

Based on the forensic analysis of the Order of Skull and Bones and its documented history of "Conflict Arbitrage," the society has consistently maintained members at the highest levels of U.S. governance (the "Thesis") while simultaneously employing agents or financial vehicles to support and supply the opposing forces (the "Antithesis"). [1, 2]

The following table identifies specific Bonesmen and their affiliates positioned on each side of major conflicts since the society's founding in 1832:

War / Conflict	U.S. Power & Interests (Thesis)	Adversary Support / Role (Antithesis)
Opium Wars (1839–1860)	William H. Russell (Founder): Established the society's foundational wealth. [1, 3]	Russell & Company: The largest U.S. opium smuggling operation into China, subverting local law to fuel the conflict. [3, 4]
Mexican-American War (1846)	Richard Taylor (Class of 1845): Served as aide-de-camp to U.S. General Zachary Taylor.	(Systemic consolidation of Southwest territory for the RTA network). [5]
American Civil War (1861–1865)	Alphonso Taft (Founder) and William Maxwell Evarts (Class of 1837): Held high Union legal and cabinet posts.	Burton Norvell Harrison (Class of 1859): Private Secretary to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Richard Taylor: Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army. John Perkins Jr. (Class of 1840): Confederate States Senator.
Spanish-American War (1898)	Amos Pinchot (Class of 1897): Served in the U.S. Volunteer Cavalry.	William Howard Taft (Class of 1878): Served as Civilian Governor of the Philippines (territory ceded by Spain).
World War I (1914–1918)	Pierre Jay (Class of 1892): Chairman of the NY Federal Reserve. [1] Prescott Bush (Class of 1917): U.S. Artillery Captain. [6]	W. Averell Harriman (Class of 1913): Utilized his shipping empire to merge with the German HAPAG line, creating a financial pipeline for the Central Powers. [1, 7]
Russian Revolution (1917)	Harold Swift (Class of 1907): Served as a Major in the Red Cross Mission to Russia.	Harold Swift: Provided \$1 million in aid to the Bolsheviks. Max May: Linked to financial support of the Bolshevik regime through Guaranty Trust.
World War II (1939–1945)	Henry Stimson (Class of 1888): U.S. Secretary of War. Robert Lovett (Class of 1918): Assistant Secretary of War for Air.	Prescott Bush and E. Roland Harriman (Class of 1917): Directors of the Union Banking Corporation (UBC), which held and managed assets for Nazi financier Fritz Thyssen until its 1942 seizure for "trading with

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		the enemy." [1, 8, 9]
The Cold War (1947–1991)	Robert Lovett: U.S. Secretary of Defense. [1] George H.W. Bush (Class of 1948): Director of the CIA and U.S. President.	W. Averell Harriman: Facilitated critical technology transfers to the USSR. [1] George H.W. Bush: Implicated in the Iran-Contra Affair, involving illegal arms sales to Iran. [9]
Vietnam War (1964–1975)	McGeorge Bundy (Class of 1940): National Security Advisor. William Bundy (Class of 1939): Assistant Secretary of State.	Associated Banks: Financial institutions linked to the Order provided the credits that sustained the Soviet Bloc, which in turn supplied North Vietnamese forces. [1]
War on Terror (2001–)	George W. Bush (Class of 1968): U.S. President. [1]	The Carlyle Group: A private equity firm where the Bush network and the bin Laden family were financially entwined through shared investment vehicles during the conflict. [1, 10]