of members. At one time it was a single volume bound in black leather. The latest practice is to issue the catalog in two clothbound volumes: Volume One for living members and Volume Two for deceased members.

[The Order](#)'s retreat is the Deer Island Club [at] Alexandria Bay on the St. Lawrence River, New York. The island was donated in 1906 by Patriarch G.D. Miller and renovated over the years...

In brief, the organization of [The Order](#) both as Russell Trust Association and Deer Island Corporation is essentially geared towards the post graduation world, **the outside world**. It is a senior society; Knights spend only one year as Knights. The *rest of their lives are spent as Patriarchs* in an active, influential

organization able to guarantee wealth and [reward] ambition.

The Ritual of The Order

The ritual of [The Order](#) is a closely held secret. The most that anyone can do at this stage is piece together some elements of the ritual and their probable meaning. The extraordinary secrecy is itself part of the ritual. Members are sworn not to discuss the organization, its procedures or its objectives...

The secrecy is carried to extraordinary lengths. Members may not remain in the room if [The Order](#) is under discussion. Words spoken within The Order may not be placed on paper, even in letters to fellow members... The reader may consider this juvenile, and it may well be. On the other hand, these "juveniles" are the men today running the United States.

Undoubtedly, the more serious part of the initiation process is peer pressure, [and] the conversion of juveniles into presumably responsible members of an unelected elite. As Rosenbaum comments, "the real purpose of the institution was...devoted to converting the idle progeny of the ruling class into morally serious leaders of the Establishment."

What happens in the initiation process is essentially a variation of brain-washing or encounter group processes. Knights, through heavy peer pressure, become Patriarchs prepared for a life of the exercise of power and continuation of this process into future generations. In brief, the ritual is designed to mold establishment zombies, to ensure continuation of power in the hands of a small select group from one generation to another.

Satanic Aspects of The Order

Even with our limited knowledge of the internal ritual of [The Order](#) we can make three definite statements about the links between The Order and satanic beliefs...

Photographic evidence exists of the use of the satanic devices of a skull and crossed bones in ceremonies of [The Order](#). We reproduce...a photograph of the "Class of 1869". Fifteen members of the Club, thirteen standing and two seated, are grouped around crossed thigh bones and a skull... We also reproduce two other photographs of other classes seated around a skull and bones. According to other evidence, at least three sets of skulls and assorted bones are kept within Bones Temple on the Yale campus.

Artist Elizabeth Stucki has commented on the mask and the skull in modern art and the symbolic meaning. Says Stucki:

The Skull -- Mortality Unmasked

"The opposite of the mask is the skull. The face of the person is a fleshy skin worn between the two. People who deny the person as made in the image of God directly, and individually created and loved by Him, will seek either of these exits to being truly human -- the mask which covers the mortal man or the skull which is left after mortal man has departed..."

-- from "War on Light: The Destruction of the Image of God in Man Through Modern Art"

Is The Order Also The Illuminati?

The [Illuminati](#) was a group of Bavarian conspirators dedicated to the overthrow of government. The society was founded on May 1, 1776 by [Adam Weishaupt](#), Professor of Canon Law at the University of Ingolstadt.

The Order of the Illuminati presumably ceased to exist when it was raided by the Bavarian police in 1786 on orders from the Elector of Bavaria. The Order was dissolved and its seized papers published. Because the Bavarian state ordered the Illuminati papers published, we have authentic information about the organization and its methods of operation.

At this point we want to draw a comparison between the Order known as [Skull & Bones](#) and the Order known as the [Illuminati](#) in 18th century Bavaria. This is not the time or the place to draw final conclusions...[but] here are some parallels worth considering.

The German Origins of The Order

The [Illuminati](#) had its origins at University of Ingolstadt and recruited mainly from the student *encorpos*.

[The Order](#) had its origins at Yale in 1833, but Skull & Bones is a chapter of a German secret society. It was introduced into the United States by [William Russell](#), later General William Russell, who brought a charter back from his student days in Germany.

The Structure of the Organizations

The [Illuminati](#) and [Skull & Bones](#) are both known **internally** as "The Order" or "Our Order". However...the structure is quite different. The Illuminati had a structure, apparently based on the Jesuits, where only two members were known to each superior member.

Skull & Bones has an entirely different structure... Each Club has 15 members chosen by the Club immediately preceding [and] an "Agent" who is in communication with the Secretary of the Russell Trust Association, the legal entity for The Order.

Secrecy in Both Orders

We have already commented that Bonesmen are supposed to refuse to discuss even membership in [The Order](#), and this unquestionably applied to the [Illuminati](#)... The following is from a private letter between members of the Illuminati and published by the Elector of Bavaria:

"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."

Here's an extract from [another] Illuminati letter:

"The power of the Order must surely be turned to the advantage of its members. All must be assisted. They must be preferred to all persons otherwise of equal merit."

The membership catalogs [of The Order] are intended for internal use by members...[they] have always printed in one form or another, usually at the head of the page, the letters "P" and "D". Thus, the 1833 list has "Period 2 Decade 3"...

In brief, the organization started in the United States was in the third decade of the *second* period, so a sensible question is -- where does that place the start? ... The *first* period would have ended in the decade 1790 to 1800. That places us in the time frame of the elimination of the Illuminati by the Bavarian Elector.

[<< Prev](#) : [Table of Contents](#) : [Next >>](#)

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It All Began at Yale

In the 1850s, three members of [The Order](#) left Yale and working together...made a revolution that changed the face, direction and purpose of American education. It was a rapid, quiet revolution, and eminently successful. This notable trio were all initiated into The Order within a few years of each other. All three went to study philosophy at the University of Berlin, where post-Hegelian philosophy had a monopoly.

Timothy Dwight (1849)

Student at Universities of Berlin and Bonn, 1856-58

Professor in the Yale Divinity School and then 12th President of Yale University

[Daniel Coit Gilman](#) (1852)

Student at University of Berlin, 1854-55 under Karl von Ritter and Friedrich

Trendelenberg, both prominent "right" Hegelians

First President of the University of California, first President of [Johns Hopkins University](#) and first President of the [Carnegie Institution](#)

[Andrew Dickson White](#) (1853)

Student at University of Berlin, 1856-58

First President of [Cornell University](#) and first President of the [American Historical Association](#)

Notably also at the University of Berlin in 1856 (at the Institute of Physiology) was none other than [Wilhelm Wundt](#), the founder of experimental psychology in Germany and the later source of the dozens of American PhDs who came back from Leipzig, Germany to start the modern American education movement.

[Daniel Coit Gilman](#) is the key activist in the revolution of education by [The Order](#). [His] uncle Henry Coit Kingsley (1834) was Treasurer of Yale from 1862-86. James I. Kingsley was Gilman's uncle and a Professor at Yale. On the Coit side of the family, Joshua Coit (1853) and William Coit (1887) were members.

[Gilman](#) returned from Europe in late 1855 and spent the next 14 years in New Haven, Connecticut -- almost entirely in and around Yale, consolidating the power of [The Order](#). His first task in 1856 was to incorporate Skull & Bones as a legal entity under the name of The Russell Trust. Gilman became Treasurer and [William H. Russell](#), the co-founder, was President. It is notable that there is no mention of The Order, Skull & Bones, the Russell Trust, or any secret society activity in Gilman's biography, nor in open records.

Gilman's brother had married the daughter of chemistry Professor Benjamin Silliman (1837). [Gilman](#) and other members of The Order reorganized the Sheffield Science School at Yale, and received the very first "land grant" from the Federal government to finance it. In February 1871 the School was incorporated and the following became trustees:

- Charles J. Sheffield
- G.J. Brush, Gilman's close friend
- [Daniel Coit Gilman](#) (1852)
- W.T. Trowbridge

- John S. Beach (1839)
- William W. Phelps (1860)

Out of six trustees, three were in [The Order](#). In addition, George St. John Sheffield, son of the benefactor, was initiated in 1863, and the first dean of Sheffield was J.A. Porter, also the first member of [Scroll & Key](#).

After 1871, the Yale Presidency became almost a fiefdom for [The Order](#):

Presidents of Yale University:

Timothy Dwight (1849)

President, 1886-1899

Arthur Twining Hadley (1876)

President, 1899-1921

James R. Angell

President 1921-1937

Not a member. Came to Yale from the [University of Chicago](#) where he worked with [John Dewey](#), built the School of Education, and was past President of the [American Psychological Association](#).

Charles Seymour (1908)

President, 1937-1950

Alfred Whitney Griswold

President, 1950-1963

Not a member, but both the Griswold and Whitney families have members in The Order.

Kingman Brewster

President 1963-??

The Brewster family has had several members in The Order.

The Look-Say Reading Scam

Look-say reading methods were developed around 1810 for deaf mutes by a truly remarkable man, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet... [His] original intention was to use the look-say method *only* for deaf mutes who have no concept of a spoken language and are therefore unaware phonetic sounds for letters. For this purpose, Gallaudet founded the Hartford School for the Deaf in 1817. In 1835, "The Mother's Primer" [a look-say textbook] was published, and the Massachusetts Primary School Committee under [Horace Mann](#) immediately adopted the book on an experimental basis. By 1840, there was a backlash and the look-say system was dropped.

Towards the end of the 19th century, [The Order](#) came on the scene and the look-say method was revived. Two of [Gallaudet's grandsons] went to Yale and became members of the order: Edison Fessenden Gallaudet (1893), who became an instructor of physics at Yale, and Herbert Draper Gallaudet (1898) who attended [Union Theological Seminary](#) and became a clergyman.

Then the method was adopted by [Columbia Teachers College](#) and the Lincoln School. The thrust of the new [Dewey](#) inspired system of education was away from learning and towards preparing a child to be a unit in the organic society. Look-say was ideal for Deweyites. It skipped one step in the learning process...and de-emphasized reading skills.

The Illuminati Connection

We want to briefly trace the influence of Johann Friedrich Herbart... Herbart was an educational theorist as

well as philosopher and psychologist, and strongly influenced by [Wilhelm Wundt](#). For Herbart, education had to be presented in a scientifically correct manner, and the chief purpose of education is to prepare the child to live properly in the social order of which he is an integral part. Following Hegel, the individual is not important.

Johann Herbart studied at the University of Jena and came under the influence of Johann Herder, Friedrich Schiller, Johann Fichte and Johann Goethe. Later in Switzerland, Herbart came into contact with Johann Pestalozzi. What is interesting about these names -- and they comprise the most important influence on Herbart -- is that they are either known members of the [Illuminati](#) or reputed to be close to the Illuminati Order.

