

In the fall of 2009, I was casting around for an idea for a show scheduled later that winter in the project space of Ellen de Bruijn Projects, an Amsterdam gallery. The previous year Matt Mullican had given an artist talk in which he discussed the idea of art as a depiction of the macrocosm—a microcosmic rendering of the macro-cosmos as it were—an insight first intuited from his parent's collection of tribal art. I was interested, in particular, in Mullican's discussion of works produced under hypnosis, where the bifurcation of ego-function allowed him access to the oceanic content of the unconscious. Being myself at the time more than a little invested in a related topic—that of the history of psychedelia philosophy—recollecting this talk prompted me to ask how I, a person who as a consequence of my artistic education and inclination towards the impersonally clinical—might cede conscious control, allowing for a bit of spontaneous expressivity without submitting the procedure to the hyper-rational censoriousness of the super-ego. As chance would have it, around this time I attended a wedding in Copenhagen where I renewed my acquaintance with one of the bride's old childhood friends who was a practicing mystic. The idea struck me, apropos Matt Mullican, that perhaps the solution was to make a work by consulting the spirit world. In the nature of things, this consultation did not exactly work out as I had intended.

This was the generative impulse behind the present work.

Whatever else I got out of my experience of consulting a channel, I did not receive any instructions on how to make art. I did render one digital recorder inoperative through bringing it to a session (after which it unaccountably stopped working), and I did receive some indication that the space/time continuum could be altered without the means of psychotropic drugs. If only tangentially, these consultations did *do* something, focusing my previous interest in the psychedelic movement's ultimately tragic history backwards in time, to possible precursors of the term, "universal reform," that urge to clean house and rid society of outmoded, sclerotic habits, structures, and ideas that reoccurs throughout history.

In the seventeenth century this urge was deeply connected to the Protestant Reformation. We have received an anemic, sanitized version of its contents, especially the linkage between a desire for political reform and individual spiritual

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awakening. I wondered if this urge might be similar to Aby Warburg's "pathos formula"; a coding of political narratives so that despite the depressing regularity of evil triumphing over good, the aspiration to confront the powers that be remains active as a potentiality; a collective memory of social unrest considered as one facet of the perennial philosophy. I wondered, too, if this formula left any trace on the physiognomy of those involved. Perhaps subconsciously I was thinking of Dan Graham's *Rock My Religion*, which posits a similar trans-historical argument; that an uncanny migration of forms (between, say, the ritualistic rotational chaos of the mosh pit and the circular, ecstatic dancing of the Shakers) is the product of a process of formal genetic inheritance in which similar significations cross between disparate contexts—what Buckminster calls a "patterned integrity."

During the time I was visiting the channel things were happening in my studio. For some time I had been collecting the printouts I use for my drawings, taping them up in a random order so that over time they had assumed the form of a nebula. Some of these were from a comic made earlier that year in Switzerland with two friends, editors of a Dutch publication project. Others came from an artist project for a Norwegian magazine, a kind of experiment undertaken just prior to that work involving the grouping of tangentially related images in diary form—partially an exercise to prepare for the work in Switzerland and partly an experiment to see if producing a kind of iconographic chaos out of my interests at the time would have any exterior legibility. To this randomly organized collection of inkjet printouts I started to graft images from two additional narratives. One grouping concerned the history of psychedelia as a social movement and the other a historical narrative recounted by Frances Yates in her book, *The Rosicrucian Enlightenment*.

Yates' history tells a story of religious intrigue early in the seventeenth century in which the hopes of various beleaguered principalities in northern Europe came to be pinned on the marriage of a young Protestant prince from the West German province of the Palatine to his English bride Elizabeth, daughter of James I. The hope was this marriage might lead to a military alliance between England and the Palatine (and by extension the neighboring Protestant principalities) that would counter

the power of the Holy Roman Empire. But more than this, for a brief period, Heidelberg, the Palatine's capital, was a center of scientific and cultural innovation where gathered philosophers, artisans, and poets. The royal palace was particularly known for the "singing" sculptures in its gardens that vocalized by means of a clever hydraulic technology hidden beneath their pedestals. In the event, the strength of King James' commitment to such an alliance was found wanting. Frederick and his wife Elizabeth, having been crowned King and Queen of Bohemia after a popular uprising against the ruling Hapsburg dynasty, were routed a year after their coronation, and the Palatine laid waste. Both would die in exile.

The 1960s started with a similar faith in the inevitability of widespread social and cultural reform and advancement taking place, and the psychedelic movement was one manifestation of this optimism. From our present-day vantage, it is difficult to put aside skepticism over the motives and means employed in pursuit of chemically induced enlightenment, which we can only view retrospectively, in relation to the psychedelic counter-culture's eventual debacle. Benjamin H.D. Buchloh's use of the term "repressive desublimation" to describe this denouement is indeed fitting. To recuperate the utopian aspirations of this culture from the wreckage of what it became was not my project's intention so much as to indicate the cyclical and recurrent nature of reform movements, and their position and affect in relation to an oft-times stifling normalcy—and to do so by emphasizing that these aspirations were collective in nature and not the delusional mentations of single individuals.

The result of my spiritual and historical research consisted of two sets of ink-wash drawings depicting the extended cast of these two historical narratives accompanied by the photograph and accompanying key reproduced here.

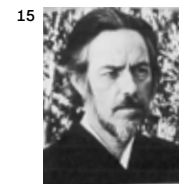
History is a rebus, not a storybook we can follow in linear fashion from "once upon a time" to "and they all lived happily ever after." That this work linked the photographic reproduction of a randomly organized figurative agglomeration to a numerically ordered textual index where autobiographical, cultural, and iconographic "noise" were mixed with pertinent biographical and historical information was to indicate that history reading is best engaged as an active pursuit, as "wreading."

Perhaps an analogous example will emphasize my point. In public presentations Buckminster Fuller used to demonstrate the previously mentioned concept of "patterned integrity" by asking his audience to imagine a common overhand knot, and then to imagine this knot passing through a succession of materials spliced in sequence—cable, twine, cotton rope, hemp rope, and so on. "No member of Fuller's audience," writes Hugh Kenner, "has ever objected . . . that throughout this exposition he has been holding no rope at all, so accessible to the mind is a patterned integrity, visible or no, once the senses have taught us its contours." Understandably, a profound difference exists between the example of Fuller's expository strategy and a textual operation where contingency and determination are the two poles between which historical meaning oscillates. But I would suggest that like Warburg's "pathos formula," the procedure I arrived at provides some means of discerning from the ephemera of history writing and figuration a sign of the underlying psychic impulses that surge up and crystallize around a particularly charged epoch, indicating, too, the unconscious material from which they are derived.

- 1 Mural depicting the Battle of White Mountain, Bethlehem Chapel, Prague.
- 2 Incoming President John F. Kennedy sits in a limousine with outgoing CIA director Allen Dulles and incoming CIA director John J. McCone. Kennedy's failure to support the covert operation to invade Cuba, initiated by Dulles, would result in lasting enmity between Kennedy and members of the intelligence community.
- 3 Mark Rudd photographed at the uprising at Columbia University in the spring of 1968.
- 4 Michael Kahn was one of the early members of Kennedy's psilocybin research project at Harvard University.
- 5 Maria Huxley (Nys), the first wife of Aldous Huxley, was one of the individuals who documented Huxley's first trip on mescaline. She died of breast cancer in 1955. A Belgian war refugee, she was under the stewardship of Lady Ottoline Morrel when she met Huxley. They began living together in 1919.
- 6 In the fifties Major General William Creasy was chief operating officer of the US Army Chemical Corp. An early advocate for the use of non-lethal chemical agents in combat situations, he campaigned vigorously for experimentation, to the extent of embarking on cross-country speaking tours. While testifying in congress, his remark that "The Chemical Corp of the Army has not found it necessary to do it [dose members of congress] up until now," failed to soothe alarmed congressmen. Later he would bemoan the timidity of his superiors, who restricted his experimentation to volunteers while he wanted to conduct large-scale tests on unsuspecting individuals.
- 7 Jack Nicholson was given LSD by Los Angeles psychiatrist Oscar Janiger in the late fifties or early sixties. He later wrote the iconic LSD film *The Trip*, starring Peter Fonda, directed the equally psychedelic Monkees film *Head*, and appeared in assorted drugploitation films such as *Psych Out* (sporting an unconvincing ponytail) and *Werewolves on Wheels*.
- 8 Russian pediatrician Valentina Pavlovna met Gordon Wasson in London. They were married in 1926. The following year while honeymooning in the Catskills, she came across a species of mushroom familiar to her from her youth. The couple's difference in affinity to mushrooms prompted a lifelong research on the relationship between human society and mushrooms. Gordon Wasson, a vice president at the investment bank J.P. Morgan, published an article in *Life Magazine* describing his experience with "magic mushroom" cults he found in Mexico which piqued the interest of Frank Barron, a friend and associate of Timothy Leary, who passed on the article to his friend.
- 9 Poet Charles Olson, onetime director of Black Mountain College, was given psilocybin by Allen Ginsberg as part of Leary's plan to disseminate psychedelics to the culturati. Olson, an important link between the American moderns and later poetic movements and one of the coiners of the term "postmodern," described psilocybin as "a love feast, a truth pill... it makes you exactly what you are," and thought it was a "wretched



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- 10 shame that we don't have it in the common drugstore as a kind of beer, because it's so obviously an attractive and useful normal food."
- 10 Eisenhower's CIA Director Allen Dulles, fearful of Soviet attempts to control mental states, originally authorized the CIA's drug and mind-control program, MK-ULTRA.
- 11 Walter Pahnke, a doctoral candidate at Harvard, was Timothy Leary's assistant and responsible for concocting the double-blind experiment where he dosed divinity students with psilocybin on Good Friday, an experiment later known as "The Miracle of Marsh Chapel." According to *Wikipedia*, "In 1967, Pahnke joined the team at the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center in Spring Grove, Maryland, conducting psychedelic therapy sessions with LSD and later DPT with terminal cancer patients as well as people suffering from alcoholism and severe neurosis. There he worked with therapists Stanislav Grof, Bill Richards, and Richard Yensen among others and served as director of the project from 1967 until 1971. In 1971, Walter Pahnke died in a scuba diving accident in Maine."
- 12 Holy Roman Emperor Rudolph II (1552-1612) moved his capital from Vienna to Prague in the 1570s, where he kept aloof from affairs of state, preferring to cultivate his interest in the occult sciences and indulging in a wide variety of personal hobbies such as horses, clocks, collecting rarities, and being a patron of the arts. He was widely known as a tolerant ruler, granting a license to the Bohemian Church, an early splinter from the Roman Catholics. He received the English mathematician and occult philosopher, John Dee, who stayed in Czechoslovakia from 1582 to 1589 at his court. His initiating of a bloody conflict with the Ottoman Turks eventually led the Hapsburg Court to withdraw his authority to directly govern.
- 13 MK-ULTRA was the brainchild of Richard Helms, an early OSO (Office of Special Operations) staff officer. In the fifties he was an advocate for their use in experimental, non-voluntary situations. He favored covert attempts to dose political enemies such as Fidel Castro and Gamal Abdal Nasser. He would later serve as CIA director under Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon. He described LSD as "dynamite." He was the only director to have been convicted of lying to Congress over CIA undercover activities.
- 14 Allen Ginsberg, his lover Peter Orlovsky, and Orlovsky's brother Nino are pictured in a hotel room in New York sometime during the late 50s.
- 15 Alan Watts, a former Anglican minister and Zen monk, was known for his attempts to blend eastern and western spiritual beliefs, for many years he hosted a show on spirituality for KPFA in San Francisco, where he became known for lapidary answers to the most abstruse spiritual questions. A close friend of fellow expats Aldous Huxley and Gerald Heard and psychedelic pioneer, he would later become involved with the psilocybin project at Harvard and was a frequent visitor to Millbrook. He died in 1973.
- 16 Anesthesiologist Henry Beecher was a member of the Harvard Medical School faculty, and one of the scientists funded by the CIA through shell foundations

like the Josiah Macy foundation in the 50s and 60s. A critic of Timothy Leary, he described his research methodology as reminding him more of "De Quincey's Confessions of an Opium Eater... rather than a present-day scientific study of subjective responses to drugs."

