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Intro

The Bohemian Grove is one of the more important places in the United States where businessmen, politicians, army officers, and scientists can sit around with each other and talk about anything they're interested in. Although networking is officially not allowed, going on summer camp together clearly aids in the "bonding process" - a concept everyone knows from school or work. It's no surprise then that the expression "makes it easier to pick up the phone" has been mentioned more than once. In contrast to business, politics can be discussed openly in the Grove and it seems that whether or not a particular candidate is liked by the Bohemians can make or break his career.

https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/BG_dinner_color01.jpg

1970s or 1980s, dinner in the forest. About 85% of the Bohemian Grove members are from California.

If you are interested in my thoughts on the symbolism surrounding the Cremation of Care and the Bohemian Grove you can take a look here

(https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/Bohemian_Grove_symbolism.htm). Nothing of that is discussed in this article.

On this page you can find a short historical timeline of the Bohemian Grove, a list of some of the relatively recent visitors of camp Mandalay, an analysis of the British visitors, and the layout and location of the Bohemian Grove itself. The membership list (https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/Bohemian_Grove_members_list.htm) included with this article consists of almost 600 names, all of them with biographies, some more extensive than others. There's a separate list (https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/Bohemian_Grove_members_list.htm) of the 104 Bohemian Grove camps. At the bottom of this article you can find many cached references in which a lot of the names in the membership list can be found.

The material in this article deals with topics I generally missed in all the other articles about the Bohemian Grove, so I guess most of you will find it a useful expansion.

Brief timeline of the Bohemian Club and the Bohemian Grove.

1872 The Bohemian Club is organized in San Francisco as a gathering place for men who like the arts and literature. The clubhouse is located in the Astor Hotel on Sacramento Street and the owl is chosen as the club's symbol.

1874 The Club has 182 members.

1875 The Bohemian Club's motto, "Weaving spiders, come not here", first appears on a Club announcement. It was taken from Shakespeare's "A midsummer Night's Dream".

1877 The Club has outgrown the Astor Hotel and moves to 430 Pine Street in San Francisco.

1878 In 1878, several dozen Bohemians hold a Jinks in the forest in Sonoma County near what is now known as Camp Taylor (California Historical Society, Bohemian Club 1947). This was the start of a long Bohemian tradition of trekking to the Sonoma County redwoods during July and August of each year for camping and self entertainment.

1882 The Club's patron saint becomes John of Nepomuk. The legend says that St. John was killed in 1393 at the orders of Wenceslaus IV, King of the Bohemians & King of the Holy Roman Empire, because he didn't want to disclose the confessional secrets of Queen Johanna of Bohemia. Today, St. John symbolizes the right to privacy of the Bohemians.

1885 The extremely successful Joseph D. Redding is elected president of the Bohemian Club. He will devise the Cremation of Care in 1893. Where he got his inspiration for the ceremony isn't clear. Redding is a very successful attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which is owned by the Rockefeller-connected Pilgrims Society families of Harriman & Harkness. Redding is considered a musical genius. (2) More details on this in the article that deals with the symbolism surrounding the Bohemian Grove. Also more information in the membership list.

1887 The Club has 561 members, which are a combination of literary figures and San Francisco businessmen. Among them are 4 members of the Crocker banking family, 3 Spreckles, William Randolph Hearst, Bay Area shipbuilder Arthur W. Moore, columnist and writer Ambrose Bierce, writer Henry George, and 14 officers from the Army and Navy. Other Bohemian Club writers are Charles K. Field, Ina Coolbrith, Bret Harte, Daniel O'Connell, and Mark Twain.

1892 The 70 ft. high Buddha statue is built within the Sequoia Valley, now known as the Bohemian Grove. It is modeled after the Daibutsu of Kamakura, the Great Buddha from Japan. The statue used to be part of the Cremation of Care.

1893 Joseph D. Redding creates the Cremation of Care and serves as High Priest of Bohemia during this ceremony. Within a couple of years he will move his business to New York where he again becomes part of 'high society'. The Bohemian Club starts renting a piece of land in the Sequoia Valley from the Sonoma Lumber Company. They will do this until 1899 when they make their first land purchase.

1899 The Bohemian Club buys a 160 acre piece of land in the Sequoia Valley, today known as the Bohemian Grove. The Club will make twenty-eight purchases of land over a 67 year period. Today it owns 2,712 acres. The New York Times writes two articles about the Cremation of Care and how impressive it is.

1905 The Washington Post reads: "The Taft party to-day visited the Bohemian grove of redwoods...", which is the first reference I have seen to presidents visiting the Bohemian Grove.

1913 The Cremation of Care ceremony is moved to the first weekend of the encampment.

1914 The Bohemian Club has 1259 members, of which 787 resident members, 241 non-resident members, 19 Navy officers, 49 Army officers, 29 faculty members, 114 associate members, and 20 honorary members.

mid 1920's The Lake is built. It is about 100 feet wide and 400 feet long. Or for everybody outside of the United States: 30 meters wide and 124 meters long.

1929 The concrete owl is built and there are 169 camps in the Bohemian Grove.

summer 1933 The Club takes up residence at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel when the dismantling of the old clubhouse begins. The club has grown to about 2000 members. A large new Club House is opened the following year.

1941 Membership drops to 1643 due to World War II.

1981 The Lake is relined with earth and concrete. It has an artificial waterfall tumbling into it, and water lilies are kept in natural-looking patterns by water jets embedded in the lake bottom. The only natural aspect to the lake is the early morning mist rising off of it every morning.

1994 There are 124 camps in the Bohemian Grove.

Mandalay

Many camps in the Bohemian Grove contain very prestigious visitors.

https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1950_07_23_Hoover_Eisenhower_and_Teller_Ernest_Lawrence.jpg

July 23, 1950, Eisenhower, Hoover, Edward Teller, and Ernest Lawrence in one of the camps of the Bohemian Grove.

You have camps like Cave Man, Hideaway, Hill Billies, Hillside, Isle of Aves, Lost Angels, Mandalay, Midway, Owl's Nest, Sempervirens, Silverado Squatters, and Stowaway. Mandalay seems to be the camp for international relations and consists of many members officially or otherwise connected to the intelligence agencies. Mandalay is the only camp you cannot just walk into, and before you are allowed on the compound someone will ask you who you have an appointment with. If you're cleared for access, you are taken up the hill

with an electric pulley, designed by Bechtel. Many members of camps like Hill Billies or Stowaway (Rockefellers and Morgans) have been to Mandalay at one time or another.

Visitors of Mandalay and who they primarily represent

Armocost, Samuel H.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'; June 18, 2003, SF Weekly, 'The World According to Bechtel'
Bank of America; Merrill Lynch; Weiss, Peck & Greer L.L.C.; Stanford Research Institute (SRI) International; Chevron; CFR.

Atwater, H. Brewster, Jr.

Sources: July 24, 2004, Santa Rosa Press Democrat, 'Eclectic Crowd for Annual Bohemian Grove Gathering-Powell, Rumsfeld, Grateful Dead top Guest List'
General Mills.

Bailey, Ralph E.

Sources: Sonoma County Free Press, 'Bohemian Grove Fact Sheet'
J.P. Morgan; Morgan Guarantee Trust; Du Pont; Continental Oil Co.; Clean Diesel Technologies, Inc.; Fuel Tech.

Bechtels (3)

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club' (Bechtel designed part of Mandalay); July 2000, Don Eichelberger, 'Bohemian Club and the Power "Crisis"'; June 19, 2001, Counterpunch, 'Meet the Secret Rulers of the World'; June 18, 2003, SF Weekly, 'The World According to Bechtel'
Bechtel Company; Trilateral Commission; Heritage Foundation (primary funder); directors Chase Manhattan; CFR; 1001 Club.

Brady, Nicholas F.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'; June 19, 2001, Counterpunch, 'Meet the Secret Rulers of the World'; June 18, 2003, SF Weekly, 'The World According to Bechtel'
Dillon Read & Co.; Rockefeller University; SMOM; CFR.

Brandi, Frederic H.

Sources: 2005 email exchange between me and G. William Domhoff
Dillon, Read & Co.; Father German Steel Trust; Pilgrims Society.

Brandi, James H.

Sources: 2005 email exchange between me and G. William Domhoff
UBS Warburg; ThyssenKrupp.

Bush, George H.W.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club'
CIA; U.S. president; Trilateral Commission; CFR; Atlantic Council of the United States; Father was SMOM.

Casey, William J.

Sources: 1993, Robert Parry, 'Trick or Treason - The October Surprise Mystery'; Sonoma County Free Press, 'Bohemian Grove Fact Sheet'
SEC; CIA; Wackenhut; Export-Import Bank; Iran-Contra; CFR; Le Cercle; Atlantic Council of the United States; SMOM; Associate of Armand Hammer.

Cooley, Richard P.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'
Wells Fargo; Seafirst Bank; Smithsonian; RAND; CFR.

Ducommun, Charles E.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'
Stanford psychology and education; Ducommun Inc. (formerly Ducommun Metals & Supply Co.); Lockheed Leadership Fund

Ehrlichman, John D.

Sources: 2005, G. William Domhoff, 'Social Cohesion & the Bohemian Grove'
Hullin, Ehrlichman, Roberts & Hodge, Seattle; Top adviser to Nixon. Convicted for Watergate.

Firestone, Leonard K.

Sources: July 17, 1975, G. William Domhoff, 'Is there a ruling class?'; 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'; July 2000, Don Eichelberger, 'Bohemian Club and the Power "Crisis"'; June 19, 2001, Counterpunch, 'Meet the Secret Rulers of the World' Firestone empire; World Affairs Council of L.A.

Flanigan, Peter M.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'; June 18, 2003, SF Weekly, 'The World According to Bechtel'; 2005, G. William Domhoff, 'Social Cohesion & the Bohemian Grove'; Assistant to Nixon; Dillon, Read, & Co.; UBS Warburg; Anheuser-Busch; SMOM; CFR.

Flanigan, John

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix I'
Relative of Peter.

Ford, Gerald R.

Sources: July 2000, Don Eichelberger, 'Bohemian Club and the Power "Crisis"'
United States president 1974-1977; Citigroup; CFR; Bilderberg

Ford, Henry

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club'
Ford. Built everything for the the nazis and bolsheviks. antisemite.

Gates, Thomas S., Jr.

Sources: 2005, G. William Domhoff, 'Social Cohesion & the Bohemian Grove'
Drexel & Co.; Morgan Guaranty Trust Company; Smith, Kline & French Laboratories; CFR; Pilgrims Society

Hawley, Phillip M.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'; Sonoma County Free Press, 'Bohemian Grove Fact Sheet'
Carter Hawley Hale Stores; Trilateral Commission; Business Roundtable.

Horton, James K.

1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'
Shell; Standard Oil; Pacific Gas & Electric; Southern California Edison Co.; First Interstate Bank of California; Pacific Mutual Life Insurance; Lockheed

Houghton, Amory, Jr.

Sources: 2005, G. William Domhoff, 'Social Cohesion & the Bohemian Grove'
Corning Glass Works; Congressman; CFR; Business Council; Pilgrims Society.

Johnson, Charles B.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'
Franklin Resources.

Kaisers (3)

Sources: July 2000, Don Eichelberger, 'Bohemian Club and the Power "Crisis"'; June 19, 2001, Counterpunch, 'Meet the Secret Rulers of the World'; 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'; July 24, 2004, Santa Rosa Press Democrat, 'Eclectic Crowd for Annual Bohemian Grove Gathering-Powell, Rumsfeld, Grateful Dead top Guest List'
ICF Kaiser Consulting Group, Kaiser Foundation; CFR.

Kearns, Henry

Sources: 2005, G. William Domhoff, 'Social Cohesion & the Bohemian Grove'
Bechtel; Export-Import Bank.

Kennedy, David M.

Sources: 2005, G. William Domhoff, 'Social Cohesion & the Bohemian Grove'
Continental Illinois Bank; Trust Company; CFR; Mormon bishop.

Kissinger, Henry

Sources: November 1989, Spy Magazine, 'Masters of the Universe Go to Camp: Inside the Bohemian Grove'; 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club'; July 2000, Don Eichelberger, 'Bohemian Club and the Power "Crisis"'; June 18, 2003, SF Weekly, 'The World According to

Bechtel'

Rockefeller and Fritz Kraemer protegee; Le Cercle; Pilgrims; Bilderberg; CFR; Trilateral Commission; Atlantic Council of the United States; Open Russia Foundation; Forty Committee; J.P. Morgan; Kissinger Associates; Hollinger International; AIG.

Knight, Andrew S. B.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix F' June 19, 2001, Counterpunch, 'Meet the Secret Rulers of the World'
UK; The Economist; Rothschild & Murdoch interests; Reuters; Ditchley; Bilderberg; RIIA; Stanford Hoover Institution.

Lewis, Drew L.

Sources: June 18, 2003, SF Weekly, 'The World According to Bechtel'
Union Pacific Corp.; CFR.

Littlefield, Edmund W.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'; July 2000, Don Eichelberger, 'Bohemian Club and the Power "Crisis"'
General Electric; Bechtel Investment Co.; Stanford Research Institute (SRI) International.

Marting, Walter A.

Sources: 2005, G. William Domhoff, 'Social Cohesion & the Bohemian Grove'
Hanna Mining Company.

McCone, John Alex

Sources: 1993, Robert Parry, 'Trick or Treason - The October Surprise Mystery'; July 2000, Don Eichelberger, 'Bohemian Club and the Power "Crisis"'
Atomic Energy commission; Bechtel; CIA; SMOM.

McLean, John G.

Sources: 2005, G. William Domhoff, 'Social Cohesion & the Bohemian Grove'
Continental Oil Company; CFR.

Mettler, Ruben F.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'
Hughes Aircraft Co.; consultant DoD; Ramo-Wooldridge Corp.; TRW Inc.; Space Technology Laboratories (STL); Goodyear Tire; Merck & Co.; CFR; Trilateral Commission; Japan Society; Japan-U.S. Economic Relations; Defense Industry Advisory Council; President's Task Force on Scientific Policy; Business Roundtable; Business Council

Morrow, Richard M.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'
Amoco Corporation; National Academy of Engineering; Commercial Club; close to the Bechtels.

Nixon, Richard M.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club'
CFR; United States president 1969-1974; Le Cercle; Pilgrims Society.

O'Reilly, David

Sources: July 24, 2004, Santa Rosa Press Democrat, 'Eclectic Crowd for Annual Bohemian Grove Gathering-Powell, Rumsfeld, Grateful Dead top Guest List'
ChevronTexaco; J.P. Morgan; Business Roundtable; Business Council; Trilateral Commission; National Petroleum Council; DAVOS.

Peterson, Rudolph A.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C'
Bank of Hawaii; Bank of America; Gianninni Foundation; CFR; Bilderberg; Asia Foundation.

Powell, Colin Luther

Sources: June 18, 2003, SF Weekly, 'The World According to Bechtel'
Four-Star General; Joint Chiefs of Staff; US Secretary of State; Pilgrims Society; Trilateral Commission; CFR.

Reed, Philip D.

1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix C

NY Fed; American Express; Bankers Trust; International Executive Service Corps; Winston Churchill Foundation of the US; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; CFR; Pilgrims Society

Reichardt, Carl E.

Sources: June 18, 2003, SF Weekly, 'The World According to Bechtel'
Wells Fargo; Ford Motor Company.

Rocard, Michel

Source: November 1989, Spy Magazine, 'Masters of the Universe Go to Camp: Inside the Bohemian Grove'
French socialist prime minister.

Sage, Andrew G. C.

Sources: 2005, G. William Domhoff, 'Social Cohesion & the Bohemian Grove'
Lehman Brothers; Sage Capital Corporation; Robertson Ceco Corporation; American Superconductor Corp.

Shultz, George P.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club';
July 2000, Don Eichelberger, 'Bohemian Club and the Power "Crisis"'; June 19, 2001, Counterpunch, 'Meet the
Secret Rulers of the World'; Sources: June 18, 2003, SF Weekly, 'The World According to Bechtel'; July 24, 2004,
Santa Rosa Press Democrat, 'Eclectic Crowd for Annual Bohemian Grove Gathering-Powell, Rumsfeld, Grateful
Dead top Guest List'
Bechtel; J.P. Morgan Chase; Washington Institute for Near East Policy; Pilgrims Society; Trilateral Commission;
CFR.

Smith, William French

Sources: July 2000, Don Eichelberger, 'Bohemian Club and the Power "Crisis"'; 2005, G. William Domhoff,
'Social Cohesion & the Bohemian Grove'
Attorney general under Reagan; President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board; General Electric.

Trent, Darrell M.

Sources: 1993, Robert Parry, 'Trick or Treason - The October Surprise Mystery'
Rollins Environmental Services, Inc.; National Security Council; NATO; Twice a deputy campaign manager for
Reagan; President's Office of Emergency Preparedness; hosted CIA director William Casey in 1980. Volcker,
Paul A. Sources: Alex Jones

Chase Manhattan; FED; CFR; Bilderberg; Group of Thirty; Trilateral Commission; RAND; Le Cercle; Pilgrims
Society; Japan Society; Ditchley; J. Rothschild Wolfensohn & Co.; Power Corporation; Hollinger International.

Watson, Thomas J., Jr.

Sources: Sonoma County Free Press, 'Bohemian Grove Fact Sheet'
IBM; Pilgrims Society; 1001 Club; CFR.

Weinberger, Caspar W.

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club'
Federal Trade Commission; Bechtel; Iran-Contra Affair; Forbes magazine; Ditchley; CFR; Trilateral
Commission; Pilgrims Society; Chatham House Foundation; Winston Churchill Memorial Trust

The 48 gathered members of camp Mandalay represent the following organizations:

CFR 24

Pilgrims Society 11

Trilateral Commission 10

Bechtel (counted only 1 for 3 Bechtels) 8

Morgan banking interests 5

Knights of Malta (SMOM) 5

Le Cercle 4

Atlantic Council of the U.S. 3

CIA directors 3

Ditchley 3

1001 Club (several Bechtels were members) 2

RAND 2

SRI International (chairman) 2

https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/2004_2005_lake_Hillbillies_owl.jpg

Pictures taken in 2004 and-or 2005. The lake, Hillbillies camp, and the owl shrine

British visitors

British visitors always seem to be closely connected to the British Crown and the major banks in the City of London. If they stay more than one day it is quite possible that all of these British representatives spent the night in camp Mandalay. The individuals below are the only ones I have found so far. Look for longer biographies in the membership list

(https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/Bohemian_Grove_members_list.htm).

Prince Philip

Sources: 1972, Norman Loyall McLaren, "Prince Philip in the Grove (p. 456; page includes picture of Prince Philip at the Grove)"

Made an off-season visit to the Bohemian Grove in November 1962.

Queen Elizabeth

According to Texe Marrs the Queen visited the Bohemian Grove in 1983. Would be interesting to confirm or disprove. Normally women aren't allowed in the Bohemian Grove.

Andrew Knight

Sources: 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club, Appendix F' June 19, 2001, Counterpunch, 'Meet the Secret Rulers of the World'

Recent visitor of camp Mandalay. Governor of the Ditchley Foundations since 1981. Editor of The Economist and expanded its offices to Brussels. Director of Rothschild Investment Trust since 1997. Important functions at News Corp. and BskyB. Director of Reuters. Governor of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs. Governing council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Member of the Steering Committee of Bilderberg.

John Major

Sources: July 12-18, 2001 issue of the Northern California Bohemian

Recent visitor who gave at least one speech at the Bohemian Grove. Prime Minister of the U.K. 1990-1997.

Chairman of Carlyle Europe since 2001. Chairman of the Ditchley Foundation since 2005 and a member of the Queen's Privy Council. Le Cercle members Robert Cecil and Norman Lamont were running his election campaigns.

Lord Christopher F. Patten

Sources: date unknown, Mary Moore, Sonoma County Free Press

Held at least one speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1998. Member of the Privy Council since 1989. As the last Governor of Hong Kong, he left the state on July 1, 1997, together with The Prince of Wales, on board of the HM Yacht Britannia.

Lord Peter Levine

Sources: August 5, 1999, Mary Moore, Sonoma County Free Press, 'Bohemian Grove - Lakeside talks & other mischief'

Former advisor to Margaret Thatcher. Became Lord Mayor of London in 1998. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1999 called 'We Reinvented Government Before You Did'. Chairman of Lloyd's of London in 2004. Patron of the Lloyd's Yacht Club.

Sir John Keegan

Sources: August 12, 1929, Time Magazine, 'Revived Rails'

An English military historian specializing in 20th-century wars. L lectured for 26 years at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. Defence Correspondent. Knighted in 2000.

Sir Hubert Brand

Sources: August 12, 1929, Time Magazine, 'Revived Rails'

Rear-Admiral in the British navy, extra equerry to the King (1922), principal naval aide to the King (1931-1932), and a visitor of the Bohemian Grove in the early part of the 20th century (at least in 1929). One of his brothers, Lord Robert Brand, was a major player in Milner's Round Table. One of Robert's many positions was as a financial adviser to Lord Robert Cecil, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Versailles Peace Talks (1919). Robert Cecil was a member of one of the most powerful dynastic families behind the British throne since the 1500s. The father of Robert Cecil also was a primary founder and coordinator of both the initial Rhodes secret society and the later Round Table, according to Carroll Quigley. Other family members of Sir Hubert Brand also played a large role in the British empire.

Layout and location

https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/Grove_plattegrond_01.gif

https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/Grove_plattegrond_02.gif

https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/Grove_plattegrond_03.gif

Don't forget the membership list

(https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/Bohemian_Grove_members_list.htm), the camps list

(https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/Bohemian_Grove_camps_list.htm), or the article (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/Bohemian_Grove_symbolism.htm) on the symbolism of the Bohemian Grove.

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- [2 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1899_06_25_NY_Times_Cremation_of_Care.htm)] June 25, 1899, New York Times, '"Bohemia" in California'
- [3 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1899_07_09_NY_Times_An_entertainment_in_a_Forest_Grove.htm)] July 9, 1899, New York Times, 'An Entertainment in a Forest Grove' [4 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1906_04_22_NY_Times_Redding_in_company_of_Pilgrims.htm)] April 22, 1906, New York Times, 'California's Women Here are Going to Aid' (Redding in New York)
- [5 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1929_08_12_Time_Revived_Rails.htm)] August 12, 1929, Time Magazine, 'Revived Rails'
- [6 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1932_11_22_Joseph_D_Redding_dies.htm)] November 22, 1932, New York Times, 'Joseph D. Redding, Coast Attorney, Dies'
- [7 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1933_08_07_Time_Bohemians.htm)] August 7, 1933, Time Magazine, 'Bohemians'
- [8 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1964_08_07_Time_Magazine_Walden_Nest.htm)] August 7, 1964, Time Magazine, 'Walden West'
- [9 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1971_05_13_Nixon_about_the_Grove.htm)] May 13, 1971, Nixon expresses his opinion about the Bohemian Grove
- [10 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1975_07_17_Is_there_a_ruling_class.htm)] July 17, 1975, G. William Domhoff, 'Is There a Ruling Class?'
- [11 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1985_08_05_Time_The_male_managers_last_refuge.htm)] August 5, 1985, Fortune Magazine, 'The male manager's last refuge'
- [12 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1987_The_Bohemian_Grove_and_the_Nuclear_Industry.htm)] 1987, Kerry Richardson, 'The Bohemian Grove and The Nuclear Weapons Industry: Some Connections'
- [13 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1989_11_Spy_Magazine_infiltrates_in_the_Bohemian_Grove.htm)] November 1989, Spy Magazine, 'Masters of the Universe Go to Camp: Inside the Bohemian Grove'
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- [15 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1993_06_11_Washington_Times_on_David_Gergen.htm)] June 11, 1993, Washington Times, David Gergen comment about running naked
- [16 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1994_Peter_Martin_Phillips_A_Relative_Advantage_Sociology_of_the_SF_BC.htm)] 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club'
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- [18 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1997_a_summer_job_at_the_Bohemian_Grove.htm)] 1997, anonymous, 'A Summer Job at the Grove'
- [19 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/1999_08_02_The_Sacramento_Bee_on_the_Bohemian_Grove.htm)] August 2, 1999, The Sacramento Bee, Bohemian Grove update
- [20 (https://wikipooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/2000_07_the_Bohemian_Grove_openings_ritual_transcript.htm)] July 2000, Alex Jones, 'Cremation of Care Transcript'
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Magda Hassan

10-30-2010, 04:16 AM

Bohemian Grove
Incomplete membership list continually updated

Important note: Rather than official membership, this list is a collection of past visitors of the Bohemian Grove. Some of them, like Bill Clinton, only visited once, while others come here almost every year.

Also, if you're wondering why this list contains no sources like some of the other lists on this site, that's because I started out as a simpleton, thinking I wouldn't need to double-check my information. I also assumed other people would just accept my information as correct, and if they didn't, that would simply be their problem. Only a year or so after finishing this list did I realize things just don't work that way, especially not with controversial topics like conspiracies.

Anyway, if you follow the sources in the accompanying article, you will find most of the names in this list. I might add a number of sources in 2008. Don't know if I can make time for that - doesn't really have priority.

Abel, Brent M.

Isle of Aves

President California Bar Association 1974-1975, director U.S. Trust of Delaware Inc. in 1986.

Adams, Robert M. Jr.

Sundodgers

Robert McCormick Adams Jr. (born 1926) is a U.S. anthropologist. He served as the provost of the University of Chicago from 1982 and 1984. He served as the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution from 1984. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Adams, William H.

Meyerling

Director at XTO Energy, Inc. since 2001. Adams has been a director of XTO Energy since 2001. He is Executive

Regional President of Texas Bank in Fort Worth, Texas. Prior to that, he was employed by Frost Bank from 1995 to 2001, where he most recently served as President of Frost Bank-South Arlington. He also served as Senior Vice President and Group Leader of Commercial/Energy Lending at Frost Bank.

Adolf, Gustaf

He was the Crown Prince of Sweden at that time (House of Bernadotte) and the eldest son of Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden and his first wife Princess Margaret of Connaught. His mother was a granddaughter of Queen Victoria since she was the daughter of HRH Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and his wife, Princess Margaret Luise of Prussia. On October 19, 1932 he married Princess Sibylla of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, daughter of Carl Eduard, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Princess Sibylla was a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria, a granddaughter of HRH Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. In 1947, Prince Gustaf Adolf was killed in an airplane accident at the Copenhagen Airport in Copenhagen, Denmark. One of his sons is Carl XVI Gustaf, today's King of Sweden. In 1929, Time Magazine named him as a honorary member of the Bohemian Grove.

Akers, John Fellows

Yale Delta Kappa Epsilon, joined IBM in 1960 as a sales trainee in San Francisco following active duty as a Navy carrier pilot, president IBM Data Processing Division in 1974 (then IBM's largest domestic marketing unit), vice president IBM in 1976, senior vice president IBM in 1982, president IBM in 1983, chairman and CEO of IBM 1986-1993, director New York Times Company since 1985, co-chairman Business Roundtable 1986-1990, director Pepsi since 1991, director Lehman Brothers, director Hallmark, director WR Grace & Co., member Council on Foreign Relations.

Albert, Eddie

Owl's Nest

American actor born in 1908. Had his career from the 1940s until the 1980s.