Johann Gotfried Herder (1744-1803)

Was "Damascus Pontifex" in the Illuminati

Johann Wolfgang Goethe (1749-1832)

Was "Abaris" in the Illuminati

Johann Fichte

Close to the Illuminati, and pushed by Goethe for the post at the University of Jena

Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805)

Known in the circle, but not reliably recorded as an Illuminati member

Johann Pestalozzi (1746-1827)

Was "Alfred" in the Illuminati

The [Illuminati](#) was founded May 1, 1776 by Professor [Adam Weishaupt](#) of the University of Ingolstadt. It was a secret society, but in 1785 and 1787 several batches of internal documents came to the Bavarian Government. Subsequent investigation determined that the aim of the Illuminati was world domination, using any methods to advance the objective... Each member had a pseudonym to disguise his identity. During its time, the Illuminati had widespread and influential membership. After suppression by the Bavarian government in 1788, it was quiet for some years and then reportedly revived.

The significance for this study is that the methods and objectives parallel those of [The Order](#). In fact, infiltration of the Illuminati into New England is known... So far as education is concerned, the Illuminati objective was as follows:

"We must win the common people in every corner. This will be obtained chiefly by means of the schools, and by open, hearty behaviour, show, condescension, popularity and toleration of their prejudices which we shall at leisure root out and dispel."

The Leipzig Connection

[Wilhelm Wundt](#) (1832-1920), Professor of Philosophy at the University of Leipzig was undoubtedly the major influence on [American psychologist] [G. Stanley Hall](#). Modern education practice stems from Hegelian social theory combined with the experimental psychology of Wilhelm Wundt. Whereas [Karl Marx](#) and von Bismarck applied Hegelian theory to the political field, it was Wilhelm Wundt, influenced by Johann Herbart, who applied Hegel to education, which in turn was picked up by Hall and [John Dewey](#) and modern educational theorists in the United States.

Wundt established in 1875 the world's first laboratory in experimental psychology to measure individual responses to stimuli. Wundt believed that man is only the summation of his experience...that man has no self will, no self determination.

Students from Europe and the United States came to Leipzig to learn from Wundt the new science of

experimental psychology. These students returned to their homelands to found schools of education or departments of psychology, and trained hundreds of Ph.D.s in the new field of psychology.

Wundt's work was based on Hegelian philosophical theory and reflected the Hegelian view of the individual as a valueless cog in the State [machinery], a view expanded by Wundt to include man as nothing more than an animal influenced solely by daily experiences.

The Troika Spreads Its Wings

In 1886, Timothy Dwight had taken over from the last of Yale's clerical Presidents, Noah Porter.

Andrew Dickson White was secure as President of Cornell and alternated as U.S. Ambassador to Germany. While in Berlin, White acted as recruiting agent for The Order. Not only G. Stanley Hall came into his net, but also Richard T. Ely, founder of the American Economic Association.

Daniel Gilman was President of Johns Hopkins and used that base to introduce Wundtian psychology into U.S. education. After retirement from Johns Hopkins, Gilman became the first President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C.

Andrew Dickson White founded and was first President of the American Historical Association and therefore was able to influence the constitution and direction of the AHA. This has generated an official history and ensured that the existence of The Order is never even whispered in history books, let alone school texts.

The collectivist nature of present day college faculties in economics has been generated by the American Economic Association under influence of The Order. The principal founder and first Secretary of the AEA was Richard T. Ely. In 1876 Ely went to University of Heidelberg and received a Ph.D. in 1879. When Ely arrived home, Daniel Gilman invited [him] to take the Chair of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins. Ely accepted at about the same time Gilman appointed G. Stanley Hall to the Chair of Philosophy and Pedagogy, and William Welch (a member of The Order) to be Dean of the medical school.

Richard Ely left an autobiography...which he dedicated to none other than Daniel Coit Gilman, [and] on page 54 is the caption "I find an invaluable friend in Andrew D. White". The reader has probably guessed what Ely didn't know -- White was The Order's recruiter in Berlin.

Ely rejected classical liberal economics, including free trade... Just as G. Stanley Hall had adopted Hegelianism in psychology from Wundt, Ely adopted Hegelian ideas from his prime teacher Karl Knies at University of Heidelberg. And both Americans had come to the watchful attention of The Order.

Daniel Coit Gilman invited Richard Ely to Johns Hopkins University. From there Ely went on to head the department of economics at University of Wisconsin... [which] has been a center of statist economics down to the present day. Financing for projects at U. of Wisconsin came directly from The Order -- from member George B. Cortelyou (1913), President of New York Life Insurance Company.

Ely also tells us about his students, and was especially enthralled by Woodrow Wilson: "We knew we had in Wilson an unusual man. There could be no question that he had a brilliant future."

Colonel Edward Mandell House, Woodrow Wilson's mysterious confidant... went to school at Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Connecticut. House knew The Order from school days. In fact, one of House's closest classmates at Hopkins Grammar School was member Arthur Twining Hadley (1876) who went on to become President of Yale University (1899-1921). House's novel "Philip Dru, Administrator"

was written in New Haven, Connecticut and in those days House was closer to the Taft segment of The Order than [Woodrow Wilson](#). In fact, House was The Order's messenger boy.

The impetus for reorganizing medical education in the United States came from [John D. Rockefeller](#), but the funds were channeled through a single member of [The Order](#). One day in 1912, [Frederick T. Gates of Rockefeller Foundation](#) had lunch with Abraham Flexner of [Carnegie Institution](#). [Flexner advised Gates that his funds] "could most profitably be spent in developing the Johns Hopkins Medical School".

William H. Welch, dean of the Johns Hopkins Medical School and member of The Order, was President of the [Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research](#) from [1910], and a Trustee of the [Carnegie Institution](#) from 1906.

The Order's Objectives for Education

We can deduce [The Order's](#) objectives for education from evidence already presented and by examining the work and influence of [John Dewey](#), the arch creator of modern educational theory...

The philosophy and practice of today's system has been achieved by injection of massive private funds by foundations under influence, and sometimes control, of The Order... In fact, the history of the implementation of [Dewey's](#) objectives is also the history of the larger foundations, i.e. [Ford](#), [Carnegie](#), [Rockefeller](#), Peabody, Sloan, Slater, and Twentieth Century.

[John Dewey](#) worked for his doctorate at [Johns Hopkins University](#) from 1882-86 under Hegelian philosopher George Sylvester Morris. Morris in turn had his doctorate from University of Berlin and studied under the same teachers as [Daniel Gilman](#)... Neither Morris nor [Dewey](#) were members of The Order, but the link is clear; [Gilman](#) hired Morris.

[John Dewey's](#) psychology was taken from [G. Stanley Hall](#), the first American student to receive a doctorate from [Wilhelm Wundt](#) at University of Leipzig. [Gilman](#) knew exactly what he was getting when he hired Hall. With only a dozen faculty members [at Johns Hopkins], all were hired personally by the President. In brief, philosophy and psychology came to Dewey from academics hand-picked by The Order.

From Johns Hopkins, [Dewey](#) went as Professor of Philosophy to University of Michigan, and in 1886 published "Psychology", a blend of Hegelian philosophy applied to Wundtian experimental psychology... In 1894 Dewey went to University of Chicago and in 1902 was appointed director of the newly founded -- with [Rockefeller](#) money -- School of Education.

The [University of Chicago](#) itself had been founded in 1890 with [Rockefeller](#) funds... The University of Chicago and [Columbia Teachers College](#) were the key training schools for modern education.

[Dewey] can be recognized as the pre-eminent factor in the collectivisation, or Hegelianization, of American schools... And it is in the work and implementation of the ideas of [John Dewey](#) that we can find the objective of [The Order](#).

Here's a quote from [John Dewey](#) in "My Pedagogic Creed":

"The school is primarily a social institution. Education being a social process, the school is simply that form of community life...that will be most effective in bringing the child to share in the inherited resources of the race, and to use his own powers for social ends. Education, therefore, is a process of living and not a preparation for future living."

The Dewey educational system does not accept the role of developing a child's talents but, contrarily, only to prepare the child to function as unit in an organic whole... Whereas most Americans have moral values rooted in the individual, the values of the school system are rooted in the Hegelian concept of the State as absolute.

For Hegel, the individual has no value except as he or she performs a function for society:

"The State is the absolute reality and the individual himself has objective existence, truth and morality only in his capacity as a member of the State."

John Dewey tried to brush the freedom of the individual to one side:

"Freedom is the participation of every mature human being in formation of the values that regulate the living of men together."

-- "Democracy and Educational Administration", (*School & Society*, XVI, 1937, p. 457)

In other words, for Dewey man has no individual rights. Man exists only to serve the State... What then is the purpose of education, if the individual has no rights and exists only for the State?

For Hegel, every quality of an individual exists only at the mercy and will of the State. This approach is reflected in political systems based on Hegel whether it be Soviet Communism or Hitlerian national socialism. John Dewey follows Hegel's organic view of society. For example:

"Education consists either in the ability to use one's powers in a social direction or else in ability to share in the experience of others and thus widen the individual conscienceness to that of the race."

-- "Lectures For the First Course in Pedagogy"

What is this "widening the individual conscienceness"? Stripped of the pedantic language it is a new world order, a world organic society...

It's difficult to see what the new world order has to do with education of children, but it's there in the literature. Fichte, Hegel's predecessor from whom many of his philosophical ideas originated, had a definite concept of a League of Nations...Fichte asserted:

"As this federation spreads further and gradually embraces the whole earth, perpetual peace begins, the only lawful relation among states..."

The National Education Association, the lobby for education, produced a program for the 1976 [U.S.] Bicentennial entitled "A Declaration of Interdependence: Education for a Global Community":

"We are committed to the idea of Education for Global Community. You are invited to help turn the committment into action and mobilizing world education for development of a world community."

The generally held understanding of the Constitution on the relationship between the individual and the State is that the individual is supreme, the State exists **only** to serve individuals and the State has no power except by express permission of the people.

The proposals of [John Dewey](#) and his followers are un-constitutional. They would never have seen the light of day in American schoolrooms unless they had been promoted by [The Order](#) with its enormous power.

Summary

By the 1870s, [The Order](#) had [Yale University](#) under its control. Every President of Yale since Timothy Dwight has either been a member of The Order or has family connections to The Order. It also appears that some Yale graduates who are not members of The Order will act towards objectives desired by The Order.