According to *Wikipedia*, "In July 2007 the public German TV-channel SWR claimed that Beecher was involved as scientific expert with CIA studies on human drug experiments in the 1950s and may have contributed with his work in the States and in secret CIA-prisons in Western-Germany to the KUBARK Counterintelligence Interrogation document of 1963. According to these recent reports, and also according to US-historian Alfred W. McCoy, Dr. Beecher was scientifically responsible for human experiments with drugs (e.g. mescaline) conducted by the CIA in post-war Germany. They took place in a secret CIA-prison located in "Villa Schuster" (later renamed to "Haus Waldhof") in Kronberg near Frankfurt, which was related to the nearby US-interrogation center Camp King (West-Germany). According to a witness, during these experiments, several interrogated individuals died. This report states that since September 1951, Beecher was frequently in Camp King and prepared human experiments, deliberated with the interrogation-staff of the CIA (called "rough boys") and recommended the test of various drugs. Several times he allegedly met with former Nazi-physician Walter Schreiber (at Camp King respectively in Villa Schuster) to an "exchange of ideas." Later Beecher described Schreiber in a report as "intelligent and cooperative." The documents presented in the TV-documentation state that the US-army had sent reports about Nazi-experiments in concentration camps like Dachau concentration camp to Dr. Beecher for evaluation. The library of Harvard Medical School still possesses a report of the US-army about these Nazi-experiments that it inherited from Dr. Beecher, a report which he evaluated."



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17 Studio scene shot at Binz 39, Zurich: reading session, Michael, Rob and Nienke. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, *Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

18 Captain Alfred M. M was an early OSO officer who would later become a millionaire dealer in Uranium ore. He was introduced to LSD by Dr. Ronald Sandison, a British pioneer of the therapeutic usage of LSD, and throughout the fifties and early sixties, he served as a kind of Johnny Appleseed of the psychedelic therapy scene, dispensing drugs and advice widely. He became a close friend to Aldous Huxley and Gerald Heard, mentored many therapists and psychedelic enthusiasts, and conceived the techniques of set and setting known in early psychedelic therapy circles as "Hubbard Rooms." With contacts in business, intelligence and law enforcement circles, he was not a friend of the hippies, beginning a second career in 1968 as a "special investigative agent" for the think tank SRI, employed by his friend and acolyte Willis Harmon to, among other things, bust illegal LSD labs run, or so Hubbard claimed, by the Mafia. During his tenure at SRI, he wore a uniform complete with gold star and side arms.



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19 Philip Sidney (1554 – 1586) was a British nobleman, poet, and favorite of Elizabeth I. A keenly militant Protestant, in the 1570s, he persuaded the Czech



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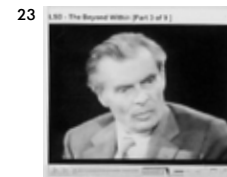
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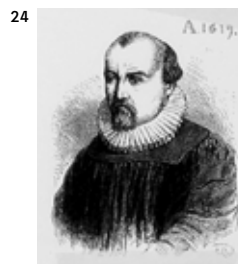
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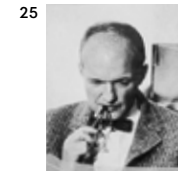
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noble John Casimir to consider proposals for a united Protestant effort against the Roman Catholic Church and Spain. In the early 1580s, he argued unsuccessfully for an assault on Spain itself. In 1585, his enthusiasm for the Protestant struggle was allowed greater expression on account of his appointment as governor of Flushing (Vlissingen) in the Netherlands, where he consistently urged boldness on his superior, his uncle the Earl of Leicester. He conducted a successful raid on Spanish forces near Axel in July 1586. Later that year, he joined Sir John Norris in the Battle of Zutphen. During the siege, he was shot in the thigh and died twenty-six days later. He would later become known as a paragon of Elizabethan virtue.

20 Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange—pictured here in a portrait by Dutch artist Michel Jansz van Mierevelt—was the son of William the Silent, the uncle of Frederick, Elector of the Palatine, and activist against the Hapsburgs and the Catholic Church. In 1618 Rene Descartes, Catholic and Jesuit-educated, would take the unusual step of enrolling in Maurice's army.

21 Gerald Heard, Aldous Huxley, and Alfred Hubbard photographed in Los Angeles sometime in the 1950s.

22 Peter Orlovsky and Allen Ginsberg photographed in India in the early 60s while embarked on the spiritual pilgrimage that would culminate in Ginsberg's achieving satori on a bullet train to Kyoto.

23 This is a video still of Aldous Huxley from a Youtube clip. Huxley is in the midst of saying:

"I think the people that would benefit most of all are professors! I think it would be extremely good for anybody with fixed ideas and great certainties about the world and what is what to take these things and to realize that the world he has constructed is by no means the only world, and that there are extraordinary other types of universes which we may inhabit, and which we should be very grateful for inhabiting, I think."

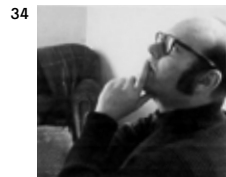
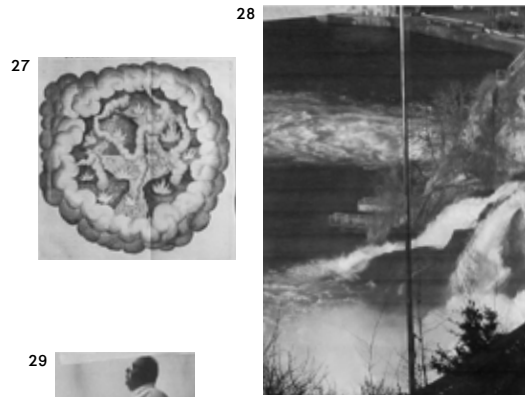
24 Salomon de Caus was a French-Huguenot hydraulic engineer and landscape architect who spent his life moving across Europe. He worked as a hydraulic engineer and architect under Louis XIII, later designing gardens in England for Prince Henry, younger brother of Elizabeth of the Palatine. Upon Henry's early death, he entered the employment of Frederick V, Elector of the Palatine, for whom he designed the palace garden in Heidelberg, including many grottoes enlivened with musical fountains, including a statue of Hercules which gave forth sounds when the sun's rays struck it. Frederick V's garden and its many wonders were destroyed during the Thirty Years War.

25 Walter Houston Clark was a religious scholar and a professor at Andover Newton Theological Seminary. He participated in Walter Pahnke's "Miracle of Marsh Chapel" experiment, and later was a visitor to Millbrook.

26 A group of people photographed on the lawn of the house of California Democratic activist Roger Kent, the husband of Alice Kent (Cooke), who in turn was the sister of John Starr Cooke (pictured in wheelchair), scion of one of Hawaii's wealthiest families, paraplegic

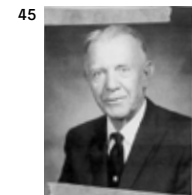
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occultist, Tarot scholar and leader of the mysterious Psychedelic Rangers, a group of proselytizers who discreetly shaped the west coast psychedelic movement (allegedly other visitors of Cooke's included Ralph Metzner, songwriter Leonard Cohen, Andrija Puharich, and Seymour "The Head" Lazar—an associate of Billy Hitchcock's). He was also the named inspiration for the crippled millionaire mystic in Brion Gysin's novel *The Process*. Michael Bowen, hippie/ visionary artist, is standing, second from right, while an unidentifiable visitor is examining something on a blanket, possibly some of Bowen's art works (Bowen's stance is slightly proprietary). The individual at the bottom left dates the picture as sometime after 1966 or 67. Bowen, a follower of Cooke from 1957 until Cooke's death, settled in the Haight Ashbury at the specific request of Cooke, and was instrumental in organizing the First Human Be-In. His grandmother, Alma Porter, a member of The Theosophical Society in Ojai, California, exposed him to esoteric metaphysics.



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- 27 An illustration from a book by Robert Fludd.
- 28 Swiss landscape: a waterfall named Rheinfall Schaffhausen. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).
- 29 Herman Kahn founded the conservative think tank, the Hudson Institute. A futurist with close connections to the intelligence community, he was a recipient of research monies through the CIA cut-out, the Human Ecology Fund, and during the 60s he experimented with LSD, visiting Millbrook and other psychedelic hotspots. He predicted an entire "dropped out" America by the year 2000.
- 30 An engraving of the Ouroboros, an alchemical symbol for eternity.
- 31 Car scene: Nienke in the back of the car. This particular shot was taken in the parking lot of Binz 39, Zurich the car is not actually in motion, which could serve, perhaps in an allegorical fashion. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).
- 32 Anonymous print of Frederick V and the Princess Elizabeth, collection of the Ashmolean Museum.
- 33 John F Kennedy depicted with three unidentified individuals to his left, and his alleged mistress and wife of CIA official Cord Meyer, Mary Pinchot, to his right.
- 34 Studio scene shot at Binz 39, Zurich: reading session, Michael is reading. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).
- 35 Cary Grant was introduced to LSD by Los Angeles psychedelic therapist Dr. Mortimer Hartmann. He became an enthusiastic missionary for its use, stating to reporter (while on the set of "Operation Petticoat" where he played the commander of a bright pink submarine) that, "all my life I've been searching for peace of mind. I'd explored yoga and hypnotism and made several attempts at mysticism. Nothing really seemed to give me what I wanted until this treatment."
- 36 Rob, Nienke, MB in car.



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- 37 John F Kennedy following his assassination.
- 38 Michigan native Robert Vesco, built up an \$800 stake into an investment empire worth \$50 million. In 1970 he began a takeover of Investors Overseas Service Ltd., a company owned by Billy Hitchcock's associate, Bernard Cornfeld, from which he looted hundreds of millions of dollars. In 1973, following the Watergate scandal (he was a heavy contributor to Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign), he fled the US in the IOS corporate jet and spent the next 15 years in countries without extradition treaties with the US. He is alleged to have set up dummy corporations for the CIA and to have been intimately involved in heroin trafficking. He died of lung cancer in Havana, Cuba in 2007, this according to the NY Times.
- 39 An image of Robert Crumb's creation "White Man," used in my "Notebook" project.
- 40 Wolves chase a bison during winter, also used in the "Notebook."
- 41 Founder of concert promoter company, "The Family Dog," Chet Helms was an early catalyst in the Haight Ashbury. A more egalitarian version of the predatory Bill Graham, he was instrumental with Michael Bowen in arranging the first Human Be-In.
- 42 A German/Swedish beauty, the model and actress Nena von Schlebrügge married Timothy Leary at Millbrook in 1964. During their extended honeymoon to India, the couple became estranged, and they were divorced the following year. Schlebrügge later married the Tibetan Buddhist scholar Dr. Robert Thurman, with whom she conceived actress Uma Thurman and three other children.
- 43 Writer of erotica and voluminous published diaries, muse to Arthur Miller, Anaïs Nin was part of a coterie of artists, writers, and actors given LSD by Oscar Janiger in the 50s in Los Angeles. They were among the first to experiment with LSD in casual social situations. Concerning the casual scene that evolved around Janiger, Cohen, Huxley, etc, Nin confided in her diary: "Our parties were meaningful and very special. We shared our esoteric experiences. These experiences should have remained esoteric."
- 44 Dr. Sidney Gottlieb was a chemist in the employ in a unit of the CIA called the Technical Services Staff. He directed MK-ULTRA, although another CIA division, the Office of Security, who ran MK-ULTRA's predecessor, was running parallel LSD texts project ARTICHOKE. Gottlieb advocated using LSD in covert situations, and was among those who developed the practice of self-experimentation, which led, among other things, to the death of Army scientist Frank Olson. Gottlieb also advocated and put into practice tests on unwitting civilian subjects, using a bevy of prostitutes as bait, an operation titled coyly "Midnight Climax."
- 45 Hubertus Strughold was a German doctor specializing in aviation medicine. During WWII he is alleged to have participated in experiments on inmates at Dachau, including immersion in water, placement in air pressure chambers, forced drinking of seawater and exposure to freezing temperatures. He also gave

inmates mescaline, as part of Nazi efforts to concoct a truth serum. He was brought to US under Operation Paperclip, where he conducted research in the area of space medicine.