Alexander, Lamar

Became governor of Tennessee in 1978, founder Corporate Child Care Services in 1987, became president University of Tennessee in 1988, became Secretary of Education in 1991, country and classical pianist who has played on the Grand Ole Opry and the Billy Graham Crusade, director Empower America, director Lockheed Martin, founder Republican Neighborhood Meeting. Lives in Nashville, Tennessee. Reading his official bio he comes across as a decent, outgoing guy, but his involvement in scandals tells us something else.

Alioto, Joseph

Mayor of San Francisco from 1968 to 1976 and president of the San Francisco National Bank. He was a friend of 1001 Club member Cyril Magnin, who was a well-known Jewish San Franciscan, president of Joseph Magnin Co., and president of the port of San Francisco. Some people have accused Cyril Magnin and Joseph Alioto of having been members of the mafia and the circle that killed JFK.

Allen, Howard Pfeiffer

Lost Angels

Studied economics at Pomona College and law at Stanford University, joined Southern California Edison Co. 1954, founding board member of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and instrumental in bringing the 1984 Olympics to the city, president and chairman of the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and an officer in the National Conference of Christians and Jews, president of Southern California Edison and SCEcorp (renamed Edison International in 1997) 1980-1984, chairman and chief executive officer of Southern California Edison and Edison International 1984-1990, remained on the board until 1997.

Anderson, Martin

Sempervirens

Dartmouth College, 1957; M.S. in engineering and business administration, Thayer School of Engineering and Tuck School of Business Administration, 1958; Ph.D. in industrial management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1962. Assistant to the dean, Thayer School of Engineering, 1959; research fellow, Joint Center for Urban Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, 1961-62; assistant professor of finance, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, 1962-65, associate professor, 1965-68; special assistant to the president of the United States, 1969-70; special consultant to the president of the United States for systems analysis, 1970-71; assistant to the president of the United States for policy development, 1981-82; member, Commission on Critical Choices for Americans, 1973-75; member, Defense Manpower Commission, 1975-76; public interest director, Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, 1972-79; member, Committee on the Present Danger, 1977-91; member, President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, 1982-85; member, President's Economic Policy Advisory Board, 1982-89; member, President's General Advisory Committee on Arms Control, 1987-93; member, National Commission on the Cost of Higher Education, 1997-98; trustee, Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation, 1985-90; member, California Governor's Council of Economic Advisers, 1993-98; chairman, Congressional Policy Advisory Board, 1998-01; member, Defense Policy Board, 2001; senior fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, 1971; named Keith and Jan Hurlbut Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution, 1998. Director of research, Nixon presidential campaign, 1968; senior policy adviser, Reagan presidential campaigns, 1976, 1980; policy adviser, Wilson presidential campaign, 1995, Dole presidential campaign, 1996, Bush presidential campaign, 2000; delegate, Republican National Conventions, 1992, 1996, 2000; served as 2d Lt., Army Security Agency, 1958-59. Columnist, Scripps Howard News Service, 1993-94; TV commentator, Nightly Business Report, 1997. Author of many politics-oriented books.

Anderson, Robert A.

President, chairman, and CEO of Rockwell during the development of the Space Shuttle. Director of Aftermarket Technology Corporation. Member of the Board of Visitors of UCLA Anderson School of

Management. Member of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, the Bohemian Grove, and the Council on Foreign Relations.

Anderson, Ross F.

Unknown.

Andreas, Dwayne Orville

Chairman and chief executive officer Archer-Daniels-Midland (HQ: Decatur, Illinois), particularly close to vice-president Hubert Humphrey, charged with illegally contributing \$100,000 to Humphrey's 1968 campaign for President (acquitted), donates generously to many Democratic and Republican presidential candidates, has often been photographed with world leaders (including Mikhail Gorbachev), staunch supporter of federal tax subsidies for corn-based ethanol (gasoline additive), Federal prosecutors are investigating allegations that the company has conspired to fix commodity prices (2005), frequently attends Bilderberg, member Council on Foreign Relations.

Armacost, Samuel Haydan

Mandalay

B.A. in Economics from Denison University, M.B.A. from Stanford University, advisor to the State Department's Office of Monetary Affairs 1971-1972, director of Exponent Inc., Del Monte Foods Company, Callaway Golf Company, director and later chairman SRI International, president, director and chief executive officer Bank of America 1981-1986, managing director Merrill Lynch Capital Markets 1987-1990, managing director Weiss, Peck & Greer L.L.C. 1990-1998, director ChevronTexaco since 2001. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Arscott, David Gilford

Aviary

College of Wooster with a B.A. in arts, Managing General Partner of Arscott, Norton & Associates 1978-1988, director Lam Research Corporation 1980-1982 and chairman 1982-1984, president Compass Technology Partners since 1988. Ashley, Holt Sundodgers Stanford Professor Emeritus of Aeronautics and Astronautics, received the Daniel Guggenheim Medal, received an award from the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. Atkins, Victor K. Stowaway Member Executive Committee of Caltech University, associate of the RAND Corporation and makes donations between 5.000 and 10.000 dollars a year, Emeritus trustee and donator to Claremont Graduate University with annual sums between 10.000 and 25.000 dollars, Atkins Company, he or his son (Jr.?) contributes more than 25.000 dollars a year to the Harvard Center (together with Mellon, Lehman en Loeb foundation). Atwater, H. Brewster, Jr.

Mandalay

Chairman and CEO General Mills, a leading global food manufacturer 1981-1995. Despite a worldwide recession, Atwater led General Mills through 10 consecutive years of market value growth. He re-focused General Mills on its core products and services, and in so doing, enabled the company to profitably expand on a global level. Atwater is a director at General Electric (at least in 1996).

Augustine, Norman R.

A central figure in the American aerospace industry who has played an important role in shaping United States space policy. Augustine served as Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research and Development, and Assistant Director of Defense Research and Engineering in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, before becoming chairman and chief executive officer of the Martin Marietta Corporation in the 1980s. He became chairman of the Defense Policy Advisory Committee on Trade in 1987, which provides confidential guidance to the secretary of defense on arms export policies. In 1990 he was appointed head of an Advisory Committee for the Bush (senior) administration which produced the Report of the Advisory Committee On the Future of the U.S. Space Program - a pivotal study in charting the course of the space program in the first half of the 1990s. In March 1995, he and Daniel Tellep, the CEO of Lockheed, agreed to merge, forming Lockheed Martin Corp. Augustine went on to become the chairman and chief executive officer of Lockheed Martin Corporation. At least in 1997 he gave a speech in the Bohemian Grove. Augustine is also a president of the Boy Scouts of America and chairman of the board of the American Red Cross. Has spoken at the Cosmos Club and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Avery, Ray Stanton

Lost Angels

Founder Dennison Company, became eventually Avery Dennison, considered the founder of the pressure sensitive label industry. Member of the Bohemian Grove.

Ayers, Thomas G.

Chairman Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, chairman Chicago Chamber of Commerce 1966-1967, life trustee Chicago Symphony Orchestra, life member The Commercial Club of Chicago. Went in 1981.

Bailey, Ralph E.

Mandalay

President of Consol (Conoco's coal subsidiary). Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Conoco Inc (merged with Phillips). Vice-Chairman of Du Pont. Director and non-executive Chairman of Clean Diesel Technologies, Inc. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Fuel Tech. Director of J.P. Morgan & Company and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company.

Bajpai, Shankar

Former Indian ambassador to the U.S. when he visited in 1989. Wrote articles for Foreign Affairs. Member Pacific Council on International Policy (based in LA, western partner of the CFR).

Baker, James A. III

Woof

Graduated from Princeton University in 1952. Ivy Club. Attended Cap & Gown events, according to Kay Griggs, just as Allen Dulles, William Colby, Frank Carlucci, James Baker, George Griggs, and George P. Shultz (August 3, 2005, Rense). Houston lawyer. Friend of the Bushes. Undersecretary of commerce 1975-1976. Deputy manager of the 1976 and 1980 Ford and Bush presidential campaigns. Joined the Reagan administration in 1981. White House chief of staff 1981-1985. Treasury secretary 1985-1988. Attended the Fourth World Wilderness Conference in 1987, together with David Rockefeller, Edmund de Rothschild, and Maurice Strong. Planned the 1988 campaign that won George H.W. Bush the presidency. Secretary of State 1989-1992. Member National Security Planning Group. Played a prominent role in the Gulf crisis and the subsequent search for a Middle East peace settlement. Again White House Chief of Staff 1992-1993. United Nations special envoy to try and broker a peace settlement for the disputed territory of Western Sahara 1997. As an adviser to George W. Bush in the November 2000 presidential elections, he was influential in helping Bush secure the presidency by maneuvering the disputed vote count in Florida to the Republican-leaning Supreme Court. Baker was the manager of the foreign debts of occupied Iraq since 2003. Senior counselor for the Carlyle Group and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Also a member of the Atlantic Council of the United States, the Bohemian Grove, and the Pilgrims Society. Honorary trustee of the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies.

Baker, Norman, Jr.

Owl's Nest

President We-Go Rotary Club 1975-1976; "Rotary is a worldwide organization of business and professional leaders that provides humanitarian service, encourages high ethical standards in all vocations, and helps build goodwill and peace in the world. Approximately 1.2 million Rotarians belong to more than 31,000 Rotary clubs located in 167 countries."

Bancroft, James R.

Chairman UNC (United Nuclear Corporation). Bancroft, Paul III Hill Billies Independent venture capitalist and a consultant, director of UNOVA since 1998, president, chief executive officer and director of Bessemer Securities Corporation 1976-1988.

Bannan, Bernard J.

Pink Onion

President and CEO of Binley Inc., a private real estate investment company. Director of MacNeal Schwendler Corp., a publicly traded software company. Director of Cable Design Technologies Corporation. Barry, John M. Writer & scholar.

Baxter, Alfred

Silverado Squatters

Gave up some time to support the work the Bohemian Club research of Peter Martin Phillips.

Boucher, Richard A.

He entered the Foreign Service in 1977. After studying Chinese, he served from 1979 to 1980 at the U.S. Consulate General in Guangzhou. In Washington he then worked in the State Department's Economic Bureau and on the China Desk, and returned to China with his wife from 1984 to 1986 as Deputy Principal Officer at the U.S. Consulate General in Shanghai. Upon his return to Washington in July 1986, he served as a Senior Watch Officer in the State Department's Operations Center. From August 1987 to March 1989, he worked as Deputy Director of the Office of European Security and Political Affairs. He started as Deputy Press Spokesman for the State Department under Secretary Baker in March 1989 and became Spokesman under Secretary Eagleburger in August 1992. Secretary Christopher asked him to continue as Spokesman until June 1993. United States Ambassador to Cyprus from 1993 to 1996. United States Consul General in Hong Kong 1996-1999. Spoke to the Asia Society on March 24, 1998. US Senior Official for APEC, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, since July 1999. Spoke to the London Pilgrims Society on November 28, 2002. Has repeatedly condemned Israel's practice of killing terrorists and instead called for negotiations to settle the Palestinian-Israeli dispute. Supported the 2003 war against Iraq because it wasn't cooperating with the sanctions.

Bechtel, Stephen D., Sr.

Mandalay

His father died under strange circumstances in Moscow. The Bechtel Company is a privately owned (giant) construction firm operating worldwide and headquartered in San Francisco and is a mainstay of the nuclear industry. Bechtel designed the military space shuttle facility at Vandenburg Air Force Base. It is known for decades for its many boondoggles all over the world. Bechtel had been rescued in its time of need by J. Henry Schroder and Avery Rockefeller. On June 3, 1954, the New York Times announced that Stephen Bechtel, chmn of Bechtel Corp. had become partner of J.P. Morgan Co. In 1955, Fortune reported that as Under Secretary of State, C. Douglas Dillon had arranged important contracts for Bechtel with the Saudi Arabian government, culminating in the present \$135 billion Jubail operation. In January, 1975, Fortune pointed out that Bechtel had never been in the red for a single year, because "Its engineering projects are invariably financed by its clients." These clients are usually governments, a lesson which may have been learned from the Rothschilds. Bechtel funds the Heritage Foundation, which made large contributions to the neocon agenda since the 1980's. Heritage is headed by Le Cercle member Edwin J. Feulner, who is another member of the Bohemian Grove. Bechtel is a leading player in water system privatization, ranking just behind the big three -- Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux, Vivendi Universal and RWE/ Thames Water. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Bechtel, Stephen D., Jr.

Mandalay

Chairman of the Bechtel Corporation. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Bechtel, Riley P.

Mandalay

Personal fortune of 3 billion. University of Calif Davis, Bachelor of Arts / Science Stanford University, Masters of Business Administration. Great-granddad Warren started construction colossus Bechtel Group building railroads in 1890s Oklahoma Territory. Later: Hoover Dam, Oakland Bay Bridge. Dad Stephen Jr. took reins in 1960, built nuclear plants, Alaska pipeline, Chunnel. Riley is now learning the ropes. Member of the Trilateral Commission. Member of the International Council of J.P. Morgan Chase, together with Kissinger, Andre Desmarais, Lee Kuan Yew (Bohemian Grove), and others. Its headed by George Shultz, an employee of the Bechtels.

Beckett, John R.

Sempervirens

In 1960, John R. Beckett joined Transamerica as president. Over the next 20 years, he led Transamerica's transition from a holding company into a major diversified operating company. At one time, Transamerica owned a motion picture distributor, an airline, a car rental company and a machinery manufacturer, in addition to its insurance and financial services businesses.

Bedford, Peter B.

Meyerling

Member Hoover Institution Board of Overseers, CEO and chairman of the board of Bedford Property Investors, Inc. Member of the Bohemian Grove Annals Committee in 1997.

Bendetsen, Karl R.

Member of an advisory group to Ronald Reagan that received security clearances to learn about new weapons developments such as nuclear x-ray lasers. Started in 1982. Went in 1980.

Bennett, Robert B.

Sunshiners

Unknown.

Bergen, Edgar

Dragon

He was at San Clemente for the climax of the Nixon-Brezhnev meetings in 1973, where he mingled with, among others, such Republican and Democratic fat cats as Leonard K. Firestone, David Packard, and Edwin Pauley.

Berry, John W.

Totem In

Unknown.

Bethards, Jack M.

Chairman of the Annals Committee of the Bohemian Grove in 1997. Biaggini, B.F. Southern Pacific Chairman. Tenneco Director.

Bierce, Ambrose G.

American satirist, and critic, short story writer, editor and journalist. Born in Ohio in 1842. Military career from 1860 to 1866 and moved to San Francisco. He remained there for many years, eventually becoming famous as a contributor and/or editor for a number of local newspapers and periodicals, including The San Francisco News Letter, The Argonaut, and The Wasp. Bierce lived and wrote in England from 1872 to 1875. Returning to the United States, he again took up residence in San Francisco. In 1887, he became one of the first regular columnists and editorialists to be employed on William Randolph Hearst's newspaper, the San Francisco Examiner, eventually becoming one of the most prominent and influential among the writers and journalists of the West Coast. In December 1899, he moved to Washington, DC, but continued his association with the Hearst newspapers until 1906. Because of his penchant for biting social criticism and satire, Bierce's long newspaper career was often steeped in controversy. On several occasions his columns stirred up a storm of hostile reaction which created difficulties for Hearst. One of the most notable of these incidents occurred following the assassination of President William McKinley when Hearst's political opponents turned a satirical poem Bierce had written in 1900 into a cause célèbre. Bierce meant his poem, written on the occasion of the assassination of Governor-elect William Goebel of Kentucky, to express a national mood of dismay and fear, but after McKinley was shot in 1901 it seemed to foreshadow the crime: The bullet that pierced Goebel's breast Can not be found in all the West;

Good reason, it is speeding here

To stretch McKinley on his bier.

Hearst was accused by rival newspapers and by then Secretary of State Elihu Root (Pilgrims Society; co-founder Carnegie Endowment and its first president; main founder CFR) of having called for McKinley's assassination. Despite a national uproar that ended his ambitions for the presidency (and even his membership in the Bohemian Club), Hearst neither revealed Bierce as the author of the poem, nor fired him. His short stories are considered among the best of the 19th century. In October 1913, the septuagenarian Bierce departed Washington on a tour to revisit his old Civil War battlefields. By December, he had proceeded on through Louisiana and Texas, crossing by way of El Paso into Mexico, which was then in the throes of revolution. In Ciudad Ju rez, he joined the army of Pancho Villa as an observer, in which role he participated in the battle of Tierra Blanca. He is known to have accompanied Villa's army as far as the city of Chihuahua, Chihuahua. After a last letter to a close friend, sent from that city on December 26, 1913, he vanished without a trace, becoming one of the most famous disappearances in American literary history. Subsequent investigations to ascertain his fate were fruitless and, despite many decades of speculation, his disappearance

remains a mystery.

Boccardi, Louis

President and Chief Executive Officer of The Associated Press from 1985 until his retirement in 2003. He was a member of the Pulitzer Prize Board from 1994 to 2003 and Chairman of the Pulitzer Prize Board in 2002. Mr. Boccardi has been a member of the Board of Visitors, the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University since 1989. He has been a director since July 2003. Director of Gannett Co. In 1989, he held a "Lakeside Talk" about kidnapped reporter Terry Anderson. He referred to his audience as men of "power and rank" and "gave them more details than he said he was willing to give his readers." Boeschstein, William W.

Piedmont

After his graduation from Yale University in 1950, William W. Boeschstein joined Owens-Corning Fiberglas where he held a number of sales, management and marketing positions. In 1964, Mr. Boeschstein became Vice President-Marketing and served in that position until his election to Executive Vice President in 1967. He was named President and Chief Operating Officer in 1971. In 1973, he was named Chief Executive Officer and in 1981 he became Chairman of the Board. Mr. Boeschstein's commitment to research and development is exemplified by the company's doubling the size of its research center in Granville, Ohio. The facility -one of the industry's most sophisticated -now has approximately 1,000 scientists, engineers and technicians working to expand Owens-Corning's present capabilities, as well as to generate new product and technological opportunities for both near-and long-term. During his 12 years of leadership as CEO at Owens-Corning, the company has grown from a building materials and fiberglass manufacturer with sales of approximately \$500 million to a strong multi-national corporation with sales in excess of \$3.5 billion. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations in the 1970's.

Bolick, Clint

Vice-president of the Institute for Justice. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003.

Bonney, J. Dennis

Tunerville

Bonney joined Chevron in 1960. After a variety of assignments in the corporation's Eastern Hemisphere operations, he was named assistant manager of the foreign operations staff in San Francisco in 1967 and manager in 1971. He was elected a corporate vice president in 1972. In 1974, Bonney became Chevron's vice president for corporate planning, a function he directed until 1981 while also supervising Chevron's Indonesian exploration and production activities. He assumed responsibility for European refining and marketing in 1981. He was named vice president for worldwide logistics and trading early in 1986. Member of Chevron's board of directors since January 1986 and a vice chairman since January 1987 to December 1995. Supervised the five years of negotiations leading to Chevron's 1993 signing of a joint venture with Kazakhstan to develop the Tengiz Field, which created the largest Western business venture in the former Soviet Union. Chairman of the U.S. National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (US-PECC) and is a director of the American Petroleum Institute. He is a trustee and vice chairman of the World Affairs Council of Northern California, a trustee of the Asian Art Museum Foundation, a member of the National Council of the World Wildlife Fund, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. He is a director of the San Francisco Opera Association and of the University of California's International House. He is also a past president of the Commonwealth Club of California. Bosque, Ed

Wrote about the Bohemian Grove and was a member.

Borman, Frank

Hill Billies

Fighter pilot, operational pilot and instructor, experimental test pilot and an assistant professor of Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics at West Point, NASA instructor at the Aerospace Research Pilot School at Edwards AFB, member of the Apollo 204 Fire Investigation Board 1967, Commander Apollo 8 Mission 1968, later he became the Apollo Program Resident Manager, heading the team that re-engineered the Apollo spacecraft, field director of NASA's Space Station Task Force, special advisor to and finally chairman of Eastern Airlines 1969-1986, director of the Home Depot, National Geographic, Outboard Marine Corporation, Auto Finance Group, Thermo Instrument Systems and American Superconductor, chairman and CEO of Patlex Corporation.

Boskin, Michael J.

Hill Billies

Senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, professor of economics at Stanford University, associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers (1989-1993). Boskin is a Research Associate, National Bureau of Economic Research and serves on the Commerce Department's Advisory Committee on the National Income and Product Accounts. He is Chief Executive Officer and President of Boskin & Co., an economic consulting company. Director Oracle Corporation, Shinsei Bank, and Vodaphone Group

Boswell, James G. II

General Electric Director. Chairman and CEO of J.G. Boswell Co.

Bowes, William K.

Hill Billies

A founder of Amgen (with Bill Gates), Cetus, Raychem, Dymo Industries, and U.S. Venture Partners. Has been an active and prominent venture capital investor in the Bay Area for nearly 35 years. Bill sourced and led the Firm's investments in Advanced Cardiovascular Systems, Applied Biosystems, Devices for Vascular Intervention, Glycomed, Sun Microsystems and Ventritex, among others. He currently serves on the Board of

Directors of Xoma Corporation. Before founding USVP, Bill was a Senior Vice President and Director of Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. (formerly Blyth & Co., Inc.), where he worked from 1953 until 1978, and was a consultant to Blyth Eastman Paine Webber from 1978 to 1980. Activity in the nonprofit arena include: Board of Directors of the UCSF Foundation and Chairman of Mission Bay Capital Campaign; Advisory Council of Stanford University's Bio-X Initiative; Executive Committee of San Francisco Conservatory of Music; Board Chairman of The Exploratorium (a leading interactive science museum); Board Member of the Asian Art Museum and Hoover Institution. Bill has a B.A. in Economics from Stanford, an MBA from Harvard and served in the U.S. Army in the South Pacific and Japan during and after World War II. Brady, Nicholas Frederick

Mandalay

Brady was born April 11, 1930 in New York City. He was educated at Yale University (B.A., 1952) and Harvard University (M.B.A., 1954). He joined Dillon, Read & Company, Inc. in New York in 1954, rising to Chairman of the Board. He has been a Director of the NCR Corporation, the MITRE Corporation, and the H.J. Heinz Company, among others. He has also served as a trustee of Rockefeller University and a member of the Board of the Economic Club of New York. He is a former trustee of the Boys' Club of Newark. Brady served in the United States Senate in 1982. During that time he was a member of the Armed Services Committee and the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee. In 1984 President Reagan appointed Brady to be Chairman of the President's Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries. He has also served on the President's Commission on Strategic Forces (1983), the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (1983), the Commission on Security and Economic Assistance (1983), and the Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management (1985). Brady chaired the Presidential Task Force on Market Mechanisms (1987). He became the 68th Secretary of the Treasury in 1988 and was also in charge of the secret service in this way during the White House male prostitution scandal in 1989. He is said to have been the president of Bohemian Grove camp Mandalay. Member of the Knights of Malta. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Brand, Sir Hubert

Rear-Admiral in the British navy, extra equerry to the King (1922), principal naval aide to the King (1931-1932), and a visitor of the Bohemian Grove in the early part of the 20th century (at least in 1929). He was a member of a very powerful family (undoubtedly some Pilgrims Society members), which was close to the British royal family. One of his brothers, the third Viscount Hampden, was a lord-in-waiting to the King (1924-1936). Another brother, Robert H. Brand (since 1946 Baron Brand), was regarded as the economist of the Round Table Group or Milner's Kindergarten and became a partner and managing director of Lazard Brothers, a director of Lloyd's Bank, a director of The Times, a member of the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada (1915-1918), deputy chairman of the British Mission in Washington (1917-1918), financial adviser to Lord Robert Cecil, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council at the Versailles Peace Talks (1919), vice-president of the Brussels Conference (1920), financial representative for South Africa at the Genoa Conference (1922), head of the British Food Mission to Washington (1941-1944), chairman of the British Supply Council in North America (1942-1945, 1946), and His Majesty's Treasury Representative in Washington (1944-1946). In this last capacity he had much to do with negotiating the enormous American loan to Britain for postwar reconstruction. Robert H. Brand also married Nancy Astor's sister and was an intimate friend to Pilgrims Society and Round Table member Philip Kerr. Their father was a Governor of New South Wales and one of the original instigators of the federation of the Australian Colonies in 1900. A nephew was a Governor-General of Canada.

Brandi, Frederic H.

Mandalay

Father was a top coal executive in the German Steel Trust. Moved from Germany to the United States in 1926. CEO of Dillon, Read & Co. in the 1950s and 1960s, up until 1971. He was replaced by Nicholas Brady of the Bohemian Grove Mandalay Camp at that time. Brandi was a member of the Pilgrims Society.

Brandi, James H.

Mandalay

Son of Frederic Brandi. Invited to the Bohemian Grove in 1970 by his father. Trustee Berkshire School, managing director of UBS Warburg LLC of New York, director ThyssenKrupp Budd (North-American subsidiary of ThyssenKrupp Automotive AG of Germany. The country his father came from.)

Broder, David S.

David S. Broder, a national political correspondent reporting on the political scene for The Washington Post, writes a twice-weekly column that covers an even broader aspect of American political life. The column, syndicated by The Washington Post Writers Group, is carried by more than 300 newspapers across the globe. Broder was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in May 1973 for distinguished commentary. He has been named "Best Newspaper Political Reporter" by Washington Journalism Review. A survey for Washingtonian magazine found that Broder was rated "Washington's most highly regarded columnist" by both editorial-page editors and members of Congress, leading 16 others in ratings for "overall integrity, factual accuracy and insight." Author and syndicated columnist. Before joining the Post in 1966, Broder covered national politics for The New York Times (1965-66), The Washington Star (1960-65) and Congressional Quarterly (1955-60). He has covered every national campaign and convention since 1960, traveling up to 100,000 miles a year to interview voters and report on the candidates. Broder is a regular commentator on CNN's Inside Politics, and makes regular appearances on NBC's Meet the Press and Washington Week. In 1999, he held a speech at the Bohemian Grove titled "Direct Democracy--Curse or Blessing".

Brooks, David

Has been a senior editor at The Weekly Standard, a contributing editor at Newsweek and the Atlantic Monthly, and he is currently a commentator on "The Newshour with Jim Lehrer." He is the author of "Bobos In Paradise:

The New Upper Class and How They Got There" and On Paradise Drive : How We Live Now (And Always Have) in the Future Tense, both published by Simon & Schuster. New York columnist. Lakeside talk; The Landscape of American Politics.

Brown, Harold

Lost Angels

Ph.D. in physics from Columbia University, research scientist at the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, joined the staff of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore in 1952 and became director in 1960, during the 1950s he served as a member of or consultant to several federal scientific bodies and as senior science adviser at the 1958-1959 Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Tests, worked under Robert McNamara as director of defense research and engineering 1961-1965, secretary of the Air Force 1965-1969, president California Institute of Technology 1969-1977, Secretary of Defense under President Carter, pushed stealth technology, the advanced MX nuclear ICBM missiles and strengthened ties with NATO, counselor at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, professor at John Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, chairman John Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission and a trustee of the RAND Corporation, Caltech JPL Committee, longtime director of Cummins Engine Company (helped establish the Health Effects Institute), Presidential Medal of Freedom 1981, director of the Philip Morris Companies since 1983, director of Warburg Pincus & Co. since 1990, board member of Evergreen Holdings Inc., board member of Mattel.