"Look-say" reading originated with Thomas Gallaudet...[who] was not a member of [The Order](#), but his two sons Edison and Herbert Gallaudet were initiated in 1893 and 1898. [Horace Mann](#), a significant influence in modern educational theory and first promoter of "look-say", was not a member. However, Mann was President of Antioch College and the Tafts (members of The Order) were the most powerful trustees of Antioch.

We traced [John Dewey's](#) philosophy, that education is to prepare a person to fit into society rather than develop individual talents...

Member [Daniel Coit Gilman](#) is the first President of [Johns Hopkins](#) and he handpicked either members of [The Order](#) or Hegelians for the new departments. [G. Stanley Hall](#), the first of [Wilhelm Wundt's](#) American students...established the first experimental psychology laboratory for education in the United States with funds from Gilman, and later started the *Journal of Psychology*.

[John Dewey](#) was one of the first doctorates from [Johns Hopkins](#) (under [Hall](#) and Morris), followed by [Woodrow Wilson](#), who was President of [Princeton University](#) before he became President of the United States.

At key turning points of [G. Stanley Hall's](#) career the guiding hand of [The Order](#) can be traced. Hall also links to another member of The Order, [Alphonso Taft](#).

The core of [The Order's](#) impact on education can be seen as a troika: [Gilman](#) at Johns Hopkins; [White](#) at Cornell (and U.S. Minister to Germany); and Dwight followed by member Hadley at Yale.

[Andrew White](#) was first President of the [American Historical Association](#). Richard T. Ely, not a member but aided by The Order, became a founder and first secretary of the American Economic Association.

[John Dewey](#), the originator of modern educational theory, took his doctorate at Johns Hopkins under Hegelians. Dewey's work is pure Hegel in theory and practice...Children do not go to school to develop individual talents but to be prepared as units in an organic society. Experimental schools at [University of Chicago](#) and [Columbia University](#) fanned the "new education" throughout the United States.

If teachers are not teaching basics, then what **are** they doing? They appear to be preparing children for a political objective which also happens to be the objective of [The Order](#). The emphasis is on global living, preparing for a global society. It is apparently of no concern to the educational establishment that children can't read, can't write, and can't do elementary mathematics -- but they **are** going to be ready for the Brave New World.

America's Secret Establishment An Introduction to The Order of Skull and Bones (condensed edition) -- by: Antony C. Sutton, 1986, source: Liberty House Press MHP hypertext version for non-profit educational use only

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Introduction

The operational history of [The Order](#) can only be understood within a framework of the **Hegelian dialectic** process. Quite simply, this is the notion that **conflict creates history**. From this axiom it follows that **controlled** conflict can **create** a predetermined history...

In Hegelian terms, an existing force (the thesis) generates a counterforce (the anti-thesis). Conflict between the two forces results in the forming of a synthesis... The synthesis sought by the Establishment is called a New World Order... And this is being done with the calculated, managed use of conflict... The "conflict" builds profits while pushing the world ever closer to One World Government.

The operations of [The Order](#) must be seen and explained in terms of the Hegelian dialectic process. Their operations cannot be explained in terms of any other philosophy... The Order cannot be described as "right" or "left", secular or religious, Marxist or Capitalist. The Order and its objectives is all of these and none of these.

Descriptive world history in [both Capitalist] and Marxist countries consists only of description and analysis within a political framework of "right" or "left"... However, there is another frame for historical analysis... [using] Hegelian logic to determine if those [elites](#) who control the State use the dialectic process to **create** a predetermined historical synthesis.

For example, President [Woodrow Wilson](#) made the revealing statement:

"Some of the biggest men in the U.S. in the fields of commerce and manufacturing know that there is a power so organized, so subtle, so complete, so pervasive that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it."

Who or what is this power? And how is it used?

This series argues that the current world situation has been deliberately created by this [elitist](#) power more or less by manipulation of "right" and "left" elements. We argue that the most powerful of all world elites has, during the past 100 years or so, developed **both** right **and** left elements to bring about a New World Order.

The practice of "managing" crises to bring about a favorable outcome -- that is, favorable to the elite -- is freely admitted in the literature of, for example, the [Trilateral Commission](#). Furthermore, there is no question that decision of war and peace are made by a few in the elite and not by the [public].

How the Dialectic Process Works

In Germany from the time of Kant, through Fichte and [Hegel](#) up to 1945, the root philosophy has been universal brotherhood, rejection of [individualism](#), and general opposition to Western classical liberal thought in almost all its aspects. German idealism...was the philosophical basis for the work of [Karl Marx](#) and the "left" Hegelians, as well as Bismarck, [Hitler](#) and the "right" Hegelians.

The Hegelian system of political thought [asserts that] the State is also God, that the only duty of a citizen is to serve God by serving the State, that the State is Absolute Reason, [and] that a citizen can only find freedom by worship and utter obedience to the State. [These absurdities] have thoroughly penetrated the U.S. educational system under pressure from such organizations as the National Education Association and major foundations.

From this system of Hegelian philosophy comes the historical dialectic, that all historical events emerge from a **conflict** between opposing forces.

[Karl Marx](#), in "Das Kapital", posed [capitalism](#) as thesis and [communism](#) as antithesis... [However] the clash of opposites must, in the Hegelian system, bring about a society neither capitalist or communist. Moreover...this new synthesis will reflect the concept of the State as God and the individual as totally subordinate to an all-powerful State.

What then is the function of a Parliament or Congress for Hegelians? These institutions are merely to allow individuals to **feel** that their opinions have some value... As Hegel puts it:

"By virtue of this participation, subjective liberty, and conceit with their general opinion, (individuals) can show themselves palpably efficacious and enjoy the satisfaction of feeling themselves to count for something."

War, the organized conflict of nations, for Hegelians is only the visible outcome of the clash between ideas. As [John Dewey](#), the Hegelian darling of the modern educational system puts it:

"War is the most effective preacher of the vanity of all merely finite interests; it puts an end to that selfish egoism of the individual by which he would claim his life and his property as his own or as his family's."

-- "German Philosophy and Politics", p. 197

Above all, the Hegelian doctrine is the divine right of States rather than the divine right of kings. The State for Hegel and Hegelians is God on earth:

"The march of God in history is the cause of the existence of States; their foundation is the power of Reason realizing itself as will. Every state, whatever it be, participates in the divine essence. The State is not the work of human art, only Reason could produce it."

-- "Philosophy of Right"

For [Hegel](#) the individual is nothing, the individual has no rights, morality consists solely in following a leader... Compare this to the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States: "We the People" grant the state **some** powers and reserve all others to the people... For these elitists the State is supreme and a *self-appointed elite running the State* acts indeed as God on earth.

J.P. Morgan Uses the Dialectic Process

[An example] has been recorded by Professor [Carroll Quigley](#) in "Tragedy and Hope", a trade book based on documents of the [Council on Foreign Relations](#). Quigley not only describes banker [J.P. Morgan](#)'s use of the "right" and the "left" as competitive devices for political manipulation of society, but adds an eye-opening comment:

"Unfortunately we do not have space here for this great and untold story, but it must be remembered that what we do say is part of a much larger picture." (p. 945)

The only college attended by [Morgan](#) was 2-3 years in the mid 1850s at University of Gottingen, Germany, which was a center of Hegelian activism... German Hegelianism is apparent in J.P. Morgan's approach to political parties -- Morgan used them all. As Quigley comments:

"The associations between Wall Street and the Left...are really survivals of the associations between the Morgan Bank and the Left. To Morgan, all political parties were simply organizations to be used, and the firm always was careful to keep a foot in all camps... [The] multipartisan political views of the Morgan firm in domestic politics went back to the original founder of the firm, [George Peabody](#) (1795-1869). To this same seminal figure may be attributed the use of tax-exempt foundations for controlling these activities..."

[Quigley](#) did not know of the link between the Morgan firm, other New York financial interests and [The Order](#). As we have noted before, Quigley did publish a valuable expose of the British Establishment known as "The Group". And we know from personal correspondence that Quigley suspected more than he published, but identification of an American elite was not part of Quigley's work. The names Harriman, Bush, Acheson, Whitney -- even Stimson -- do not appear in "The Anglo American Establishment".

Although [Morgan](#) himself was not a member of [The Order](#), some of his partners were, and after Morgan's death the firm became Morgan, Stanley & Co.. The "Stanley" was Harold Stanley (The Order 1908). In Morgan's time the influence of The Order came through partner [Henry P. Davison](#), whose son [H.P. Davison Jr.](#) was initiated in 1920. The elder Henry P. Davison brought [Thomas Lamont](#) and Willard Straight into the Morgan firm. These partners were instrumental in building the "left wing" of Morgan's dialectic, including the [Communist Party U.S.A.](#) (with [Julius Hammer](#))... Morgan partner Thomas Cochran was initiated in 1904.

The practice by [The Order](#) of supporting both "right" and "left" persists down to the present day. We find in 1984, for example, that [Averell Harriman](#) (1913) is elder statesman of the Democratic party while [George H.W. Bush](#) (1949) is a Republican Vice President. (see note [\[E1\]](#))

The Creation of War and Revolution

This manipulation of "left" and "right" on the domestic front is duplicated in the international field where "left" and "right" political structures are artificially constructed and collapsed in the drive for a one-world synthesis. (see note [\[E2\]](#))

College textbooks present war and revolution as more or less accidental results of conflicting forces... Unfortunately, this is nonsense. War is always a deliberate creative act by [elitist] individuals.

Western textbooks also have gigantic gaps. For example, after World War II the Tribunals set up to investigate Nazi war criminals were careful to censor any materials recording Western assistance to Hitler. By the same token, Western textbooks on Soviet economic development omit any description of the economic and financial aid given to the 1917 [Bolshevik] Revolution and subsequent economic development by Western firms and banks.

(For more, see "[Wall St. and the Bolshevik Revolution](#)" and "[Wall St. and the Rise of Hitler](#)" also by Prof. Sutton)

Revolution is always recorded as a spontaneous event by the politically or economically deprived against

an autocratic state. Never in Western textbooks will you find the evidence that revolutions need finance and the source of the finance in many cases traces back to Wall Street.

Consequently it can be argued that our Western history is every bit as distorted, censored and largely useless as that of Hitler's Germany or the Soviet Union or Communist China. No Western foundation will award grants to investigate such topics, few Western academics can "survive" by researching such theses, and certainly no major publisher will easily accept manuscripts reflecting such arguments.