46 Queen Elizabeth I (1533–1603) was the last Tudor monarch. She never married and became celebrated for her chastity. Early on she supported the establishment of an English Protestant church, making her a hero to Protestant rulers on the continent who remained unconsolidated in the face of hegemonic Hapsburg Empire. In the story that concerns us here, Wikipedia says something important: "Though Elizabeth was cautious in foreign affairs and only half-heartedly supported a number of ineffective, poorly resourced military campaigns in the Netherlands, France and Ireland, the defeat of the Spanish armada in 1588 associated her name forever with what is popularly viewed as one of the greatest victories in English history."



47 Sonny Barger was one of the founding members of the Oakland chapter of the Hell's Angels. He was one of the attendee's of Ken Kesey's famous party where he welcomed the Hell's Angels to his house in La Honda, California, with a giant banner reading, "The Merry Pranksters Welcome the Hell's Angels." It was at this gathering or perhaps later that Allen Ginsberg is reported to have told Barger, "I love you."



48 Dr. Andrija Puharich was a physician, author, and researcher in paranormal psychology, who became famous for bringing Dutch clairvoyant Peter Hurkos and Israeli spoon-bender Uri Geller to the US for testing. A busy man, Puharich also had approximately fifty patents registered in his name, while in December 1952, Puharich brought into his laboratory an Indian mystic named Dr. D. G. Vinod, who began to channel an entity named the "Council of Nine" (An anonymous article on the Fortean Times website states that "at their first meetings in Tel Aviv in 1971, Puharich hypnotised Geller in an attempt to find out where his abilities came from. As a result, the young Israeli started to channel "Spectra"—an entity which claimed to be a conscious super-computer aboard a spaceship. However, Puharich suggested to him that there might be a connection with the Nine Principles, and Spectra readily agreed that there was. The Nine claimed that they had programmed Geller with his powers as a young child."). Puharich became acquainted with Aldous Huxley as a result of their mutual interest in hallucinogens (the photo is from the cover of his book, "The Sacred Mushroom"), and they comprised dissident faction at several conventions of the APA (American Psychiatric Association) in the mid-fifties.



49 Studio scene shot at Binz 39, Zurich: Nienke behind computer watching Aldous Huxley say "I think the people that would benefit most of all are professors! I think it would be extremely good for anybody with fixed ideas and great certainties about the world and what is what to take these things and to realise that the world he has constructed is by no means the only world, and that there are extraordinary other types of universes which we may inhabit, and which we should be very grateful for inhabiting, I think." Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).



On April 28, Nienke sent the following e-mail to me:

"Oh, Michael, actually, after Huxley saying specially professors seem to know everything for sure and need to widen their view, I think someone (me?) should say something to make it more of a general matter, I mean, I just saw one of these street-interviews, in which people who never thought about anything are even more sure about everything, than anyone. I think we shouldn't support that kind of popularisation and anti-intellectualism. By the way. Cheerio, Nienke



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50 From left to right William S. Burroughs, Allen Ginsberg, Alan Ansen, and Gregory Corso are pictured in Tangiers, perhaps in the summer of 1961 when Timothy Leary visited (though I was not able to find the photo on the internet, an illustration in a Burroughs' biography which I now no longer possess portrays a similar configuration of individuals with Leary among them; perhaps Leary is the one holding the camera). Leary administered psilocybin to Burroughs who had a bad trip and would only murmur, "No bueno."

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51 Silvesterklausen in Urnäsch: Three 'schö-wüeschte' walking up to a house. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

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52 Neil Purcell pictured with Crazy Horse, the Brotherhood of Eternal Love's official sword swallower. Purcell achieved fame for busting Timothy Leary with a joint in 1968 in Laguna Beach, California.

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53 Car scene: conversation, Rob looks at Nienke in the back mirror. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

54 Studio scene shot at Binz 39, Zurich: reading session, Nienke is reading. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

55 Studio scene: reading session, Michael listening. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

56 Stanley Krippner is a leader in the transpersonal psychology movement, who according to Wikipedia, "has spent the last several decades investigating the field of human consciousness, conducting research in such areas as dreams, hypnosis, shamanism, and disassociation, often from a cross-cultural perspective, with an emphasis on anomalous phenomena that seem to question mainstream paradigm. He was a visitor to Millbrook in the mid-sixties.

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57 The highly esteemed religious scholar Huston Smith (his book *The Religions of Man* has sold over 2 million copies) was a supporter of Leary's during his tenure at Harvard, where he participated in the Miracle at Marsh Chapel while professor of comparative religion at MIT. Smith would later be a frequent visitor to Millbrook.

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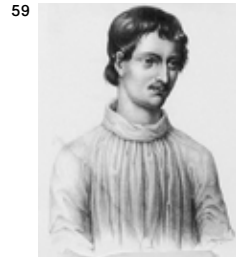


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58 Studio scene occurring at Binz 39, Zurich: Rob holding up a mandarin orange, while quoting from the first part of Albert Hofmann's auto-biography, "die Erde ist eine blaue Kugel." Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

59 The Italian mystic and polymath Giordano Bruno (1548–1600) is known best as a martyr to scientific rationality, having been burned at the stake by the Inquisition in February of 1600. He is one of a group of figures including John Dee, Michael Maier, Francis Bacon, Paracelsus, Henry Cornelius Agrippa and Robert Fludd who flouted church orthodoxy through a mixture of mathematics, Cabalistic learning, Neo-Platonism and Renaissance Hermetics. Bruno was well known for his skill with the Neoplatonic “art of memory,” and has been the subject of several books by the Elizabethan scholar Frances Yates. In 1576 he had to flee his Dominican Order for possessing heretical reading matter, and for the next sixteen years he led a peripatetic existence, fleeing from one country to the next, before returning to Italy where a dissatisfied employer denounced him to the Venetian Inquisition in 1592.



60 The centenarian Swiss chemist Albert Hofmann, who died last year at the age of 102 is best known for inventing LSD in 1943. While working with possible medical uses for Ergot, a fungus afflicting rye wheat, he resynthesized the 25th variation lysergic acid diethylamide, and in the process, a minute amount brushed onto his skin, leading to a mild hallucinogenic experience. He then deliberately ingested what he thought was a minute dosage of the substance, 300 micrograms, leading to the now-famous bicycle ride in the countryside outside Basel. Hofmann, who likened the effects of LSD to his own childhood mystical experiences in the forest, remained aloof from the controversy over his famous invention, but privately he took LSD with individuals such as German author Ernst Jünger and remained a believer in its positive applications. He is pictured here holding a model of the LSD molecule.



61 Dr. Harry L. Williams squirts LSD from a syringe into the mouth of Dr. Carl Pfeiffer at Emory University in Atlanta, Ga. Credit: Library of Congress. Pfeiffer already had close ties with the CIA when he worked at the Princeton Neuropsychiatric Institute, becoming one of the agency’s dependable conduits for militarily applicable experiments models. In 1967, a year before the criminalization of LSD, Pfeiffer would sit on the FDA/NIMH board that processed applications for new licenses to research LSD, applications that were in each case denied, effectively ending psychedelic research on LSD.



62 Jack Kerouac concentrates intensely on tuning a radio.



63 CIA agent E. Howard Hunt smokes a pipe. Hunt served as an intelligence officer in Asia under the command of Castle Bank founder Paul Helliwell in the fifties before achieving fame as one of Nixon’s “plumbers” assigned with stopping leaks of embarrassing information to the press, and as one of the orchestrators of the Watergate burglary. After he died his son released a tape in which Hunt claimed Lyndon B. Johnson and others were responsible for Kennedy’s assassination.



64 A lion I found while researching alchemical emblems. Now I can’t locate the link, and I can’t say much about it except I like this particular lion. The lion was also the symbol Frederick the V, Elector of the Palatine.



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65 Car scene, Rob driving. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, Fucking Good Art # 20 (Swiss Edition).



66 An image of an Indian-head nickel I found on the Internet, used for my project, “Notebook: January – March Project,” which then ended up taped to the wall along with a lot of other things before I chose to graft this current work onto the skeleton of that slowly-wilting collection of images.



67 Studio scene: reading session at Binz 39, Zurich. Rob is standing next to the window, talking. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, Fucking Good Art # 20 (Swiss Edition).



68 This photograph of a chimp painting was used in my “Notebook” project, the Google search for which resulted from a conversation I had some time ago about the motivation of art-making animals with Christiane Dellbrügge and Ralf de Moll.



69 An iconic image of Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper in *Easy Rider*, another movie in the psychedelic biker-film pantheon.



70 Another creative primate.



71 King James I of England (1566–1625) wearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter in this portrait by Daniel Mytens executed in 1621. James I was the son of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, sister of Elizabeth I, who died without producing an heir. James is the father of Princess Elizabeth who would marry Frederick V, Elector of the Palatine, a match upon which Protestant partisans in Continental Europe placed significant hopes, for if Frederick V were to challenge the ascendancy of the Hapsburgs, the political influence of the Catholic Church might be abated. In the event, James I was more intent on maintaining peace with Spain by playing both sides against the middle, marrying off his children to opposing sides of the conflict. Thus supporters of Frederick V’s political aspiration misread the signs, and after his assumption of the crown of Bohemia and the predictable Catholic response led by Maximilian I of Bavaria, James I failed to come to aid of his daughter’s husband, as did the German Protestant Princes, leading to a resounding defeat. Frances Yates describes James I in this period as increasingly senile and under the influence of unscrupulous Spanish diplomats.



72 A photograph of a young-looking Alan Watts smoking a cigarette. Jay Stevens, author of *Storming Heaven* claims Watts “amazed his [radio] engineers by being able to talk and smoke them at the same time”.



73 Timothy Leary and beat legend Neal Cassady, presumably on the Merry Prankster bus. It is commonly reported Leary was on a protracted LSD trip and never met with Kesey and the Pranksters on their sole visit to Millbrook. So, I don’t know quite what to make of this photograph, that seems to offer proof to the contrary. Leary knew Cassady previously from when he had been an enthusiastic participant in the Harvard psilocybin project, calling the drug “the Rolls Royce of dope, the ultimate high.”



- 74 Studio scene: conversation, Rob in foreground, Michael to the rear. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).
- 75 Car scene: all three looking characters stare pensively out the car windscreen. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).
- 76 The following has been brazenly ripped off from Wikipedia: Robert Fludd, also known as Robertus de Fluctibus (1574, Bearsted, Kent – September 8, 1637, London) was a prominent English Paracelsian physician, astrologer, and mystic. He was not a member of the Rosicrucians, as often alleged, but he defended their thoughts in the *Apologia Compendiaria* of 1616. [1] He was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, a high-ranking governmental official (Queen Elizabeth I's treasurer for war in Europe). He obtained an MD from University of Oxford. Between 1598 and 1604, Fludd studied medicine, chemistry and the occult on the European mainland, but he is best known for his research in occult philosophy. He had a celebrated exchange of views with Johannes Kepler concerning the scientific and hermetic approaches to knowledge. Robert Fludd, according to Frances Yates, was also one of John Dee's principle students and perpetuators of his philosophy, publishing works with a veiled Dee influence (at the time, Dee's name was anathema, in his final years being widely thought of as a sorcerer, and his philosophical work allowed to fall into disrepute).
- 77 Johann Comenius (1592–1670) was a Czech educator, theologian, scientist, writer, known popularly as the father of modern education for his support of universal education. A member of the Bohemian Brethren, the oldest reformed church in Europe, Comenius had to flee Bohemia after the defeat of Frederick V, when the Bohemian Brethren were persecuted under the Counter Reformation. He then lived and worked in many different countries in Europe, including Sweden, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Transylvania, the Holy Roman Empire, England, the Netherlands, and Royal Hungary. Comenius' typically unsettled existence is indicated by following Wikipedia quote: "During the Northern Wars in 1655, he declared his support for the Protestant Swedish side, for which his house, his manuscripts, and the school's printing press were burned down by Polish partisans in 1656. From there he took refuge in Amsterdam in the Netherlands, where he died in 1670. For unclear reasons he was buried in Naarden, where his grave can be visited in the mausoleum devoted to him."
- 78 Frederick V, Elector of the Palatine in a portrait by Gerard Honthorst. Until his decision to be crowned emperor of Bohemia, Frederick led an idyllic life in his Heidelberg palace with his bride Princess Elizabeth of England. Surrounded by the garden designed by Salomon de Caus, kept up to date on philosophic trends by scholars at the University of Heidelberg, he decamped to Prague, spent scarcely a year there as King before being defeated in the Battle of White Mountain, and fleeing ignominiously back to the Palatine, from whence he was exiled by Spanish invaders. He lived the rest of his life in the Netherlands. Betrayed equally by his fellow princes in the Protestant Union, of which he was the leader and