Brown, Charles L.

Following his graduation, Mr. Brown was a member of the Navy until 1946 and served aboard the USS Mississippi in the WWII Pacific theatre. After his discharge, he worked for AT&T for over 40 years and served as CEO and Chairman from 1979-1986. In 1982, he successfully divested AT&T's local phone business, the largest corporate reorganization in U.S. history, to settle Federal antitrust litigation. In the process, he created business entities that produced average annual returns to investors of 25%, reinvigorated AT&T's research and development efforts and initiated AT&T global partnerships in Europe and Asia. During the 1980s, he was on the steering committee of the University of Virginia's first comprehensive fund raising campaign and completed a term on the Board of Visitors, 1986-1990. In the 1993-2000 Capital Campaign, Mr. Brown served as vice chairman of the executive committee and as chair of the National Leadership Gifts Council, a coast-to-coast network of campaign volunteers, who helped to organize regional campaigns in some thirty cities around the country. Mr. Brown also served on the boards of Chemical Bank, Delta Airlines, DuPont, General Foods and Metropolitan Life. Other nonprofit leadership included Colonial Williamsburg, the Public Broadcasting System, the Institute for Advanced Studies, Boy Scouts of America, YMCA and the National Parks Foundation. Went to the Bohemian Grove in 1979. After his death his wife donated \$5 Million to the University of Virginia School of Engineering and Applied Science.

Brown, Edmund G.

Few figures have played a more important role in the political and governmental history of modern California than that of Edmund G. "Pat" Brown. Elected district attorney of San Francisco in 1943, Brown began a productive and distinguished career in local law enforcement. He instituted a systematic reform program, cracked down on commercial vice, and reshaped much of the city's legal system. Brown's reputation soared along with his reforms. He won election to the office of state attorney general in 1950, adopted a tough approach to his responsibilities, and worked to root out official corruption and organized crime. By 1958 he had become the most popular figure in the California Democratic organization. Elected the same year to the governor's office on a platform strongly committed to humane and responsive government, Brown set in a motion a chain of political and social reforms.

Bryan, J. Stewart III

Owlers

Is the 4th of a family dynasty of newspaper publishers, taking over the publishing of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and The News Leader from his father, D. Tennant Bryan in 1978. President of the Florida Press Association (1971-1972), chairman and CEO of Media General, chairman and President of Southern Newspaper Publishers Association Foundation, director of the Foundation for American Communications, director of Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd, director of The Associated Press (1984-1993), director of the Newspaper Advertising Bureau, (1977-1995), trustee of the Hoover Institution.

Bryan, D. Tennant

Lost Angels

University of Virginia Raven Society, publisher of Richmond Times-Dispatch and The News Leader 1944-1978, director Southern Railway Company 1953-1986, president American Newspaper Publishers Association 1958-1960, member of an advisory committee for an American exhibit in Moscow in 1959, director Southern Newspaper Publishers Association 1963-1966 (just as his father, grandfather and his son would be), director of the Associated Press 1967-1976, trustee Washington Journalism Center, Overseer Hoover Institution.

Buckley, Christopher

Hill Billies

Editor of Forbes FYI magazine, speechwriter for George H.W. Bush when he was vice president, political satirist.

Buckley, William F., Jr.

Hill Billies

Skull & Bones, chairman of the Yale Daily News, CIA agent (supposedly for only 1 year), editor of The Road to Yenan, a book addressing the Communist quest for global domination. Author of several books on communicating, history, political thought, and sailing, founder of the National Review and long time editor of

it, delegate to the United Nations. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003. Member of the Knights of Malta.

Burgener, Clair W.

Ladera

Republican, who served as member of California state assembly from 1963-1967, delegate to Republican National Convention from California in 1964, member of California state senate in 1967, U.S. Representative from California from 1973-1983.

Burns, Brian P.

Pelicans

A nationally regarded business executive, attorney and philanthropist, Brian P. Burns has been a moving force in many financial transactions involving mergers and turnarounds at many companies during his career. He is now chairman and president of BF Enterprises, Inc., based in San Francisco. He is founder and principal benefactor of the John J. Burns Library of Rare Books and Special Collections at Boston College, which was named in honor of his father. In 1990, the Burns Foundation, which Burns chairs, endowed the library with the visiting scholar in Irish Studies chair. Among his other activities, Burns is a director of the American Ireland Fund, and founding chairman of the board of the Palm Beach Pops Symphony Orchestra.

Bush, George H.W.

Hill Billies / Mandalay

His father, a Knight of Malta, was a central figure in arming the Nazis. Born in 1924. Graduated in Economics from Yale in 1948. Member of Yale's Skull & Bones student club. Salesman of Dresser Industries which sold important technology to the USSR. US ambassador of the United Nations 1971-1972. Chairman of the Republican National Committee during Watergate 1973-1974. US ambassador to China 1974-1975. Supported the USSR, communist China, Andropov and Mugabe. CIA director 1976-1977. Ted Shackley, who was in charge of the massive CIA heroin imports from the Golden Triangle to the US, was his deputy director of operations. Named in the Franklin Affair as a participant in Larry King's pedophile parties. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Bohemian Grove camp Mandalay and Hill Billies, the Atlantic Council of the United States, the National Security Planning Group, and the Trilateral Commission. George H.W. Bush and Nicholas Elliott, ex-MI6 and senior Cercle member, stood in contact with each other in 1980. US vice president under Ronald Reagan 1981-1989. Appointed head of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System in 1983. Ignored the offer of Khun Sa, the all-powerful Opium king of the Golden Triangle, to stop all opium trafficking in return for political and economic support of his Shan State. According to the affidavit of Col. Edward Cutolo, Bush was monitored under the Operation Orwell, set up by a rogue espionage unit that supplied its information to DoD contractors. US president 1990-1994. Famous for several speeches at the time of the USSR's collapse referring to a New World Order. Gorbachev and Shevardnadze talked about the same concept at the same time, indicating the NWO referred to an alliance between the USSR and the US. Became a Knight of the British Empire in 1993. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Director of the Carlyle Group. Close ties to the Bin Ladens and the Saudi Kingdom. Director of Grassroots Enterprise. According to the Disclosure Project, Bush has quite a bit of knowledge about the UFO subject. His son George Bush was elected US president in 2000 and 2004, although there was a lot of controversy about the preliminary and quite different exit polls.

Bush, George W.

Hill Billies

Yale Skull & Bones. Involved in a couple of failed oil companies. Texas governor. US president. Close to the Saudis.

Bush, John Ellis "Jeb"

Forty-third Governor of Florida. He is a prominent member of the Bush family, the younger brother of President George W. Bush.

Butler, Nicholas Murray

Butler earned an A.B (1882), M.A. (1883) and Ph.D. (1884), all in philosophy, at Columbia, specializing in the writings of the German philosopher Immanuel Kant. He studied for a year at the universities of Berlin and Paris. Became a staff member of the Department of Philosophy at Columbia College, later known as Columbia University. In 1882, Nicholas Murray Butler was appointed by Columbia president Henry Barnard to offer Saturday lectures for teachers. The turnout was enormous. Member New Jersey Board of Education from 1887 to 1895. Delegate to the Republican Convention 1888-1936. In 1891 Butler founded the Educational Review, a journal of educational philosophies and developments. He served as its editor until 1921. Organized the New York College for the Training of Teachers in 1892, affiliated with Columbia. Chairman the Paterson school 1892-1893. In these roles he led efforts to remove state political interference from local New Jersey school systems. In New York City, he did the same, spurring the creation of a citywide school board that emphasized professionalism and policy over political spoils (1895-1897). When New York City's consolidation was complete, New York State sought a similar reform with Butler's advice, completed in 1904. Participated in the formation of the College Entrance Examination Board in 1900. Had become a close friend of Pilgrims Society member Elihu Root by this time. President of Columbia University 1901-1945. Professor Carroll Quigley wrote in 'Tragedy and Hope': "J.P. Morgan and his associates were the most significant figures in policy making at Harvard, Columbia and Yale while the Whitneys and Prudential Insurance Company dominated Princeton. The chief officials of these universities were beholden to these financial powers and usually owed their jobs to them... Morgan himself helped make Nicholas Murray Butler president of Columbia." Robert A. McCaughey wrote in 'Stand Columbia: A History of Columbia University in the City of New York, 1754-2004': "A compulsive name-dropper

given to self-puffery, Butler was nevertheless an effective administrator [of Columbia], and J.P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and E. H. Harriman sought to hire him to run their enterprises." Butler held the presidency in some of their railroad companies. President of the Germanistic Society of Columbia University in 1905-1906 and a director from 1908-1917. It organized and sponsored lecture series for German scholars in the United States. Travelled to Europe on occasion where he met with Kaiser Wilhelm and Mussolini in his early fascist days. Quote from the 1973 book 'The Glory and the Dream, a Narrative History of America, 1932-1972', by William Manchester, pages 67-68: "Nicholas Murray Butler told his students that totalitarian regimes brought forth "men of far greater intelligence, far stronger character, and far more courage than the system of elections," and if anyone represented the American establishment then it was Dr. Butler, with his 34 honorary degrees, and his thirty year tenure as president of Columbia University." (quoted by Charles Savoie) Supposedly Butler agreed with some of the Nazi racial theories about the superiority of the Teuton race. Another quote attributed to him is: "The history of American education and of our American contributions to philosophical thought cannot be understood or estimated with[ou]t knowing of the life work of Dr. William Torrey Harris." Harris, a supporter of Emmanuel Kant and Georg Hegel, shaped modern American education to a large degree. He also was highly influential in popularizing Hegel's philosophies in the second half of the 19th century. Established a friendship with Governor Theodore Roosevelt in the early 20th century. President University Settlement Society 1905-1914. Became a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in 1905. President American Academy in Rome 1905-1940s. President of the American branch of International Conciliation, an organization founded in 1905 by a Nobel peace laureate, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant (from an "old aristocratic family which traced its genealogy back to the Crusades", whatever that means). Chairman of the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration, which met periodically from 1907 to 1912. President American Scandinavian Society 1908-1911. Influential in persuading Andrew Carnegie (a Pilgrims member, Hegelian, and Social Darwinist) to establish the Endowment in 1910 with a gift of \$10,000,000 he served as head of the Endowment's section on international education and communication, founded the European branch of the Endowment, with headquarters in Paris, and held the presidency of the parent Endowment from 1925 to 1945. In 1912, Roosevelt ran for the presidency as the candidate of the Progressive Party, which drew most of its strength from Republicans, against the nominees of the constituted party: Taft for the presidency and Butler for the vice-presidency. By splitting the national vote, they permitted the Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, to win the election. President France-America Society 1914-1924. Nicholas Murray Butler, in an address delivered before the Union League of Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1915: "The peace conference has assembled. It will make the most momentous decisions in history, and upon these decisions will rest the stability of the new world order and the future peace of the world." Both Nicholas Murray Butler and Elihu Root were staunch supporters of the League of Nations that would emerge after WWI. In 1916 Butler failed in his attempt to secure the Republican presidential nomination for Root. President American Hellenic Society 1917-1940s. William Bostock paper (University of Tasmania), 'To the limits of acceptability: political control of higher education' (2002): "On October 8, 1917, the famous historian Charles A. Beard resigned from Columbia University in protest over the dismissal of two colleagues, Professors Cattell and Dana, for having publicly opposed the entry of the United States into World War I. Cattell and Dana urged opposition to the draft, incurring the censure of Columbia President Nicholas Murray Butler and the Columbia Board of Trustees. There had also been a history of conflict over academic leadership and governance between Butler and Cattell, a distinguished psychologist." Michael Parenti, 'Against Empire' (1995), chapter 10: "A leading historian, Charles Beard, was grilled by the Columbia University trustees, who were concerned that his views might "inculcate disrespect for American institutions." In disgust Beard resigned from Columbia, declaring that the trustees and Nicholas Murray Butler sought "to drive out or humiliate or terrorize every man who held progressive, liberal, or unconventional views on political matters." Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Stephen P. Duggan Sr. (CFR director) founded the Institute for International Education in 1919. Failed to secure the Republican presidential nomination in 1920. During the 1920s Butler was a member of the General Committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, chaired by Thomas W. Lamont, a Rockefeller banker and Pilgrims Society member. John D. Rockefeller, Sr. once wrote a public letter to Butler explaining why he supported the prohibition movement. According to Richard Koudenhove-Kalergi in his 1958 book 'Eine Idee erobert Europa. Meine Lebenserinnerungen' (translated): "One of my most energetic American friends and patrons was the president of the Columbia University, Nicholas Murray Butler, the president of the Carnegie Endowment at the same time. He wrote the foreword to the American edition of Paneuropa." Kalergi's Paneuropa movement was set up and funded by Max Warburg and Louis Rothschild in 1923. Paul and Felix Warburg were promoting the movement in the United States and Rothschild-ally Leopold S. Amery was a major supporter from the United Kingdom. Stephen P. Duggan, the CFR director and co-founder of the Institute for International Education, became the president of the American Cooperative Committee of the Pan-European Union (he held this position from 1925 to 1940). In 1927 Butler assisted the U.S. State Department in developing the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Failed to secure the Republican presidential nomination in 1928. President of the Pilgrims Society 1928-1946. Visitor of the Bohemian Grove and an honorary member by 1929. Butler gave the core members of the Frankfurt School's Institute for Social Research a home in exile at Columbia University in 1934. These people were supporters of Georg Hegel, Karl Marx, Friedrich Nietzsche, Sigmund Freud, and Max Weber. Among these people was Herbert Marcuse, a Jewish Marxist Hegelian, who became the 'father of the New Left' in the 1960s. President Italy-America Society 1929-1935. Director of the New York Life Insurance Corporation 1929-1939. Nobel Peace Prize 1931. Received a gold medal from the National Institute of Social Sciences at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in 1932, together with J.P. Morgan. On November 19, 1937, Butler attended a meeting where Pilgrims Society member Robert Cecil, 1st Viscount Cecil

of Chelwood, received a Nobel Prize for his work in establishing the League of Nations. Both Butler and Lord Cecil held speeches about the role the League of Nations should have. Although it is only a rumor, Butler is supposed to have said at this meeting (in private) that communism was a tool of the British financial powers to knock down national governments and to bring about a world government in the future. Chairman Carnegie Corporation of New York 1937-1945. Vice-president International Benjamin Franklin Society in 1939. Governor Pan American Trade Committee in 1939. Governor of the Metropolitan Club, founded by J.P. Morgan in 1891, and which counted among its members two Vanderbilts, three Mellons, five Du Ponts, and six Roosevelts. He was a governor Honorary president American Society of French Legion of Honor from 1944 on. Decorated by China, France, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Germany, Greece, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Poland, Italy, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Chile and other countries. Quigley has quoted Butler as saying "The world is divided in to three classes of people: a very small group that makes things happen, a somewhat larger group that watches things happen, and the great multitude which never knows what happened."

Butler, Richard

Richard Butler, former head of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) to disarm Iraq is an expert in arms control, international security issues, the United Nations and the Middle East. He served as Australian Ambassador to the United Nations from 1992 to 1997, before serving as the head of UNSCOM from 1997-99. Currently Diplomat in Residence at the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, Richard Butler is an avid author who was granted the Order of Australia in 1988 for services to international peace and disarmament. His new book, "Fatal Choice: Nuclear Weapons and the Illusion of Missile Defense" was published in January 2002. Main Iraq negotiator for disarmament. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1999 titled "Saddam and Me".

Buttler, Samuel

Olin Chemical.

Calhoun, Alexander D.

Last Chance

Lawyer at Squire, Sanders & Dempsey LLP. Member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar of California, the New York State Bar, the District of Columbia Bar and the American Society of International Law. He has been a lecturer on international business transactions at the University of California Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law, an adjunct professor of banking law at the University of San Francisco School of Law and a visiting lecturer at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade. Trustee of The Asia Foundation, a director emeritus of the Japan Society of Northern California and a commissioner of the Asian Art Commission, San Francisco. Recently, Mr. Calhoun has been involved in structuring constitutional convention and election-related arrangements in Afghanistan. He provides general corporate counsel to a nonprofit organization working to advance the mutual interests of the United States and the Asia Pacific region. This organization contracted with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAM) and the Afghan constitutional secretariat to support the process for Afghanistan's Constitutional Loya Jirga (grand council), which recently adopted Afghanistan's first constitution, and is currently supporting the election process under that constitution.

Califano, Joseph A.

Founding chairman and president of the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Director Ditchley Foundation. Legal council of the Democratic National Convention. Gave a speech in 1991: 'America's Health Revolution -- Who Lives, Who Dies, Who Pays'.

Call, Richard W.

Lost Angels

The only Richard W. Call I see sits on the Board of Trustees of Santa Rosa Junior College (expiration date is 2008). This is located in California, not far from the Bohemian Grove.

Callaway, Howard H.

Pelicans

President Richard Nixon appointed Howard H. "Bo" Callaway as Secretary of the Army in 1973, Callaway continued in that position into the Ford administration. Callaway resigned from his post in June 1975 to become chairman of President Ford's newly-formed campaign organization, the President Ford Committee (PFC). Callaway headed the PFC for nine months, overseeing the recruitment of personnel, the development of its organizational structure, and, in conjunction with the White House, the implementation of political strategies. In March 1976, Democratic Senator Floyd Haskell advanced charges that Callaway, while serving as Secretary of the Army, had furthered his family's interests in a Colorado ski resort by persuading the Forest Service and the Civil Aeronautics Board to make rulings favorable to the resort. Callaway asked President Ford to relieve him of his duties pending the resolution of these charges. With Ford in a tough fight for the Republican nomination, Callaway soon resigned as PFC chairman. Member of the Council for National Policy (1998).

Carey, C. W.

Tunerville

Unknown.

Carter, Jimmy

Thirty-Ninth President of the United States 1977-1981.

Casey, Albert V.

Lost Angels

Harvard University, president of Times Mirror Co., publisher of The Los Angeles Times, CEO American Airlines 1974-1985, director of American Airlines, president and CEO Resolution Trust Corporation, Distinguished

Executive at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, U.S. Postmaster General.

Casey, William J.

Mandalay

Chairman of the Security and Exchange Commission under Nixon, head of the Export-Import bank under Ford (1974-1975), Reagan campaign manager and CIA Director under Reagan, Bechtel consultant, outside legal counsel to Wackenhut, Knight of Malta, member Council on Foreign Relations, member Atlantic Council of the United States, died of a brain tumor 2 days before he could testify about his role in the Iran/Contra affair.

According to "Watergate" journalist Carl Bernstein, Casey gave Pope John Paul II unprecedented access to CIA intelligence including spy satellites and agents.

Chadbourne, William

Mandalay

Stayed at Mandalay together with John Francis Neylan. They were coordinating the visit of Alexander Kerensky to the Bohemian Club, who was lecturing throughout the United States at that time.

Chain, John A

General and commander of the Strategic Air Command, who was lobbying for the B2-Spirit stealth bomber in 1989.

Chambers, Frank G.

Sempervirens

One of the most successful venture capital investor in the Silicon Valley. Chambers raised \$5.5 million in 1959; his Continental Capital Corporation is believed to be the first Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) in Northern California.

Chambers, Robert L.

Midway

Director Allegiant Bancorp Inc. since 2000. Chambers has been President of Huntleigh Securities Corp., a securities brokerage company, since September 2000. Prior to that time, he was Chief Executive Officer of K.W. Chambers & Co., a regional, full-service broker/dealer, for more than five years.

Charles, Allan E.

Dog House

Unknown.

Cheney, Richard 'Dick' B.

Dropped out of Yale and wasn't motivated in studying at all. Refocusing on academics, Cheney first matriculated to Casper Community College in 1963 and thereafter to the University of Wyoming where he began earning straight A's. Received his bachelor's degree in 1965 and master's degree in political science in 1966 both from the University of Wyoming. Some time later, Cheney was selected for a one-year fellowship in the office of Representative William Steiger, a Republican congressman from Wisconsin. Dick Cheney's public service career began under the Nixon administration in 1969. He served in a number of positions at the Cost of Living Council, at the United States Office of Economic Opportunity (as a special assistant to Donald Rumsfeld beginning in the spring of 1969), and within the White House. Under President Gerald Ford, Cheney became Assistant to the President and the youngest White House Chief of Staff in history (1975-1977). Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee from 1981 to 1987. In 1986, after President Reagan vetoed a bill to impose economic sanctions against South Africa for its official policy of apartheid, Cheney was one of 83 Representatives who voted against overriding the veto. Cheney served as the Secretary of Defense from 1989 to 1993 under President George H. W. Bush. He directed Operation Just Cause in Panama and Operation Desert Storm in the Middle East. Director Council on Foreign Relations 1987-1989 & 1993-1995. Member of the Trilateral Commission. Cheney joined the American Enterprise Institute after leaving office in 1993. From 1995 until 2000, he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Halliburton, a Fortune 500 company and market leader in the energy sector. He also sat on the Board of Directors of Procter & Gamble, Union Pacific, and EDS. In 1997, he, along with Donald Rumsfeld and others, founded the "Project for the New American Century," a think tank whose self-stated goal is to "promote American global leadership". U.S. vice-president 2000-2008. Held a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1991 called "Major Defense Problems of the 21st Century". Regent of the Corporate Management Board of the Smithsonian Institution.

Choper, Jesse H.

Law clerk to Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Clark, David A.

Fore Peak

Unknown.

Clark, James W.

Land of Happiness

Unknown.

Clark, Richard Ward

Aviary

Slowly worked himself up in General Mills and McKesson, vice-president of Finances and CFO of the Provigo Corporation, has produced a few low-circulation albums and has authored a book.

Clark, William Patrick

Isle of Aves

Stanford University and Loyola Law School, United States Secretary of Interior, National Security Advisor, deputy secretary of state, justice of the California Supreme Court, justice of the California Court of Appeal, and

judge of the Superior, chairman of the Task Group on Nuclear Weapons Program Management, presidential emissary to the chairmen of the Navajo and Hopi Indian tribes, member of the Commission on Defense Management (headed by David Packard), as a member of the Defense Department's Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy, trustee Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation and Library, chief executive officer Clark Company, senior counsel to the law firm of Clark, Cali and Negranti.

Clausen, Alden Winship "Tom"

Hill Billies

Born in 1923. German ancestry. Graduated from Carthage College in 1944 with a BA. Graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1949 with a LLB. Got a job at the Bank of America. Vice president Bank of America 1961-1965. Senior vice president Bank of America 1965-1968. Graduated from Harvard University's Advanced Management Program in 1966. Vice chairman BankAmerica Corporation 1969-1970. President and CEO BankAmerica Corporation 1971-1981. President World Bank 1981-1986. Chairman and CEO BankAmerica Corporation since 1986. Attended a seminar of the Woodstock Theological Center at Georgetown ("Ethical Considerations in Corporate Takeovers"), established by the Society of Jesus in 1974, in 1990, together with Paul Volcker (Pilgrims Society; Rockefeller-Rothschild associate), Willard C. Butcher (chair Chase Manhattan), Lee H. Hamilton (member of the 1997 Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy, which shed a little bit of light on the inner workings of the Black and Deep Black Programs, the latter officially known as Unacknowledged Special Access Programs; CFR; Rotary International; Trilateral Commission; UN Association; Brookings; Alfalfa; vice-chair 9/11 Commission), Robert S. McNamara (World Bank president; 1001 Club), James D. Wolfensohn (World Bank president; Rothschild associate), and John C. Whitehead (chair Goldman Sachs; chair Goldman Sachs Foundation; chair NY Fed; chair Asia Society; chair Andrew W. Mellon Foundation; chair Lower Manhattan Development Corporation; chair UNA-USA; director Rockefeller University; CFR; visited the Trilateral Commission in the 1980s; frequent visitor of Bilderberg in the 1990s). Trustee Asia Foundation. Member of the Advisor Council of SRI International and was on the Board of Governors of United Way. The A.W. Clausen Center for World Business is named after him.

Clay, Lucius D.

Held many army administrative posts and became (1944) deputy director of the office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Clay was (1945-47) deputy chief of the U.S. military government in Germany and in 1947 became commander of U.S. troops in Europe. He directed operations in the Berlin blockade as U.S. military governor (1947-49). Clay retired from the army as a full general in May, 1949, to enter private business. After the closing of the borders between East and West Berlin by the Communists, he served (Sept., 1961-May, 1962) as President Kennedy's personal representative in Berlin with the rank of ambassador. He wrote *Decision in Germany* (1950). Went to the Bohemian Grove in the 1960s. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Cleave, Peter Van

President of the Northwestern Alumni Association from 1980 to 1982, Mr. Van Cleave also sat on the board of the John Evans Club for six years. His firm, Peter Van Cleave & Associates, helped families set up charitable trusts to honor deceased relatives. He also volunteered extensively with people with learning disabilities at the Roseland Training Center on Chicago's South Side.

Clemm, Michael von

President of Templeton College, Oxford, who gave a speech in the Bohemian Grove in 1997. Von Clemm was an American, born on Long Island, educated at Exeter and Harvard. He and his wife left the U.S. to pursue postgraduate studies in anthropology at Oxford and, later, to spend two years with a Tanganyikan tribe. He flirted with notions of journalism and the World Bank, where he thought that his anthropological expertise might be of use -- "Giving aid to societies without knowing how the societies work would be like pouring money down the drain," he said -- but saved himself much frustration by making finance his principal career instead. He joined the London office of Citibank where he invented several financial instruments, helping to found the "Eurodollar" market and to establish London as the world's leading financial center. Member of the White's Club.

Clinton, William Jefferson

Rhodes scholar; Bohemian Grove 1991 (no regular); Bilderberg 1991; United States president 1992-2000; member of the Trilateral Commission; member of the Council on Foreign Relations; went to Davos World Economic Forum.

Clinton, J. Hart

Cliff Dwellers Publisher of San Mateo Times. Antitrust attorney with the San Francisco firm Morrison & Foerster. Coelho, Tony Chairman of the House Democratic Campaign Committee before he visited the Bohemian Grove in 1989.

Cole, Jerry C.

Member of the Bohemian Grove Annals Committee in 1997.

Coleman, Lewis W.

Isle of Aves

Stanford University, 13 years with Wells Fargo and Company and ending as chairman, chairman of Banc of America Securities LLC, and Chief Financial Officer, head of the World Banking Group and head of Capital Markets at BankAmerica, director Northrop Grunman, director Chiron Corporation, a biotechnology company, president of the Gordon E. and Betty I. Moore Foundation (San Francisco) 2000-2004, now a trustee of that foundation, overseer of the Hoover Institution, member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Collier, Harry

Stowaway

He was a co-captain of the Stowaway camp. Graduated Oxford University 1963 (Modern History). Worked in technical and scientific publishing 1964-71 (McGraw-Hill, Butterworth Scientific, Pergamon Press, Institution of Electrical Engineers). Worked for ISI (Philadelphia) as Head of European Operations 1971-79, based for four years in France and four years in England. Joined Learned Information in Oxford in 1979 as a Director responsible for publishing, newsletters and projects. In December 1987 he formed his own company, Infonortics Ltd to specialise in newsletters, conferences, studies, seminars and projects in the area of electronic information. Harry Collier was Chairman of EUSIDIC, the European Association of Information Services, 1983-84, and again in 1985-86. From January 1988 until December 1991 he was Executive Director of EUSIDIC, and for eight years a Council member of INTUG, the International Telecommunication Users Group. In 1992 he was one of the founders of the Association of Global Strategic Information (AGSI) and played a major organisational part in that association. Harry Collier is a frequent speaker at meetings throughout Europe and North America. He was founder editor and chief writer for the industry monthly newsletter Monitor from its first issue in 1981 until December 1993; he is author of a book 'Strategies in the Electronic Information Industry', and his latest book (1998) is 'The Electronic Publishing Maze: Strategies in the Electronic Publishing Industry'. In May 1998 he received the OSS 'Golden Candle' Award for his services to the information community. Harry Collier speaks English and French, with some Italian and German. Hobbies include food, wine, playing the violin, and collecting recordings of violinists.