In fact, there is another largely unrecorded history and it tells a story quite different than our sanitized textbooks. It tells a story of the **deliberate** creation of war, the **knowing** finance of revolution to challenge governments, and the use of conflict to **create** a New World Order.

We will show that the purpose of [The Order](#) is to create a new synthesis, a New World Order along Hegelian lines, where the State is the Absolute and the individual can find freedom only in blind obedience to the State.

Editor's Notes:

[E1](#). A perfect example is the 2004 presidential election, where "conservative" candidate [George W. Bush](#) and "liberal" candidate [John F. Kerry](#) were both members of The Order.

[E2](#). Note that this was written shortly before the staged "collapse" of the Soviet Union and the so-called "fall of communism" in the late 1980s.

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- [Brown Brothers, Harriman](#)
- [The Order's "Front Man": Matthew C. Brush](#)
- [Notes](#)

A Universal Mindset

Our first task is to break an almost universally held mind set -- that communists and elitist capitalists are bitter enemies. This Marxist axiom is a false statement and for a century has fooled academics and investigators alike.

To illustrate this mind set, let's look at a report on revolutionaries in the U.S. compiled by the respected Scotland Yard (London) in 1919. [They] were then tracking the [Bolshevik Revolution](#) and attempting to identify its Western supporters.

"Martens is very much in the limelight. There appears to be no doubt about his connection with the [Guarantee Trust Company](#). Although it is surprising that so large and influential an enterprise should have dealings with a Bolshevik concern."

Scotland Yard had picked up an accurate report that the Soviets were deeply involved with [Guaranty Trust](#) of New York, **but they couldn't believe it**, and dropped this line of investigation. [Too hot to handle? --ed]

The key to modern history is in these facts: **that elitists have close working relations with both Marxists and Nazis**. The only questions are who and why?

In this memorandum we will present the concept that world history, certainly since about 1917, reflects deliberately created conflict with the objective of bringing about a synthesis, a New World Order.

The operation actually began before 1917. [For example,] the [Spanish-American War](#) and the [Anglo-Boer War](#) of 1899. The first was created by [The Order](#), i.e. the U.S. elite, and the second by "The Group", i.e. the British elite (with some U.S. assistance). We might aptly term these the First and Second Hegelian Wars...

In this volume, we are limited to the rise of [Hitler](#) in Germany and the rise of the Marxist state in the Soviet Union. The clash between these two powers or the political systems they represent was a major source of World War II. After [World War II](#), the world stage was changed. After 1945 it became the Soviet Union on one side versus the United States on the other.

The first dialectical clash led to the formation of the [United Nations](#), an elementary step on the road to world government. The second dialectical clash led to the [Trilateral Commission](#), (i.e. regional groupings), and more subtly to efforts for a merger [or synthesis] of the United States and Soviet Union.

We are now going to demonstrate how [The Order](#) created and developed two global arms needed for Hegelian conflict. Since 1917, the operational vehicles for this global battle have been (a) [Guaranty Trust](#)

[Company](#) of New York, the same firm cited in the 1919 Scotland Yard report, and (b) [Brown Brothers, Harriman](#), private bankers of New York. (see note [\[E1\]](#))

Before 1933, [Brown Brothers Harriman](#) consisted of two firms: [W.A. Harriman Co.](#) and [Brown Brothers](#). Numerous members of [The Order](#) have been in both firms, but one individual stands out above all others as the key to the operation of The Order: [W. Averell Harriman](#) (1913).

W. Averell Harriman

Born in 1891, graduated Yale in 1913, [Harriman](#) [was] still newsworthy in the 1980s. In June 1983, Harriman had a private meeting with Yuri Andropov in Moscow...

In official [Harriman](#) biographies, however, there is no mention of [The Order](#), Skull & Bones, or the Russell Trust. Like other initiates Harriman has carefully expunged membership from the public record.

To understand [Averell Harriman](#) we need to back to his father, [Edward H. Harriman](#), the 19th century "robber baron". Edward Harriman's biography, "E.H. Harriman: A Biography" (Houghton Mifflin, 1922), is as self-serving as all hired biographies. It was written by George Kennan who was active in the [Dean Acheson](#) State Department.

[Edward Harriman](#) started work at 14 with little education, but married Mary Averell, daughter of a New York banker and railroad president. At 22, Harriman bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange and got lucky or smart with [Union Pacific](#) after the crash of 1893.

[Harriman](#) printed securities with a nominal value of \$80 million to expand capitalization of his railroads. [However, he failed] to acquire improvements and property for more than \$18 million. In other words, \$60 million of the securities was "water", mostly sold through [Kuhn Loeb & Co.](#), his backers and bankers. The \$60 million went into Harriman's pocket. The 1904 ICC report stated:

"It was admitted by Mr. Harriman that there was about \$60 million of stock and liabilities issued, against which no property had been acquired and this is undoubtedly an accurate estimate."

-- from Gustavus Myers, "History of the Great American Fortunes", Modern Library, New York, 1937, p. 500

[Harriman](#) stayed out of jail by judicious expenditures to politicians and political parties. Biographer George Kennan relates how Harriman responded to President [Theodore Roosevelt](#)'s 1904 plea for \$250,000 for the [Republican National Committee](#).

These funds were turned over to the Committee by [Harriman](#)'s friend and attorney, Judge [Robert Scott Lovett](#). Lovett was also general counsel for the [Union Pacific Railroad](#) and could be described as Harriman's bagman. Judge Lovett's son, [Robert Abercrombie Lovett](#) (1918) went to Yale and with the two Harriman boys, [Roland](#) (1917) and [Averell](#) (1913) was initiated into [The Order](#).

[Averell Harriman](#), given his decades on the political inside, must be well aware of the dependence of the Soviet Union on Western technology -- that the Soviet Union can make no economic progress without Western enterprise technology. In fact, [Stalin](#) himself told Harriman as much back in 1944. Here's an extract from a **report by Ambassador Harriman** in Moscow to the State Department, dated June 30, 1944:

"Stalin paid tribute to the assistance rendered by the United States to Soviet industry before

and during the war. He said that about two-thirds of all the large industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union had been built with United States help or technical assistance."

-- U.S. State Department Decimal File 033.1161, Johnston Eric/6-3044 telegram, June 30, 1944

[Harriman](#) knew **first hand** back in 1944 at least that the West had built the Soviet Union. Now examine [Harriman's](#) official biography [see link --ed]... In these posts [Harriman](#) actively pushed for a military build-up of the United States. But if the Soviet Union was seen to be an enemy in 1947...what we **should** have done was cut off technology [transfers]. There was no Soviet technology -- and **Harriman KNEW there was no Soviet technology**. (see note [\[E2\]](#))

Furthermore, [Harriman](#) has been in the forefront of the cry for "more trade" with the Soviet Union -- and trade is the transfer vehicle for technology. In other words, [Harriman](#) has been pushing two conflicting policies simultaneously: (a) a buildup of Soviet power by export of our technology and (b) a [buildup of] Western defense against that power.

In 1971, author Edward Weintal was at a dinner party with [Harriman](#) when [he] trotted out his well worn line: "I was the first to warn of Soviet dangers...". Weintal stopped him cold. Weintal had found documents incriminating [Harriman](#) in the National Archives [including] a State Department telegram dated Feb 12, 1944 from [Harriman](#) to [Roosevelt](#). Said Weintal: "You told Roosevelt that you were convinced that the Soviets did not want to introduce a Communist government into Poland." Shouted [Harriman](#), "If you print anything like that in your book, I'll break your jaw!" (see *Washington Post*, Mar 17, 1971, VIP Column by Maxine Cheshire).

The Guaranty Trust Company

[Guaranty Trust](#) was founded 1864 in New York. Over the next 100 years, the banking firm expanded rapidly by absorbing other banks and trust companies... The [J.P. Morgan](#) firm has effectively controlled [Guaranty Trust](#) since 1912 when Mrs. [Edward Harriman](#) (mother of Roland and Averell [Harriman](#)) sold her block of 8,000 shares of the total outstanding 20,000 shares to [J.P. Morgan](#). By 1954 [Guaranty Trust](#) had become the most important banking subsidiary of the J.P. Morgan firm.

The original capital for [Guaranty Trust](#) came from the [Whitney](#), [Rockefeller](#), [Harriman](#) and [Vanderbilt](#) families -- all represented in [The Order](#) -- and on the Board of [Guaranty Trust](#) throughout the period we are discussing.

[Harry Payne Whitney](#) (1894) inherited two [Standard Oil](#) fortunes from the Payne and Whitney families. H.P. Whitney was a director of [Guaranty Trust](#), as was his father, [William C. Whitney](#) (1863). Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt (1899) represented the Vanderbilt family until he drowned at sea in the sinking of the *Lusitania* in 1915. His sister married H.P. Whitney.

The power of [The Order](#) is reflected in a bizarre incident as Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt boarded the *Lusitania* in New York on its fateful voyage. A telegram warning Vanderbilt not to sail was delivered to the *Lusitania* before it sailed -- but never reached Vanderbilt. Consequently, Vanderbilt went down with the ship. (see note [\[E3\]](#))

The [Harriman](#) investment in [Guaranty Trust](#) has been represented by [W. Averell Harriman](#) (1913). The [Rockefeller](#) investment in [Guaranty Trust](#) was represented by [Percy Rockefeller](#) (1900). In brief, [The Order](#) was closely associated with [Guaranty Trust](#) and [Morgan Guaranty](#) long before 1912

when Mrs. Edward Harriman sold her interest to J.P. Morgan. Averell Harriman remained on the board of Guaranty Trust after the transfer.

The following members of The Order have also been officers and directors of Guaranty Trust Company:

[Table adapted from text --ed]

Harold Stanley (1908)

1915: Vice President of Guaranty Trust

1921-28: President of Guaranty Trust

1929-34: Partner, [J.P. Morgan Co.](#) replacing William Morrow

1935-41: President, Morgan, Stanley & Co.

1941-55: Partner, Morgan Stanley

1956-63: Limited Partner, Morgan Stanley

Joseph R. Swan (1902)

Director, Guaranty Trust Co.

President, the Guaranty Company (a subsidiary)

[Percy Rockefeller](#) (1900)

1915-30: Director, Guaranty Trust Co.