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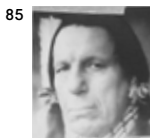
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- 79 The lawyer Bernadine Dornh was a member of SDS (Student for a Democratic Society) before electing to go underground as a member of SDS's radical fringe, the Weathermen. It is alleged members of the Weathermen used LSD as a de-conditioning agent and famously, to facilitate an orgy at the close of their Wargasm conference in Flint Michigan in the winter of 1969. It was also given to suspected FBI infiltrators to test their allegiance. Dornh, her partner William Ayers, Jeff Jones, and other Weatherpeople helped Tim Leary escape from prison and flee the country in 1970.
- 80 Allen Cohen was founder and editor of the San Francisco Oracle, the community for the Haight Ashbury, and along with the Thelin brothers, Chet Helms, and Michael Bowen, one of the unofficial leaders of the San Francisco counter culture. He died of liver cancer and hepatitis C in 2004.
- 81 Studio scene shot at Binz 39, Zurich: Rob gestures. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).
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- 83 Mathematician, occult philosopher, and alleged sorcerer who attempted to use cabalistic magic to communicate with angels, John Dee (1527 – 1608) was protected from charges of sorcery by Queen Elizabeth, but following his extended travels on the continent in the 1580's, he returned to find his reputation damaged. Having fallen out of favor, the rest of his life was spent in a state of abject poverty at his home, Mortlake, tending to what remained of his once vast library, which had been looted during his protracted absence. Dee, an ardent British nationalist, is thought to have coined the term, "British Empire."
- 84 Scottish folksinger Donovan Leitch was one of the individuals in the British pop pantheon who Michael Hollingshead turned on to LSD after returning to England in 1965 and setting up, with the help of 5,000 hits of Czechoslovakian LSD the World Psychedelic Center in the fashionable Kings Road district.
- 85 This is an image of the crying Indian famous from my childhood in the 70s for appearing in an especially poignant television commercial inveighing people not to litter. I used it in my "Notebook" project, and, of course, found the image on Youtube.
- 86 After the death of Brotherhood of Eternal Love leader Farmer John Griggs, Ronald Stark appeared on the scene with two kilograms of LSD. He became the Brotherhood's money launderer, replacing Billy Hitchcock, ultimately much to their chagrin. Throughout his life, he seemed to have the habit



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his father-in-law, James I of England, like the King in Poe's story "The Purloined Letter," there is something both cryptic and pathetic about Frederick, who allowed perhaps unreasonable political aspirations to be placed upon by, among others, Christian of Anhalt. Though every indication was that he was a highly cultivated individual, history has bequeathed him with the derisive title of the Winter King.

- 79 The lawyer Bernadine Dornh was a member of SDS (Student for a Democratic Society) before electing to go underground as a member of SDS's radical fringe, the Weathermen. It is alleged members of the Weathermen used LSD as a de-conditioning agent and famously, to facilitate an orgy at the close of their Wargasm conference in Flint Michigan in the winter of 1969. It was also given to suspected FBI infiltrators to test their allegiance. Dornh, her partner William Ayers, Jeff Jones, and other Weatherpeople helped Tim Leary escape from prison and flee the country in 1970.
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of materializing at opportune times, such as on the barricades of Paris in May 68. Stark also ran a continental LSD manufacturing plant, employing the chemist Richard Kemp, who ultimately parted company with Stark as he didn't care for his sexual overtures (Stark was notoriously bisexual). Stark spoke ten languages fluently and after his arrest by the Italian police in 1975, cultivated connections with imprisoned Red Brigade leaders, and then appeared in court and in perfect Arabic, claimed to be a Palestinian militant named Khouri Ali. The magistrate assigned to investigate his case was killed in a car accident, and another magistrate who agreed that his contacts with various US State department staff appeared to validate his claim then released him. Stark is alleged to have died in 1983. This is apparently the only photograph of him.



87 Farmer John Griggs, leader of the Brotherhood of Eternal Love is pictured in Hawaii in the late sixties with two unidentified children. Griggs, at the time leader of a motorcycle gang, sought out Tim Leary after experimenting with LSD, coming to regard him as a patron saint (Leary moved to Laguna Beach in 1968 at the Brotherhood's invitation. The Brotherhood was at this time both an officially registered religion which used LSD as a sacrament, and operators of a worldwide drug smuggling concern. With Nick Sands and Tim Scully, they proceeded to produce and distribute millions of hits of orange-tinted LSD, named "Orange Sunshine." Griggs died in 1969, allegedly due to an overdose of PCP.



88 Vladimir Putin, Prime Minister of Russia, is pictured relaxing in nature. This image appeared in the "Notebook."



89 Marshall McLuhan was a theorist whose ideas about media were vastly influential during the late sixties. After he ran into legal problems, McLuhan counseled Timothy Leary to use Madison Avenue techniques to improve LSD's public image, allegedly singing to him at a meeting, "LSD hits the spot / ten billion neurons / that's a lot."



90 The investment banker and mushroom scholar Gordon Wasson is pictured with his friend and co-author Albert Hofmann. With Carl Puck the pair co-wrote *The Road to Eleusis* in 1978, where they claimed the Greeks use of ergot fungus as part of the mystery school rites.



91 Ken Kesey, author of *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, *Sometimes a Great Notion*, and non-leader of the Merry Pranksters is shown reading a comic book. According to Tom Wolfe, comic books were an important inspiration for the aims of the Pranksters, which were, in short, to manifest the group mind and with the help of LSD develop new super-human powers.



92 Louis Joylon West was head of the University of Oklahoma Psychiatric Department in the 50s and early 60s, and a CIA contract psychiatrist engaged in the 50s with research under MK-ULTRA. A believer in LSD as a psychomimetic agent, he once killed an elephant by injecting him with 300,000 mics of LSD in an attempt to reproduce the male elephant "rut" madness which periodically befall these giant mammals. The hapless animal instead keeled over and West killed him in his



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attempts to revive the poor animal with a combination of different drugs. Later he would reappear as a "monitor" of the Haight.



93 Born in 1927, Bernie Cornfeld was a social worker turned investor who began IOS (Investors Overseas Services, Ltd), a company with reputed ties to organized crime and Third World dictators, and other assorted characters of ill repute. He was also personally interested in LSD. Cornfeld hired Billy Hitchcock as his broker, and the two also shared financial services of Fiduciary Trust Company, an offshore ban. Cornfeld would later be out-conned by Robert Vesco, who in the guise of a white knight, plundered the company, leading to the eventual collapse of several US and European banks. A dedicated swinger, in his later life, Cornfeld was a confidant of Los Angeles madam Heidi Fleiss.



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94 Another image from the sad Indian commercial mentioned in #85.

95 Timothy Leary and his third wife Rosemary Woodruff Leary pictured in Laguna Beach CA.



96 Gunther Weil was another Harvard graduate student Tim recruited for the psilocybin project. He was also active in the short-lived organization, IFIF (International Federation for Internal Freedom). He is now an organizational consultant, executive coach, educator and psychologist.

97 Psychedelic entrepreneurs Ron and Jay Thelin sitting in front of their Psychedelic Shop on Haight Street.



98 This is a publicity still from one of my favorite films, *Two Lane Blacktop*, starring James Taylor, Laurie Byrd, and Dennis Wilson in an existential cross-country odyssey of sublime proportions. The screenplay, written by novelist Rudy Wurlitzer, who wrote the classic psychedelic novel, *Nog*, which I might describe as Samuel Beckett on acid, was published in its entirety in Esquire magazine, just to give an indication of how cool and good it is.



99 Car scene: conversation, Nienke in the back of car, looking forward. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, *Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).



100 Tenor Saxophonist John Coltrane was one of a group of jazz musicians given psilocybin by Allen Ginsberg at the behest of Timothy Leary.



101 Dr. John Beresford was a pediatrician friend of Michael Hollingshead. In 1961 the pair purchased and split a gram of LSD. After mixing his share with powdered sugar, Hollingshead inadvertently gave himself a massive dose when he unthinkingly licked the spoon he had used to create the mixture. Beresford retained an avid interest in LSD, but never exhibited the recklessness typical of his friend. In later life he was an advocate for various good causes.

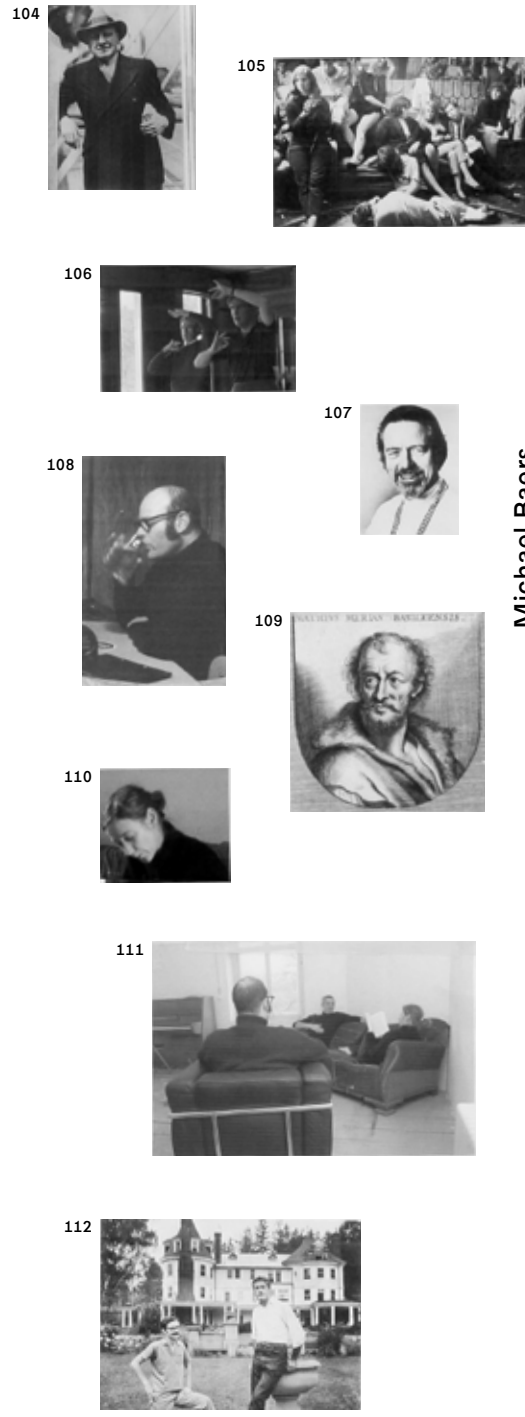
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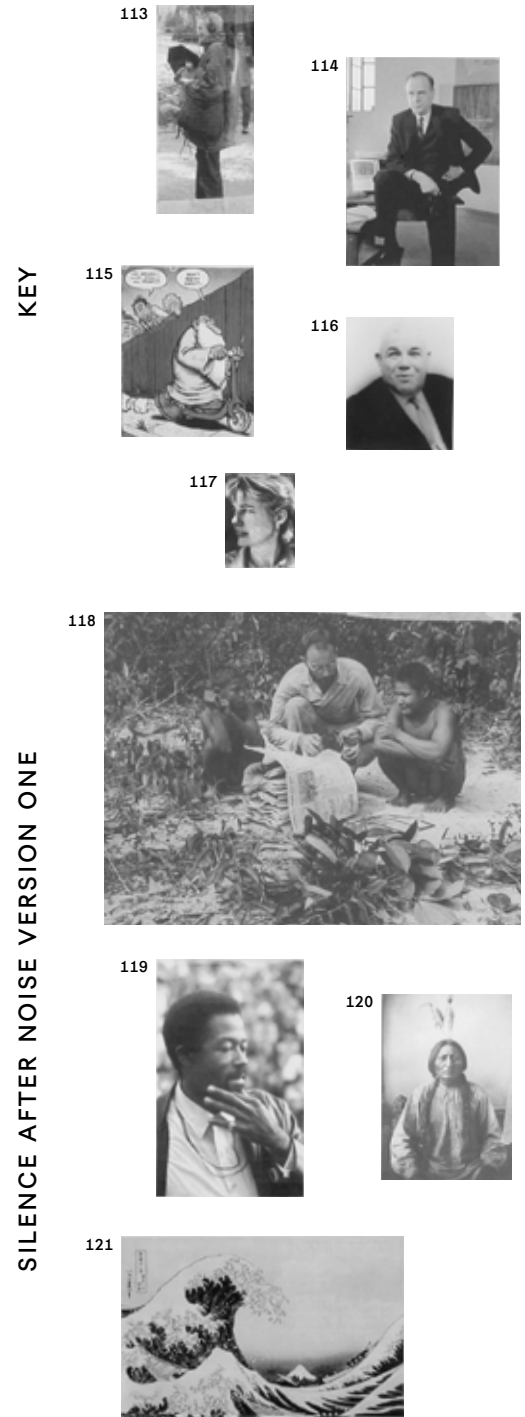
102 Nienke.