Colmery, Harry W.

Piedmont

National commander of The American Legion. Author of the initial draft of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, also known as the GI Bill of Rights.

Conger, Harry M.

Isle of Aves

Chairman Western Business Roundtable 1985, chairman and CEO Homestake Mining Company (gold mines in North America, South America and Australia. Merged with Barrick Gold Corporation in 2001), chairman American Mining Congress, chairman World Gold Council, director Pacific Gas and Electric Company, trustee Caltech, fellow California Council on Science and Technology.

Coolbrith, Ina

Became California's poet laureate in 1918 and was the first woman in any state to have been appointed to that position. Bohemian Grovers Jack London and Mark Twain were among her admirers. She was a Librarian at the Bohemian Club and edited Daniel O'Connell's poet "Songs of Bohemia". She was born in the 1841.

Cook, Sam B.

Last Chance

From a ground floor office at First National Bank of St. Louis headquarters in Clayton, Sam Bryan Cook has operational authority over a \$4 billion banking empire that extends into almost every part of Missouri. Cook, 46, last year was named president and chief operating officer of Central Bancorporation Inc., the 13-bank holding company headed by his father, Sam B. Cook. The move was viewed by many in the industry as an indication that Sam Cook, 75, would soon hand the reins of the family-controlled firm over to his only son, the only family member active in the company's operations. The younger Cook -- who goes by his middle name -- also is vice chairman of Central Bancorporation and chairman and chief executive officer of First National Bank of St. Louis.

Cooley, Richard P.

Mandalay

President and CEO of Wells Fargo 1966-1982, chairman and CEO Seafirst Bank 1983-1994, trustee of the RAND Corporation 1971-1981 & 1982-1992, trustee of Caltech, director of PACCAR 1991-1996 (which manufactures Peterbilt trucks). Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Coolidge, Calvin

President of the United States (1923-1929).

Coors, Joseph

Described as "anti-labor, racist, and homophobic". His grandfather founded Golden-based Adolph Coors Co. in 1873 and made a fortune. Joseph later used this brewing fortune to support President Reagan and help create the conservative Heritage Foundation in 1973 (donated \$250,000). The prominent right-wing activist Paul Weyrich and wealthy right-wingers Richard Scaife (donated \$900,000) and Edward Noble helped with the creation of this foundation. By 1995, the Foundation had an annual budget of \$25 million and was headed by Le Cercle member Edwin Feulner. Coors was a member of an advisory group to Ronald Reagan that received security clearances to learn about new weapons developments such as nuclear X-ray lasers, which started in 1982.

Coors, Bill

Brother of Joseph Coors. He is vice-chairman for Adolph Coors Co. The chairman is his son, Peter Coors.

Coppola, Francis Ford

Made Apocalypse Now in 1979. In 1986 Coppola, with George Lucas, directed the Michael Jackson film for Disney theme parks, Captain Eo, which at the time was the most expensive film per minute ever made. Made The Godfather series from 1972 to 1990. Directed Bram Stoker's Dracula in 1992. In 1998, he gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove titled 'Two Republics: Rome and America'.

Costello, Joseph V., Jr

Owner and founder of Hill & Company. Since 1956 Hill & Co. has been one of San Francisco's premier brokerage for residential real estate. His wife, Patricia Funsten Costello, a Past President of the Junior League

(1964-1965) and a vivacious San Francisco community leader, died on January 22, 2004. During her time as president of the Junior League funds were approved to establish the Ravenswood Child Care Center in East Palo Alto.

Creson, William T.

Cuckoo's Nest

CEO and chairman of Crown Zellerbach, until it was taken over by Sir James Goldsmith (Le Cercle).

Crocker, Charles

Stowaway

Chairman of the board of Children's Hospital in San Francisco, chairman of the Hamlin School's Board of Trustees, president of the Foundation of the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, president of Crocker Capital Corporation, founder, chairman and chief executive officer of BEI Technologies Inc., board member of BEI Medical Systems Company, Inc., board member of Fiduciary Trust International, board member of Pope & Talbot Inc., board member of Teledyne Technologies Incorporated since 2001, director at Franklin Templeton Investments, where Anne M. Tatlock is vice-chairman (left her WTC office on 9/11 to meet with Warren Buffett at Offutt AFB, where Bush would land that day) and Thomas Kean is a director (headed the 9/11 commission in 2004-2005). Cronkite, Walter

Hill Billies

Very well-known journalist and anchorman, who sat on the board of CBS. Supposedly he did the Owl's voice in the Cremation of Care ceremony. Newswriter and editor, Scripps-Howard, also for United Press, Houston, Texas; Kansas City, Missouri; Dallas, Austin, and El Paso, Texas; and New York City; United Press war correspondent, 1942-45, foreign correspondent, reopening bureaus in Amsterdam, Brussels; chief correspondent, Nuremberg war crimes trials, bureau manager, Moscow, 1946-48, manager and contributor, 1948-49, CBS-News correspondent, 1950-81, special correspondent, since 1981; managing editor, CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite, 1962-81.

Crosby, Bing

One of the most popular and influential American singers and actors of the 20th century, rivaled only by Elvis Presley and The Beatles. Die in 1977.

Crown, Lester

Billionaire. General Dynamics Executive vice president and director. Went in 1979. Chairman of Henry Crown and Company (diversified investments) since 2002. President of Henry Crown and Company from 1973 to 2002. Director of Maytag Corporation. Lester controls family holdings, including large stakes in General Dynamics, Maytag, Bank One and pro basketball's Chicago Bulls. Major benefactor of Jewish charities, universities and the Aspen Institute. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Cunningham, Keith A.

UNC Resources (United Nuclear Corporation). 1980 guest of James Bancroft.

Dachs, Alan

Hill Billies

President and CEO of the Fremont Group and director of Bechtel Group Inc.

Dart, Justin

Justin Dart, Jr., was born on August 29, 1930, into a wealthy and prominent family. His grandfather was the founder of the Walgreen Drugstore chain, his father a successful business executive, his mother a matron of the American avant garde. In 1981, President Ronald Reagan appointed Dart to be the vice-chair of the National Council on Disability. The Darts embarked on a nationwide tour, at their own expense, meeting with activists in every state. Dart and others on the Council drafted a national policy that called for national civil rights legislation to end the centuries old discrimination of people with disabilities -- what would eventually become the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. In 1986, Dart was appointed to head the Rehabilitation Services Administration, a \$3 billion federal agency that oversees a vast array of programs for disabled people. A leader of the international disability rights movement and a renowned human rights activist, died last night at his home in Washington D.C. Widely recognized as "the father of the Americans with Disabilities Act" and "the godfather of the disability rights movement," Dart had for the past several years struggled with the complications of post-polio syndrome and congestive heart failure. He was seventy-one years old. Dart was also a highly successful entrepreneur, using his personal wealth to further his human rights agenda by generously contributing to organizations, candidates, and individuals.

Davidow, William

Former CEO at Intel. Dr. William H. Davidow has served as a Director since April 1995 and as Chairman of the Board of Directors since June 1996 of FormFactor, Inc.. Since 1985, Dr. Davidow has been a general partner of Mohr, Davidow Ventures, a venture capital firm. Dr. Davidow serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of one publicly traded company, Rambus Inc., in addition to FormFactor. Dr. Davidow also serves on the board of directors of one privately held company. Dr. Davidow holds an A.B. and a M.S. in electrical engineering from Dartmouth College, a M.S. in electrical engineering from the California Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Stanford University.

Davidson, Ralph P.

River Lair

Since 1986 Mr. Davidson has been chairman of the executive committee of the Time, Inc., board of directors in New York, NY. Prior to this he served as chairman of the board of Time, Inc., 1980 - 1986. Mr. Davidson has been with Time, Inc., since 1954 in various capacities: retail representative for Life magazine, European regional manager of Time International, advertising sales executive, European advertising director in London,

managing director of Time International and associate publisher, and vice president and publisher. In 1982 Mr. Davidson was appointed to the President's Commission on Executive Exchange. He is also a member of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission, chairman of the executive committee of the Business Committee for the Arts, and a director of the New York City Ballet. Member of the CFR and the Trilateral Commission.

Davis, Donald W.

Iron Ring

Unknown.

Davis, Dwight F.

Secretary of War 1925-1929. He succeeded Henry L. Stimson as governor-general (1929-1932) of the Philippines. In World War II, Davis served in the army as a major general. Died in 1945.

Davis, Paul L., Jr.

Unknown.

Davis, Richard Mercer

Poker Flat

Unknown.

Davis, William L.

Sahara

Spent more than 20 years at Emerson Electric Co. where he held several senior positions, including president of Appleton Electric Company and president of Skil Corporation. In 1988, he was promoted to executive vice president responsible for Emerson's Tool Group, and in 1993 he was named senior vice president responsible for Emerson Industrial Motors and Drives Group and the Process Control Group. Prior to joining Emerson, Davis spent 12 years in retail with Sears, Roebuck & Co. Davis currently serves on the boards of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Chicago Urban League, Evanston Northwestern Healthcare, and the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago. In addition, he is a trustee of Northwestern University and serves on the advisory board of the J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management; and is a member of the Civic Committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago. Davis is chairman, president and CEO of R.R. Donnelley, one of the leading commercial printers and content management suppliers in the world. Director of Marathon Oil Corporation since 2002. Trustee of the Aspen Institute.

Day, Robert A.

Whoo Cares

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Trust Company of the West, an investment management company. Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of W. M. Keck Foundation, a national philanthropic organization. Director of Syntroleum Corporation, Sociiti Ginirale and McMoRan Exploration Co. (McMoRan). Director at Freeport-McMoran Copper & Gold, Inc since 1995.

De Benedetti, John L.

Skyhi

John is President of MarketPulse, a consulting firm that works with leading biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies on strategies for product development and launch, doctor acceptance, product pricing and market acceptance issues. Director of directMD, Inc. (another one of these directors is in business with the Bechtels)

DeMuth, Christopher J.D.,

University of Chicago Law School A.B., Harvard University. DeMuth researches regulation. He served in the Nixon and Reagan administrations and was a senior advisor to the Bush 2000 Election Campaign. He is on the Board of the Smith Richardson Foundation, which funds several right-wing think tanks, including AEI.

DeMuth also heads one of the most influential think tanks in Washington, the American Enterprise Institute, which saw about two dozen of its affiliates receive appointments in the administration of George W. Bush.

DeMuth gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1997.

Dennis, Reid W.

Midway

A venture capitalist and recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the National Venture Capital Association. He was formerly president and chairman of the National Venture Capital Association (NVCA) and a past President of the Western Association of Venture Capitalists (WAVC). Mr. Reid is also the founder and a managing director of Institutional Venture Partners (IVP). IVP has invested in over 200, including Atmel, Foundry Networks, Juniper Networks, LSI Logic, Sequent Computer Systems, Stratus Computer, Synoptics, and Wellfleet.

DePalma, Robert A.

Rockwell Chief Financial Officer in the 1980's.

Dickason, James F.

Lost Angels

Studied at Stanford University, 10 year trustee of Stanford University, helped direct fund-raising drives for the University and served as president of the business school advisory council, President The Newhall Land and Farming Co., instrumental in the development of the city of Valencia in northern Los Angeles County, member of the Hoover Institution Board of Overseers 1986-1992.

Dillingham, Lowell

Scion of an old Hawaiian family and son of Walter F. Dillingham. Dillingham gradually assumes control of the company since 1960. He oversees the merger of Hawaiian Dredging and the Oahu Railway in that same year to

form the Dillingham Corp. and transforming the family business into a public company. He later becomes chairman of the company and is mentioned as a visitor of the Bohemian Grove in the 1980s. In 2003 the company filed for chapter 11 bankruptcy. Founded in the 1880s to build a railroad across the swamps of Oahu, Dillingham became a leading engineering and construction firm, building dams, airfields, high-rise offices, hotels and embassies around the world -- including San Francisco's Embarcadero One, the Hyatt at Union Square and the Wells Fargo Building. In the past decade, Dillingham became embroiled in several nasty disputes with government customers -- notably Los Angeles and San Francisco -- in which the company said it was owed millions, while the cities or counties alleged overbilling, substandard construction and misrepresentation of minority involvement.

Dingman, Michael D.

Who Cares

Dingman has been President of Shipston Group Ltd. (international investments) since 1994. He was Chairman of the Board of Fisher from 1991 to 1998. Still a director at Fisher Scientific International Inc. Djerejian, Edward P.

founding Director of the The Honorable Edward P. Djerejian James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy at Rice University, is one of the United States most distinguished diplomats with his career spanning the administrations of eight U.S. Presidents. A leading expert on the complex political, security, economic, religious, and ethnic issues of the Middle East, Ambassador Djerejian has played key roles in the Arab-Israeli peace process, the U.S.-led coalition against Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, successful efforts to end the civil war in Lebanon, the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon, and the establishment of collective and bilateral security arrangements in the Persian Gulf. Prior to his nomination by President Clinton as United States Ambassador to Israel, Ambassador Djerejian served both President Bush and President Clinton as Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs and President Reagan and President Bush as U.S. Ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic. Ambassador Djerejian has also served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the White House, and as Deputy Chief of the U.S. mission to the Kingdom of Jordan. A foreign service officer since 1962, other assignments include political officer in Beirut, Lebanon, and Casablanca, Morocco, Consul General in Bordeaux, France, and he headed the political section in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow during the critical period in U.S.-Soviet relations marked by the invasion of Afghanistan. Ambassador Djerejian served in the United States Army as a First Lieutenant in the Republic of Korea following his graduation from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University. He holds a Bachelor of Science, an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from Georgetown University, and an Honorary Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, from Middlebury College, and is fluent in Arabic, Russian, French, and Armenian. Director of the James Baker III Institute for Public Policy--Rice University. In 1999, he gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove titled "The Middle East Peace Process: Changes and Prospects". Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Doan, Herbert D.

Sundodgers

President and CEO of The Dow Chemical Company from 1962 to 1971. He served on the Dow and Dow Corning boards of directors and in 1973 founded Doan Associates, the second venture capital company in Michigan. He chairs the board of Neogen Corporation and is on the boards of the Michigan Molecular Institute (MMI) and Dendritech, Inc., a for-profit subsidiary of MMI. In the public arena he has served on the National Science Board (the governing body of the National Science Foundation) and the board of the Office of Technology Assessment. He has worked with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, cochaired Michigan's Venture Capital Task Force, and served as president of the Michigan High Technology Task Force. Doan is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, and Sigma XI, and has received several honorary degrees. Since 1996 he has been president and chairman of the Herbert H. and Grace A. Dow Foundation. Recipients of the Petrochemical Heritage Award.

Dockson, Robert R.

Cuckoo's Nest

Robert R. Dockson graduated from the University of Southern California with a masters degree in international relations and a Ph.D in economics. He was later appointed dean of the University of Southern California School of Business Administration. In 1970 he became chairman and CEO of CalFed Inc.

Dodd, Edwin D.

Midway

Chairman and chief executive officer of Owens-Illinois Inc., was appointed by Ronald Reagan to the Commission on Industrial Competitiveness.

Doolittle, Jimmy

Old Aviator who went in the 1960s.

Donovan, William

William Donovan was born in Buffalo, United States, on 1st January, 1883. After graduating from Columbia University in 1907 he became a lawyer. Donovan was an active member of the Republican Party and after meeting Herbert Hoover he worked as his political adviser, speech writer and campaign manager. During the First World War Donovan joined the United States Army and as a colonel in the 69th Infantry Regiment won the Medal of Honor and three Purple Hearts. While in Europe he visited Russia and spent time with Alexander Kolchak and the White Army. Donovan ran unsuccessfully as lieutenant governor in 1922 but was appointed

by President Calvin Coolidge as his assistant attorney general. In 1932 he was the Republican candidate for the post of governor of New York. By the time Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president in 1932 Donovan was a millionaire Wall Street lawyer. He was a strong opponent of Roosevelt's New Deal but shared the president's concern about political developments in Nazi Germany and in 1940 Donovan agreed to take part in several secret fact-finding missions in Europe. In July 1941, Roosevelt appointed Donovan as his Coordinator of Information. The following year Donovan became head of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), an organization that was given the responsibility for espionage and for helping the resistance movement in Europe. He was helped in this by William Stephenson and Britain's MI6 chief, Stewart Menzies. Donovan was given the rank of major general and during the Second World War he built up a team of 16,000 agents working behind enemy lines. As soon as the Second World War ended President Harry S. Truman ordered the OSS to be closed down. However, it provided a model for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) established in September 1947. Donovan returned to his law practice in 1946. In 1949, he became chairman of the newly-founded American Committee on United Europe (ACUE), which he helped to establish together with Churchill son-in-law and CIA agent Duncan Sandys, Vatican agent Joseph Retinger, and Knights of Malta member and CIA chief Allen Dulles. Donovan himself was another member of the Knights of Malta. Through the ACUE a lot of CIA, Rockefeller, and Ford money was funneled to Radio Free Europe, the Economist, the European Council of Princes, the Gehlen Organization, and the Stay-Behind networks. Donovan became ambassador to Thailand in 1953 and died in 1959. He was already attending the Bohemian Grove in the 1920's. Douglass, Kingman Isle of Aves

Yale, investment banker, military service in World War II: senior US Army Air Corps intelligence liaison officer in British Air Ministry; Allied Intelligence Group in Pacific Theater, OSS, deputy director CIA March 1946 to July 1946, assistant director CIA 1951-1952.

Drake, J. Harrington

Drake presided over a decade of top financial performance at Dun & Bradstreet Corporation - growing revenues from \$480 million to over \$2 billion. He was chairman from 1975 to 1984 and achieved ten consecutive years of top market value performance and expanded D&B's core services, most notably with the acquisition of A. C. Nielsen Company. Went to the Bohemian Grove in 1981 as a guest of Henry T. Mudd, then former Chairman of Cyprus Mines.

Draper, William H. III

Hill Billies

President and chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States 1981-1986, director of the United Nations Development Program 1986, founder and managing director of Draper International venture capital firm. His father, William H. Draper, Jr., (1894-1974) was made director, vice president, and assistant treasurer of the German Credit and Investment Corp (set up by Dillon, Read & Co. of Pilgrim Clarence Dillon). His business was short-term loans and financial management tricks for Thyssen and the German Steel Trust. Draper was an associate of Prescott Bush and Pilgrim Averell Harriman. Member Atlantic Council of the United States.

Dreier, David A

Republican member of the United States House of Representatives (congress) since 1981, representing the 26th District of California. Dreier has served as chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee since 1999. He has also served as chairman of California's Republican Congressional Delegation since 2001. Dreier was a major player in helping elect Arnold Schwarzenegger in California's 2003 recall election, and is a frequent guest on the political talk show circuit. Throughout his early Congressional service, Dreier established a record as a strong supporter of tax cuts and of President Reagan's anti-Communist foreign policy. Locally Dreier is well known for supporting local institutions such as the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the Metro Gold Line, and advocates for transportation improvements such as railroad grade separations and highway expansion.

Homosexual.

Drury, Allen

Totum Inn

The veteran journalist was covering the U.S. Senate for The New York Times in 1959 when he finally completed and published the political novel he had begun seven years earlier. The tale of political and sexual scandal involving selection of a new secretary of state won immediate critical acclaim and became a best-seller. It earned the Pulitzer for literature the following year, launching a new career for Drury as author. He went on to write 17 other novels and five nonfiction books. DuBain, Myron

Midway

Businessman and friend of the Bush family. He received a BA from the University California, Berkeley in 1946 and also graduated from Stanford University in 1967. DuBain has been on the board of advisors of the University California, Berkeley. DuBain served as President and CEO of the Fireman's Fund Insurance from 1974 to 1975; Chairman, President, and CEO until 1981. From 1981 to 1982 he served as Vice Chairman of the board of American Express. He served as chairman of SRI International from 1985 to 1989. DuBain has also served on the board of Transamerica, Wells Fargo Bank, and SCIOS. He serves on the board of directors of the San Francisco Opera. From 1989 to 1996 he served as Chairman of the James Irvine Foundation. DuBain is a member of the Bohemian Club, Pacific Union Club, California Tennis Club, Lagunitas Country Club, and the Villa Taverna Club.

Ducommun, Charles E.

Mandalay

Professor of Education and Professor of Psychology at Stanford University. He sat on Stanford's board of

trustees from 1961 to 1971. Duggan, Ervin S.

Reporter for the Washington Post, 1964 - 1965. Staff assistant to the President at the White House 1965 - 1969. Director of Special Projects (History and Art) at the Smithsonian Institution 1969 - 1970. Author with Doubleday and Co. 1970 - 1971. Special assistant to Senator Adlai E. Stevenson 1971 - 1977. Special Assistant to the Secretary at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977 - 1979. Member of the policy planning staff at the Department of State, 1979 - 1981. National editor of Washingtonian Magazine, 1981 - 1986. Since 1981, Duggan has served as a communications consultant with Ervin S. Duggan Associates in Washington, DC. President and CEO of Public Broadcasting Service 1994 - 1999. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1997.

Duncan, Charles W. Jr.

Duncan joined Duncan Foods Company in 1947 and was elected president in 1958. When Duncan Foods merged into The Coca-Cola Company in 1964, Duncan was elected to the company's board. He served as deputy secretary of the U.S. Department of Defense from January 1977 to August 1979 and as secretary of the Department of Energy from August 1979 until January 1981. Director of United Technologies when he went to visit the Bohemian Grove in 1981. Duncan is treasurer and director of The Methodist Hospital. He is a trustee emeritus and past chairman of the board of governors of Rice University. He was also appointed commissioner on the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission and continues to be actively involved with other civic, charitable and corporate organizations.

Du Pont, John Eleuthere

Isle of Aves

Fortune estimated at about 250 million, gay, B.S. Zoology at University of Miami 1965, supposedly lived for about the first 50 years with his mother, threatened his wife a couple of times with a gun, calling her a Soviet spy, converted his 800 acre Foxcatcher into a wrestling "training compound", complete with 14,400 square foot training facility costing over half a million dollars, became the primary benefactor to the sport of amateur wrestling in the entire United States, Du Pont perfected an (illegal) wrestling move, the 'Foxcatcher Five', in which the opponent's testicles are cupped not-so-gently, opened a firing range at Foxcatcher, which he named the 'J. Edgar Hoover Pistol Training Center', as his mother dies at age 91, Du Pont shows up at her funeral late and in a track suit 1988, dismisses three black wrestlers, telling them Foxcatcher was now a "KKK organization." in 1995, John du Pont kills Olympic wrestler David Schultz in 1996 and is taken into custody after a 2-day standoff.

Duryea, Leslie N. II

Lost Angels

Stanford University member, which means he has been giving donations and did lots of voluntary work for them.

Eastwood, Clint

Famous movie star. Appeared in Schwarzenegger's Pumping Iron remake. Also went to the Sun Valley meetings.

Edwards, William C.

Member of the Hoover Institution Board of Overseers.

Ehrlichman, John D.

Mandalay

Ehrlichman, who along with H.R. Haldeman was one of Nixon's two top advisers (Domestic affairs), resigned from his White House post in April 1973 and was convicted two years later for obstruction of justice, conspiracy and perjury in the attempted cover-up of the Watergate burglary and related crimes. After his release from prison, Ehrlichman later moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he began a new career as an artist, writer and commentator. He wrote four books. He eventually moved to Atlanta where he was senior vice president of Law Environmental. He once said to a reporter: "Once you've spent three days with someone in an informal situation, you have a relationship -- a relationship that opens doors and makes it easier to pick up the phone."

Eisenhower, Dwight D.

Stowaway

In his early Army career, he excelled in staff assignments, serving under Generals John J. Pershing, Douglas MacArthur, and Walter Krueger. After Pearl Harbor, General George C. Marshall (Pilgrims Society) called him to Washington for a war plans assignment. He commanded the Allied Forces landing in North Africa in November 1942; on D-Day, 1944, he was Supreme Commander of the troops invading France. After the war, he became President of Columbia University, then took leave to assume supreme command over the new NATO forces being assembled in 1951. Stayed in the Bohemian Grove camp Stowaway in 1951. Republican emissaries to his headquarters near Paris persuaded him to run for President in 1952. U.S. president from 1953 to 1961.

Elachi, Charles

He is currently the Director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Vice President of the California Institute of Technology, where he is also a Professor of Electrical Engineering and Planetary Science. He taught "The Physics of Remote Sensing" at Caltech from 1982 to 2000. Elachi was Principal Investigator on numerous research and development studies and flight projects sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He was Principal Investigator for the Shuttle Imaging Radar series (SIR-A in 1981, SIR-B in 1984 and SIR-C in 1994), was a Co-Investigator on the Magellan imaging radar, and is presently the Team Leader of the Cassini Titan Radar experiment and a co-investigator on the Rosetta Comet Nucleus Sounder Experiment. 2004 lakeside talk; Exploring Mars and Searching for Life in the Universe. In his 30 year career at JPL, Dr. Elachi played the lead role in developing the field of spaceborne imaging radar from a small research area to a

major field of scientific research and application. As a result, JPL and NASA became the world leaders in the field of spaceborne imaging radars, and over the last decade, developed Seasat, SIR-A, SIR-B, SIR-C, Magellan, SRTM and the Cassini Radar. Elliott, George In 1989 he wrote at the Bohemian Grove: "Around campfires large and small, warm hospitality awaits you. Of course you must be with us." As Kerry's former commanding officer in Vietnam, he became a key figure in a book and ad campaign questioning Democratic Presidential Candidate John F. Kerry's war record. Changed his mind a couple of times over it a couple of times.

Emett, Robert L.

Star & Garter

Trustee of California's Claremont McKenna College.

Evans, James H.

University of Chicago Law School, high positions at Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., Dun & Bradstreet Inc., and the Seamen's bank for Savings, in the navy during WWII, chairman 1965 Red Cross Campaign for Greater New York, chairman of the Union Pacific Corporation, director Citicorp, AT&T, Bristol-Myers, General Motors Corp. and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., governor Foreign Policy Association, trustee Rockefeller Brothers Fund, University of Chicago and the American Youth Foundation, Bohemian Grove visitor.

Fay, Paul B., Jr.

Zaca

President, The Fay Improvement Company - financial consulting and business ventures. Director at First American Corporation and Vestaur Securities Inc.