A member of [The Order](#) was Vice President, then President of [Guaranty Trust Company](#) in the years 1915 to 1928 -- the years which record the [Bolshevik Revolution](#) [in Russia] and the rise of Hitler to power in Germany.

How The Order Relates to Guaranty Trust Company and Brown Brothers, Harriman

Guaranty Trust Company:

- Harold Stanley (1908)
- W. Murray Crane (1904)
- [Harry P. Whitney](#) (1894)
- [W. Averell Harriman](#) (1913)
- Knight Wooley (1917)
- Frank P. Shepard (1917)
- Joseph R. Swan (1902)
- Thomas Cochrane (1894)
- [Percy Rockefeller](#) (1900)

Post World War II Partners:

- George H. Chittenden (1939)
- William Redmond Cross (1941)
- [Henry P. Davison, Jr.](#) (1920)
- Thomas Rodd (1935)
- Clement D. Gile (1939)
- Daniel P. Davison (1949)

Brown Brothers, Harriman (formerly W.A. Harriman Co.):

- [W. Averell Harriman](#) (1913)
- [E. Roland Harriman](#) (1917)

- Ellergy S. James (1917)
- [Ray Morris](#) (1901)
- [Prescott Sheldon Bush](#) (1917)
- Knight Wooley (1917)
- Mortimer Seabury (1909)
- [Robert A. Lovett](#) (1918)

Post World War II Partners:

- Eugene William Stetson, Jr. (1934)
- Walter H. Brown (1945)
- Stephen Y. Hord (1921)
- John Beckwith Madden (1941)
- Grange K. Costikyan (1929)

Partner not in The Order:

- Matthew C. Brush, 32nd degree Mason

Brown Brothers, Harriman

The other operational vehicle used by [The Order](#) was the private banking firm of [Brown Brothers, Harriman](#). Before 1933 [W.A. Harriman Company](#) was the vehicle, and [Brown Brothers](#) did not enter the picture. After 1933, the merged firm continued Harriman Company activities. (see note [\[E4\]](#))

The following **five** members of [The Order](#) class of 1917 were involved:

Knight Wooley (1917)

1919-20: [Guaranty Trust Company](#)

1927-31: W.A. Harriman Company

1933- : Brown Brothers, Harriman

also a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank

Frank P. Shepard (1917)

1919-34: Guaranty Trust Company, Vice President (1920-34), the period concerned with the developments of both Soviet Russia and Hitler's Nazi Party

1934- : [Bankers Trust Company](#), a member of the Morgan group of banks

Ellery Sedgewick James (1917)

Partner, Brown Brothers Harriman

[Edward Roland Noel Harriman](#) (1917)

[Brother of W. Averell Harriman]

[Prescott Sheldon Bush](#) (1917)

Father of [George Herber Walker Bush](#) (1949), Vice President of the United States (1981-88), [and President (1989-92)]

[Grandfather of [George W. Bush](#) (1968), President of the United States (2001-08)]

The Order's "Front Man": Matthew C. Brush

From World War I until well into the 1930s, [The Order's](#) "front man" in both [Guaranty Trust](#) and [Brown Brothers Harriman](#) was Matthew C. Brush. Brush was not Yale, nor a member of The Order, but through an accidental meeting in the 1890s his talents were used by The Order. Brush became a Knight Templar, a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner.

His first job in the 1890s was as a clerk with Franklin MacVeagh & Co. of Chicago. Franklin MacVeagh was a member (1862), and later Secretary of the Treasury (1909-13) under President [William Taft](#) (The Order, 1878).

In 1913, MacVeagh left the Treasury and resigned as trustee of the [University of Chicago](#). While the trail of MacVeagh fades out after 1913, that of Matthew Brush, his one-time clerk, blossoms forth... Brush was made Vice President of [American International Corporation](#) in 1918 and President in 1923. He was also Chairman of the Equitable Office Building, also know as 120 Broadway. Moreover, Brush was President of Barnsdall Corporation and Georgian Manganese Company.

Editor's Notes:

E1. Note that both the Morgan and Brown Brothers firms had direct ties to the "City of London" financial center in addition to their operations in New York.

E2. Prof. [Antony Sutton](#) is an expert on this subject, and published a three-volume study for the Hoover Institution entitled "Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development" in the early 1970s.

E3. The sinking of the *Lusitania* by a German U-boat during World War I was used as a major excuse to drag the United States into the war. See "[Wall St. and the Rise of Hitler](#)", Chapter 12

E4. For more on the background of Brown Brothers, see "[Secrets of the Federal Reserve](#)", Chapter 5

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120 Broadway

In an earlier book, "[Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution](#)" [see text --ed], we presented major evidence of Wall Street assistance for the [Bolshevik Revolution](#)... This memorandum continues the story, but now links [The Order](#) to the earlier evidence of Wall Street involvement.

Revolutionary activity was centered at Equitable Trust Building, 120 Broadway [in New York]... The [American International Corporation](#) was located at 120 Broadway [and] the Bankers Club, where Wall Street bankers met for lunch, was at the very top of the building. It was in this plush club that plans were laid by [William Boyce Thompson](#) for Wall Street participation in the 1917 Russian Revolution.

Firms with links to The Order at or near 120 Broadway, New York in 1917:

Firms at 120 Broadway (the Equitable Trust building):

[Edward H. Harriman](#) (before his death)

[American International Corporation](#)

[Federal Reserve Bank of New York](#)

Bankers Club (top floor)

Thomas D. Thacher of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett

Guggenheim Exploration

C.A.K. Martens of Weinberg & Posner (the first Soviet "ambassador")

Stone & Webster

[General Electric](#)

Sinclair Gulf Corp.

Guaranty Securities

Individual members of The Order at 120 Broadway:

George Webster Adams (1904)

Allen Wallace Ames (1918)

Philip Lyndon Dodge (1907)

Firms near 120 Broadway:

[W.A. Harriman Company](#), 59 Broadway

[J.P. Morgan Co.](#), 23 Wall

[William Boyce Thompson](#), 14 Wall

Stetson, Jennings & Russell, 15 Broad

Soviet Bureau, 110 W. 40th Street

Amos Pinchot, 60 Broadway

[Guaranty Trust Company](#), 140 Broadway

Anglo-Russian Chamber of Commerce, 233 Broadway

The Order Pushes for Assistance to the Soviet Army

Fortunately we have a copy of the memorandum written by a member of [The Order](#) summarizing intentions for the 1917 [Bolshevik Revolution](#). The memorandum was written by Thomas D. Thacher (1904), a partner in the Wall Street law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. Thacher's address was 120 Broadway. Today

[1983] this law firm...has the largest billing on Wall Street and has former Secretary of State [Cyrus Vance](#) (of [Scroll & Key](#)) as a partner.

In 1917, Thacher was in Russia with [William Boyce Thompson's](#) Red Cross Mission. After consultations in New York, Thacher was then sent to London to confer with Lord Northcliffe about the [Bolshevik Revolution](#) and then to Paris for similar talks with the French government.

The Thacher memorandum not only urges recognition of the barely surviving Soviet Government, which in early 1918 controlled only a very small portion of Russia, but also military assistance for the Soviet Army and intervention to keep the Japanese out of Siberia until the [Bolsheviks](#) could take over.

Here are the main sections from the Thacher memorandum:

"First of all...the Allies should discourage Japanese intervention in Siberia.

In the second place, the fullest assistance should be given to the Soviet Government in its efforts to organize a volunteer revolutionary army.

Thirdly, the Allied Governments should give their moral support to the Russian people in their efforts to work out their own political systems free from the domination of any foreign power...

Fourthly, until the time when open conflict shall result between the German Government and the Soviet Government of Russia there will be opportunity for peaceful commercial penetration by German agencies in Russia. So long as there is no open break, it will probably be impossible to entirely prevent such commerce. Steps should therefore be taken to impede, so far as possible, the transport of grain and raw materials to Germany from Russia."

-- U.S. State Department Decimal File, Microcopy 316, Roll 13, Frame 698

The reader should note in particular paragraph two... It was in fact the **hidden** policy adopted at the highest levels, in absolute secrecy, by the United States and to some extent by The Group (especially [Milner](#)) in Great Britain...

When President [Woodrow Wilson](#) sent U.S. troops to hold the Trans-Siberian railroad, secret instructions were given by Woodrow Wilson **in person** to General William S. Graves... A close reading of the available files shows that American intervention had little to do with anti-Bolshevik activity, as the Soviets, George Kennan and other writers maintain.

[As] reported by the *New York Times*:

VLADIVOSTOK PRO-AMERICAN

Revolutionist Staff Thanks Graves for Preserving Neutrality

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb 1. (Associated Press) -- Parades, street meetings and speechmaking marked the second day today of the city's complete liberation from Kolchak authority. Red flags fly on every Government building, many business houses and homes.

There is a pronounced pro-American feeling evident. In front of the American headquarters the revolutionary leaders mounted steps of buildings across the street, making speeches calling the Americans real friends, who at a critical time saved this present movement. The people

insist upon an allied policy of no interference internationally in political affairs.

The General Staff of the new Government at Nikolak has telegraphed to the American commander, Major Gen. Graves, expressing its appreciation for efforts toward guaranteeing an allied policy of non-interference during the occupation of the city, also in aiding in a peaceful settlement of the local situation.

-- *New York Times*, February 15, 1920, 7:4

In fact, the United States took over and held the Siberian Railroad until the Soviets gained sufficient power to take it over. Both British and French military missions in Siberia recorded the extraordinary actions of the United States Army...

So far as aiding the Soviet Army is concerned, there are State Department records that show guns and ammunition were shipped to the [Bolsheviks](#). And in 1919, while [Trotsky](#) was making anti-American speeches in public, he was also asking Ambassador [Francis](#) for American military inspection teams to train the new Soviet Army.

The Order Pushes for the Soviets in the United States

However, it was in Washington and London that [The Order](#) really aided the Soviets. The Order succeeded not only in preventing military actions against the [Bolsheviks](#), but to so-muddy the policy waters that much needed vital raw materials and goods, ultimately even loans, were able to flow from the United States to the Soviets, in spite of a legal ban.

The following documents illustrate how members of [The Order](#) were able to encourage Soviet ambitions in the United States. While the Department of Justice was deporting so-called "Reds" to Russia, a much more potent force was at work WITHIN the U.S. Government to keep the fledgling Soviet Union intact.