103 Car scene: leaving Zürich, driving on Limmatplatz. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, *Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

- 104 Harry Anslinger was the first commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics, a position he held from 1930 to 1962. In this role, he was responsible for the vilifying narcotics, conducting an unremitting ad campaign against such drugs as heroin, cocaine and marijuana, all of which had been tolerated in the free-spirited 1920s. Anslinger was among a group who sat on the research committee convened by OSS chief General William "Wild Bill" Donovan in 1942 to explore the possibility of using drugs as a mind control agent.
- 105 Tired partygoers enjoy the vestiges of the Acid Test Graduation, an elaborate Halloween party thrown by Ken Kesey and the Merry Pranksters at the Warehouse, San Francisco, October 31, 1966.
- 106 Timothy Leary (left) and his benefactor and Mellon banking fortune heir Billy Hitchcock practice Thai Chi. After being kicked out of several Caribbean countries in 1964, Leary and IFIF were granted safe haven by Hitchcock on his palatial New York estate, Millbrook. Around this time, Millbrook habitué would describe Hitchcock as "a Frank Merriweather character who dove into a pool of gold and came up smelling like marijuana." Hitchcock would later serve as money launderer for the Brotherhood of Eternal Love. For this and other financial improprieties, Hitchcock was arrested, pleading guilty to tax evasion and violation of SEC regulations, and testifying against his former colleagues, acid chemists Nick Sand and Tim Scully in exchange for immunity.
- 107 Alan Watts photographed sometime in the late sixties, judging from his "Mod" look. (Please consult #'s 15 and 72 for other versions of the Alan Watts look.)
- 108 Urnäsch, Hotel Bömmerli, Michael in the lobby, the evening before Alte Sylvester. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, Fucking Good Art # 20 (Swiss Edition).
- 109 Matthäus Merian Born in Basel, he learned the art of copperplate engraving in Zurich and subsequently worked and studied in Strasbourg, Nancy and Paris, before returning to Basel in 1615. The following year he moved to Frankfurt, Germany where he worked for the publisher Johann Theodor de Bry, whose daughter Maria Magdalena he married in 1617. He illustrated many alchemical books for de Bry, who was one of the principal printers of alchemical literature by authors such as Michael Maier, Robert Fludd, and Johann Valentin Andreae. In 1620 they moved back to Basel, only to return three years later to Frankfurt, where Merian took over the publishing house of his father-in-law after de Bry's death in 1623. In 1626 he became a citizen of Frankfurt and could henceforth work as an independent publisher.
- 110 Studio scene: Reading session, close-up, Nienke. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, Fucking Good Art # 20 (Swiss Edition).
- 111 Studio scene at Binz 39: reading session, photo taken from over Michael's shoulder while Nienke reads aloud. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, Fucking Good Art # 20 (Swiss Edition).
- 112 Ralph Metzner (left) and Timothy Leary standing in front of the Alte Haus on the Millbrook estate, Duchess



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- 113 Urnäsch, Rob recording sound of the Silvesterklausen, Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, Fucking Good Art # 20 (Swiss Edition).
- 114 A dapper-looking Marshall McLuhan found on Google.
- 115 R. Crumb's creation, Mr. Natural, found on Google and used along with several others in "Notebook."
- 116 A beatific-looking AI Hubbard.
- 117 Mary Pinchot looking pensive—a subjective impression of the authors. Pinchot, a Washington socialite who had been married to CIA official Cord Meyer, was one of President Kennedy's girlfriends, and they smoked pot together in the White House. She visited Leary at Harvard, who supplied her with LSD which she intended to give to Kennedy and other powerful individuals, stating "I can't give you all the details, but top people in Washington are turning on. You'd be amazed at the sophistication of some of our leaders. We're getting a little group together..." In his biography *Flashbacks* Leary claimed he had a call from Mary soon after the Kennedy assassination during which she sobbed and said, "They couldn't control him any more. He was changing too fast. He was learning too much... They'll cover everything up. I gotta come see you. I'm scared. I'm afraid."
- 118 Harvard-trained botanist Richard Evans Schultes, spent many years doing fieldwork in the Colombian Amazon. The caption of this photo reads, "June 1953 Richard Evans Schultes [1915-2001] with Maku helpers. Collecting in the lower Vaupes, Columbia." William S. Burroughs, who also studied at Harvard, ran into Schultes in Colombia, who assisted him in obtaining some Yage, about which he was an expert. Yage (*baanisteria caapi*) is a psychoactive tropical vine some Amazonian tribes use to prepare a hallucinogenic brew. It used by the Indians to find lost items, foretell the future, read minds and so on. It was for these properties that Burroughs was curious to try the drug. He and Allen Ginsberg exchanged letters about their respective experiences with the drug, collected in a book entitled *The Yage Letters*.
- 119 By the time Timothy Leary escaped from prison in 1970, Eldridge Cleaver had set up a Black Panther Party in exile in Algeria. The Weathermen had suggested to Leary he might want to explore Algeria as a possible haven, but the alliance between Leary and the Panthers soured quickly. He soon departed for Switzerland, where he applied for political asylum.
- 120 A photograph of the American Indian chief used in "Notebook." I would be able to tell you his name, but there was an error to the link and no caption accompanied this photo.
- 121 An exceedingly famous Japanese wood block print Nienke printed out for me in Zurich, by way explaining

an abstruse point about the significance of our visit and subsequent photographing of a waterfall during our drive to Urnäsch to witness the Alte Silvester rituals there. Please see #131.



122 Car scene: Nienke looking out of right back window, seen from the drivers' position. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, *Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

123 Art Kleps was a school psychologist with an interest in hallucinogens when he wrote to Leary at Millbrook, and received an invitation to visit. He soon was ensconced in the Alte Haus. Later, he was to set up the Neo-American Boohoo Church, rivaling Leary's own Spiritual League. When the Senate held hearings on LSD in the spring of 1966, Kleps was famously to testify, when responding to FDA (Food and Drug Administration) commissioner Goddard's position that LSD-induced mind expansion was "pure bunk," that "If I were to give you an IQ test and during the administration one of the walls of the room opened up giving you a vision of the blazing glories of the central galactic suns, and at the same time your childhood began to unroll before your inner eye like a three-dimensional color movie, you would not do well on the intelligence test."



124 Little Bobby Hutton was an Oakland Black Panther murdered by Oakland police in April 1968. Eldridge Cleaver (see #119), who was injured in the same attack, has written at length about what occurred in a collection of arrest accounts by 60s-era counter cultural figures, which I own but don't have access to at present.

125 I quote here from Frances Yates' *The Rosicrucian Enlightenment*:

Theodor De Bry had a prosperous engraving and publishing business in Frankfurt in the later sixteenth century, and had many connections with England through his publication of the great series of volumes on voyages of discovery which used English material... Theodore died in 1598 and was succeeded in the business by his son, Johann Theodore. One of Johann Theodore's daughters married the Swiss artist and engraver Mathieu Merian, a useful strengthening of the staff of the firm... Johann Theodore moved his business from Frankfurt to Oppenheim [near Heidelberg] for religious reasons, so it used to be said, without specifying what these religious reasons were. Since he was apparently there by 1613, ready to engrave the decorations for the arrival of Elizabeth, it is likely that he was attracted by the religious outlook of the regime in the Palatinate and shared the hopes raised by the Elector's marriage to the daughter of James I.



While Theodor De Bry sat for a portrait, his son apparently did not. At least, none can be found on Google. There are, however, numerous examples of his engraving work that can be located online.

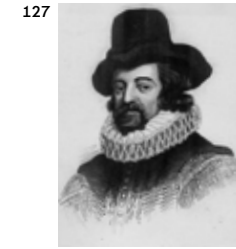
126 Studio scene: Rob standing at the window, looking over his shoulder back into the room. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, *Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).



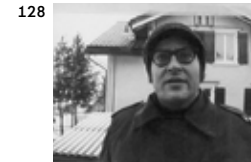
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127 Francis Bacon (1561–1626) was an English philosopher, statesman, scientist, lawyer, jurist, utopian and author. He served both as Attorney General and Lord Chancellor of England. Although his political career ended in disgrace, he remained extremely influential through his works, especially as philosophical advocate and practitioner of the scientific revolution. Bacon was influenced by John Dee but had to conceal this influence, although it is legible in his most important works, *Advancement of Learning* and *New Atlantis*. Thus, Bacon was part of the nascent movement for educational and societal reform, especially in the area of knowledge, in a time when the study of mathematics was still associated with sorcery and conjuration, and therefore discouraged.



128 Michael in Urnäsch

129 Ronald David Laing was a psychiatrist and author who explored the phenomenology of psychosis, and is commonly associated with the anti-psychiatry movement. Laing visited Millbrook where author Jay Stevens describes him as performing a Sufi ballet in the kitchen. He was also a habitué at Michael Hollingshead's short-lived World Psychedelic Center in London.



130 Billy Ayers pictured in a mug shot taken by the Chicago police in August of 1968. Ayers, a member of the Ann Arbor Michigan radical group, the Jesse James Gang (itself a splinter of the so-called Action Faction) and the husband of radical lawyer/activist Bernadine Dohrn, soon went underground as part of the Weathermen, participating in terrorist acts and assisting Timothy Leary in his prison escape. Now a professor of education in the Chicago-area, he was in the news recently because of his faint association with Barack Obama, with whom he once sat on a committee, a fact repetitively aired during the presidential election by the Republican Party on its media outlets.



131 A participant in the mysterious and moving Urnäsch Alte Silvester ritual, where teams of men dress up in elaborate costumes and go from house to house in the early morning yodeling, shaking the melodic cow bells sewn to their costumes, and drinking glügg.



132 A portrait of Michael Maier, a physician and occult philosopher published by printers in the Netherlands and the Palatine. Maier was born in Rendsburg, Holstein, in 1568. He studied philosophy and medicine at Rostock (1587), Frankfurt (Oder) (M.A. 1592), and Padua. He attained in 1596 a doctorate in medicine at Basel, and returned to Rostock to practice the medical profession. He also briefly (c. 1601) practised in Königsberg and Danzig. Around this time he became interested in alchemy. In 1608 he went to Prague, and in 1609 became the physician and imperial counselor of Rudolf II. The interest of the emperor in the occult was the reason of his high esteem for Maier. Maier wrote commentary on Hermes Trismegistus and was dedicated, along with the emperor, to researching the secrets of nature. Between 1611 and 1616, Maier spent time in England at the court of James I, and also served other German princes, particularly the prince of Nassau, a great protector of alchemy. His *Atalanta fugiens*, an alchemical emblem book, was published in 1617; alongside images, poems, and discussion, it



included fifty pieces of music. In 1619 he became the physician of Landgrave Moritz of Hesse-Kassel (or Hesse-Cassel). In 1620 he moved to Magdeburg to practice medicine, where he died in 1622 at the age of 54, leaving a noteworthy quantity of unpublished works. A devout Lutheran all his life, Michael Maier had a strong influence on Sir Isaac Newton. He was also involved in the Rosicrucian movement that appeared around this time, which afforded part of the matter of his *Themis aurea*.