Feick, William

Whoo Cares

Served as managing-director of William D. Witter, Inc., 1987-1993 and as a financial consultant since 1994. Director at Piedmont Mining Co. since 1984. Chairman Peggy Guggenheim Collection Advisory Board. Feulner, Edwin J.

Cave Man

Born in 1941. Feulner has studied at the University of Edinburgh, the London School of Economics, the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, Georgetown University, and Regis University. Has been a roommate of the very influential John F. Lehman, and both later attended the Bohemian Grove. Feulner has attended the Bohemian Grove's Cave Man camp. Treasurer Philadelphia Society 1964-1979 and president 1982-1983. Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) 1965-1966. Public affairs fellow at the Hoover Institution 1966-1968. Confidential assistant to Nixon's Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird 1969-1970. Campaign manager of the [Philip M.] Crane for Congress Committee 1972. Administrative assistant to U.S. Congressman Philip M. Crane 1970-1974. Member of the US delegation to the IMF/World Bank 1974-1976. Executive director of the Republican Study Committee of the House of Representatives 1974-1977. President of the Heritage Foundation since 1977, Washington's leading public policy organization/think tank, to which the Bechtels are major contributors. Unlike most other think tanks, Heritage not only suggests ideas but actively pushes them in Congress. Following are the words of Heritage vice presidents Stuart Butler and Kim Holmes, published in the 1995 Annual Report issued in the spring of 1996:

Butler: Heritage now works very closely with the congressional leadership.... Heritage has been involved in crafting almost every piece of major legislation to move through Congress.

Holmes: Without exaggeration, I think we've in effect become Congress's unofficial research arm.... We truly have become an extension of the congressional staff, but on our own terms and according to our own agenda.

Butler: That's right. As Kim knows, things have been happening so fast on Capitol Hill we've had to sharpen our management skills to take full advantage of the opportunities. There has also been an unprecedented demand on us to "crunch the numbers" for the new congressional leadership. Vice chairman of the trustee of Manhattan Institute Policy Studies 1977-1986. Chairman Institute for European Defense and Strategic Studies in London 1977-1996. Attended a meeting in Washington of Le Cercle in 1979, the covert European group set up by a mixture of Vatican intelligence, Opus Dei luminaries, and the Pan Europa leadership. Treasurer Mont Pelerin Society 1979-1996, which is a branch of the Pan Europa Society. Trustee Lehrman Institute 1981-1990. Member of the public delegation to the 2nd Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations in 1982. Chairman of the US Information Agency 1982-1991. Member US Advisory Committee on Public Diplomacy 1982-1994. Member of the Carlucci Commission on Security and Economic Assistance 1983. Distinguished fellow of mobilization concepts at the Development Center of the National Defense University 1983-1989. Consultant to White House Counselor Edwin Meese, the seventy-fifth Attorney General of the United States from 1985 to 1988. Member of the national advisory board of the Center for Education and Research in Free Enterprise at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University 1985-1996. Chairman Citizens for American Education Foundation 1985-1989. Consultant for Domestic Policy to President Reagan in 1987. Director Sequoia National Bank 1987-1999. Member of the Sarah Scaife Foundation since 1988, which has been named after the mother of Richard Mellon Scaife. The Sarah Scaife Foundation is financed by the Mellon industrial, oil and banking fortune, and Richard Mellon Scaife has been chairman since 1973. The Sarah Scaife Foundation is one of the biggest donors to Conservative and (formerly) anti-communist causes, often having worked in tandem with the CIA. On January 18, 1989 President Reagan conferred the Presidential Citizens Medal on Feulner as "a leader of the conservative movement." Member of the US Committee on Improving Effectiveness of the United Nations 1989-1993. Vice chairman of the National Economic Growth and Tax Reform "Kemp" Commission 1995-1996. Member of the advisory committee of the American Political Channel 1994-1996. Counselor to vice presidential candidate Jack Kemp in 1996. President Mont Pelerin Society 1996-1998. Member of the board visitors of the George Mason University 1996-2004. Member of the

Congressional Policy Advisory Board 1997-2001. Senior vice president Mont Pelerin Society 1998-2000. Again treasurer Mont Pelerin Society since 2000. Distinguished visiting professor of Hanyang University in Seoul since 2001. Member of the Gingrich/Mitchell Task Force on United Nations Reform in 2005. By *Georges Magazine* he was ranked nr 45 in a list of the 50 most influential politicians. Greenspan was one, Cheney was two. Member of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta and the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, according to his *Who's Who*. Member of the Union League (New York City), Metropolitan Club, Reform Club (London), Bohemian Club (San Francisco), and several clubs. Amazingly, NOT a member of the CFR as of 2006.

Field, Charles K.

Charles Kellogg Field (1873-1948), was a graduate of the Stanford class of 1895, and wrote *Four-leaved Clover: being Stanford Rhymes*, in 1896, under the pen name *Carolus Ager*. He also penned *Stanford Stories*, in 1900, with author Will Irwin. He wrote several Bohemian Grove plays performed during midsummer jinks between 1902 and 1918. Became editor of *Sunset Magazine* in 1911, after Charles Sedgwick Aiken had headed it since 1902. *Sunset* was founded in May 1898 by Southern Pacific Railroad. Chairman of this company was Edward Harriman. One of the largest stockholders in the company was Harknesses, also large shareholders of Standard Oil and intermarried with the Stillman family, which, in its turn, was also intermarried with the Rockefellers. The magazine dealt with the outdoors, artistic writings, and things about everyday life. It also wrote about the Asian-American relations along the Pacific Coast, a sensitive issue for the magazine because of its geographic proximity to large Asian communities in San Francisco. In 1914, Southern Pacific Railroad sold the Magazine to Woodhead, [Charles] Field and Company, largely because many contributors to the magazine were against many of the policies of the extremely wealthy industrialists. After Southern Pacific bounced it, the magazine focused even more on the works of Bohemians like Ina Coolbrith, Jack London, Bret Harte, and John Muir (founder of the Sierra Club). Until his death in 1910, the magazine also published the works of Pilgrims Society member and Bohemian Club member Mark Twain. Charles Field was very much a member of Bohemian Club and literary circles during the early part of the century. He entered broadcasting in his 60s, and was *Cheerio* on KGO-AM in the mid 1930s. In 1936, he bought the Johnson-Field house and turned the barn into a theater. Supposedly, he hanged himself from the banister in 1948. According to a webpage written by the Newfane Elementary School: "Mr. Charles K. Field bought the house in 1936. He was famous and had a national radio show. He turned the barn into a theater. A ballet troupe even trained there. On September 3, 1948, Mr. Field hanged himself from the banister." Field was one of the friends of Herbert Hoover from their Stanford days.

Finch, Robert H.

Robert Finch was born in Tempe, Arizona. After serving in the Marines briefly during World War II, he entered Occidental College in Los Angeles where he graduated in 1947 with a bachelor's degree. Following college, Mr. Finch went to Washington, D.C. where he worked as an administrative aide to Congressman Norris Poulson, representative from California. It was during this time that he met and became friendly with freshman Congressman Richard M. Nixon. Partly at Nixon's suggestion, Mr. Finch returned to California to study law at the University of Southern California where he took his LL.B. degree in 1951. After being admitted to the California bar, he practiced law until 1958 when he went back to Washington as administrative assistant to Vice-President Nixon. In 1960, Mr. Finch managed Vice-President Nixon's unsuccessful campaign for President of the United States. In 1966, he was elected as Lieutenant Governor of California, serving under Governor Ronald Reagan until 1969, when he accepted a post in the Nixon Cabinet as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, a position he held until 1970.

Firestone, Leonard K.

Mandalay

Educated at Princeton, sales manager and director Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., a company founded by his father, president Firestone Aviation Products Co. from 1941, inactive navy lieutenant, president Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. from 1943, U.S. ambassador to Belgium under Nixon and Ford, president World Affairs Council of L.A., generous contributor to charities.

Fisher, Donald G.

Hill Billies

Founder and chairman of Gap Inc. (annual sales of approximately \$15 billion), trustee of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, director of the United Way of the Bay Area, the Boys and Girls Club of San Francisco, EdVoice Teach for America and a governor of Boys & Girls Clubs of America. Actively involved in the California Business Roundtable and the San Francisco Committee on Jobs. Three presidential appointments to the Advisory Council for U.S. Trade Representatives, was named to the Presidio Trust board of directors by President Bill Clinton in 1997. Member of the California State Board of Education, a member and former chairman of University of California Haas School of Business Advisory Council, trustee of Princeton University.

Flanigan, John

Mandalay

Brother of Peter.

Flanigan, Peter M.

Mandalay

Peter M. Flanigan was an assistant to the President on the White House staff, 1969-1974 (Nixon). He was an executive director of the Council on International Economic Policy during this time. Previously he had been involved in investment banking with Dillon, Read, & Co. (advisor and partner - then owned by Bechtel). Returned to business when he left government service. His position in the White House involved him in efforts to gain approval to build the Space Shuttle in the 1969-1972 period. Anno 2005 he is a trustee of the Manhattan Institute, an advisor to UBS Warburg LLC of New York, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and s

member at-large of National Catholic Educational Association. Knight of Malta. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Flax, Robert J.

Aviary

Executive Vice President and General Counsel at Bay View Bank. Florida, Richard Richard Florida is a professor of regional economic development at Carnegie Mellon University and a columnist for Information Week. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003, probably in reaction to his bestselling book 'The Rise of the Creative Class'.

Foley, Thomas S.

An American politician of the Democratic party, having served as speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and ambassador to Japan. He served in the US Congress from 1964 to 1994. His thirty year career in Congress was notable for its length and for his steady climb up the ranks of the Congressional and Party leadership, and also for the manner of its conclusion: when the Republican Party gained control of Congress in 1994, Foley became the first sitting Speaker of the House since 1860 to fail to be re-elected. He was Tammany district leader of the Irish-Italian district east of city hall. Member of the Trilateral Commission.

Forbes, Malcolm Stevenson, Sr.

Son of the Forbes Magazine founder. A 1941 graduate of Princeton University. Publisher of Forbes magazine 1964-1990. Legendary for his lavish lifestyle, his private Capitalist Tool jet, his Highlander yachts, and huge art collection. Has a substantial collection of Harley Davidson motorbikes. Member of the Bohemian Grove and the Pilgrims Society. Member of the American Society of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Ford, Gerald

Mandalay

Ford was a member of the House of Representatives for 24 years from 1949 to 1973, and became Minority Leader of the Republican Party in the House. Ford was very popular with the voters in his district and was always re-elected with 60% margins. During his tenure, Ford was chosen to serve on the Warren Commission, a special task force set up to investigate the causes of, and quell rumors regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. After Vice President Spiro Agnew resigned during Richard Nixon's presidency, on October 10, 1973, Nixon nominated Ford to take Agnew's place, under the 25th Amendment - the first time it was applied. The United States Senate voted 92 to 3 to confirm Ford on November 27, 1973. Ford had long been one of President Nixon's most outspoken supporters (someone joked once that "He is one of the few people who not only admires Nixon, but actually likes him!"). Ford traveled widely as Vice President and made many speeches defending the embattled President. He cited the many achievements of President Nixon and dismissed Watergate as a media event and a tragic sideshow. When Nixon then resigned in the wake of the Watergate scandal on August 9, 1974, Ford assumed the presidency, proclaiming that "our long national nightmare is over". On August 20 Ford nominated former New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller to fill the Vice Presidency he had vacated, again under the 25th Amendment. United States president 1974-1977.

Ford, Henry

Mandalay

Grandson of Henry Ford and was born in Detroit. He was president of Ford Motor Company from 1945 to 1960. Chairman and CEO of Ford from 1960 to 1980. The company became a publicly traded corporation in 1956.

Ford, Ernest J.

Ernest Jennings Ford (1919-1991), better known by the stage name Tennessee Ernie Ford, was a pioneering U.S. recording artist and television host who enjoyed success in the country & western, pop, and gospel musical genres.

Foster, Paul S. III

Sunshiners

unknown.

Francois-Poncet, Jean A.

French politician who served as Minister of Foreign Affairs under Val ry Giscard d'Estaing (right wing, tied up with Le Cercle) between 1978 and 1981. In 1999 he held a speech at the Bohemian Grove titled "The New Europe".

Frank, Anthony M.

Bald Eagle

Postmaster General of the United States 1988-1992, chairman Belvedere Capital Partners 1993-1999, Director Temple-Inland, Inc., Cotelligent, Inc., Bedford Property Investors & Crescent Real Estate Equities.

Freeman, Gaylord A.

Chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Frist, Bill

In 1985, Dr. Frist joined the faculty at Vanderbilt University Medical Center where he founded and subsequently directed the multi-disciplinary Vanderbilt Transplant Center, which under his leadership became a nationally renowned center of multi-organ transplantation. A heart and lung surgeon, he performed over 150 heart and lung transplant procedures, including the first successful combined heart-lung transplant in the Southeast. First elected to the U.S. Senate in 1994. Frist is particularly passionate about confronting the global AIDS pandemic. He frequently takes medical mission trips to Africa to perform surgery and care for those in need. Frist rose rapidly through Senate leadership. In 2000, he was unanimously elected chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee (NRSC) for the 107th Congress and in December 2002 was

unanimously elected Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate (108th Congress). Under his leadership as Chairman of the NRSC, for the first time in history, the party of the President won back majority control of the U.S. Senate in a midterm election. He assumed his position as the 18th Senate Majority Leader and 14th Republican Floor Leader having served fewer total years in the U.S. Congress than any previous leader. He currently serves on the following committees: Finance; Rules; Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP). In the past, he has served on the following committees: Foreign Relations, Budget, Banking, Commerce, and Small Business. In 2001, he was named one of two Congressional representatives to the United Nations General Assembly.

Furth, Alan C.

Tie Binders

Alan C. Furth has been with the Southern Pacific Co. since 1950, serving as general counsel (1963 - 1966), executive vice president (1976 - 1979), and president (1979 - to at least 1985).

Gagosian, Bob

Robert B. Gagosian came to Woods Hole in 1972 as an Assistant Scientist. After spending his undergraduate years at MIT, he earned a Ph.D. in organic chemistry from Columbia University in 1970 and held a National Institutes of Health postdoctoral fellowship at the University of California, Berkeley, from 1970 to 1972. At WHOI, he held successive appointments in the Chemistry Department, culminating in the chairmanship in 1982. He was appointed Associate Director for Research in 1987 and Senior Associate Director in 1992. He became Acting Director in mid-1993 and was named Director in January of 1994. He has served on a wide variety of visiting committees and research panels for the National Science Foundation, the Office of Naval Research, and universities and research organizations in the US and internationally. He served as Chairman of the Board of Governors for the 52-institution Consortium for Oceanographic Research and Education from 1998 to 2001, was a Faculty Fellow of the World Economic Forum in 2001 and 2002, and is a member of the Science Advisory Panel of the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board. An active member of the Geochemical Society of America, Gagosian is also a member of four other US professional organizations and the European Association of Organic Geochemists. In addition, he serves as a regional board member of BankBoston and on the corporations of the Bermuda Biological Station for Research and the Sea Education Association. He has supervised 14 graduate students or postdoctoral fellows, and has participated in four major field programs and 14 oceanographic cruises, including seven as chief scientist. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003.

Gaither, James C.

Friends of the Fores

Partner of Cooley Godward LLP, managing director of Sutter Hill Ventures, trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, trustee of the Hewlett Foundation, trustee of the RAND Corporation, director Basic American Inc., director Levi Strauss Company.

Galbraith, Evan G., Jr.

Hill Billies

U.S. defense representative in Europe and defense adviser to the U.S. mission to NATO, former ambassador to France 1981-1985, advisory director of Morgan Stanley, chairman of the National Review.

Galvin, Robert W.

Motorola, Inc., Chairman of the Executive Committee. Bob Galvin started his career at Motorola in 1940. He held the senior officership position in the company from 1959 until Jan. 11, 1990 when he became Chairman of the Executive Committee. He continues to serve as a full time officer of Motorola. He attended the University of Notre Dame and the University of Chicago, and is currently a member and was the recent chairman of the Board of Trustees of Illinois Institute of Technology. Galvin has been awarded honorary degrees and other recognitions, including election to the National Business Hall of Fame and the presentation of the National Medal of Technology in 1991. Motorola is the first large company-wide winner of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award presented by President Reagan at a White House ceremony in November 1988. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003.

Garrity, Edward

Director at IT&T.

Gates, Thomas S., Jr.

Mandalay

Son of an investment banker. Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1928 and joined the investment banking firm of Drexel and Company in Philadelphia. Became a partner in 1940. Rose to the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy 1940-1945. Under-secretary of the Navy 1953-1957. Secretary of the Navy 1957-1959. Secretary of defense 1959-1961, who authorized U-2 reconnaissance flights. Director and president Morgan Guaranty Trust Company 1961-1965. CEO and chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company in 1965. Nixon appointed him chairman of the Advisory Commission on an All-Volunteer Force, which presented its influential report in November 1969. Ambassador to China 1976-1977. Member Council on Foreign Relations. Member Pilgrims Society. Member Bohemian Grove.

Gergen, David

Served in the White House as an adviser to four Presidents: Nixon, Ford, Reagan, and Clinton. Special international adviser to the president and to Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Editor-at-large at U.S. News & World Report. Analyst on various news shows. Moderator at a PBS documentary; The world at large. Chairman of the National Selection Committee for the Ford Foundation's program on Innovations in American Government. Of the U.S. News & World Report. Member Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission. Gerstner, Louis V. Jr.

Louis V. Gerstner, Jr. was chairman of the board of IBM Corporation from April 1993 until his retirement in December 2002. He served as chief executive officer of IBM from 1993 until March 2002. In January 2003 he assumed the position of chairman of The Carlyle Group, a global private equity firm located in Washington, DC. Prior to joining IBM, Mr. Gerstner served for four years as chairman and chief executive officer of RJR Nabisco, Inc. This was preceded by an 11-year career at American Express Company, where he was president of the parent company and chairman and CEO of its largest subsidiary, American Express Travel Related Services Company. Prior to that, Mr. Gerstner was a director of the management consulting firm of McKinsey & Co., Inc., which he joined in 1965. Mr. Gerstner is a director of Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. and a member of the advisory boards of DaimlerChrysler and Sony Corporation. He is vice chairman of the board of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, a member of the board of the Council on Foreign Relations, a member of The Business Council, and a fellow of the America-China Forum. In past years he served on the Boards of The New York Times Company, American Express Company, AT&T, Caterpillar, Inc., Jewel Companies, Melville Corporation, and RJR Nabisco Holdings Co. Member of the Trilateral Commission.

Giannini, Amadeo Peter

Born in 1870. Giannini, who in 1904 founded Bank of America in San Francisco, originally called Bank of Italy (until 1930), virtually invented branch banking. Giannini's bank was "for the little fellows" at a time when banks generally lent only to the wealthy. Giannini's first foray east was to reach across the continent to form the East River National Bank in New York City in 1919. He then bought the Bowery National Bank in 1925 and New York's small Bank of America in 1928. In 1928, banker Giannini formed Transamerica Corporation as a holding company for all his Californian interests. Transamerica Corp. held 99% of the stock of Bank of America and it continued buying up banks in Oregon, Nevada, Washington and Arizona. Right after Transamerica was created, Giannini retired to Italy. He put New York banker Elisha Walker, who headed Blair & Co. until it was taken over by Transamerica in March 1929, in charge as CEO. Elisha Walker was a director of American International Corp., once set up by the Morgans and Rockefellers, together with Percy Rockefeller, Pierre du Pont, Otto Kahn, William Woodward (director NY Fed), and George Herbert Walker (father of Prescott). Elisha became a senior partner in Kuhn Loeb & Co. in 1933, which was managed by Felix Warburg (Pilgrims Society family; 18% interest) and Otto Kahn (Pilgrims Society; 14% interest), successors to Rothschild agent and Pilgrims Society member Jacob Schiff. Elisha held 13% of the bank's stock in 1933, the same amount as John Schiff, son of Jacob Schiff. In the 1960s, after Giannini's death, Bank of America even became larger than First National City Bank and Chase Manhattan of Wallstreet. Giannini was a great admirer of FDR's New Deal. Lawrence Mario Giannini, son of founder Amadeo Peter Giannini, was elected president of Bank of America in 1936. In 1945, Bank of America became America's largest bank, with assets of \$5 billion. A.P. Giannini died in 1947. In 1953, regulators succeeded in forcing the separation of Transamerica and Bank of America.

Gilligan, Patrick

Valley of the Moon

Unknown.

Gingrich, Newt

Gingrich attended school at various military installations and graduated from Baker High School, Columbus, Georgia, in 1961. He received a bachelor's degree from Emory University in Atlanta in 1965. He received a master's degree in 1968 and doctoral degree in 1971 in Modern European History from Tulane University in New Orleans. He taught history at West Georgia College in Carrollton, Georgia, from 1970 to 1978. Gingrich was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives in November 1978. In 1981, Gingrich was a cofounder of both the Congressional Military Reform Caucus and the Congressional Space Caucus. In 1983 he founded the Conservative Opportunity Society, a group that included young conservative House Republicans. In 1983, Gingrich demanded the expulsion of fellow representatives Dan Crane and Gerry Studds for their roles in the Congressional Page sex scandal. In 1987, Gingrich brought ethics charges against Speaker of the House Jim Wright, a Democrat, who eventually resigned as a result of the Congressional ethics inquiry. Gingrich served as Minority Whip until the election of 1994, the first midterm election during the Presidency of Bill Clinton. Fined \$300,000 for financial misdeeds by the House ethics committee in 1995, called the Lewinsky affair a coverup. In 1995 he was named Time Magazine's Man of the Year. Speaker of the United States House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999.

Goff, Harry R.

Wayside Log

Co-chairman of the Citigroup Maryland Leadership Council. President and CEO of CitiFinancial (part of Citigroup).

Goldwater, Barry

Cave Man

A five-term United States Senator from Arizona (1953-1965, 1969-87), he was the Republican Party candidate for the U.S. President in the 1964 election. Went at least once to the Bohemian Grove in 1964 when he was the guest of retired general Albert Wedemeyer. In 1969, he also had the opportunity to complete a Mach 3+ check ride in the Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird. Hard to pigeonhole, he began as a reform Democrat, served as a friend and colleague of Joseph McCarthy to the bitter end (one of only 22 Senators who voted against McCarthy's censure), developed a deep friendship with President John F. Kennedy and a lasting dislike for Lyndon B. Johnson, whom he said "used every dirty trick in the bag", and Richard Nixon, whom he later called "the most dishonest individual I have ever met in my life." Interested in the UFO topic but never gained access to the data. Freemason.

Gore, Albert "Al" A.

The Gore family has married into the Schiff family, Harvard, served in Vietnam War as a journalist, Armand Hammer sells a zinc mine to the father of Al Gore in 1973, ten minutes later his father sells the mine to little Gore, democratic congressman 1976-1985, U.S. Senate 1985-1992, took the initiative for creating the internet in 1989, U.S. vice president 1992-2000, very large supporter of environmental issues and the United Nations.

Glover, Danny

Moviestar most famous for his role in the Lethal Weapon movies.

Gray, Harry Jack

Owl's Nest

Chairman United Technologies Corporation. United Technologies Chemical Systems Division builds rocket motors for Titan, Minuteman III, Trident, and Tomahawk cruise missiles. U.T. makes Pratt and Whitney jet aircraft engines and Sikorsky helicopters, member Council on Foreign Relations. Currently, Gray is chairman and CEO of Harry Gray Associates and also serves as chairman and CEO of SourceOne and as chairman of Mott Corporation. Became chairman of the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies (AICGS) in 1986 and is that still today. The chair before him was Donald Rumsfeld.

Grey, John R.

Stowaway

Board member of Grossman's Inc. until 1997, president of Coldwell Banker F.I. Grey & Son, Inc. Greenberg, Maurice R. Cave Man Rose to the rank of captain in WWII and Korea, recipient of the Bronze Star, chairman and chief executive officer of American International Group, Inc. (AIG), chairman and trustee of the Asia Society, founding chairman of the U.S.-Philippine Business Committee, vice chairman of the U.S.-ASEAN Business Council, chairman of the U.S.-Korea Business Council, member of the U.S.-China Business Council and the Business Roundtable, member Atlantic Council of the United States, has been a chairman, deputy chairman and director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, chairman emeritus of New York Hospital, chairman of the Starr Foundation, vice-chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations 1994, member of the Trilateral Commission, Bilderberg 1991, his fortune amounts to about 3.5 billion.

Greenspan, Alan

Chairman and President of Townsend-Greenspan & Co.(1954-1974, 1977-1987); Chairman of the National Commission on Social Security Reform (1981-1983); nominated to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to fill an unexpired term (1987). Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Greenspan also serves as Chairman of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), the Fed's principal monetary policymaking body. Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire 2002. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Member of the Trilateral Commission

Griffin, Merv He began his career as a singer and even appeared on Broadway; he later became host of his own TV show, The Merv Griffin Show, and an entertainment business magnate. He created the wildly successful game shows Jeopardy! and Wheel of Fortune. Upon his retirement, he sold his production company, Merv Griffin Enterprises, to Coca-Cola's Columbia Pictures Television unit for \$250 million, which was the largest acquisition of an entertainment company owned by a single individual at that time. He retained the title of executive producer of both shows.

Haas, Walter A., Jr.

Graduated from Berkeley in 1937. Haas was the great grand-nephew of Levi Strauss and came from a long line of family philanthropists. Joined the San Francisco-based Levi Strauss & Company in 1939. In 1953 he set up a the Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund with his wife, Evelyn. President and chief executive officer of Levi Strauss between 1958 and 1976 and chair of the board from 1970 to 1981. Visitor of the Trilateral Commission in the early 1980s. Honorary chair until his death in 1995. His son is a member of the CFR and the Trilateral Commission.

Haig, Alexander Jr.