Lusk Committee Exhibit #1543

November 22, 1918
Mr. Santeri Nourteva
Finnish Information Bureau
299 Broadway, City

Dear Mr. Nourteva:

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 letter I have written, which I hope will interest you.

With kindest regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

Amos Pinchot

The letter above is from [member of The Order] Amos Pinchot (1897). His brother, conservationist Gifford Pinchot (1889) was also a member. Amos Pinchot was a founder of the [American Civil Liberties Union](#) and active in aiding the Soviets during the early days of the [Bolshevik Revolution](#).

Who was Nourteva? This name was an alias for Alexander Nyberg, a Soviet representative in the United States. Nyberg worked for the Soviet Bureau (at first called the Finnish Information Bureau -- a cover name), along with Ludwig C.A.K. Martens, the first Soviet Ambassador and formerly a Vice President of Weinberg & Posner. The New York office of Weinberg & Posner was at -- 120 Broadway!

Nyberg's assistant was Kenneth Durant, an American newspaper man, later TASS [Soviet press agency] correspondent in the U.S. and one time aide to "Colonel" [Edward House](#), mystery man of the [Wilson](#) administration.

Lusk Committee Exhibit #211

May 29, 1919
Hon. William Kent
U.S. Tariff Commission
Washington D.C.

Dear Billy:

This will introduce you to my friend, Professor Evans Clark, now associated with the Bureau of Information of the Russian Soviet Republic. He wants to talk with you about the recognition of Wolchak, the raising of the blockade, etc. and get your advice in regard to backing up the senators who would be apt to stand up and make a brave fight. Won't you do what you can for him.

As I see it, we are taking a (unreadable) Russia that will leave our, until now, mightily good reputation, badly damaged.

Hope to see you in Washington soon.

Faithfully yours, A.P. [Amos Pinchot]

[Note that both Pinchot and Kent were members of The Order]

Director of the Commercial Department in this Soviet Bureau was "Comrade Evans Clark". Clark later became Executive Director of the influential Twentieth Century Foundation, and [there] we find a member of [The Order](#) -- in this case, Charles Phelps Taft (1918), nephew of President and Chief Justice [William Howard Taft](#) (1878).

[Below] is a brief biography of "Comrade Evans Clark", issued by the Soviet Bureau in 1919 on his appointment as Assistant Director of the Commercial Department of the Bureau, with the task of establishing trade relations with the U.S. Note the Harvard and Princeton connections.

Lusk Committee Exhibit #1500

Bureau of Information on Soviet Russia
299 Broadway, Room 1812

Statement April 19th

Comrade Evans Clark has resigned his position as Director of the Bureau of Research of the Socialist Aldersanic Delegation in New York and has been appointed Assistant Director of the Commercial Department of the Bureau of the Representative of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic with headquarters at the World's Tower Building -- 110 West 40th Street.

Comrade Clark has been a member of the [Socialist Party](#) since 1911 and has taken an active part in the labor movement in the United States. He is a graduate of Amherst College, Harvard University and the Columbia Law School. He has been instructor of politics in Princeton University and was one of the organizers of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society of which he was the first President. Comrade Clark will assist Comrade Heller in the task of establishing trade relations between the United States and Soviet Russia.

How The Order Developed the Stagnant Soviet Union

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 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... 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 [Bolsheviks](#) took over the Caucasus in 1920-21, but until 1923 oil field drilling almost ceased... The complete collapse after the Soviet takeover is clearly suggested by the statistics... Then, Serebrovsky, Chairman of Azneft (the Soviet oil production trust), put forward a program for recovery in a *Pravda* article. The plan for 1923 was to increase oil well drilling...[which] would require 35 rotary drills and 157 percussion drills. Serebrovsky pointed out that Azneft had no rotary drills, and that Russian enterprise could not supply them... He then announced:

"But just here American capital is going to support us. The American firm International Barnsdall Corporation has submitted a plan... Lack of equipment prevents us from increasing the production of the oil industry of Baku by ourselves. The American firm...will provide the equipment, start drilling in the oil fields, and organize the technical production of oil with deep pumps." (*Pravda*, September 21, 1922)

During the next few years International Barnsdall, together with the Lucey Manufacturing Company and other major foreign oil well equipment firms, fulfilled Serebrovsky's program. Massive imports of equipment came from the United States. International Barnsdall inaugurated the rotary drilling program, initiated Azneft drilling crews into its operational problems, and reorganized oil well pumping with deep well electrical pumps.

The first International Barnsdall concession was signed in October 1921, and was followed in September of 1922 by two further agreements... The U.S. State Department archives contain an intriguing quotation from Rykov, dated October 1922:

"The one comparatively bright spot in Russia is the petroleum industry, and this is due largely to the fact that a number of American workers have been brought into the oil fields to superintend

their operation."

Who or what was International Barnsdall Corporation? The Chairman of International Barnsdall Corp. was Matthew C. Brush whom we previously identified as [The Order's](#) "front man". [Guaranty Trust](#), Lee Higginson Company, and [W.A. Harriman Co.](#) owned Barnsdall Corporation, and International Barnsdall Corporation was owned 75% by the Barnsdall Corporation and 25% by H. Mason Day.

The [Guaranty Trust](#) interest was represented by Eugene W. Stetson (also a Vice President of Guaranty Trust), whose son, Eugene W. Stetson Jr., was initiated into [The Order](#) in 1934. The Lee Higginson interest was represented by Frederick Winthrop Allen ([The Order](#), 1900). In brief, [The Order](#) controlled International Barnsdall Corporation.

The second potentially largest source of Soviet foreign exchange in the 1920s was the large Russian manganese deposits. In 1913, Tsarist Russia supplied 52% of world manganese, of which about 76 percent, or 1,000,000 tons, was mined from the Chiaturi deposits in the Caucasus. Production in 1920 was zero, and by 1924 had risen only to about 320,000 tons per year. The basic problem was:

"...that further development was seriously retarded by the primitive equipment, which was considered grossly inadequate even according to prewar standards."

The Soviets acquired modern mining and transportation facilities for their manganese deposits, acquired foreign exchange, and finally shattered American foreign policy concerning loans to the U.S.S.R., in a series of business agreements with [W.A. Harriman Company](#) and [Guaranty Trust](#).

On July 12, 1925, a concession agreement was made between the [W.A. Harriman Company](#) of New York and the U.S.S.R. for exploitation of the Chiaturi manganese deposits and extensive introduction of modern mining and transportation methods.

The Chairman of the Georgian Manganese Company, the Harriman operating company on the site in Russia, was none other than [The Order's](#) "front man" Matthew C. Brush.

The Order Too Powerful for State Department to Investigate

While [The Order](#) carried out its plans to develop [Soviet] Russia, the State Department could do nothing. Its bureaucrats sat in Washington D.C. like a bunch of mesmerized jackrabbits.

Firstly, in the 1920s loans to the Soviet Union were strictly against U.S. law... Public and government sentiment in the United States was overwhelmingly against the Soviets -- not least for the widespread atrocities committed in the name of the Revolution.

Secondly, the Harriman-Guaranty syndicate, which reflected [The Order](#), did **not** inform the State Department of its plans. As the attached letter from Washington to the London Embassy describes, the first information of the Harriman manganese [concession] came from the American Embassy in London, which picked it up from London newspaper reports.

State Department letter to U.S. Embassy in London (861.637/1):

November 14, 1924
Ray Atherton, Esquire
Secretary, American Embassy, London

Dear Mr. Atherton:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of October 30, 1924, transmitting a clipping from the *Times* of October 28, giving an account of the Prime Minister's speech in which reference is made to a concession granted to Americans for the manganese ore in Russia, and enclosing a confidential memorandum respecting the nature of the concession.

I appreciate your courtesy and thoughtfulness in the matter. The memorandum transmitted by you embodies the first information received by the Department concerning the concession other than that which has appeared in the public press.

Sincerely yours,

Evan E. Young

In other words, [Averell Harriman](#) (1913) sneaked an illegal project past the U.S. Government... And this was the man who was later to become the U.S. Ambassador to Russia. A month or so later came a letter from Department of Commerce asking for confirmation and more information. Apparently, Harriman didn't bother to inform Commerce either.

Commerce Department letter to State Department (861.637/5):

Department of Commerce

January 23, 1925

Hon. William J. Carr
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Carr:

We have a copy of confidential despatch No. 2565 to the Secretary of State from Minister F.W.B. Coleman at Riga, Latvia, in regard to a conversation with a Mr. P.?. Friedlander on the subject of Russia.

On page 7 of this report there is a paragraph which reads as follows:

"Megraf is the Agent of the Imperial and Foreign Corporation, which represents its own Harriman and Stinnes interest in the matter of the Chiaturi Manganese Concession... It appears from Mr. Friedlander's account that they have pooled their interest and are presenting a united front."

The subject of the Chiaturi Manganese concession is of great interest to the American Mineral Industry and its control by an American concern will have a notable effect on the steel industry of this country. For this reason, we are interested in obtaining the most reliable information possible on this subject and therefore request that you obtain for us, if possible, confirmation of the above report. We would like to know something more as to the reliability of Mr. Friedlander's statements and any further facts in this case that are procurable.

Very truly yours,

R.C. Miller, Liason Officer

The U.S. Government was not informed by [W.A. Harriman](#) or [Guaranty Trust](#) that they intended to invest \$4 million developing Soviet manganese deposits. Yet this was clearly illegal and a move with obvious strategic consequences for the U.S... The truly extraordinary point is *that the U.S. Government was not able to pursue an investigation.*

We reproduce a memorandum from Evan E. Young in Division of Eastern European Affairs to Assistant Secretary of State Carr. Note this is a memorandum at the **upper** levels of the State Department... Carr scribbles on the bottom "I defer to your judgement upon this". The distinct impression is that some behind the scenes power was not to be challenged.

State Department internal memorandum (861.637/5):

Department of State
Division of East European Affairs

January 29, 1925

Dear Mr. Carr:

With respect to the attached letter from Mr. Miller, Liason Officer with the Department of Commerce, there are certain and very definite reasons why I consider it very unwise for the Department to initiate any investigation with respect to the reported manganese concession. I shall be glad to explain these reasons to you orally if you so desire.

Evan E. Young

The Order Makes Its Own Law

[The Order](#) kept a hold on every non-government strategic position related to the Soviet Union. Nothing appears to have escaped their attention. For example, the Anglo-Russian Chamber of Commerce was created in 1920 to promote trade with Russia...