133 George Hunter White was a former narcotics agent who had run a school for spies during WWII. He was given the task of running operation Midnight Climax for the CIA. This first involved renting an apartment in Greenwich Village where, posing as an artist and seaman, he lured people back to his "pad," slipped them LSD, then recorded their reactions. The frequency of bad trips led him to give LSD the nickname "Stormy." White was transferred to San Francisco where he worked with a bevy of prostitutes, who would lure unsuspecting John's back to a CIA safehouse/brothel where they would be surreptitiously given LSD while White watched the proceedings through two-way mirrors. In a letter to MK-ULTRA director Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, White wrote: "I was a very minor missionary, actually a heretic, but I toiled wholeheartedly in the vineyards because it was fun, fun, fun. Where else could a red-blooded American boy lie, kill, cheat, steal, rape, and pillage with the sanction and blessing of the All-Highest?"



134 Humphrey Osmond was a British psychiatrist whose paper on the chemical similarity between adrenochrome and mescaline first interested Aldous Huxley in trying the drug. On a visit from Saskatchewan where he had become director of a mental hospital, Osmond provided Huxley with mescaline in liquid form. Osmond, with instruction from Al Hubbard, went on to play a prominent role in the application of LSD to treating mental illness, particularly alcoholism. He also visited Leary regularly at Harvard and Millbrook. In his later years he was a frequent interview subject for documentaries on LSD. He coined the term "psychedelic."



135 Allen Ginsberg smokes a cigarette with evident enjoyment.



136 A photograph of the original "magic bus" found on Google. Kesey bought the bus, a 1939 International Harvester outfitted with bunk beds, with advance money from his second novel, *Sometimes a Great Notion*, and used it to travel across the US with his cohorts, filming a movie which was never completed.



137 Studio scene at Binz 39, Zurich: Nienke reads aloud. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, Fucking Good Art # 20 (Swiss Edition).



138 Studio scene: Rob reads aloud. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, Fucking Good Art # 20 (Swiss Edition).



139 A group of Chicago Police holds Pigassus, the Yippie nominee for president during the Democratic convention in Chicago.



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140 From left to right, Gerald Heard, Aldous Huxley, and Al Hubbard are seen in front of a suburban home, probably in Los Angeles where both Heard and Huxley lived. This image is the same as #21.

141 Another image of Mr. Natural, used in the "Notebook."



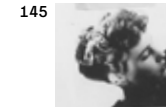
142 Joanna Harcourt-Smith was a British aristocrat who became fascinated with Leary, managing to track him down in Switzerland after his prison escape, where they embarked upon a whirlwind affair, Leary having recently dismissed his third wife Rosemary after she slept with a friend, was somewhat at loose ends, and thus receptive to Joanna's attention. She convinced Leary to flee Switzerland for Afghanistan with whom the US had no extradition treaty. But somehow, the Afghan officials readily agreed to hand Leary over to US custody. Joanna followed Leary to the US, where according to authors Martin A. Lee and Bruce Shlain, she "rented an apartment on Telegraph Hill in San Francisco and proceeded to organize a Leary Defense Committee. Fund-raising benefits were held in the Bay Area and Los Angeles, but she squandered the money on cocaine, jewelry from Cartier's, and long-distance phone calls to her mother in Spain."



143 Augustus Owsley Stanley III. The scion of a prominent Georgian family, Stanley, who had up till then pursued a somewhat erratic career path, had recently dropped out of UC Berkeley when he met a Berkeley Chemistry student named Melissa, and together they synthesized his first batches of LSD. He went on to produce around half a kilogram of LSD during his career as an illegal drug chemist, becoming famous for dispensing his product for free or at low-cost, and becoming a patron of the Grateful Dead in particular and high-end amplification in general. Notoriously reclusive and photograph-shy, Owlsey's precautions did not keep him from being convicted of illegal possession in 1966. He now makes jewelry in Australia.



144 "Henry IV (1553 – 1610, Paris) ruled as King of France from 1589 to 1610 and, as Henry III, King of Navarre from 1572 to 1610. He was the first monarch of the Bourbon branch of the Capetian dynasty in France. His parents were Jeanne III of Navarre and her husband, Antoine de Bourbon, duc de Vendôme. As a Huguenot, Henry was involved in the Wars of Religion before ascending the throne in 1589. Once crowned, he changed his faith from Calvinism to Catholicism, but in 1598 he enacted the Edict of Nantes, which guaranteed religious liberties to the Protestants and thereby effectively ended the civil war. One of the most popular French kings, both during and after his reign, Henry showed great care for the welfare of his subjects and displayed an unusual religious tolerance for the time. He was murdered by a fanatical Catholic, François Ravallac." That was from Wikipedia. I would add in passing, that Henry's assassination increased the political pressure on the Union of Protestant Princes by depriving them of another Protestant bulwark.



145 Mary Pinchot (see #'s 33 and 117) as a young debutante.



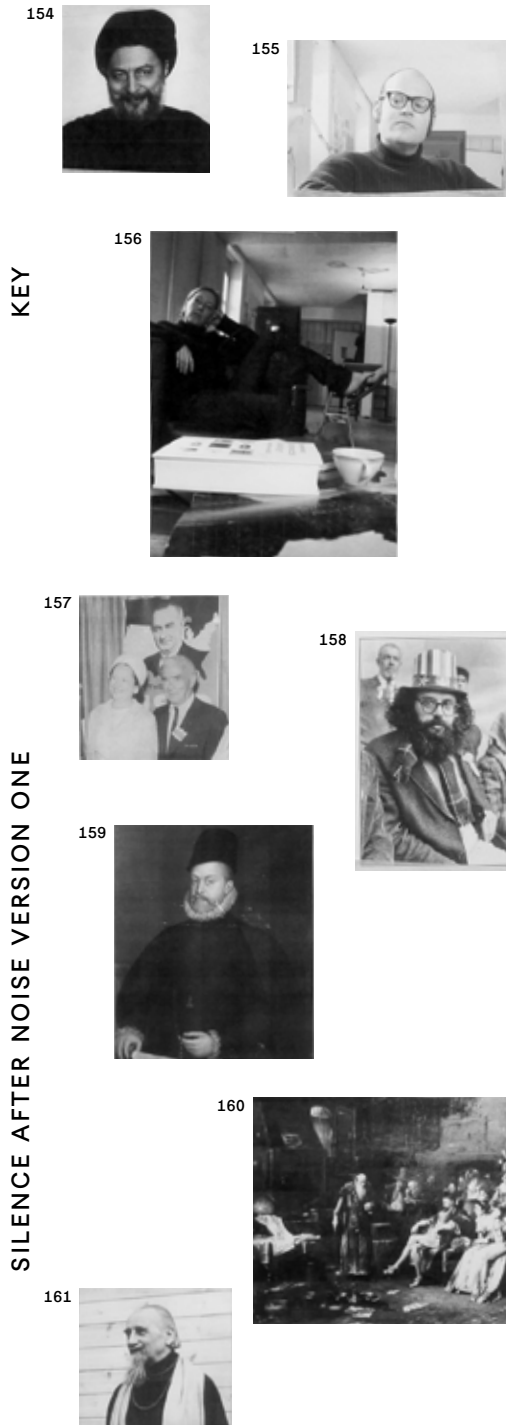
146 An iconic photograph of Jimi Hendrix which I used in the "Notebook."

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- 147 Georges Gurdjieff, was an Armenian mystic and teacher whose philosophy was popular at Millbrook.
- 148 George Blake was a double agent in the British Secret Service (MI6) of Dutch/Turkish origin. He was active in the Dutch resistance before fleeing to England, where he eventually became a spy, and in the fifties, a double agent for the Soviet Union. He was exposed by a Polish defector in 1961, and sent to Wormwood Scrubs prison from whence he escaped in 1965, shortly after meeting Michael Hollingshead, who recently had been convicted of drug offenses. Hollingshead had smuggled in a vial of liquid LSD, and although he generally refrained from sharing it with his fellow prisoners, he gave Blake a dose. Blake ended his life as an employee of the Soviet Foreign Service.
- 149 Johannes Keppler (1571- 1630) was a mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, and so on. He is best known for devising the laws of planetary motion. Since the distinction between hard science and pseudo sciences like astrology had not yet hardened, Keppler's ideas are mixture of careful logic and mystical speculation enmeshed in a web of Renaissance-era hermeticism. For a period Keppler court mathematician to Rudolph II in Prague, who's court also attracted John Dee and Giordano Bruno.
- 150 R. Crumb's overly famous "Keep on Truckin" image. Included in the "Notebook."
- 151 Henry A. Murray was chairman of the Harvard Department of Social Relations when Leary began teaching there. During WWII he ran the personality assessment section of the OSS. Murray took psilocybin with Leary, and in the beginning was supportive of the project until it became politically impractical to continue doing so.
- 152 Tim Leary in the company of Harvard graduate student Ralph Metzner.
- 153 The Invisible College of the Rose Cross Fraternity, from Theophilus Schweighardt, *Speculum Sophicum Rhodo-Stauroticum*, 1618. Wikipedia states: "The term Rosicrucian (symbol: the Rose Cross) describes a secret society of mystics, allegedly formed in late mediaeval Germany, holding a doctrine 'built on esoteric truths of the ancient past,' which 'concealed from the average man, provide insight into nature, the physical universe and the spiritual realm.'" Between 1607 and 1616, two anonymous manifestos were published, first in Germany and later throughout Europe. These were *Fama Fraternitatis RC* (The Fame of the Brotherhood of RC) and *Confessio Fraternitatis* (The Confession of the Brotherhood of RC). The influence of these documents, presenting a "most laudable Order" of mystic-philosopher-doctors and promoting a "Universal Reformation of Mankind," gave rise to an enthusiasm called by its historian Dame Frances Yates the "Rosicrucian Enlightenment." Yates describes how the legend of the Brotherhood of the Rosey Cross and their aspirations for universal reformation became centered on Frederick V, Elector of the Palatine as a leader of potentially messianic power. Printers in the Palatine and surrounding area were the principal source for Rosicrucian inspired literature such as Johann Valentin Andreae's *Chemical*



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- Wedding of Christian Rosencreuz, Robert Fludd's Apologia and Tractatus*, as well as works by Johann Comenius, Michael Maier, and Samuel Hartlib. They also developed a sub-specialty in publishing entreaties to the Brotherhood to reveal themselves, to no avail. This prompted Michael Maier into writing his *apologia Silentium post Clamores* (Silence After Noise), an apology for their persistent timidity.
- 154 Ronald Stark (# 86) traveled to the Baalbek region of Lebanon where he negotiated with a Shiite sect for shiploads of hashish, claiming to be a representative of Moussa al Sadr, an Iranian born Lebanese cleric who Martin A. Lee and Bruce Shlain claim was "a powerful Shiite warlord who controlled vast hashish plantations and a private army of 6,000 men." In 1978 al Sadr disappeared while on a trip to Libya, although the Libyan government have always claimed al Sadr and his associates left Libya for Italy.
- 155 Studio scene: Michael in chair looking down at Nienke. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).
- 156 Studio scene: reading session, Nienke sitting in the Le Corbusier chair, tea cups and books on low table in the foreground. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).
- 157 California Democratic Party activist Roger Kent, with an unidentified female (probably his wife, Alice), standing in front of a 1964 presidential campaign poster from Lyndon B. Johnson. Kent, the brother of Sherman Kent (see # 199) was married to Alice Cooke, sister of John Starr Cooke (see # 26).
- 158 Allen Ginsberg sometime in the late sixties.
- 159 Philip II King of Spain, Portugal, and Naples King consort of England and Ireland; Ruler of the Spanish Netherlands; Duke of Milan Philip II (Spanish: Felipe II de España; Portuguese: Filipe I; May 21, 1527 - September 13, 1598) was King of Spain from 1556 until 1598, King of Naples from 1554 until 1598, king consort of England, as husband of Mary I, from 1554 to 1558, lord of the Seventeen Provinces from 1556 until 1581, holding various titles for the individual territories, such as duke or count; and King of Portugal and the Algarves as Philip I from 1580. He also ruled a vast empire in the Americas, including New Spain and Peru. Frances Yates writes: "Though a member of the house of Hapsburg, Rudolph had held aloof from his nephew Philip II of Spain and had mysteriously buried himself in abstruse studies... Hiding himself in his great palace at Prague, with its libraries, its 'wonder rooms' of magico-mechanical marvels, Rudolph withdrew in alarm from the problems raised by the fanatical intolerance of his frightening nephew."
- 160 John Dee at the Court of Rudolph II, provenance unknown, possibly 19th century. I found this on a website named Wilson's Almanac.
- 161 Lama Govinda. (born Ernst Lothar Hoffman on May 17, 1898; died January 14, 1985) was a German/Bolivian convert to Buddhism who moved to India, becoming a specialist in Tibetan Buddhism. Leary had an audience with him while in India on honeymoon with his second

wife Nena Schlebrügge. Lama Govinda said this to Leary, according to Leary's second autobiography, *Flashbacks*: "In recent years many of the guardians of the old philosophic tradition had realized that the evolution of the human race depended upon a restoration of unity between the outer science advanced by the west and inner yoga advanced by the East. It had become necessary to break centuries of public silence, to bypass the master-disciple tradition, and actively seek to enlighten the West. This infiltration of Oriental philosophy into Europe and America would be carried out by publishing books and send forth charismatic teachers... You are the predictable result of a strategy that has been unfolding for over fifty years... you have been the unwitting tool of the great transformation of our age."