Born in Philadelphia in 1924. University of Notre Dame 1942-1944. West Point 1944-1947. Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army, serving in Japan and Korea on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur. In 1950, he married the daughter of MacArthur's deputy chief of staff, to whom Haig was aide-de-camp. Served in Korea 1950-1951 where he freed Sun Myung Moon (the person who thinks he's the new Messiah) from a concentration camp during the battle of Inchon in September 1950. Studied business administration at Columbia University 1954-1955. Operations officer of a tank battalion in Europe 1956-1958. Student at Naval War College 1959-1960. M.A. in International Relations from Georgetown University 1962. In 1962 he was selected over many other applicants to become a staff aide to a Kennedy Administration task force on Cuba directed by Cyrus Vance and Joseph A. Califano, Jr. Here he became involved with the CIA trying to overthrow Fidel Castro. He was the Pentagon's representative to a highly classified unit known as the "Subcommittee on Subversion", who's target was Cuba. Stayed at the Pentagon until 1965. Battalion and brigade commander in Vietnam 1966-1967. Deputy Commander of Cadets at West Point 1967-1968. Military aide on the National Security Council staff 1968-1969. Senior Military Advisor to the Assistant of the President for National Security Affairs, Henry Kissinger, 1969-1973. Worked all the time-every day, every night, and every weekend-to insure that the flow of documents in and out of Kissinger's office was uninterrupted. Haig was one of the persons that kept pushing the bombing of Cambodia and was working every moderate staff member out of office. Coordinated Nixon's historic visit to China in February 1972. Haig long was rumored to have been Deep Throat, the inside source for the Washington Post as the paper exposed the Nixon cover-up of the Watergate break-in of June 1972. Haig helped South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu to negotiate the final cease-fire talks in October 1972. Promoted to full 4 star general in 1972. Vice Chief of Staff of the Army January to May 1973. Nixon's White House Chief of Staff 1973-1974, at which point he retired after twenty-six years in

the Army. Commander in Chief of United States European Command 1974-1979. Supreme Allied Commander of NATO 1974-1979. Retired from the Army in 1979. President and CEO of United Technologies Corporation 1979-1981 for which he still serves as a senior adviser (has negotiated international arms deals for the company). When the P2 scandal unfolded in 1981-1982, Haig and Kissinger were named among those who stood in contact with this neo-fascist lodge that fought the communist influence on the Italian government. U.S. Secretary of State 1981-1982. Reagan didn't like him, because Haig pushed his own policies too hard. During the confusion after Ronald Reagan was shot by John Hinckley, Haig asserts at the White House, "I'm in control here", forgetting about the Constitutional line of succession. One of the more famous Haigisms from those days is "That's not a lie. It is a terminological inexactitude". Visited the Trilateral Commission since at least 1982 (and until at least 1990) as a fellow of the Hudson Institute. Member of the Pilgrims Society's executive board since 1983. In 1984 he was the founder of the global consulting firm Worldwide Associates, Inc. and has headed it ever since (seems to be a similar concept as Kissinger Associates). It has a strong focus on the former Soviet Union and China and today it is run by the United Technologies Corporation, to which Haig still is a senior advisor today. A 1991 Congressional report in the aftermath of the BNL affair said about Haig's role in United Technologies: "neither Paul nor Haig would comment on what Haig was doing for the company." A basic description (the only thing available) about Worldwide Associates reads: "... the company assists corporations in developing and implementing acquisition and marketing strategies. It also provides advice on the domestic and international political, economic and security environments and their effects on the global marketplace." Today's managing director of Worldwide Associates is retired Army Colonel Sherwood D. Goldberg, a civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army. He is about the only person besides Haig Sr. and Jr. that has been identified as an employee of Worldwide Associates. Wrote the book 'Caveat: Realism, Reagan and Foreign Policy' in 1984. Ran unsuccessfully for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988. Wrote the book 'Inner Circles: How America Changed the World - A Memoir' in 1992. Host of the weekly television program, "World Business Review," and is a member of the board of directors of Compuserve Interactive Services, Inc., Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, Inc., MGM Mirage, Inc., Indevus Pharmaceuticals, Inc., SDC International, Inc., Abington Biomedical Funds, and China Overseas Shipping Co. (one of the largest dry bulk shipping companies in the world, among other things, and a front for the Chinese military), the National Foundation for Advanced Cardiac Surgery, and Preferred Employers Holdings, Inc. Today (2005) a director of the Jamestown Foundation, which was created in 1983 for the purpose of educating the United States and the West about the nature and purposes of the Soviet Union. It helped defectors from the communist world resettle in the United States. Other board members have included Dick Cheney, James Woolsey, Donald Rumsfeld, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Tom Clancy, Admiral John McCain, and Donald Rumsfeld. It is focused on the former USSR and China. Haig was a founding director of America Online, Inc. and is a strategic advisor to DOR BioPharma, Inc. since 2003. Serves on the board of Newsmax together with Arnaud de Borchgrave. Member of the neoconservative Benador Associates, together with James Woolsey, Lord Lamont (chairman of Le Cercle), Arnaud de Borchgrave, and Richard Perle. Advisor to the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. Trustee of the Foreign Policy Research Institute. Advisor to the National Infantry Foundation. Senior advisor to United Technologies Corporation. Member of the Knights of Malta, the Bohemian Grove, the Atlantic Council of the United States, and the Council on Foreign Relations. Just as Arnaud de Borchgrave and Jerry Falwell, Haig is a close friend and colleague of Sun Myung Moon. Haig has claimed that Moon's educational battle fought on the pages of the international newspapers and on the college campuses has been a primary reason for the demise of communism.

Hackbarth, Alfred E., Jr.

Land of Happiness

Director of UPBancorp Inc., an OTCBB listed multi-bank holding company.

Hambrecht, William R.

Midway

An investment banker and co-founder of Hambrecht & Quist. Also founder of WR Hambrecht & Co.

Hambrecht & Quist helped take over Apple Computer and Adobe Systems public and backed Netscape, MP3.com, and Amazon.com. The company was bought by Chase Manhattan (now J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. in 1999 for \$1.35 billion. He is also known to have attendee Bohemian Grove and is a graduate of Princeton University. Hambrecht has also supports turning public schools over to for-profit companies. According to Business Week, Hambrecht has invested at least \$6 million in Beacon Education Management, which operates 24 charter and district schools in five states.

Hancock, Harvey

Owl's Nest

Unknown.

Hansel, Henry

Director California Motor Car Dealers Association (CMCDA), Hansel Auto Group.

Hanson, Victor Davis

Victor Davis Hanson is the Martin and Illie Anderson Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution. Hanson was a National Endowment for the Humanities fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California (1992-93), a visiting professor of classics at Stanford University (1991-92), a recipient of the Eric Breindel Award for opinion journalism (2002), and an Alexander Onassis Fellow (2001) and was named alumnus of the year of the University of California, Santa Cruz (2002). He was also the visiting Shifrin Chair of Military History at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland (2002-3). Hanson is the author of some 170 articles, book reviews, and newspaper editorials on Greek, agrarian, and military history and essays on

contemporary culture. He currently lives and works with his family on their forty-acre tree and vine farm near Selma, California, where he was born in 1953. Hanson gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003.

Hardie, John L.

Son's of Toil

Unknown.

Harrar, J. George

Hideaway

Guest of Frederick Seitz. George Harrar was responsible for opening the Rockefeller Foundation's Mexico field office. After his tenure in Mexico from 1943-52, he returned to headquarters to serve as Deputy Director for Agriculture from 1952-55, Director for Agriculture from 1955-59, Vice President from 1959-61 and President of the foundation from 1961-72. Under his guidance, the foundation joined in cooperation with other U.S. foundations and inter-governmental organizations to form the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The Rockefeller Foundation stood at the base of the so called 'Green Revolution', which started around 1944.

Harris, Milton M.

Sunshiners

Unknown.

Harrison, William Greer

From a large family from Ireland, membership goes back to the 19th century, president Harrison & Co Agents for Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co, Liverpool, founding member of the Bohemian Club, close friend of fellow Bohemian Daniel O'Connell, had literary pretensions, 7 time president of the Olympic club, got a bit disillusioned with the club. Hart, George D., Jr.

Pig'n Whistle

Trustee of the California State University 1963-1974 (Chairman 1972-1974). Harte, Bret An American author and poet, best remembered for his accounts of pioneering life in California. Born in Albany, New York, he moved to California in 1854, later working there in a number of positions, including miner, teacher, messenger, and journalist. Died in 1902.

Hartley, Fred L.

Chairman of the Board and President, Union Oil Company of California. Director of Rockwell and Unocal.

Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Harvey, James R.

Midway

Occidental Petroleum, Hooker Chemical...finance company executive born in Los Angeles, California. Harvey graduated with a BS in Engineering from Princeton University in 1956. From 1956 to 1961 he was an engineer for Chevron (now ChevronTexaco.) He then attended the University California, Berkeley, where he receive an MBA in 1963. For two years he was an accountant for the high power Touche, Ross chartered accountants. In 1965 he was appointed as Chairman of the Board of Transamerica, a position he serve until 1995. During Harvey s time as Chairman the corporation underwent major restructuring and acquired several financial service companies. Harvey also served of the board of directors of Airtouch Communications, McKesson, and the Charles Schwab Corporation . member of the Pacific-Union Club. Hauser, William Kurt

Director and Economist Stanford University: BA 1960, MBA 1962. Mr. Hauser joined the investment management firm of Brundage, Story and Rose in New York City in 1962, where he served until 1966, when he began his association with Wentworth, Hauser and Violich. He was awarded the Chartered Investment Council designation by the Investment Counsel Association in 1976. Hauser gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1997.

Hawley, Wallace R.

Parsonage

Mr. Hawley is a co-founder of InterWest Partners (1979), one of the largest venture capital partnerships in the United States with over \$600 million in committed capital, formed to make equity investments in diversified U. S. growth companies which range in size from seed-stage to later-stage investments. Mr. Hawley's prior experience includes seven years as president of SHV North America Holding Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of a Netherlands corporation with \$4 billion in sales and a partner in SHV's venture capital subsidiary. He was a consultant with McKinsey & Company, Inc., an international management consulting firm. Vice Chairman of the Center for Economic Policy Research, Stanford University Guest lecturer at Stanford Business School Trustee of the Foundation for Teaching Economics Board member of the National Foundation for Teaching Entrepreneurship Member of the Board of Trustees of Young Life. He also serves as an advisor to a number of financial firms including: Wingate Partners of Dallas, Texas; Brynwood Partners of Greenwich, Connecticut; Noro-Moseley Partners of Atlanta, Georgia; Rosewood Capital L. P. of San Francisco. Mr. Hawley is a past board member of the Sanford Institute at Duke University, past president of the San Francisco chapter of the Association for Corporate Growth, and past board member and officer for the Western Association of Venture Capitalists.

Hawley, Phillip M.

Mandalay

Former chairman and CEO of Carter Hawley Hale Stores, which at the time of his retirement was the biggest department store chain in the West. He has also served as director at AT&T, Atlantic Richfield Company, BankAmerica, Johnson & Johnson, Walt Disney Company and Weyerhaeuser. Member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Business Roundtable, and the Trilateral Commission. Haynes, Harold J. The Boeing Company board of

Directors. Retired Chairman of Chevron Corporation.

Hayward, Thomas B.

Hillside

Member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff 1978-1981; US navy admiral; chairman of the Hawaii Space Development Authority; member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Hearst, William Randolph, Jr.

U.S. journalist and newspaper proprietor. Hearst shared a 1956 Pulitzer prize for international reporting shortly after being named editor in chief of the Hearst Corporation. The privately held company had been built into a media empire by his father, William Randolph Hearst, Sr., the flamboyant press baron. Helms, Richard interviewed Adolf Hitler in Nuremberg as a reporter for UPI, covering the 1936 Olympics, joined the OSS under Allen Dulles in 1943, chief of operations CIA clandestine operations since 1952, instigated MK-ULTRA in 1953, director CIA in 1966, ordered by Kissinger to prevent Allende from coming to power in 1970, ambassador to the Shah's Iran 1973-1977, consultant to Bechtel on business in Iran, pleads guilty for perjury failing to testify to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the CIA overthrew Chile's Allende after which he is fined 2000 dollars. Henderson, Fred Unknown. Heston, Charlton An American film actor (50's and 60's) noted for heroic roles, and his personal conservative Republican politics.

Hewlett, William R.

Highlanders

Hewlett Packard Corporation co-founder. Hewlett Packard is a contractor on the B-52 bomber and the Pershing missile. In Sonoma County, the location of the Bohemian Grove, Hewlett Packard is the largest employer and the number one recipient of Department of Defense funds. (1987 description) Trustee Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Hickel, Walter J.

Secretary of the Interior, invited by Fred L. Hartley, president of Union Oil. Union Oil caused the Santa Barbara oil spill and Walter Hickel was involved in solving that problem.

Higgins, William L.

Tunerville

William (Bill) Higgins was a co-founder of Caspian Sea Ventures Co., Limited, a recent acquisition of RealAmerica Co. He has held executive management positions in McDermott International, Inc., serving as Executive Vice President from 1988 to 1995. His total career with McDermott spanned 27 years. Mr. Higgins was also President and chief executive officer of Dillingham Construction Holdings, Inc. from 1996 to 1998. He was named a Director in February, 2000. Currently Mr. Higgins is Chief Operating Officer of the Dick Corporation, a Pottsburg, Pennsylvania based civil construction company.

Hiller, Stanley, Jr.

Hiller has been a senior partner in Hiller Investment Company (private investments) since 1968. Chairman of the Board of Key Tronic Corporation (manufacturer of computer keyboards and other input devices). Previously, he was Chairman of the Board of Baker International, Reed Tool, York International, and other corporations. Director of the Boeing Corporation 1976-1998.

Hixon, Alexander P.

Zaca

Unknown.

Hoffman, Wayne M.

Spot

Hoffman is the former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Flying Tiger Line, Inc. and Tiger International, Inc., the international air cargo and transport company. During Mr. Hoffman's 19 years at Flying Tiger, the company grew to \$2.5 billion in revenues and was sold to Federal Express in the late 1980s. Prior to Flying Tiger, Mr. Hoffman served as Chairman of the Board of the New York Central Transportation Company, and in other executive roles with the New York Central Railroad Co. and the Illinois Central Railroad. He formerly served on the boards of Hoffman Pacific Corporation (owner), Pacific Executive Aviation, Adventure Airlines, U.S. Sunamerica, Inc., Kaufmann & Broad, Rohr, Inc. and Aerospace Corp. Mr. Hoffman also co-founded the Hungry Tiger chain of restaurants located throughout the western United States.

Hollister, Charles Davis Joined the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) in 1967 as an oceanographer/sedimentologist in the Department of Geology and Geophysics. His early research documented the global effects of deep ocean circulation on sediment texture and on the distribution of current controlled sediment rifts. Hollister started the development of the giant piston coring system and documented the longest continuous record of ocean basin history in a single 100 foot long core. He also made significant discoveries concerning ocean sediment transport and directed the High Energy Benthic Boundary Layer Experiment (HEBBLE). In addition, Hollister initiated the sub-seabed concept and led the international team that studied the scientific feasibility of isolating high-level radioactive material into sediments below the sea floor. Hollister gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1997 about the disposal of nuclear waste.

Hood, Edward E.

Hood joined General Electric in 1957 as a design engineer after service in the U.S. Air Force. In 1962, he was selected to head GE's Supersonic Transport Project, and was named general manager of GE's Commercial Engine Division and elected a vice president of the company in 1968. In 1972, Hood was promoted to Vice President and Group Executive of GE's International Group. The following year, he was named Vice President and Group Executive of the Power Generation Group, a position he held until late 1977 when he was promoted to Senior Vice President and Sector Executive of Technical Systems and Materials Sector. He was elected Vice

Chairman of GE's board of directors in 1979, a position he held until his retirement in 1993. America's toughest boss by Fortune magazine in 1984.

Hoover, Herbert

Cave Man

Head of the Food Administration under Wilson, head of the American Relief Administration, member of the Supreme Economic Council, organized shipments of food for starving millions in central Europe and Soviet Russia after WWI, Secretary of Commerce under Presidents Harding and Coolidge, United States president 1929-1933, became the scapegoat for the great depression, powerful critic of the New Deal, elected by Truman and Eisenhower to reorganise the Executive Departments.

Hopper, James

Guest from long ago.

Horton, Jack King

Mandalay

Born in 1916. AB, Stanford University, 1936. LL.B., Oakland College Law, 1941. Treasury department Shell Oil Co. 1937-1942. Private law practice San Francisco 1942-1943. Attorney Standard Oil Co. 1943-1944. Secretary and legal counsel Coast Counties Gas & Electric Co. 1944-1951. President Coast Counties Gas & Electric Co. 1951-1954. Vice president Pacific Gas & Electric Co., San Francisco, 1954-1959. President Southern California Edison Co. 1959-1968, chief executive officer, 1965-1980, chairman board, 1968-1980, chairman executive committee, 1980-1989. Director First Interstate Bank of California, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., First Interstate Bancorp, EEI; former trustee Tax Foundation. Died June 3, 2000. Hotchkis, Preston

Owl's Nest

An insurance executive and member of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce. Met with Eisenhower and Richard Nixon in the 1950s.

Houghton, Amory, Jr.

Mandalay

Chairman of New York-based Corning Glass Works until 1983 (The fifth generation of his family to head this company). Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Howard, Benjamin

British physician, membership goes back to the 19th century.

Howard, Jack R.

Cave Man

Yale, president of Scripps Howard Broadcasting Company in 1937, assistant executive editor of Scripps Howard Newspapers in 1939, president of The E.W. Scripps Company in 1953, president Scripps Howard Foundation 1963-1968, Jack R. Howard Fellowships in International Journalism.

Huber, Gordon

Wild Oats

Unknown.

Hussman, Walter

Publisher of the Arkansas Democrat Gazette. Member of the Bohemian Grove.

Imbler, Stephen V.

Romany

Senior vice president and chief financial officer Hyperion. President of Liquid Audio.

Inman, Bobby Ray

Born in 1931 in Texas. Joined the Naval Reserve in 1951. Analyst for Naval Intelligence, serving on an aircraft carrier, two cruisers and a destroyer, as well as in a variety of onshore assignments 1952-1971. Graduated from the Naval War College in 1972. Executive assistant to the vice chief of naval operations 1972-1973. Assistant chief of staff for intelligence of the Pacific Fleet 1973-1974. Director of Naval Intelligence (ONI) from 1974 to 1976. Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) 1976-1977. Director NSA 1977-1981. CIA deputy director 1981-1982 under William Casey. In 1982, he became the first naval intelligence specialist ever to earn the rank of four-star Admiral. Senator David Boren said of Inman's time at the CIA that, "it was principally Admiral Inman who first showed that the congressional oversight process could work." In 1982, Inman joined the board of Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), the largest employee-owned Defense-oriented research and engineering firm in the United States. Retired from SAIC in 2003. Chaired a commission on improving security at U.S. foreign installations after the Marine barracks bombing and the April 1983 US Embassy bombing in Beirut, Lebanon. The commission's report has been influential in setting security design standards for U.S. Embassies. Served as a professor at the University of Texas, Austin since 1987. Chairman and CEO of the Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation in Austin, Texas. Chairman, president, and CEO of Westmark Systems Inc., a privately owned electronics industry holding company. Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas from 1987 through 1990. Primary activity since 1990 has been investing in start-up technology companies, where he is a managing partner with Gefinor Ventures. Director of Fluor, which has contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan, Massey Energy Company, SBC Communications and Temple Inland. Known publicly as President Bill Clinton's first choice to succeed Les Aspin as Secretary of Defense in 1993. Withdrew from consideration in a televised conference in which he complained about a conspiracy to attack his character. Among those he named were Senator Bob Dole and the neoconservative William Safire. Has been a national security advisor to several presidents. March 29, 2000, NASA Administrator (head) Daniel S. Goldin at JPL, 'When The Best Must Do Even Better' (speech published at NASA website): "I'd

also like to acknowledge Admiral Inman, head of the JPL Oversight Committee at Cal Tech." The problem here is that nobody knew (and still doesn't know) about the existence of a JPL Oversight Committee at Caltech. The speech and the brief revelation about Inman came in the aftermath of two failed Mars missions. In September 1999 a Mars Polar Lander companion probe had been destroyed when a navigation error sent it skimming too deeply into the atmosphere of Mars. In December 1999 the Mars Polar Lander itself was lost. JPL, manager of NASA's Mars missions, was blamed for the failures and in response Goldin moved responsibility to JPL's rival, NASA-Ames Research Center. Goldin had been vice president and general manager at TRW before George H.W. Bush appointed him head of NASA in 1992. Goldin retired in November 2001 and Sean O'Keefe became his follow-up. Inman went to the Bohemian Grove in 2005, where he told the Bohos that the U.S. will have to stay in Iraq another 10 years before it can accomplish anything there. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission.

Ireland, R. L. III

Unknown.

Jackson, Maynard

Jackson was a prominent member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc., the first intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity established for African Americans. In 1965 Jackson became a lawyer with the first and largest black law firm in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1974 he was elected mayor of Atlanta, the first black mayor of a major southern city, and served until 1982. He was reelected in 1989.

Jaedicke, Robert K.

Sempervirens

Former Dean of the Stanford University Graduate School of Business and member of the boards of directors of Wells Fargo Bank, Boise Cascade, GenCorp, State Farm Insurance, Enron, and Homestake Mining.

Jameson, Andrew G.

Member of the Bohemian Grove Annals Committee in 1997.

Jenkins, William M.

Woof

Dr. Jenkins holds a B.S. in Psychology, an M.A. in Psychobiology and a Ph.D. in Psychobiology from Florida State University, with additional post-doctoral training from UCSF. Founder/Divisional Senior VP of Scientific Learning Corporation.

Jewell, James Earl

Member of the Bohemian Grove Annals Committee in 1997.

Johnson, Belton Kleberg

River Lair

Unknown.

Johnson, Charles B.

Mandalay

Fortune of 1.5 billion, runs mutual fund giant Franklin Resources with half-brother Rupert Johnson (see). Yale grad and ex-Army lieutenant, Charles is chairman and CEO. After last year's purchase of Fiduciary Trust, firm now manages \$271 billion in assets.

Johnson, W. Thomas

Lost Angels

Chairman and CEO of CNN, president Los Angeles Times, executive assistant of Lyndon B. Johnson, trustee Southern Center for International Studies, member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Member of the Trilateral Commission.

Jones, David C.

Dog House

Jones graduated from Roswell flying school in New Mexico in 1943 and the National War College in 1960. He also attended the University of Nebraska, Louisiana Tech University, Minot State University, Boston University, and Troy University. In 1943 he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the United States Air Force. He advanced through the ranks and was created a general in 1971. Jones was deputy Commander of operations in Vietnam, vice commander of the 7th Air Force, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, and commander 4th Allied Tactical Air Force. From 1974 to 1978 he served as Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1978 until he retired from military service in 1982. Jones is a member of the Air Force Association, the Falcon Foundation, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Alfalfa Club, and the Bohemian Club.

Jones, John Lowell

Derelicts

John Lowell Jones was a director of Norfolk Southern Corporation. Jones, Richard W.

Sleepy Hollow

Unknown.

Jones, Thomas V.

Lost Angels

President, chairman and CEO of Northrop Corporation 1952-1990, Northrop Corporation. This company has been involved with constructing planes like the F/A 18 hornet, the B2-Spirit, and the F22 Raptor. It provides technologically advanced products and services in defense electronics, systems integration, information technology, nuclear and non-nuclear shipbuilding, and space technology. The company's headquarters are located in Los Angeles. Member of the Circle of Presidents at the RAND Corporation, which means he has

donated at least tens of thousands of dollars if not millions.

Jowitt, Ken

Ken Jowitt is the Pres and Maurine Hotchkis Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution and the Robson Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley. Jowitt specializes in the study of comparative politics, American foreign policy, and postcommunist countries. He is particularly interested in studying types of anti-Western ideologies that might appear in the near future and, in that context, is working on *Frontiers, Barricades and Boundaries*, a book dealing with the changes in international political geography and the challenges to American and Western institutions. Jowitt has been teaching at the University of California, Berkeley, since 1968. In 1983 he won the University Distinguished Teaching Award and was dean of undergraduate studies from 1983 to 1986. In 1995, the year he was named Robson Professor of Political Science, he also received the Distinguished Teaching Award for the Division of Social Sciences. Jowitt received his bachelor's degree from Columbia College in 1962 and his master's degree and doctorate from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1963 and 1970, respectively. The University of California Press published his doctoral thesis, *Revolutionary Breakthroughs and National Development: The Case of Romania*, in 1971. Jowitt gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1997.

Kaiser, Henry J.

Mandalay

Industrialist. Founder Kaiser Engineers. Now it's part of ICF Kaiser Consulting Group. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Goes into health and medical policies.

Kaiser, Edgar F.

Mandalay

Family of Henry J. Kaiser, Kaiser Foundation.

Kaiser, Edgar F., Jr.

Mandalay

Son of Edgar F. Kaiser. Invited by his father in 1970.

Karlstrom, Paul J.

Member of the Bohemian Grove Annals Committee in 1997.

Kearns, Henry

Mandalay

A good friend of Stephen Bechtel Sr. Chairman of the Export-Import Bank 1969-1973 (resigned after an inquiry had been started). Under Kearns' chairmanship of the Import-Export bank, Bechtel received numerous lucrative contracts. Kearns also convinced the board to drop the requirement that approval of loans should be relaxed. Thereafter, Kearns could personally approve loans of US \$30 million or less directly to Bechtel. During Stephen's Bechtel Sr.'s tenure on the board, the Export-Import Bank lent hundreds of millions of dollars to several countries, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Brazil, Egypt, and Algeria for the financing of Bechtel-related projects. Keegan, John An English military historian specializing in 20th-century wars. In 1960 he was appointed to a lectureship at Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, a post he held for 26 years. In 1986 he moved to the Daily Telegraph to take up the post of Defence Correspondent. In 1998 he wrote and presented the BBC's Reith Lectures, entitled *War and Our World*. He was knighted in 2000.

Kelly, John Michael

Camels

Unknown.

Kelley, Thomas B.

Seven Trees

A partner in the Faegre & Benson LLP's Denver office. Tom has more than 33 years experience in media and communications law and is the pre-eminent media and First Amendment attorney in the Rocky Mountain Region. He is listed in the First Amendment Law category in *The Best Lawyers in America*. Tom has worked on high profile cases such as: the Oklahoma City bombing; Kobe Bryant case; JonBenet Ramsey; and the Columbine High School shootings.

Kemp, Jack F.

Jack F. Kemp is the founder and a co-director of Empower America. He served four years as the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (his then Assistant Secretary of Housing was Catherine Austin Fitts.) and as the U.S. Representative from New York state (18 years). Jack Kemp was a honorary co-chairman of the Alexis de Tocqueville Institute (publishes propaganda from major corporations) in the mid-1990s at a time when AdTI was involved in pro-tobacco activities sponsored by Philip Morris. In 1996, he was nominated by then Senator Bob Dole as the Republican Party's vice presidential candidate. Kemp is on the board of Habitat for Humanity and "several technology companies including Oracle." Fitts described how Kemp could sometimes slip into psychotic rages. Rev Moon partner (who believes he's an incarnation of the Messiah), member Council for National Policy, Empower America, Heritage Foundation, and the Washington Family Council. Said to be a high-level Freemason.

Kennedy, David M.

Mandalay

History professor from Stanford University, chairman of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, Secretary of the Treasury, guest of Rudolph A. Peterson. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Kennedy, Robert D.

Owl's Nest

Cornell University Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Kennedy, age 72, held a number of

executive and senior management positions with Union Carbide Corporation, including Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President. He retired as Chairman from Union Carbide in 1995 after a career that spanned 40 years. He is a member of the Boards of Directors of Sunoco Inc., Blount International Inc., and Hercules Incorporated. He is on the advisory board of RFE Associates. Kennedy, Robert F.

Younger brother of President John F. Kennedy, and was appointed by his brother as Attorney General for his administration. He worked closely with his brother during the Bay of Pigs Invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis. After his brother's death, Kennedy ran in 1964 for the New York senate seat, winning that office in the November of that year. In 1968, he was assassinated during his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. He spoke at the Bohemian Grove in 1964. Keller, Stephen F.

Skyhi

Unknown.

Kelso, Louis O.