The Chairman of its Executive Committee, the key post in the Chamber, was held by Samuel R. Bertron (The Order, 1885), a Vice President of [Guaranty Trust](#) and formerly a member of the 1917 Root Mission to Russia. [Elihu Root](#), Chairman of the Mission, was of course the personal attorney to [William Collins Whitney](#) (1863), one of the key members of [The Order](#).

The letter [below] from Bertron's Anglo-Russian Chamber of Commerce to [the] State Department is noteworthy because it asks the question: "What date trading in Russian credits was prohibited in the United States by Federal authorities?". This means that [The Order](#) was well aware in 1921 that "credits" to the U.S.S.R. were illegal and indeed were not made legal until President [Roosevelt](#) took office in 1933.

Letter from American-Russian Chamber of Commerce to State Department:

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce

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, Petrograd
- Banque Russe Pour le Commerce Etranger, Petrograd
- Bank de Commerce De Volga Kama, Petrograd
- Bank de Commerce De L'A Zoff?on, 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 the matter will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Evelyn Hyde Siegel, Secretary

However, illegal or not within 18 months of this Bertron letter, [Guaranty Trust](#) established more than trading in Russian credits. Guaranty Trust made a joint banking agreement with the Soviets and installed a Guaranty Trust Vice President, Max May, as director in charge of the foreign division of this Soviet bank, the Ruskombank.

In brief, while the U.S. public was being assured by the U.S. Government that the Soviets were dastardly murderers, while "Reds" were being deported back to Russia by the Department of Justice, while every politician (almost without exception) was assuring the American public that the United States would have no relations with the Soviets -- while this barrage of lies was aimed at a gullible public, behind the scenes the [Guaranty Trust Company](#) was actually running a division of a Soviet bank! And American troops were being cheered by Soviet revolutionaries for helping protect the Revolution.

That, dear readers, is why governments **need** censorship. That's why even 50 years after some events, it is almost impossible for independent researchers (not the bootlickers) to get key documents declassified.

The Order's Law Firms

New York establishment law firms, several founded by members of [The Order](#), have close links to banks and specifically those operational vehicles for revolution already cited.

Take the example of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett which in the 1920s was located at 120 Broadway, New York. The firm was founded by Thomas Thacher (1871) in 1884. His son Thomas Day Thacher (1904) worked for the family law firm after leaving Yale and initiation into [The Order](#).

The younger Thomas Thacher went to work for [Henry L. Stimson](#) (1888), a very active member of [The Order](#) discussed in Volume One of this series. About this time Thacher, who wrote The Order's statement on the [Bolshevik Revolution](#), became friendly with both [Felix Frankfurter](#) and Raymond Robins. According

to extensive documentation in the Lusk Committee files, both Frankfurter and Robins were of considerable assistance to the Soviets.

Another link between the 1917 Revolution and Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett is through the daughter of Thomas Anthony Thacher (1935) who married William Kent (1887) who we have linked to member Amos Pinchot in the case of intervention on behalf of the Soviets in Washington D.C.

Thomas D. Thacher (1904) was a member of the Red Cross Mission [to Russia] with Alan Wardwell, son of Thomas Wardwell, Standard Oil Treasurer and a partner in another Wall Street law firm, Stetson, Jennings & Russell. Eugene Stetson Jr., for example is in *The Order* (1934).

Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett represented the Soviet State Bank in the U.S. and was the vehicle used by [The Order](#) to inform State Department of activities that might otherwise be blocked by low level bureaucrats following the government rule book.

For example, in 1927, Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett informed the U.S. Government that the Soviets were in the process of substantially increasing deposits in the U.S. This increase was in preparation for the enormous outlays to be channeled to a few favored U.S. firms to build the Soviet First Five Year Plan.

Letter from Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett to the State Department:

Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett
120 Broadway
New York

July 21, 1927

Dept. of State
Hon. R.E. Olds
Under-Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

The State Bank of the U.S.S.R., although, as we are informed, its whole capital is owned by the Treasury Department (People's Commissariat of Finance) of the Soviet Government, is not itself the Soviet Government but a juridical entity, incorporated in November 1921 by edict of the Soviet Government, and capable of suing and being sued as an individual in the Soviet courts.

This Bank already has large sums on deposit in various banks in this country.

In view of the growing trade between companies in this country and the U.S.S.R. and the desire of the latter to increase this trade, the Bank would like to increase its deposits with banks in this country. Before advising the Bank to increase its deposits in the amounts it desires, we should like, if it is consistent for you to so favor us, to receive an expression of your opinion as to the traditional attitude of our Government with respect to such deposits.

As a practical matter, if we understand your views correctly, it seems to us there can be no reason why the Bank should not so increase its deposits notwithstanding our Government has not recognized the U.S.S.R.

Very respectfully yours,

Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett

What the Politicians Told American Citizens

All this Soviet-building activity recorded in the Lusk Committee and State Department files was carefully concealed from the American public. What the public was told can only be described as a pack of lies, from beginning to end.

[Take for example an] excerpt from a statement entitled "Foreign Relations" by the Honorable Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, published by the Republican National Committee, Bulletin No. 5, 1928. Among the falsehoods promoted by Secretary Kellogg is the following:

"...the Government of the United States has maintained the position that it would be both futile and unwise to enter into relations with the Soviet Government."

In fact, at this very time the United States, with implicit government approval, was involved in planning the First Five Year Plan in Russia. The planning work was done actively by American firms. (This story has been described in my "Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development", published by the Hoover Institution at Stanford University).

Construction of the Soviet dialectic arm continued throughout the 1930s up to [World War II](#). In 1941, [W.A. Harriman](#) (1913) was appointed Lend Lease Administrator to assure the flow of United States technology and products to the Soviet Union. Examination of Lend Lease records show that U.S. law was violated. The law required military goods **only** to be shipped. In fact, industrial equipment in extraordinary amounts was also shipped, [along with] Treasury Department currency plates so that the Soviets could freely print U.S. dollars[!]

In brief, the creation of the Soviet Union stems from [The Order](#). The early survival of the Soviet Union stems from The Order. The development of the Soviet Union stems from The Order. But above all, this story has been concealed from the American public by politicians.

America's Secret Establishment An Introduction to The Order of Skull and Bones (condensed edition) -- by: Antony C. Sutton, 1986, source: Liberty House Press MHP hypertext version for non-profit educational use only

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- [Where Did the Nazis Get Their Funds for Revolution?](#)
- [Who Was Thyssen?](#)
- [The Union Banking Connection](#)

The Marxist version of the Hegelian dialectic poses financial capitalism as thesis and Marxist revolution as antithesis... [Lenin's](#) statement that the State will "wither away" at the synthesis stage is nonsensical. In fact, as all contemporary Marxist states testify, the State in practice becomes all-powerful. The immediate task of "the revolution" is to convey all power to the State...

We suggest that world forces may be seen differently, although still in terms of the Hegelian dialectic... If we can show that [The Order](#) has artificially encouraged and developed **both** revolutionary Marxism **and** National Socialism, while retaining some control over the nature and degree of the conflict, then it follows that The Order will be able to determine the evolution and nature of the New World Order [synthesis].

Where Did the Nazis Get Their Funds for Revolution?

In "[Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler](#)" [see text --ed], we described several financial conduits between Wall Street and the [Nazi](#) party. This was later supplemented by publication of a long suppressed book, "Hitler's Secret Backers". Still other books have emphasized the [Fritz Thyssen](#) financial connection to [Hitler](#). After he split with Hitler, Thyssen himself wrote a book, "I Paid Hitler". We are now in a position to merge the evidence in these books with other material and our documentation on [The Order](#).

The records of the U.S. Control Council for Germany contain the post-war intelligence interviews with prominent Nazis. From these we have verification that the major conduit for funds to [Hitler](#) was [Fritz Thyssen](#) and his Bank fur Handel and Schiff... Documents linking Wall Street to Hitler have for the most part been removed from U.S. Control Council records.

Who Was Thyssen?

[Fritz Thyssen](#) was the German steel magnate who associated himself with the [Nazi](#) movement in the early 1920s. When interrogated in 1945 under Project Dustbin, Thyssen recalled that he was approached in 1923 by General Ludendorf... Shortly after this meeting Thyssen was introduced to [Hitler](#) and provided funds for the Nazis through General Ludendorf.

In 1930-31 Emil Kirdorf approached [Thyssen](#) and subsequently sent [Rudolf Hess](#) to negotiate further funding for the [Nazi Party](#). This time Thyssen arranged a credit of 250,000 marks at the Bank Voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V. in Rotterdam, Holland.

[Thyssen](#) was former head of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, the German steel trust, financed by [Dillon, Read](#) of New York. [He] played a decisive role in the rise of [Hitler](#) to power by contributing liberally to the [Nazi Party](#) and by influencing his fellow industrialists to join him in support of the Fuehrer. In reward for his efforts,

Thyssen was showered with political and economic favors by the Third Reich and enjoyed almost unlimited power and prestige under the Nazi regime until his break with Hitler in 1939 over the decision to invade Poland and precipitate the [Second World War](#).

Like Hitler, [Thyssen](#) regarded the Treaty of Versailles [ending World War I] as "a pact of shame" which must be overthrown if the Fatherland were to rise again... Thyssen set out along the same road as his father, [August Thyssen], aided by ample Wall Street loans to build German industry. [He] became an active member of the Stahlhelm and later, through Goering, joined the [Nazis](#). Finally, after the crash of 1931 had brought German industry to the verge of bankruptcy, he openly embraced National Socialism.

During the next 2 years, [Thyssen](#) dedicated his fortune and his influence to bring [Hitler](#) to power. In 1932 he arranged the famous meeting in the Dusseldorf Industrialists' Club, at which Hitler addressed the leading businessmen of the Ruhr and the Rhineland... By the time of German Presidential elections later that year, Thyssen obtained contributions to Hitler's campaign fund from the industrial combines.

The Union Banking Connection

This flow of funds went through [Thyssen](#) banks. The Bank fur Handel and Schiff cited as the conduit in the U.S. Intelligence report was a subsidiary of the August Thyssen Bank, and founded in 1918 with H.J. Kouwenhoven and D.C. Schutte as managing partners. In brief, it was Thyssen's personal banking operation, and *affiliated with the [W.A. Harriman](#) financial interests in New York*.

Furthermore, the [Thyssen](#) front bank in Holland -- i.e. the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V. -- controlled the [Union Banking Corporation](#) in New York.