162 Timothy Leary hangs out with Yoko One, John Lennon, and Beatles associate Hunter Davies.

163 In Don Bosco Prison outside Pisa, Ronald Stark (#86) befriended Renato Curcio, a Red Brigade leader. Curcio and his cohorts had no idea Stark was an American, and took him into their confidence.

164 Paul McCartney during the interview where he stated, "It made me a better, more honest, more tolerant member of society. If the leaders of the world's nations were to take LSD even once, they would be ready to banish war, poverty, and famine."

165 Here is what Wikipedia has to say in a poor English translation that I retain for its unique flavor:

Since 1570 Christian was trained in Dessau by Caspar Gottschalk in Latin, Italian and French. Already as a child he might participate in diplomatic missions (among other places to Constantinople). High-gifted and widely traveled, he developed himself into an ambitious, urbane diplomat... With the death of the Elector Frederick IV, Christian served his son, Frederick V, and was appointed to command the Protestant forces to defend Bohemia against Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II and his allies when that country's nobles elected Frederick as their king in 1619. In that year, Christian was accepted in the Fruitbearing Society. When his forces were defeated at the 1620 Battle of White Mountain (see # 1) Christian advised Frederick against making another stand in Prague. In response to his affiliation with the Palatines, Christian was subjected to the imperial ban in 1621, which effectively made him an outlaw within the Holy Roman Empire and stripped him of his lands.... Christian fled first to Sweden, and then became a guest of King Christian IV in Denmark. He appealed to Emperor Ferdinand's mercy in 1624 and was allowed to return to his principality, where he died six years later.

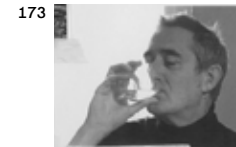
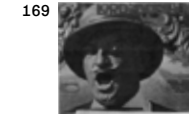
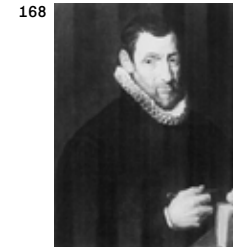
Frances Yates describes Christian I of Anhalt like this: "Very important as the mastermind of Palatinate policy was Christian of Anhalt, the chief advisor to the Heidelberg court, who had been eager to aid Henry IV in plans which were said to involve a large-scale attempt to end Hapsburg power in Europe. When Henry's projects were interrupted by his death, the Palatinate policy, still inspired largely by Anhalt, turned to other means for the pursuit of these large aims."



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166 Car scene: Michael looking out the window, taken from outside the car. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

167 Studio scene: Michael in foreground, looking away; Rob at the far end of the room, backlit. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

168 Christopher Plantin was a printer of French origin who settled in Antwerp. Although outwardly a devout catholic, it is said he was a member of the heretical sect, The Family of Love, of which Hieronymus Bosch was also a member. In November 1576, the Spaniards plundered and partly burned Antwerp, and Plantin had to pay an exorbitant ransom. He established a branch of his firm in Paris. Frances Yates says the following about Plantin and his milieu: "Printers and publishers were frequently centers for obscure religious movements in those days. We know that the great Antwerp printer, Christopher Plantin, was secretly a member of the Family of Love, a sect which believed in avoiding doctrinal statements and in concentrating on mystical and allegorical interpretations of Biblical texts. The printer Wechel at Frankfurt had been resorted to by Philip Sidney and his friends after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. Another Frankfurt printer, also called Wechel, had harboured Giordano Bruno (see # 59) and in 1590-1 had printed Bruno's long Latin poems."

169 Lord Buckley, a British comedian based in Los Angeles was among the group of writers, musicians, and filmmakers provided with LSD by Oscar Janiger. In a footnote on page 62 of Martin A Lee and Bruce Shlain's book *Acid Dreams*, the authors state: "In the mid-1940s Lord Buckley founded a mescaline club called The Church of the Living Swing. A practitioner of yoga who often appeared in public wearing a tuxedo with tennis sneakers, a big white mustache, and a safari hat, Buckley rented a yacht and threw mescaline parties in the San Francisco Bay with live jazz by Ben Webster and Johnny Puleo and the Harmonicats."

170 Protesting Buddhists monks in Burma confront the police response. This image was used in "Notebook."

171 An alchemical lion I found while researching Alchemical imagery. Frederick V was known as the Palatine lion, but I prefer this lion to others I've seen in connection to Frederick V.

172 Car scene: conversation, Rob behind the wheel talking to Michael. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

173 Studio scene: Rob drinking water after taking LSD. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

174 Paul Helliwell (left) meeting Michael Hand and Frank Nugan. Helliwell served as OSS intelligence chief during WWII, and later worked for the CIA in Asia, supervising E Howard Hunt (see # 63) among others. Helliwell became a lawyer based in Miami, and served as paymaster for the ill-fated Bay of Pigs operation in 1961. Around 1963 he set up Castle Bank, serving in a dual capacity as CIA banker/money launderer

for various intelligence operations in the Caribbean, and legal counsel for the Cuban Mafia, who were deeply involved in the illicit drug trade from Southeast Asia—where Helliwell had much prior experience, having already spent a period furnishing weapons and other materials to anti-Communist guerrillas in the hill country of Burma, Laos, and Thailand through a CIA shell company named Sea Supply. Helliwell's law firm also represented Louis Chesler and Wallace Groves, both partners in Resorts International (formerly Mary Carter Paints), a company with ties to Meyer Lansky and other associates of the Italian Mafia, in which Billy Hitchcock invested heavily on the advice of his old pal Fiduciary Trust chairman Sam Clapp—Bernard Cornfeld's banker (see # 94). Hitchcock also maintained a private account with Castle Bank and Trust. Michael Hand, an American ex-pat and Australian lawyer Frank Nugan started Nugan Hand Bank in 1973 and it served for many years as a CIA conduit, and material supporter of anti-Leftist Australian persons. In 1980 Frank Nugan was found shot to death in Mercedes. Michael Hand, after declaring Nugan Hand Bank insolvent to the tune of \$50 million, fled to Fiji and disappeared.



- 175 Dr. Edward Strecker was on the OSS research committee set up to discover a useful drug for interrogation. In the 1940s Strecker was president of American Psychiatric Association (APA).
- 176 Andy Warhol with one of his "superstars," Viva, who was a frequent visitor to Millbrook in the early days.
- 177 Lyndon B. Johnson in an act of accusation. This image was used in the "Notebook."
- 178 I had these photos taken in a booth near my house in Berlin. I found they were insufficient for the bureaucratic purposes to which they needed to be put. In my opinion I look a little possessed in them.
- 179 Police officers examine the dead body of Mary Pinchot (see #'s 33, 117 and 145). According to Wikipedia: "On 12 October 1964, eleven months after John F. Kennedy's assassination and two weeks after the Warren Commission report was made public, Mary finished a painting and went for a walk along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath in Georgetown. Mechanic Henry Wiggins was trying to fix a car on Canal Road and heard a woman cry out, "Someone help me, someone help me." Wiggins heard two gunshots and ran to a low wall looking upon the path where he saw "a black man in a light jacket, dark slacks, and a dark cap standing over the body of a white woman." Meyer's body had two bullet wounds, one at the back of the head and another in her heart. An FBI forensics expert later said "dark haloes on the skin around both entry wounds suggested they had been fired at close-range, possibly point-blank." Minutes later a disheveled, soaking wet African-American man named Raymond Crump was arrested near the murder scene. No gun was ever found and Crump was never linked to any gun of the type used to murder Mary Meyer. Newspaper reports described her former husband only as either an author or government official and did not mention Kennedy, although many journalists apparently were aware of Meyer's past marriage to a high ranking CIA official and her friendship with Kennedy. When Crump came to trial, judge Howard

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Corcoran ruled Mary Meyer's private life could not be disclosed in the courtroom. Corcoran had recently been appointed by president Lyndon Baines Johnson. Mary's background was also kept from Dovey Roundtree, Crump's lawyer, who later recalled she could find out almost nothing about the murder victim: "It was as if she existed only on the towpath on the day she was murdered." Crump was acquitted of all charges on 29 July 1965 and the murder remains unsolved (Crump went on to what has been described as a "horrific" life of crime)." After her murder, CIA official James Angleton allegedly broke into Pinchot's house, stealing her diary, which recorded her affair with Kennedy.



- 180 DR. Robert Heath was a contract scientist working for the CIA. While at Tulane University in the 1950's Heath and his colleagues conducted experiments in which they administered LSD to people, who were then subjected to electronic brain stimulation via electrode implant. He was later a vocal critic of Timothy Leary during his Harvard tenure.
- 181 Elizabeth, Electress of the Palatine and Queen of Bohemia, in a portrait by Gerard Honthorst. According—again—to Wikipedia: On 14 February 1613, she married Frederick V, then Elector of the Palatinate, and took up her place in the court at Heidelberg. Frederick was the leader of the association of Protestant princes in the Holy Roman Empire known as the Evangelical Union, and Elizabeth was married to him in an effort to increase James's ties to these princes. In 1619, Frederick was offered and accepted the crown of Bohemia, but his rule was extremely brief, and thus Elizabeth became known as the "Winter Queen". She was also sometimes called "Queen of Hearts" because of her popularity. Driven into exile, the couple took up residence in The Hague, and Frederick died in 1632. Elizabeth remained in Holland even after her son, Charles I Louis, regained his father's electorship in 1648. Following the Restoration of the English & Scottish monarchies, she traveled to London to visit her nephew, Charles II, and died while there. Her youngest daughter was known later as Sophia of Hanover; pursuant to the English Act of Settlement 1701, the Electress Sophia and her issue were made heirs to the English, Scottish and Irish thrones (later British throne), so that all monarchs of Great Britain from George I are descendants of Elizabeth.
- 182 I'm including the whole Wikipedia entry on Mountain Girl just because I find it so interesting:

Carolyn Adams was born and grew up in Poughkeepsie, New York, and traveled to Palo Alto, California in 1963 with her older brother Don shortly after she was expelled from high school. In early 1964, Adams met Neal Cassady, who introduced her to Ken Kesey and his friends, one of whom gave her the name "Mountain Girl." Cassady took her to La Honda, CA, Kesey's base of operations, where she quickly joined the inner circle of Pranksters and was briefly romantically involved with Kesey, having a daughter by him named Sunshine. The Grateful Dead song "Here Comes Sunshine" may or may not be an allusion to Adams' and Kesey's daughter (the Dead were fond of lyrics having double, often personal meanings). While Kesey was a fugitive, Adams had a relationship with another prankster named

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George Walker who would become her husband in 1966. The marriage between Adams and Walker did not last long and they separated in December of 1966 and were divorced in 1978. Before marrying Jerry Garcia in 1981, they had two daughters. The family had a house in Stinson Beach CA but separated after Garcia began a relationship with Deborah Koons. Garcia and Mountain Girl divorced in 1994, but remained friends until his death the following year. After Adams and Garcia divorced, he married Deborah Koons. He died 18 months later. After Garcia's death, Mountain Girl was involved in litigation to obtain payments as per their divorce settlement agreement, ultimately agreeing to a \$1,250,000 settlement to avoid further legal costs.



183 Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington DC was a psychiatrist who served as chairman of the research committee set up by General William "Wild Bill" Donovan to explore the use of chemical agents for interrogation (see #'s 104, 175, and 212).