Born in 1913. A lawyer and economic thinker who sought to find a way to preserve capitalism from the competition of communism as an alternative within the context of the early Cold War. In 1958 he collaborated with the philosopher Mortimer Adler to write 'The Capitalist Manifesto' that is considered the primary source of his economic theories. Kelso and Adler followed this book with 'The New Capitalists' in 1961. March 2, 1970 issue, The Nation, 'Louis Kelso: Nut or Newton?': "The author says that, one chilly day not long ago, economists Louis Kelso and David Rockefeller sat beside the fire at that watering hole of the wealthy, Bohemian Grove, outside San Francisco, California. Kelso thinks that Rockefeller's denseness perfectly illustrates the problem that must be overcome before the Kelsonian system of economics is adopted, if it ever is. Kelso is one of San Francisco's half dozen most successful corporate attorneys." Died in 1991.

Kerr, John C.

Land of Happiness

B.A. University of British Columbia, M.B.A. University of California, Berkeley, chairman and chief executive officer of Lignum Ltd., chairman of Lignum Investments Ltd., director Scotiabank 1999 and on, member of the Corporate Governance and Pension Committee and the Human Resources Committee, sits on the boards of the Vancouver Foundation and the Council of Forest Industries and is involved in the negotiation of softwood lumber agreements with the United States on behalf of the Canadian lumber industry. In addition, at different times during the period from 2000 to 2004, Mr. Kerr served as a director of the following publicly-traded companies: Riverside Forest Products Ltd. and Bombardier Inc., received the Order of Canada from the Governor-General of Canada (representative of the British Empire).

Ketelsen, James L.

Uplifters

He began his business career in 1955 as a CPA in Chicago with the firm of Price Waterhouse. In 1959 he joined J I Case Company and became president of Case in 1967. He served as president of Case until moving to Tenneco Inc. at its Houston headquarters in 1972 as a member of the Board of Directors and as executive vice president. He served as chairman and chief executive officer of Tenneco Inc. from July 1, 1978, to January 1, 1992. He is a former regent of the University of Houston System and a trustee of Northwestern University.

Morgan Guaranty & Trust. Investor in nuclear industries.

Killefer, Tom

Chairman and president of U.S. Trust Corp. and a former member of the Stanford Board of Trustees. Director Northrop Corporation. Went to the Bohemian Grove in 1981. In 1971, he became a member of Stanford's Board of Trustees, serving in that capacity until 1981. In 1976, he became chairman of the board of directors of the Detroit branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and of Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. At various times, he also served as a director or trustee of the Naval Aviation Museum Foundation, the Detroit Symphony, the New York Philharmonic Society, Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York, the Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford, the Atlantic Council of the United States, the Community Foundation of Santa Clara County, the National Council of Crime and Delinquency, and as a member of the Rockefeller University Council. Member of the Atlantic Council of the United States.

Kimball, William R.

Faraway

He founded a fiberglass products company in the 1950s and served on the boards of several top companies during his business career. Kimball has been called a pioneer in the use of fiberglass plastics through Kimball Manufacturing Corp., where he also was president. He went on to found Kimball & Co., which manages various operations and investments. He also had been a director on the boards of Levi Strauss & Co., Cox Communications, Clorox Co. and RSI Corp. In addition, Kimball co-founded Alpine Meadows Ski Resort in Lake Tahoe, the Acorn Foundation and the Kimball Foundation. The Acorn Foundation gives grants to grassroots organizations for environmentally sustainable building projects, and the Kimball Foundation supports nonprofit groups that assist poor and disadvantaged families in the Bay Area. Kimball's extensive civic service in and around San Francisco included being chairman emeritus of the California Academy of Sciences' board of trustees and board member for the Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco, the Marine Mammal Center in Sausalito, the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, the San Francisco Symphony and the American Conservatory Theater. He was also the founding chairman of the Kimball Art Center and School in Park City, Utah.

King, Larry

Not the guy from "Larry King Live". John deCamp - Named by Paul Bonacci as the organiser of an off-season pedophile homosexual snuff film made at the Bohemian Grove. Bonacci would eventually be granted 1 million

dollars by the court. King served 5 years in jail.

Kirby, Robert E.

After receiving a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from Penn State in 1939, Mr. Kirby took a job with the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company in Tyrone, Pa., and within a year became assistant superintendent of the mill. In 1943, he joined the Navy's highly secret radar corps. He was sent to study electrical engineering at Princeton University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Bell Labs and was discharged in 1946 with the rank of lieutenant after serving as an electronics officer. In 1952, Westinghouse sent Kirby to Harvard Business School for 16 months. He became chairman of the board of Westinghouse in 1975 and retired in 1983. Westinghouse contracts include radar for the B-1B bomber and launch tubes for the Trident missile. They are heavily involved with nuclear propulsion systems. Kirby went to the Bohemian Grove in 1979 and 1980.

Kirkham, Francis R.

Dragon

General counsel of Standard Oil of California 1960-1970.

Kissinger, Heinz "Henry" Alfred

Mandalay

Born in 1923. After Hitler's rise to power, Kissinger's family immigrated to London in 1938. After a short stay, they moved to Washington Heights in New York City. Recruited by Fritz Kraemer during WWII. Served in the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps 1943-1946. According to Hersh, Kissinger stayed on active duty in West Germany after the war and was eventually assigned to the 970th CIC Detachment, whose functions included support for the recruitment of ex-Nazi intelligence officers for anti-Soviet operations inside the Soviet bloc. Captain in the Military Intelligence Reserve 1946-1949. Went to Harvard in 1947, where he was picked by the Rockefellers, three of whom were overseers there at the time. Executive director Harvard International Seminar 1951-1969. Became an consultant to the Operations Research Office in 1951. According to Hersh, that unit, under the direct control of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, conducted highly classified studies on such topics as the utilization of former German operatives and Nazi partisan supporters in CIA clandestine activities. Became a consultant to the Director of the Psychological Strategy Board in 1952, a covert arm of the National Security Council. The first director (and primary founder) was Gordon Gray, who served in this position from June 1951 to May 1952. Under Eisenhower, on September 2, 1953, the role of this department was expanded and the name became Operations Coordinating Board (OCB). Became an consultant to the Operations Coordinating Board in 1955, which was then the highest policy-making board for implementing clandestine operations against foreign governments. JFK would abolish the OCB in 1961 although a similar unacknowledged structure would remain operational. Became known as the most trusted aide to Nelson Rockefeller in the mid 1950s, who by then had served as Eisenhower's Special Assistant for Cold War Planning and overseer of all the CIA's clandestine operations. Member of the Department of Government, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 1954-1969. Study director of nuclear weapons and foreign policy at the Council on Foreign Relations 1955-1956. Director Special Studies Project for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund 1956-1958, which worked out basic cold war policy manifestoes (hardline). They were in large part adopted by successive administrations in Washington. Author of 'Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy', released in 1957. Consultant Weapons Systems Evaluation Group of the Joint Chiefs of Staff 1959-1960. Consultant National Security Council 1961-1962. Consultant RAND Corporation 1961-1968. Consultant United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency 1961-1968. Consultant to the Department of State 1965-1968. Right-hand man to Nelson Rockefeller during the 1968 Republican nomination campaign. Nixon's National Security Advisor 1969-1973. Chairman of the secretive Forty Committee, the covert apparatus of the National Security Council, from at least 1969 to 1976, which oversaw the CIA's clandestine operations. Nelson Rockefeller, even in his Senate bio, has been named as an (earlier) chairman of the Forty Committee. As head of this committee Kissinger had access to more information than the other members and he is said to have distorted it at times. During this same time period Kissinger also set up and headed the Washington Special Action Group (WSAG), another very important foreign policy group. Committee Secretary of State 1973-1977. Made two secret trips to China in 1971 to confer with Premier Zhou Enlai. Together with David Rockefeller involved in setting up the National Council for US-China Trade in 1973. Negotiated the SALT I and ABM treaty with the Soviet Union. Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1973. Made other secret trips to China in later years to make extremely sensitive intelligence exchanges. Robert C. McFarlane was among those who went to China with Kissinger, in his case between 1973 and 1976. Negotiated the end of the Yom Kippur War in 1973. Said to have played a role in the 1973 Augusto Pinochet coup. Approved President Suharto's invasion of East-Timor in 1973, which resulted in a bout 250,000 dead communists and socialists. Oversaw the drafting of 'National Security Study Memorandum 200: Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests', which was completed in December 1974 and adopted as official U.S. policy by President Gerald Ford a year later. The title of NSSM 200 is enough to make it controversial. Suspected of having been involved in Operation Condor which started around 1975 and was an assassination and intelligence gathering operation on 3 continents. Set up the Iran-US Business Council with Hushang Ansary. A meeting of the Iran-US Business Council in 1976 included Peter G. Peterson, Paul Volcker, and David Rockefeller. Director Council on Foreign Relations 1977-1981. Together with Cyrus Vance and David Rockefeller he set up the US-China Business Council in 1979, the successor to the Council for US-China Trade. Annual visitor of Bilderberg since at least the 1970s. Annual visitor of the Trilateral Commission since the late 1970s. Visited Le Cercle. Member of the Pilgrims Society. Visitor of Bohemian Grove camp Mandalay. May 17, 2002 issue, Jeffrey Steinberg for Executive Intelligence Review, 'Ariel Sharon: Profile of an Unrepentant War Criminal': "On Nov. 15, 1982, a final meeting took place on several real estate purchases, mostly through Arab middle-men, to push the massive expansion of Jewish

settlements throughout the West Bank at a handsome profit. Attending the meeting at Sharon's ranch were: Kissinger [Cercle], Lord Harlech (Sir David Ormsby-Gore), Johannes von Thurn und Taxis [1001 Club], Tory Parliamentary Julian Amery [Cercle], Sir Edmund Peck, and MI-6 Mideast mandarin Nicholas Elliot [Cercle]." Founder of Kissinger Associates in 1982, a secretive consulting firm to international corporations. Some of the first members to join Kissinger Associates were Brent Scowcroft (vice-chairman), Lawrence Eagleburger (president), Lord Carrington, Lord Roll of Ipsden, and Pehr Gyllenhammar. Some served until 1989, others were still active for Kissinger Associates in the late 1990s. 1992, Senator John Kerry and Senator Hank Brown, Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, part 20: "Beginning in the fall of 1986, and continuing through early 1989, BCCI initiated a series of contacts with perhaps the most politically prominent international and business consulting firm in the United States -- Kissinger Associates." Chairman National Bipartisan Commission on Central America 1983-1984. Set up the America-China Society in 1987, together with Robert McFarlane and Cyrus Vance. Appointed chairman of AIG's advisory council in 1987. Received the Charlemagne award in 1987. Director of the Atlanta branch of the Italian Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL) from 1985 to 1991. This was during the 1989 BNL Affair (Iraq Gate) in which it became known that the Atlanta branch had made \$4 billion in unreported loans to Iraq. After the revelation, the money was said to be used by the Iraqis to buy food and agriculture equipment, but in reality they were buying loads of military equipment. His consultancy firm, Kissinger Associates, set up the China Ventures fund with CITIC in 1989, which would be in the same year that he defended the Tiananmen Square massacre, arguing against sanctions being placed on China. Director of the Financial Services Volunteer Corps (FSVC), which was founded in 1990 by Pilgrims Society members Cyrus Vance and John C. Whitehead. Paul Volcker has been among the chairmen of the FSVC, which describes itself as "a not-for-profit, private-public partnership whose mission is to help build sound banking and financial systems in transition and developing countries." In 1990, he sat on boards of American Express, Union Pacific, R.M. Macy, Continental Grain, CBS, and the Revlon Group. Also a consultant to ABC news at this time. Member Atlantic Council of the United States. Member of the Council of Advisors of the United States-Azerbaijan Chamber of Commerce. Trustee of the Center Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), the Arthur F Burns Fellowship, the Institute of International Education, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Honorary Governor of the Foreign Policy Association. Patron of the Atlantic Partnership and the New Atlantic Initiative. Chairman of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, the Nixon Center, and the American Academy in Berlin. Co-chairman of the Editorial Board of 'The National Interest' magazine. Chancellor of the College William and Mary. Honorary chairman World Cup USA 1994 (Kissinger has attended football matches with his friend and colleague Etienne Davignon). Honorary chairman of the National Interest, a neocon foreign policy magazine founded by Irving Kristol, who also founded the CIA's magazine Encounter. Members of the advisory council of the the National Interest have included Morton Abramowitz, Dov Zakheim, John Mearsheimer, Conrad Black and James Schlesinger. Daniel Pipes has been a long time contributor to the National Interest. Co-founded the privately-funded American Academy in Berlin in 1994, together with Richard Holbrooke, Richard von Weizs cker, Fritz Stern, and Otto Count Lambsdorff. Named Honorary Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, 1995. Director Freeport-McMoRan 1995-2001. Director of Conrad Black's Hollinger International Inc. Member of J.P. Morgan's International Advisory Council. Former member of the Advisory Council of Forstmann Little & Co. and American Express. Advisor to China National Offshore Oil Corp (CNOOC). Member of the Europe Strategy Board of Hicks, Muse, Tate & Furst. Director of Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation. Chairman of the International Advisory Board of the American International Group (AIG), a partner of Kissinger Associates. Also chairman of the Advisory Boards of AIG Asian Infrastructure Funds I & II and a director of AIG Global. In 1997, Kissinger became the central advisor to the Business Coalition for US-China Trade, a group of about a 1000 leading companies willing to invest in China. In 2000, Henry Kissinger was quoted by Business Wire: "Hank Greenberg, Pete Peterson and I have been close friends and business associates for decades." Maurice Greenburg is head of AIG and Peter G. Peterson is head of The Blackstone Group, which is the other major partner of Kissinger Associates. Peterson is also a former chairman of Lehman Brothers. Kissinger is a friend of Lynn Forester and introduced her to Sir Evelyn de Rothschild at the 1998 Bilderberg conference. They would soon become married. After Pulitzer Price winning journalist Peter Arnett produced a CNN report on Operation Tailwind (a Vietnam operation in which US Special Forces allegedly killed US defectors with Sarin) in 1998, Kissinger and his friends called up CNN to demand that the news network should distance itself from the story (a story which CNN initially approved) and made sure that the producers of the show were publicly humiliated and fired. Arnett was fired again by NBC and National Geographic in March 2003 immediately after he said the Bush Administration was looking for a plan B now that Iraqi resistance turned out to be much more intense than expected. Within 24 hours the Daily Mail hired him. When Henry Kissinger is invited to speak at the United Nations Association on April 11, 2001 Lord Jacob Rothschild is flanking his side. Picked as the initial head of the 9/11 investigating committee in 2003, although he turned out to be too controversial to remain in that position. Henry Kissinger is a patron of the Open Russia Foundation since 2001, together with Lord Jacob Rothschild. The Foundation was set up by Mikhail Khodorkovsky, a controversial oligarch, later locked up by Putin. Honorary trustee of the Aspen Institute. Director of the Board of Overseers of the International Rescue Committee (IRC), together with Madeleine Albright, Maurice Greenberg, Henry Kissinger, Felix Rohatyn, and James Wolfensohn. John Whitehead, Tom Brokaw, and Winston Lord have all been chairmen of the Board of Overseers. Member of the advisory board of Trireme Partner LLP until early 2003, together with Conrad Black (1001 Club). Trireme, set up two months after 9/11, is a venture capital company that invests in technology, goods, and services related to Homeland Security and defense. It argued that the fear of terrorism would increase the demand for such products in Europe and in countries like Saudi Arabia and Singapore. Richard

Perle (good friend of former Circle chairman Brian Crozer) is the company's managing partner, with another partner being Gerald Hillman, a friend of Perle. When Otto von Habsburg visited the United States in April 2005, one of the few people he spoke with, besides the general meetings, was Henry Kissinger. Because of previous international attempts by European and South American judges to question him, he is known to take legal advice before traveling to certain countries in either continent.

Kluge, John W.

Wohwohno

German migr having tougher time re-creating earlier success. Amassed \$8 billion fortune buying, selling cellular and broadcasting properties to Rupert Murdoch and WorldCom. Latest venture, Metromedia Fiber, less lucrative: company filed for bankruptcy earlier this year. Stepped down as chairman of Metromedia International (telecom, cable) after flak from shareholders. He has a personal fortune of \$10 billion.

Knight, Andrew S. B.

Mandalay

Resident of the United Kingdom. Educated at Ampleforth College and Balliol College, Oxford (MA, Modern History). Knight worked at the City of London merchant bankers, J. Henry Schroder Wagg, from 1961 to 1963 and the Investors Chronicle from 1964 until 1966. He joined The Economist in 1966 on the international business and investment sections. From March 1968 to April 1970 he served in the Washington offices of the paper before returning to Europe to establish its European section and, in 1973, its offices in Brussels. Editor of the Economist 1974-1986. Governor of the Ditchley Foundation since at least 1981 (still a member in 2005). CEO and editor in chief of the Daily Telegraph plc. 1986-1989. Identified as a governor of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs in 1987. Chairman of News International (News Corp) 1990-1994. Executive and later non-executive director of News Corp. Director of BskyB since 1994 (later chaired by Jacob de Rothschild and the son of Rupert Murdoch). Non-executive director of Rothschild Investment Trust Capital Partners plc. since 1997 (chairman is Jacob Rothschild, co-director is Nathaniel Rothschild). Chairman of the Compensation Committee and a member of the Audit Committee of News Corporation. Member of the advisory board for Centre for Economic Development and Policy Research at Stanford University. Director of the Anglo-Russian Opera. Director Templeton Emerging Markets Investment Trust plc. since 2003. Chairman of the Jerwood Charity and Shipston Home Nursing; a member of the Advisory Board of the Centre of Economic Policy Research at Stanford University, California; a member of the Advisory Council of the Institute of International Studies, Stanford University; Governor (and member of the Council of Management) of the Ditchley Foundation; Chairman of the Harlech Scholars Trust; a Director of the Kirov Opera and Ballet (London). He was also formerly Chairman of the Ballet Rambert; Trustee of the Victoria & Albert Museum; Governor of Imperial College of Science & Technology; Council member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House); member of the Board of Overseers at the Hoover Institution, Stanford; member of the Steering Committee of Bilderberg (seemed to have began visiting since 1996); Visitor of Bohemian Grove camp Mandalay; Council member of Templeton College, Oxford; non-executive Director of Reuters Holdings plc and of Tandem Computers Inc.

Kravis, Henry R.

First cousins partnered with fellow Bear Stearns mentor Jerome Kohlberg to form leveraged buyout firm Kohlberg Kravis Roberts 1976. Bought underperforming companies using junk bonds, reworked balance sheet, sold for profit. Kohlberg exited in 1987. "Barbarians at the gate" best known for \$25 billion RJR Nabisco buyout 1989. Recent spending spree: PanAmSat (satellites), Sealy Mattress, Auto-Teile-Unger (German auto parts). Also sprucing up Primedia: sold off moneylosing New York and Seventeen magazines; developing TV shows to boost Hot Rod, Motor Trend brands. High-profile New York socialite big donor to Metropolitan Museum; wife, Marie-Jos e, former director of poverty-fighting Robin Hood Foundation. Director of the World Trade Center Memorial Foundation, together with four former U.S. presidents, Maurice R. Greenberg, Richard D. Parsons (Sun Valley Meetings), David Rockefeller, Jerry I. Speyer (big Rockefeller guy), John C. Whitehead (photographed standing behind Lord Rothschild and Kissinger; likely Pilgrim), Anne M. Tatlock (gone from her WTC on the morning on 9/11), Sir John Bond (HSBC; Multinational Chairman's Group), Michael Eisner (Sun Valley Meetings), and Peter G. Peterson (chair Blackstone Group; chair NY Fed; chair CFR).

Krebs, Robert D.

Sempervirens

Krebs retired as Chairman of Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation (transportation) in April 2002. He held that position since December 2000. He was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from June 1999 until December 2000, and Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer from April 1997 to May 1999. He is a director at Phelps Dodge Company and has been listed in Forbes' America's Most Powerful People.

Kroc, Ray

Founder of the McDonald's Corporation in 1955, although not of the restaurant chain itself, which was started by Dick and Mac McDonald in 1940. Dubbed the Hamburger King, Kroc was included in the TIME 100 list of the world's most influential builders and titans of industry and amassed a \$500 million fortune during his lifetime. Died in 1984.

Krulak, Victor H.

Owl's Nest

Marine Lieutenant General Victor Krulak arrived at the Naval Academy at the young age of 16. Brute as he was known, would later play a major role in three wars: World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam. During World War II, Lieutenant Colonel Krulak led a raid against the Japanese at Choiseul Island in the Northern Solomon Islands. He succeeded in his mission of creating a diversion to cover a larger invasion, but was wounded in the

battle. PT boats had been dispatched to help Krulak's battalion evacuate, and he was rescued by a Skipper of one of the boats John F. Kennedy. When the Korean War broke out, Krulak was assigned to serve as Chief of Staff for the First Marine Division. From 1957-1959, he served as director of the Marine Corps Education Center in Quantico. In March 1964, Krulak was designated commanding general, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, and promoted to lieutenant general. In this position, Krulak was responsible for all Fleet Marine Force units in the Pacific and made more than 50 trips to the Vietnam Theater. His book, *First to Fight: An Inside View of the U.S. Marine Corps*, is still widely read around the world.

Kurutz, Gary F.

Member of the Bohemian Grove Annals Committee in 1997. Not a businessman.

Laird, Melvin R.

After serving (1942-46) in the navy during World War II, he entered politics as a Republican and was (1946-52) a state senator in Wisconsin. As a member (1953-69) of the U.S. House of Representatives, he served on the appropriations committee where he actively supported a large military budget and a strong nuclear defense posture as well as increased funds for health and education. Laird became secretary of defense in President Nixon's cabinet and presided over the shift from a conscripted to an all-volunteer army. He supported (1970) the invasion of Cambodia and approved the strategy of bombing North Vietnam to force a peace settlement. After his resignation as secretary, he served (1973) briefly as counselor to the president for domestic affairs.

Laird is the author of *A House Divided* (1962) and editor of *Republican Papers* (1968). U.S. secretary of defense (1969-73). Landis, Richard G. Uplifters Retired Chairman and CEO Del Monte Corporation. Honorary chairman of the University of La Verne (CA). Member of the Newcomen Society.

Lane, Laurence W., Jr.

Sempervirens

Chairman of the Board Lane Publishing Co. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Australia 1985-1989.

Lane, Melvin B.

Sempervirens

Trustee of the Sierra Club 1977-1984. Founding Chairman of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission. Member of the Advisory Council of Save the Bay.

Larson, Charles

Retired four star Admiral of the United States Navy. He twice served as Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. He also served as CINCPAC (Commander in Chief, Pacific). In 2002, after switching parties to become a Democrat, he ran unsuccessfully for Lieutenant Governor of Maryland with Democrat Kathleen Kennedy Townsend. He and his wife Sally reside in Annapolis. As of 2004, he serves on the Northrop Grumman Corporation's Board of Directors. Larson, John W.

Derelicts

Unknown.

Lawrence, Ernest O.

Nuclear physicist who occupied the Bohemian Grove Redwood Clubhouse at the time of the Manhattan Project.

Leavitt, Dana G.

Pelicans

Unknown.

Lehman, John F.

Born in 1942, and a scion of one of Philadelphia's oldest and wealthiest (banking) families. Lehman can trace his family line back to an aide to William Penn, founder of the Quaker colony. Received a B.S. in international relations from St. Joseph's University in 1964. Bachelor of Arts and Masters of Arts degrees from Cambridge University. While at Cambridge, Lehman frequently spent weekends at the palace of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace in Monaco, because he is a second cousin of the late Grace Kelly (Princess Grace of Monaco). Received a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania (1974). As a student, he joined the Intercollegiate Student Institute, founded by William Buckley, Jr. (Skull & Bones; CIA; Knights of Malta; Bohemian Grove), and as a graduate student roomed with Edwin Feulner (later Heritage Foundation president; Mont Pelerin Society president; member Le Cercle; Bohemian Grove; etc). Flew combat missions during the Vietnam War. Served under Henry Kissinger at the National Security Council 1969-1974. He was a delegate to the Vienna Mutual Balanced Force Reductions negotiations 1975-1978. Deputy Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Worked for UBS AG. President of the aerospace consulting firm Abington Corporation 1977-1981. Managing Director Corporate Finance at PaineWebber, Inc. 1981-1987. Secretary of the Navy under Reagan 1981-1987. Member of the Committee on the Present Danger under Reagan, together with William Casey, Frank Gaffney, George Shultz, and Richard Perle. Was forced to leave the Reagan administration for his extreme anti-communist convictions. Became a trustee of the Philadelphia-based Foreign Policy Research Institute, a conservative think tank. At the Bohemian Grove in 1991, he delivered a speech in which he claimed that 200,000 Iraqis had been killed in the Gulf War. The speech was called 'Smart Weapons'. Founder and chairman of J.F. Lehman & Company in 1992. This company invests mainly in small-to mid-sized defense companies and employs a small group of former Joint Chiefs, Admirals, and Marine commanders, together with people from NASA, Boeing, General Dynamics, United Technologies, Bechtel, the Department of Energy, etc. Lehman has served on the boards of TI Group plc, Westland Helicopter plc Sedgwick plc and all of J.F. Lehman's realized investments. He currently is a director of Ball Corporation, ISO Inc., EnerSys and Hawaii Superferry, Inc. and Chairman of Special Devices, Incorporated and chairman of OAO

Technology Solutions, Inc. He is also Chairman of the Princess Grace Foundation and an Overseer of the School of Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania. Has been a member of the Heritage Foundation and the Council on Foreign Relations. He has been a member of the 9/11 Commission in 2003 & 2004. Supporter of the Project for the New American Century and pressed for the 2003 invasion of Iraq. Lehman himself persists in supporting the administration's claim that Saddam Hussein and al-Qaeda were working together. A 'new revelation' he made on NBC in June 2003 that an Iraqi colonel was an Al-Qaeda operative was violently opposed by the CIA, which claimed that this link had turned out to be bogus a long time ago. Lehman has always been one of the harshest critics of the CIA for its pre- and post-9/11 intelligence. He led the American delegation to the funeral of Prince Rainier in 2005. Has been quoted as saying: "Power corrupts. Absolute power is kind of neat." Member of the Advisory Board of Paribas Affaires Industrielles.

Leighton, Judd C.

Parsonage

Director Gulf & Western Inc. Chairperson Leighton-Oare Foundation, Inc. Leighton, Philip One of the persons who were thinking about establishing what would become the Stanford Research Institute. Leland, Ted Stanford University's athletic director. Lakeside talk; College Athletics: Serious Business or Toy Department?.

Levine, Lord Peter

Jewish. Former advisor to Margaret Thatcher. Became Lord Mayor of London in 1998. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1999 called 'We Reinvented Government Before You Did'. Chairman of Lloyd's of London in 2004. Patron of the Lloyd's Yacht Club. Chairman of the Board of Governors for the London Seminar of the Asia Insurance Review in 2004.

Lewis, David S.

Owl's Nest

Mr. Lewis was a major force in the aerospace and defense industry for three decades. His management skills were notable for their breadth, ranging over military and commercial aviation, space exploration, land combat systems, submarines and surface ships. Mr. Lewis was chairman and chief executive officer of General Dynamics from early 1971 until his retirement at the end of 1985. During his tenure, General Dynamics' revenues and earnings quadrupled. While he was chairman, the company designed and/or built Los Angeles-class fast attack submarines, Trident submarines, M1 Abrams tanks and the first ships ever built to transport liquefied natural gas throughout the world. Under his leadership, the company won the highly competitive U.S. Air Force Lightweight Fighter Competition, with the F-16 Falcon. He was brought along by General Dynamics chairman Roger Lewis in the early 1980s.