The Harrimans had a financial interest in [Union Banking Corporation](#), and [E. Roland Harriman](#) (1917), Averell's brother, was a director. The Union Banking Corporation of New York City was a joint Thyssen-Harriman operation with the following directors in 1932:

[E. Roland Harriman](#) (1917)

Vice President of [W.A. Harriman & Co.](#), New York

H.J. Kouwenhoven (Nazi)

Nazi banker, managing partner of August Thyssen Bank and Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V. (the transfer bank for Thyssen's funds)

Knight Wooley (1917)

Director, [Guaranty Trust](#), New York and Director, [Federal Reserve Bank of New York](#)

Cornelius Lievens

President, [Union Banking Corp.](#) and Director, Holland-American Investment Corp.

Ellery Sedgewick James (1917)

Partner, [Brown Brothers & Co.](#), New York

Johann Groeninger (Nazi)

Director, Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart and Director, Vereinigte Stahlwerke (Thyssen's steel operations)

J.L. Guinter

Director, [Union Banking Corp.](#)

[Prescott Sheldon Bush](#) (1917)

Partner, [Brown Brothers, Harriman](#) (and father of Vice President [George H.W. Bush](#))

The eight directors of [Union Banking Corporation](#) are an interesting bunch indeed... Out of eight directors of [Thyssen's](#) bank in New York, we can therefore identify six who were either Nazis or members of [The Order](#).

This private bank was formerly named Von Heydt Bank and von Heydt is named by Shoup in "Hitler's Secret Backers" as the intermediary from [Guaranty Trust](#) in New York to [Hitler](#) between 1930 and 1933. Above all, remember that Shoup *was writing in 1933* when this information was still only known to those on the inside...

In brief, when we merge the information in Project Dustbin with Shoup's "Hitler's Secret Backers" we find the major overseas conduit for [Nazi](#) financing *traces back to* [The Order](#) and specifically cell D 115 [the class of 1917]. (see note [\[E1\]](#))

Profit From Conflict

Out of war and revolution come opportunities for profit. Conflict can be used for profit by corporations under control and influence of [The Order](#). In [World War II](#), the [Korean War](#) and the [Vietnamese War](#) we can cite examples of American corporations that traded with "the enemy" for profit.

Corporations -- even large corporations -- are dominated by banks and trust companies, and in turn these banks and trust companies are dominated by [The Order](#) and its allies.

The [cargo ship] M.S. *Frederick S. Fales* owned by Standard Vacuum Company was sunk by a German submarine on September 21, 1940. Yet in 1941, [Standard Oil of New Jersey](#) (now Exxon) had six Standard Oil tankers under Panamanian registry, manned by [Nazi](#) officers to carry fuel oil from Standard Oil refineries to the Canary Islands, a refueling base of Nazi submarines (see War Department document).

Yet another example is that of [Chase Bank](#). Chase was linked to [The Order](#) through the Rockefeller family, [Percy Rockefeller](#) (1900) and Vice-President Reeve Schley (Scroll & Key). Directors of Chase in [The Order](#) included: Frederick Allen (1900), W.E.S. Griswold (1899), and [Cornelius Vanderbilt](#), whose brother Gwynne Vanderbilt (1899) represented the family before his death. President of Chase was Winthrop Aldrich.

The extent of [Chase](#) collaboration with the [Nazis](#) is staggering -- and this was at a time when [Nelson Rockefeller](#) had an intelligence job in Washington aimed AGAINST Nazi operations in Latin America.

In December 1944, Treasury Department officials examined the records of the [Chase Bank](#) in Paris. On December 20, 1944 the senior U.S. examiner sent a memorandum to Treasury Secretary [Morgenthau](#) with the *preliminary* results of the Paris examination. Here's an extract from that report:

- a. Niederman, of Swiss nationality, manager of Chase, Paris, was unquestionably a collaborator.
- b. The Chase head office in New York was informed of Niederman's collaborationist policy but took no steps to remove him...
- c. The German authorities were anxious to keep the Chase open and indeed took exceptional measures to provide sources of revenue.
- d. The German authorities desired "to be friends" with the important American banks because they expected that these banks would be useful after the war as an instrument of German policy in the United States.
- e. The Chase, Paris showed itself most anxious to please the German authorities in every

possible way...

f. The whole objective of the Chase policy and operation was to maintain the position of the bank at any cost.

In brief, [Chase Bank](#) was a [Nazi](#) collaborator, but the above preliminary report is as far as the investigation proceeded. The report was killed on orders from Washington, D.C.

On the other hand, [Chase Bank](#), later [Chase Manhattan Bank](#), has been a prime promoter of exporting U.S. technology to the Soviet Union. This goes all the way back to the early 1920s when Chase broke U.S. regulations in order to aid the Soviets.

In conclusion, we have seen that the two arms of the dialectic described...clashed in [World War II](#). Furthermore, the corporate segment of the elite profited from Lend Lease to the Soviets **and** by underground cooperation with [Nazi](#) interests. The political wing of [The Order](#) was at the same time preparing a new dialectic for the post World War II era.

Editor's Notes:

[E1](#). For more on the Union Banking Corporation, see "George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography", chapter 2.

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The Necessity For a New Dialectic Process

[World War II](#) was the culmination of the dialectic process created in the 1920s and 1930s. The clash between "left" and "right", i.e. the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany, led to creation of a synthesis -- notably the [United Nations](#), and a start towards regional groupings in the [European] Common Market, COMECON, [NATO](#), [UNESCO](#), Warsaw Pact, SEATO, CENTO, and then the [Trilateral Commission](#). A start towards [the] New World Order.

World War II left [The Order](#) with the necessity to create a new dialectical situation to promote more conflict to achieve a higher level synthesis... The principal devices used to control the dialectic process in the past two decades have been (a) information, (b) debt, and (c) technology. These have become diluted over time; they just don't work as well today as they did in the 1950s. (see note [\[E1\]](#))

By and large, the control of information has been successful. The intellectual world is still locked into a phony verbal battle between "left" and "right", whereas the *real* struggle is the battle between individual freedom and the encroaching power of the absolute State... In the West, the choice is basically between a controlled "left-oriented" information and a controlled "right-oriented" information... Unwelcome facts that fall into neither camp are conveniently forgotten.

The second control mechanism is debt. If Marxist countries have to import technology, they need to earn or borrow Western currencies to pay for it. Loans have to be repaid, so to some extent, debtors are under control of creditors, unless they default.

The third control mechanism is technology. If technology to advance to more efficient production levels has to be imported, then the recipient is always kept away from the "state of the art".

The dialectic plan therefore misfired for several reasons.

Firstly, the information blackout has not been as successful as [The Order](#) expected...

Secondly, the debt weapon was over-used. Communist countries are now saturated with debt to Western bankers.

Thirdly, while technology is still a useful weapon, there are distinct stirrings among independent analysts of the danger posed for the Western world by building enemies.

Consequently, in today's world we can identify two facts in construction of a new dialectic. First, cautious reinforcement of the Marxian arm... Second, the construction of a completely new arm, that of Communist China, itself Marxist but with conflict potential for the Soviet Union. Major efforts by [The Order](#) are in progress, only partly revealed in the press, to create a new superpower in a conflict mode with the Soviet Union. This is the new antithesis, replacing Nazi Germany. (see note [\[E2\]](#))

The Order Builds a New Dialectic Arm in China

Just as we found the [Bush](#) family involved with the early development of the Soviet Union, then with financing the Nazis...so we find a Bush active in construction of the new dialectic arm: Communist China.

In 1971 [Richard Nixon](#) appointed [George "Poppy" Bush](#) (1948) as U.S. Ambassador to the [United Nations](#), irrespective of the fact that Bush had no previous experience in diplomacy. As chief U.S. delegate, Bush had responsibility for defense against the Communist Chinese attack on the Republic of China [Taiwan], an original free enterprise member of the United Nations... Bush failed miserably: the Republic was expelled from the United Nations and Communist China took its seat.

During [World War II](#) the United States helped the Chinese communists into power. As one Chinese authority, Chin-tung Liang, has written about General Joseph W. Stilwell, the key U.S. representative in China from 1942 to 1944: "From the viewpoint of the struggle against Communism...[Stillwell] did a great disservice to China."

Yet Stilwell only reflected orders from Washington, from General [George C. Marshall](#). And as Admiral Cooke stated to Congress: "...in 1946 General Marshall used the tactics of stoppage of ammunition to invisibly disarm the Chinese forces."

But when we get to General [Marshall](#) we need to remember that in the U.S. the civilian branch has final authority in military matters, and that gets us to then Secretary of War [Henry L. Stimson](#), Marshall's superior and a member of [The Order](#) (1888). By an amazing coincidence, Stimson was also Secretary of War in 1911 -- at the time of the Sun Yat Sen revolution.

The story of the betrayal of China and the role of [The Order](#) will have to await yet another volume. At this time we want only to record the decision to build Communist China as a new arm of the dialectic -- a decision made under President [Richard Nixon](#) and placed into operation by [Henry Kissinger](#) (Chase Manhattan Bank) and [George "Poppy" Bush](#) (The Order).

As we go to press (early 1984) [Bechtel Corporation](#) has established a new company, Bechtel China, Inc. to handle development, engineering and construction contracts for the Chinese government... It appears that Bechtel is now to play a similar role to that of Detroit-based Albert Kahn Inc., the firm that in 1928 undertook initial studies and planning for the First Five Year Plan in the Soviet Union.

By about the year 2000, Communist China will be a "superpower" built by American technology and skill. It is presumably the intention of [The Order](#) to place this power in a conflict mode with the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt [Bechtel](#) will do its job. Former CIA director [Richard Helms](#) works for Bechtel, so did Secretary of State [George Shultz](#) and Defense Secretary [Casper Weinberger](#)...

Yet, [The Order](#) has probably again miscalculated. What will be Moscow's reaction to this dialectic challenge?... And who is to say that the Chinese Communists will not make their peace with Moscow after 2000 and join forces to eliminate the super-super-power -- the United States? (see note [\[E3\]](#))

Editor's Notes:

[E1](#). With the extreme concentration of ownership in media, banking, and industry that has occurred in the 20 years since this was written, it would seem that these tools are even more effective than ever, and controlled by far fewer hands.

[E2](#). China has indeed been built up into a major economic and military power, but the Soviet Union "collapsed" shortly after this was written.

E3. As of 2006, this seems to be the most likely scenario.