184 Peter Wok of Rozenberg (1539 – 1611) was a Czech noble from southern Bohemia, who was known as a patron of alchemy and the occult. On the invitation of William of Orange he made a chivalrous ride to the Netherlands and England at the end of the year 1562 and he was received there by Queen Elizabeth I. A Lutheran convert, he was a close ally, confederate, and boon companion of Christian I of Anhalt, and his brother, Villem was the host of John Dee and Edward Kelley for the majority of their Bohemian sojourn.



185 Mary Pinchot and Cord Meyer as a young couple (see #'s 33, 117, 145, and 179, 210).



186 Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor (July 9, 1578–February 15, 1637), of the House of Habsburg, reigned as Ferdinand II, Archduke of Inner Austria and Holy Roman Emperor from 1619–1637. He was also the Archduke of Styria (Inner Austria) from 1590–1637, King of Bohemia from 1617–1619 and again from 1620–1637, as well as King of Hungary and Croatia from 1618–1625. After becoming King of Bohemia in 1617, Frances Yates writes

true to his training and nature, Ferdinand immediately put an end to Rudolph's policy of religious toleration by revoking the Letter of Majesty and beginning to set about the suppression of the Bohemian church. Some people have said that the true beginning of the Thirty Years War lay in the beginning of the application of intolerant policies in Bohemia. An honorable attempt to stop this move was made by the Bohemian liberal Catholics. But Ferdinand and Jesuit advisors could not be stopped and the attacks on the Bohemian church and clergy continued. Violent opposition was aroused and at a stormy meeting in Prague two Catholic leaders were thrown out of a window, the incident known as the Defenestration of Prague, another step in the train of events leading to the Thirty Years War. Bohemia was now in a state of open rebellion against its Hapsburg sovereign. According to the rebels the crown of Bohemia was an elective crown, to be offered to whomever they elected, and hereditary in the House of Hapsburg as Ferdinand and his supporters claimed.



This describes the emotional and political context in which Frederick V accepted the crown of Bohemia. A decision not without serious consequences.



187 Friedrich I Duke of Württemberg (1557 – 1610) who ruled the territory directly to the south of the Palatine was intensely Anglophile, and repeatedly petitioned Elizabeth I to make a Knight of the Garter. Frederick I, Duke of Württemberg After he had inherited the dukedom and become more prominent in affairs, she admitted him to the order. In a calculated slight, he was not informed of his admission in time to attend the investiture in spring 1597. He is referred to in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, which was written for the occasion. James I finally presented him with the Order in 1604 by special legation. According to Frances Yates, "Württemberg was at the center of interesting thought movements going on around Johann Valentine Andreae, author of *The Chemical Wedding*, and an enthusiastic adherent of Rosicrucian thought.

188 Aldous Huxley towards the end of his life when he was suffering from throat cancer.



189 Herman Hesse. Hesse's books were popular with the hippie generation. Leary named the foundation that succeeded IFIF, Castalia, a name which figures in Hesse's last novel, *Magister Ludi*, which describes a glass bead game, an associative game that is a synthesis of all the arts. His short novel "A Journey to the East" was also read widely at Millbrook.

190 Robert Anton Wilson, underground novelist and former journalist with a healthy curiosity about the occult visited Millbrook in the mid-sixties to profile the nascent commune for Paul Krassner's *The Realist*.



191 Michael Hollingshead, then secretary of the British-American Cultural Exchange, was referred to Timothy Leary by Aldous Huxley after giving himself a massive overdose of LSD. Timothy Leary took pity on the indigent Brit, giving him a job as unofficial babysitter for his two children. While at first skeptical, Leary was finally convinced to try some of Hollingshead's LSD. "From that moment forward," Leary would later write, "it was certain we would eventually leave Harvard." Hollingshead participated in Leary's research at Harvard, and also the Concord Prison experiment where psilocybin was given to inmates. At Millbrook, Hollingshead became a kind of court jester, whom many distrusted because of a party-all-the-time attitude and a penchant for taking massive doses of LSD. He called it his "consciousness vitamin." After returning to England to set up his short-lived World Psychedelic Center with the help of 5,000 hits of Czechoslovakian LSD, he turned on many musicians, before being arrested for drug possession and sent to prison, where he would turn on the notorious spy George Blake (see #'s 84, 101, 164, and 197).



192 Stewart Brand promoted the Trips Festival for Ken Kesey; it was held at the Longshoremen's Hall in San Francisco in 1966. Prior to this, Brand had launched a media campaign entitled, "America needs Indians." Also In 1966, Brand initiated a public campaign to have NASA release the then-rumored satellite image of the entire Earth as seen from space. He thought the image



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of our planet might be a powerful symbol. He would later start *The Whole Earth Access Catalog* and coin the term "personal computer."

193 Robert Kennedy was chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research in 1966 when he conducted hearings on the particulars of MK-ULTRA. His wife Ethel having received psychedelic treatment from the Canadian Dr. Ross McLean, Director of the Hollywood Hospital in Vancouver (who had at one time proposed to go into business with Al Hubbard, charging 1000 for an LSD treatment). Kennedy had a more than academic interest in the matter, and was curious why funding for legitimate therapeutic research was suddenly stopping. He never learned that the CIA had chosen to curtail its research involving human subjects, hence they were no longer interested in funding the wide variety of projects that heretofore had received funds from the CIA's various shell foundations.

194 Robert Lowell was given psilocybin by Allen Ginsberg. He was enthusiastic about the experience, allegedly telling Ginsberg, "Amor vincit omnia" [love conquers all].

195 Paul Krassner, editor of the satirical magazine *The Realist*, took a session at Millbrook with Michael Hollingshead. He reported that his session began with a solid hour of cosmic laughter. "The more I laughed, the more I tried to think of depressing things—specifically, the atrocities being committed in Vietnam—and the more wild my laughter became." Krassner gave LSD to Lenny Bruce and Groucho Marx.

196 Oscar Janiger gave LSD to the actor James Coburn.

197 Michael Hollingshead gave LSD to Scottish writer Alexander Trocchi during his time running the International Psychedelic Center.

198 Ken Kesey pictured with some of his Merry Pranksters.

199 Sherman Kent, who worked under Allen Dulles as head of the CIA National Board of Estimates (an extremely powerful position) was the brother of Roger Kent, the Democratic Party activist married to Alice Cooke, sister of Psychedelic Rangers head John Starr Cooke. Apparently Cooke enjoyed hobnobbing with Sherman Kent and others in the intelligence community at Kent family gatherings (see #'s 26 and 157).

200 Dr. Ewen Cameron, a Canadian psychiatrist worked on the possible uses of LSD as a mind control and deconditioning agent while at Allain Memorial Institute of Montréal's McGill University. Cameron developed some unorthodox approaches to treating schizophrenics. Lee and Shlain write, "The so-called treatment started with 'sleep therapy' in which subjects were knocked out for months at a time. The next phase, 'depatterning' entailed massive electroshock and frequent doses of LSD designed to wipe out past behavior patterns." Cameron's techniques were later discredited. Strange, he looks like such a nice guy.

201 During Project CHATTER, a precursor to ARTICHOKE and MK-ULTRA, the CIA conducted experiments with mescaline at the Naval Medical Research Institute in



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Bethesda Maryland run by Cr. Charles Savage, who would later give Allen Ginsberg LSD in Palo Alto.

202 Henry Luce pictured with his wife Clare Booth Luce. Dr. Sidney Cohen gave Henry Luce LSD, and it is reported that Luce subsequently had a conversation with God who told him that everything was under control.

203 Dr. Oscar Janiger was a Los Angeles-based psychotherapist who was first given LSD by Perry Bivens, a diver working on the TV show, "Sea Hunter". He would later administer LSD to a wide variety of artists, writers, actors, and filmmakers as part of Sandoz-sanctioned study of the effects of LSD on creativity. Janiger was also deeply involved with the psychedelic salons that sprung up around Huxley, Heard, and Dr. Sidney Cohen in late-50s Los Angeles (see #'s 43,196).

204 Colonel Sheffield Edwards (pictured as a youth) was the chairman of steering committee of BLUEBIRD, the CIA's first real program to examine using drugs to effect behavior modification. Bluebird evolved into ARTICHOKE sometime in 1951.

205 David Bruce was the OSS station chief in London during WWII. His Father-in-Law, Andrew Mellon was treasury secretary for Franklin W. Roosevelt. Mellon family foundations have a history of being used as CIA funding conduits.

206 Studio scene: Michael in the act of putting a drop of LSD on a sugar cube. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be, Fucking Good Art # 20* (Swiss Edition).

207 Betty Grover Eisner, Ph.D. was a clinical psychologist who was part of the group of LSD researchers active in Los Angeles in the 1950s and 60s. According to Oscar Janiger, she participated in discussions about potential socially acceptable uses of LSD with a group including Aldous Huxley, Gerald Heard, Alan Watts, Anais Nin, and Sidney Cohen. Dr. Eisner worked with LSD, mescaline, amphetamine, ketamine, Ritalin, and carbogen with her patients, both in individual and group settings. Some of the sessions she facilitated in group settings included "encounter group"-style expression, experimental combinations of psychoactive drugs and body work. She conducted important early research into the use of LSD to treat alcoholism, notably with colleague Sidney Cohen. In 1959, Dr. Eisner participated in the 10th Josiah Macy [a notorious CIA shell] Conference on LSD. She also served on the Board of Advisors for the Albert Hofmann Foundation before her death in 2004. Her publications and personal correspondence are archived at Stanford University.

208 Gonzo journalist Hunter S. Thompson introduced Ken Kesey to the Hell's Angels, leading to the celebrated party at La Honda where the Angels first encountered the Merry Pranksters. Thompson himself was an aficionado of drug experiences, about which he wrote extensively.

209 Frank Olson was an Army contract scientist who was dosed with LSD while attending a CIA retreat. His behavior became erratic, and the CIA sent him to one of their researchers, Dr. Harold Abramson. While



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KEY

SILENCE AFTER NOISE VERSION ONE

waiting to be moved to a psychiatric hospital, Olson allegedly jumped to his death. In 1994, Eric Olson had his father's body exhumed. The forensic scientist in charge of the examination, George Washington University professor James E. Starrs, determined that Olson had suffered some form of blunt force trauma to the temple/ forehead prior to falling out of the broken window, but contrarily had no visible laceration indicating that he fell through a broken window. The evidence was called "rankly and starkly suggestive of homicide." Based on his findings, in 1996 the Manhattan district attorney opened a homicide investigation into Olson's death, but was unable to find enough evidence to bring charges.



210 Cord Meyer was a high ranking CIA official invited to the agency by Allen Dulles. He and the husband of Mary Pinchot. In 1959 Meyer's 9-year-old son Michael was hit by a car and killed. Meyer divorced his wife Mary shortly thereafter (see #'s 33, 117, 145, and 179).

211 Urnäsch: Nienke in Hotel bar, night before Sylvesterklausen. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, Fucking Good Art # 20 (Swiss Edition).

212 General "Wild Bill" Donovan was head of the OSS when it began to research drugs as an aid to interrogation.



213 Albert Hofmann seen in his laboratory at Sandoz labs.

214 Ken Kesey in an undated photograph.

215 Aldous Huxley surveys the city of Los Angeles during his mescaline trip in 1954.



216 Studio scene, Binz 39, Zurich: Nienke and Rob dropping LSD on their sugar cubes. Part of the photo-shoot for *What Life Could Be*, Fucking Good Art # 20 (Swiss Edition).



217 Gordon Liddy was Duchesse County prosecutor who developed an idée fixe that busting the notorious LSD commune would be a good career move, it being rumored that the panties were dropping faster than the acid at Millbrook. He led a no-knock bust on the Alte Haus, after waiting for hours as the Learyites screened footage of a waterfall (police officers sent to reconnoiter were disappointed they weren't watching a stag film), but found only a small amount of marijuana. Nevertheless, Liddy continued to be a thorn in Leary's side, setting up continual surveillance and searching visitors to Millbrook.



218 Dr. Humphrey Osmond is seen having tea with his associate Dr. Abram Hoffer in an educational film on their LSD research made by the Canadian government.



219 Timothy Leary is seen in 1962 with his associate, Dr. Richard Alpert, later to be known as Ram Dass.



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