OUR POLITICAL INDUSTRY

Eisenhower and the Korea war

"It was in a speech at the Bohemian Grove, that an army general named Dwight Eisenhower had warned of a coming conflict in a place called Korea. Later, After Eisenhower become president, his director of central Intelligence, Allen Dulles, warned Grove members of the threat of Communism — a refrain H-bomb "father" Eward Teller reiterated at The Grove a quarter-century later, this time in connection with the Persian Gulf. (see The San Francisco Chronicle, 7/16/81)" (Laton McCartney, Friends in Highplaces, The Bechtel story: the most secret corporation and how it engineered the world, Simon and Schuster, 1988, p.14)



Lawrence lunching with future president Eisenhower and past president Hoover at Bohemian Grove, July 23, 1950. http://lmgLib.lbl.gov/lmgLib/COLLECTIONS/BERKELEY-LAB/images/XBB_678-4751.lowres.jpeg



of Earl Warren and some other members of the University of California, Berkeley class of 1912 at the Bohemian Grove. Warren, who would later become Governor of California and then Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is at the left of the photo. The group is posing in front of the Lamp of Fellowship at the base of the Grove's Owl Shrine [where the child sacrifice and cremation takes place]. 1941.





"Through the years, The Grove, whose membership inclued numerous governors and senators, three former presidents and whole battalions of cabinet members, past and present, had also been the scene of considerable politicking — most notably in 1967, when Grove member Richard Nixon extracted a promise from fellow member Ronal Reagan that he would not be a candidate for the 1968 Republican presidential nomination" (Laton McCartney, Friends in Highplaces, The Bechtel story: the most secret corporation and how it engineered the world, Simon and Schuster, 1988, p.14)



Breakfast at Owls Nest Camp, Bohemian Grove, July 23, 1967 Around the table, left to right: Preston Hotchkis, California Governor Ronald W. Reagan, Harvey Hancock (standing), Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Glenn Seaborg, Jack Sparks, (unidentified individual), (unidentified individual), and Edwin Pauley. Courtesy of Edward W. Carter (deceased).

(source: http://imglib.lbl.gov/lmgLib/berklab-index.html)

The October surprise

William Casey's name appears on guest lists from the Bohemian Grove for both 1980 and 1981. At the time of the 1980 Grove encampment, Casey was managing Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign. In 1981, Reagan was President and Casey was his new Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. At the Grove in 1981, Casey was hosted by John McCone, who had been the CIA Director from 1961 to 1965.

But it was Casev's visit to the Bohemian Grove in 1980 that drew the attention of investigators from both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. The House October Surprise Task Force was investigating allegations that representatives of the 1980 Ronald Reagan presidential campaign made a deal with Iranians to delay the release of Americans held hostage in Iran until after the November 1980 presidential elections so that Reagan's opponent, then President Jimmy Carter, wouldn't gain a popularity boost before election day. The "October Surprise" allegations included a date specific allegation that William Casey met with an Iranian cleric in Madrid, Spain. Among the conclusions of the 1993 House October Surprise Task Force report that rejected the October Surprise allegations was that the Madrid meeting could not have happened because William Casey had an alibi. They said he was at the Bohemian Grove on one of the days the meeting was alleged to have occured.

Journalist Robert Parry who investigated the October Surprise allegations for the Public Broadcasting System's Frontline television program has written two books that criticize the Congressional investigation. Parry takes specific issue with the "Bohemian Grove alibi" incorporated in the report of the House task force.