Lewis, Drew L.

Mandalay

Former secretary of transportation 1981-1983. chairman and CEO Union Pacific Corp. Director Gannett Corp. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Lewis, Gerald J.

Crossroad

Gerald J. Lewis has been a director of the Company since 1996. Judge Lewis has been Chairman of Lawsuit Resolution Services since 1997, and was of counsel to the law firm of Latham & Watkins from prior to 1996 to 1997. Judge Lewis is also a director of Invesco Mutual Funds. Director at General Chemical Group Lewis, Roger Owl's Nest Assistant Air Force secretary, president of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK) in 1971, and CEO and chairman of General Dynamics up to the 1980s.

Lilley, James R.

During a government career spanning four decades, James Lilley served in the CIA, White House, State Department, and Defense Department. He is the only American to have served as the head of the American missions in Beijing, where he was ambassador from 1989-1991, and Taiwan, where he was Director of the American Institute in Taiwan from 1982-1984. He also served as the U.S. ambassador to South Korea from 1986-1989. He is currently a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, DC. Member Council on Foreign Relations.

Linkletter, Art

The host of two of the longest running shows in broadcast history: House Party which ran on CBS TV and Radio for 25 years, and People Are Funny which ran on NBC TV and Radio for 19 years. Art's daughter, Diane Linkletter, committed suicide on October 4, 1969 by jumping out of her sixth floor kitchen window. She was 21 years old. Several contradictory stories were brought forward, and Art concluded that she committed suicide because she was on or having a flashback from an LSD trip. Several reports claimed that there was no involvement from LSD, but Art still continues to speak out against drugs. Art also lost his son to an automobile accident.

Littlefield, Edmund W.

Mandalay / Rattlers

A leading San Francisco business executive, and a major benefactor of Stanford University and the Stanford Graduate School of Business. Head of Utah International Inc. until 1976 when it merged with General Electric. He joined Utah Construction Co. in 1951 and began his 21-year career as the firm's principal officer in 1958. Under his leadership, the company was transformed into a worldwide natural resources and shipping company, which was renamed Utah International Inc. In 1976 the company merged with General Electric in what was then the largest merger in history. Littlefield continued as a member of the GE board of directors. Listed as a member of G.E.'s largest stockholding family. Stayed in Rattlers in 2004. Littlefield served on numerous corporate boards throughout his career including Bechtel Investment Co., Chrysler Corp., Del

Monte Corp., Hewlett-Packard Co., and Wells Fargo & Co. He was also generous with his time, serving on the Stanford University Board of Trustees from 1956 until 1969 and on the Graduate School of Business Advisory Council from 1959 until 1984. He served on the Hoover Institution Board from 1990 to 1994. He also served at different times as a director of both the San Francisco and the California chambers of commerce, as chairman of SRI International, and as a trustee of the Bay Area Council and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

Livermore, Charles

President of the Bay View Business Association.

Lockhart, James B.

Sunshiners

Lockhart is the co-founder and former managing director of NetRisk, a risk management software and consulting firm serving major financial institutions, including banks, insurance companies and investment management firms worldwide. He has an extensive background in insurance. Prior to founding NetRisk, he was Senior Vice President of Finance for National Re and a Managing Director for Smith Barney. Earlier in his career he was Vice President and Treasurer for Alexander & Alexander, and worked for Gulf Oil in Europe and the U.S., serving as Assistant Treasurer. He served with distinction in the previous Bush Administration as Executive Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation from 1989 until 1993. He was a director of the Association of Private Pensions and Welfare Plans (now the American Benefits Council) from 1993 until 1995. Lockhart was nominated by President Bush in July 2001 and confirmed by the United States Senate on January 25, 2002 as the new Deputy Commissioner of Social Security. London, Jack
Famous writer at the beginning of the 20th century.

Lozano, Ignacio E., Jr.

Cuckoo's Nest

Ignacio E. Lozano, Jr. served as the US Ambassador to El Salvador from 1976-1977. He was a Director of Bank of America, The Walt Disney Company, Pacific Life and Sempra Energy. He also has extensive experience in journalism having been Publisher and Editor of La Opinion. He is a graduate and a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Notre Dame.

Ludwig, Daniel K.

Set up National Bulk Carriers, which became the largest shipping company in the US. His shipyards pioneered the use of welding rather than riveting the hulls of ships, thereby saving valuable time during World War II when demand for ships soared. He transported oil and molasses around the world. He set up the Jari project, which was an attempt to create a tropical tree farm in Brazil for producing pulp for paper. Later helped Meyer Lansky, chief of the Jewish mafia in New York, to set his drug money laundering empire in Bahamas. Ludwig is one of the richest private citizens in the world and has been a member of the 1001 Club, together with Meyer Lansky.

Lundborg, Louis

Former chairman of the Bank of America. Lurie, Bob Bought the San Francisco Giants in 1976.

Lutz, Robert A.

Vice-Chairman, Product Development and Chairman, GM North America, General Motors Corporation, USA. 1961, BSc in Production Science (Hons) and 1962, MBA (Hons), Univ. of California-Berkley. 1963-70, held a variety of senior positions, Europe, General Motors; 1970-73, Exec. VP, Sales and Member, Board of Management, BMW Munich. 12 years' experience with Ford Motor Co.: Exec. VP, Truck Operations; Chairman, Ford Europe; Exec. VP, Int'l Operations; 1982-86, Member of the Board. 1986, joined Chrysler Corp.: Exec. VP; President and COO, Car and Truck Operations Worldwide; Vice-Chairman. 2001-02, Chairman and CEO, Exide Technologies. Currently, Chairman, General Motors, North America and Vice-Chairman, Product Development, General Motors Corp. Chairman, The New Common School Foundation. Trustee, Barbara Ann Karmanos Cancer Inst. Goes to DAVOS - World Economic Forum. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003.

MacDonnell, Robert I.

Uplifters

Retired from Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. where he was a partner from 1982 to 2002. He is also a director of Xstrata (Schweiz) AG. Director at Safeway Inc.

Mackinlay, Ian

Chairman of Ian Mackinlay Architecture Inc. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003.

Madden, Richard B.

Midway

Director of the URS Corporation since 1992 and is known to have attended Bohemian Grove. He has also served as CEO of Potlatch Corporation from 1971 to 1994, director of PG&E Corporation from 1996 to 2000, director of Pacific Gas and Electric Company from 1977 to 2000, and director of CNF Inc. from 1992 to 2002.

Madrid, Miguel de la

De la Madrid received a degree in law from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) in Mexico City in 1957 and a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University in 1965. He worked for the National Bank of Foreign Commerce and the Bank of Mexico, and, until 1968, he taught law at the UNAM. Between 1970 and 1972 he was employed by Pemex, Mexico's state-owned petroleum company, after which he held several other bureaucratic posts in the government of Luis Echeverría. In 1976 he was chosen to serve in José López Portillo's cabinet as secretary of budget and planning. Was president of Mexico from 1982 to 1988.

Mahoney, Richard J.

Monsanto Corporation Chairman and CEO. Went in 1986. Monsanto manages the Mound Facility in Miamisburg Ohio for the Department of Energy. The main activity of the Mound Facility is the production and maintenance of the non-nuclear components for U.S. nuclear weapons: detonators, timers, firing sets, and test equipment. Some work with nuclear materials also occurs there.

Major, John He worked as an executive at Standard Chartered Bank in May 1965 where he rose quickly through the ranks, before leaving on his election to Parliament in 1979. He is an Associate of the Institute of Bankers. Became a Knight of the Companions of Honour 1998. Former Prime Minister of the U.K. 1990-1997. Member Carlyle Group's European Advisory Board since 1998 and chairman of Carlyle Europe since 2001. Chairman of the Ditchley Foundation since 2005 and a member of the Queen's Privy Council. Major is one of the few Brits that visited the Bohemian Grove. In 2002, it became known that Major has had a four year extramarital affair in the past. Le Cercle members Robert Cecil and Norman Lamont were running his election campaigns. In February 2005, John Major and Norman Lamont were accused of holding up the release of papers on Black Wednesday under the Freedom of Information Act. Black Wednesday refers to September 16, 1992 when the British government was forced to withdraw the Pound from the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) by currency speculators - most notably Le Cercle member George Soros who made \$1 billion that day. Member of the Pilgrims Society.

Malott, Robert H.

Silverado Squatters

Graduate of Kansas University and Harvard Graduate School of Business and attended NYU Law School, board member of the Amoco Corporation, Bell & Howell, United Technologies Corporation, Sovereign Specialty Chemical Company, the Hoover Institution, Public Broadcasting Service and the National Park Foundation, chairman and chief executive officer of FMC Corporation, chairman of Argonne National Laboratory, Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History, the Lyric Opera of Chicago and the Chicago Botanic Garden, trustee of the Aspen Institute, American Enterprise Institute and the University of Chicago.

Marshall, J. Howard

Midway

Was a wealthy oil man and was briefly married to the actress, Anna Nicole Smith. Shortly after the marriage Mr. Marshall died and Anna Nicole Smith was involved in a court battle with her former stepson. She was eventually awarded \$88 million. In 1931 J. Howard Marshall graduated from the law school of Yale University with a Magna Cum Laude. After graduating he became assistant dean at Yale Law School. It was here he studied oil, which took him on a lifelong journey that eventually made him a multi-millionaire. Just two years later he was recruited by Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes and later was a member of the Petroleum Administration for War. A year before the end of World War II began his career in the oil industry when he joined Ashland Oil and Refining Co. He went on to hold top positions at various oil companies until 1984, when he founded Marshall Petroleum.

Martin, Robert C.

Sons of Rest

Robert C. Martin has been a software professional since 1970. He is CEO, president, and founder of Object Mentor Inc., a firm of highly experienced software professionals that offers process improvement consulting, object-oriented software design consulting, training, and development services to major corporations around the world.

Marting, Walter A.

Mandalay

Yale and Harvard. President of Hanna Mining Company of Cleveland, Ohio. President and Chief Executive Officer of Hcell Technology. Early in his career he served as Vice President Administration and Finance for Amax Europe, a subsidiary of Amax, Inc., at the time a Fortune 500 diversified mining concern. He worked more recently as an investment banker with the Los Angeles M&A boutique, L.J. Kaufman and Co. whose clients included Carnation and Hughes Aircraft. With Hughes he arranged a number of innovative lease financings for their in-flight entertainment equipment group. Most recently Mr. Marting has served as CFO of a rapidly growing digital systems firm based in Orange County for whom he arranged seed and early stage capital fundings. He will be involved at hCell in strategic partnering initiatives and in helping the Company achieve its longer term financial and market objectives.

Matthews, Chris

MSNBC host. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003. Matthews, a Roman Catholic, graduated from The College of the Holy Cross, and did graduate work in economics at the University of North Carolina. Then he served in the Peace Corps in Swaziland as a trade development advisor. As a Democrat, Matthews has worked for several Democratic politicians. He was a presidential speechwriter for four years during the administration of Jimmy Carter. He served as a top aide to long-time Speaker of the House of Representatives Tip O'Neill for six years. He worked in the U.S. Senate for five years on the staffs of Senators Frank Moss and Edmund Muskie before running for U. S. House of Representatives from Pennsylvania. Matthews worked as a print journalist for 15 years, spending 13 years as Washington Bureau Chief for The San Francisco Examiner (1987-2000), and two years as a nationally syndicated columnist for The San Francisco Chronicle. Maybeck, Bernard Well-known US architect who built the Bohemian Grove club house in 1904.

McCarthy, Roger

Chairman of Exponent, Inc. of Exponent Inc., a company he joined in 1978. 2004 lakeside talk: 'The Coming Virtual Soldier'.

McCaw, Craig O.

Net Worth: \$2.5 billion. He gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1997. One of four sons of John Elroy McCaw, early investor in cable TV. Second-oldest Craig took over cash-strapped company after father's death in 1969; sold cable, reinvested in cellular phone networks. Sold McCaw Cellular to AT&T for \$11.5 billion in 1993. Brothers dabble in business independently: Craig stayed in telecom, rescued wireless carrier Nextel and founded broadband provider XO Communications. Also funds satellite communications venture Teledesic, but telecom crash making it hard to get business off ground. Finds solace on the high seas: with Paul Allen (see), financed OneWorld Challenge, yacht syndicate competing in the America's Cup.

McCollum, Leonard F., Jr.

Green Mask

University of Texas B.S. in geology, staff geologist with Humble Oil and Refining Company, president of Carter Oil Company (a division of Standard Oil) at 39, making him the youngest head of an oil company in America, director and later CEO of the Continental Oil Company (Conoco).

McCone, John Alex

Mandalay

Executive vice-president Llewelyn Ironworks. Established the McCone Engineering Company, which built oil refineries and industrial plants. On the brink of WWII he established the California Shipbuilding Company Bechtel-McCone Corp. Chairman of the Atomic Energy commission. CIA director under Kennedy to replace Allen Dulles. Director of ITT, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance, United California Bank, Standard Oil of California, and Western Bancorporation. Member of the Knights of Malta.

McCourt, Frank J.

Member of Senate (1967-70). Member, House of Delegates (1963-67). President of City Center Democrats. Vice-President of Second District Young Democrats. Director of 11th Ward Democratic Club. Director of Downtown Democratic Club. Director of Mount Royal Democratic Club. Member of Bohemian Club. Member of Maryland and Baltimore City Bar Associations. Member of Forty-Niners Club. Member of YMCA. Member of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Member of The University Club.

McFaul, Michael

McFaul was born and raised in Montana. He received his B.A. in international relations and Slavic languages and his M.A. in Slavic and East European studies from Stanford University in 1986. He was awarded a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford where he completed his Ph.D. in international relations in 1991. Michael McFaul is the Peter and Helen Bing Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution. He is also an associate professor of political science at Stanford University and a non-resident associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Before joining the Stanford faculty in 1995, he worked for two years as a senior associate for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in residence at the Moscow Carnegie Center. McFaul is also a research associate at the Center for International Security and Arms Control and a senior adviser to the National Democratic Institute. He serves on the Board of directors of the Eurasia Foundation, Firebird Fund, International Forum for Democratic Studies of the National Endowment for Democracy, Institute of Social and Political Studies, Center for Civil Society International, and Institute for Corporate Governance and Law, the steering committee for the Europe and Eurasia division of Human Rights Watch, and the editorial boards of Current History, Journal of Democracy, Demokratizatsiya, and Perspectives on European Politics and Society. He has served as a consultant for numerous companies and government agencies. McFaul's current research interests include democratization in the post-communist world and Iran, U.S.-Russian relations, and American efforts at promoting democracy abroad. With Abbas Milani and Larry Diamond, he co-directs the Hoover project on Iran. In 2003, he gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove about the dwindling US-Russian relations.

McDonald, Angus Daniel

President of the Southern Pacific Company, the parent company of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Trustee of Notre Dame. Knight of Malta. Died in 1941.

McDonald, Robert A.

Divisional President/Divisional Vice Chairman at Procter & Gamble Company.

McElroy, Neil

A business executive who took his Harvard diploma to Cincinnati to work for Procter & Gamble. He worked through the ranks in advertising and gained the post of president (1948 57) then took some time off to serve in the as Secretary of Defense under President Eisenhower (1957 59). He returned from Washington and became chairman of P&G (1959 72). Went to the Bohemian Grove in the 1960's.

McHenry, Dean E.

Isle of Aves

Studied at UCLA, Stanford, Berkeley and received a Ph.D., taught government at Williams College in Massachusetts and political science at Pennsylvania State College, UCLA political science faculty 1939 and on, Carnegie Fellow in New Zealand and Australia 1946-1947, Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Western Australia in 1954, authored books like The American Federal Government and The American System of Government, dean of social sciences and chairman of the Department of Political Science, assistant-president University of California from 1958, drafted California's Master Plan for Higher Education in 1960, founding chancellor of the University of California - Santa Cruz, driving force behind the growth of California's multitiered system of public higher education, his son is another geopolitical expert with great interest in Africa.

McLaren, Loyal

Mandalay / Stowaway / Cave Man

His primary camp was Stowaway where he was a co-captain. McLaren assisted Firestone with his guest, Henry Ford, to meet prominent republicans in different camps. One of them was Gerald Ford. In 1954, on request of the White House, McLaren arranged for the Prime Minister of Pakistan to be received at the Bohemian Grove that summer. He put him in the Stowaway camp and made sure he could give a lake side talk.

McLean, John G.

Mandalay

Harvard professor who had written a visionary report predicting the inevitability of an oil supply crunch.

Became president of Continental Oil Company. Died in 1974.

McNear, Denman K.

President of the Southern Pacific Transportation Company in the 1970's. McPherson, Rene C.

Elected President of Dana Corporation in 1968 and continued in that office until becoming Chairman and CEO in 1972 (until 1980). Served as President of Hayes-Dana Division in Canada, leading a turnaround to profitability. Director of The Boeing Company and Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Died in 1996.

McWilliams, James K.

Skiddoo

Former coal operator and current executive for utility giant American Electric Power Service Corporation.

Meese, Edwin III Edwin Meese III served on the Council for National Policy (CNP) Executive Committee in 1994 and as CNP President in 1996. Meese was distinguished fellow and holder of the Ronald Reagan Chair in Public Policy, the Heritage Foundation; former Attorney General of the U.S. 1985-1988; Counselor to the President, 1981-1985; former Chief of Staff and Senior Issues Advisor for the Reagan-Bush Committee; former president, Council for National Policy; former professor of law, University of San Diego; former vice president for administration, Rohr Industries. As Chairman of the Domestic Policy Council and the National Drug Policy Board, and as a member of the National Security Council, he played a key role in the development and execution of domestic and foreign policy. During the 1970s, Mr. Meese was Director of the Center for Criminal Justice Policy and Management and Professor of Law at the University of San Diego. He earlier served as Chief of Staff for then-Governor Reagan and was a local prosecutor in California. Mr. Meese is a Distinguished Visiting Fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, and a Distinguished Senior Fellow at the Institute of United States Studies, University of London. He earned his B.A. from Yale University and his J.D. from the University of California, Berkeley. During the Reagan Kitchen Cabinet, Joseph Coors and others from the Heritage Foundation received a letter of endorsement from White House Chief of Staff Ed Meese in which Meese promised Edward J. Feulner, Jr., the president of Heritage, that 'this Administration will cooperate fully with your efforts.' After leaving the Reagan administration, Meese joined the staff of the Heritage Foundation. Walsh's Iran/Contra Investigation Report, August 1993: "Attorney General Edwin Meese III became directly involved in the Reagan Administration's secret plan to sell weapons to Iran in January 1986, when he was asked for a legal opinion to support the plan. When the secret arms sales became exposed in November 1986, raising questions of legality and prompting congressional and public scrutiny, Meese became the point man for the Reagan Administration's effort, in Meese's words, 'to limit the damage.'"

Megeath, Samuel A. III

A former director and chairman of PLM International Inc. (PLM). Merrill, Harvie M. The Webb Director TIS Mortgage Investment Company. Director Hexcel Corporation. Shareholder Fibreboard Corporation. Merrill, Steven L.

Woof

Steve Merrill has been active in venture capital investing since 1968, and most recently was a Partner with Benchmark Capital. He was president of BankAmerica Capital Corporation in 1976 and managed this very successful venture activity until 1980 when he formed Merrill, Pickard, Anderson & Eyre (MPAE), a privately held venture capital partnership. MPAE managed funds of approximately \$285 million provided by a group of 50 limited partners, including major corporations, pension funds, insurance companies, university endowments, and prominent families. Some of the companies funded by MPAE include America Online, Aspect Telecommunications, Cypress Semiconductor, Documentum, and Palm Computing. MPAE stopped making new investments in 1996 and the partners founded Benchmark Capital and Foundation Capital. Steven is a limited partner in both of these firms but is no longer involved in the day-to-day management. Currently, Steven is devoting more time to civic and non-profit activities as well as his private investments. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Town School for Boys, a member of the Committee to Restore the San Francisco Opera House, and he is a past director of the Children's Health Council. Steven is also a past president of the Western Association of Venture Capitalists and a past director of the National Venture Capital Association, and has been a director of numerous privately held companies. He holds an MBA from the Wharton School of Finance and a BA in Sociology from Stanford University. Mettler, Ruben F.

Mandalay

B.A. of science degree at California Institute of Technology, sent to Bikini atoll after WWII and witnessed some atomic bomb explosions, later studied electrical and aeronautical engineering at Caltech, where he earned a Master of Science degree in 1947 and a Ph.D. in 1949, graduating at the top of his class. Recruited into Hughes Aircraft Corporation and remained there until 1954, after working in different military systems he went to Washington and became a consultant to the Department of Defense, joined Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation in 1955 as assistant director and worked for many years on missile guidance systems and ICBM missiles, Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation changed into TRW Inc. 1958, with TRW Inc. he served as executive vice-president for Space Technology Laboratories (STL) 1959-1962, TRW/STL built the first satellites without government funding and STL went on to become the first contractor selected by NASA to design and build a large scientific

spacecraft, Mettler becomes president of TRW Systems Group, which grew out of STL and expanded its leadership in development of large, complex spacecraft for both the Air Force and NASA. All in all, Mettler has been president, chief operating officer, chief executive officer and chairman of TRW Inc. He completely resigned in 1994. Mettler has been a member of the Japan Society, of the Bretton Woods Committee 2004 and of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Mielke, Frederick, Jr.

With Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (PG&E), San Francisco 1951-1986. Executive vice president of PG&E 1976-79. Chairman and CEO PG&E 1979-1986. Director Edison Electric Institute 1979-1982. Director emeritus SRI International.

Miller, Arjay

Sempervirens

He graduated from UCLA in 1937 and spent three years in graduate school working part-time as a teaching assistant at UC Berkeley, before becoming an economist for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. After three years in the Air Force Miller joined Ford Motor Co. in 1946. He became president of Ford in 1963 and vice chairman in 1968, a year before moving to Stanford. Arjay Miller became the fourth Dean of the Graduate School of Business on July 1, 1969. Under Miller's ten-year deanship the Stanford Business School became the top-ranked graduate school in the U.S., taking over the position from Harvard. Miller, Henry S., Jr.

Meyerling

Chairman emeritus of the Henry S. Miller Companies and Henry S. Miller Interests, Inc.; and is Managing Partner of Highland Park Village and Preston Royal shopping centres. His career in real estate began in 1938, when he joined his father, the founder of the companies. By 1984 Henry S. Miller was the 5th largest real estate brokerage firm in America. Miller, Paul Albert Stowaway Cryptanalyst, intercepting and deciphering secret German radio transmissions and codes 1943-1945, Harvard University, joined the family company Southern California Gas Co. around 1949, in 1968 he became chief executive officer of the gas company's parent corporation, Pacific Lighting, which was the largest private gas utility in the nation at the time, providing energy to all of Southern California. The company, which in 1988 changed its name to Pacific Enterprise, acquired the Thrifty Drug Store chain, which later bought out Pay'n Save drug stores and Bi-Mart stores. It also acquired Big Five Sports and other retail businesses. Served as president and chairman of the Pacific Lightning until 1989, was a trustee of Wells Fargo Bank, Newhall Land and Farming and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, served on the Arthritis Foundation Board, chairman of the local and national United Way, the American Enterprise Institute, the California Chamber of Commerce, the World Affairs Council of Los Angeles, the Civic Light Opera and the University of Southern California, also a member of the Pacific Union Club. He married 5 times, was a gambler and always intensely competitive.

Miller, Richard S.

Green Mask

Unknown.

Miller, Richard Russell

Pink Onion

Unknown. Probably the person involved in the Iran Contra scandal with Oliver North, etc.

Miller, Robert F.

Moro

Unknown.

Miller, Robert Gordon

Medicine Lodge

Unknown.

Miller, William Frederic

Sunshiners

Unknown.

Milligan, R. Sheldon, Jr.

Cool-Nazdar

In the Eagle Scouts when he was young, he and his wife were involved with the University of California's Botanical Garden.

Milliken, Roger

Westinghouse Electric Corporation director. Chairman and CEO of the textile firm Milliken and Company. Montgomery, George G. Jr. Santa Barbara Senior advisor to Seven Hills merchant bankers. From 1981 until 2002, George served as a General Partner, Managing Director and then Advisory Director at Hambrecht & Quist and its successor, JP Morgan H&Q. Previously, George held senior management positions at Blyth Eastman Paine Webber, Merrill Lynch, and White Weld & Co. Throughout his career, George has specialized in mergers and acquisitions, with a particular expertise in the life sciences industry. George received an MBA from Harvard Business School and a BA from Yale. George is a Trustee and former Board Chairman of the Environmental Defense Fund and serves on the board of the California Academy of Sciences.

Moore, Gordon E.

Jinks Band

Gordon E. Moore is currently Chairman Emeritus of Intel Corporation. Moore co-founded Intel in 1968, serving initially as Executive Vice President. He became President and Chief Executive Officer in 1975 and held that post until elected Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in 1979. He remained CEO until 1987 and was named Chairman Emeritus in 1997. Moore is widely known for "Moore's Law," in which in 1965 he predicted that the

number of transistors the industry would be able to place on a computer chip would double every year. In 1975, he updated his prediction to once every two years. While originally intended as a rule of thumb in 1965, it has become the guiding principle for the industry to deliver ever-more-powerful semiconductor chips at proportionate decreases in cost. He is a director of Gilead Sciences Inc., a member of the National Academy of Engineering, and a Fellow of the IEEE. Moore also serves on the Board of Trustees of the California Institute of Technology. He received the National Medal of Technology from President George Bush in 1990.

Moore, Thomas W.

Cuckoo's Nest

Unknown.

Moorer, Thomas H.

Silverado Squatters

Thomas Hinman Moorer (1912 -2004) was a U.S. admiral. He served as the chief of naval operations between 1967 and 1970. He also served as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1970 until 1974. While Chair, Moorer received unauthorized material taken from the White House offices of the National Security Council. He was fiercely critical of Zionist influence on the US government and protested to the end the official version of the USS Liberty incident. In 1984 he said: "I've never seen a president I don't care who he is stand up to them [the Israelis]. It just boggles your mind. They always get what they want. The Israelis know what is going on all the time. I got to the point where I wasn't writing anything down. If the American people understood what a grip those people have on our government, they would rise up in arms. Our citizens don't have any idea what goes on." Moorer was a guest of one of his bosses, Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard.

Morgan, Neil

Silverado Squatters

The locally well-known Neil Morgan, 50 year San Diego Union-Tribune editor and columnist who was suddenly fired in 2004 for unknown reasons. In the past he was a friend to Union-Tribune Publishing Co. chairman

James Copley.

Morgan, Henry "Harry" Sturgis

Stowaway

Oak Knoll Press resources paper, 'Books about books': "(1969) Beautifully produced book for members of the Roxburghe Club.

Henry S. Morgan Esq.

in red in the list of members."

Born in 1900. A son of J.P. Morgan, Jr. Attended the Groton School, of which he became a trustee, and graduated from Harvard in 1923, the year he entered J. P. Morgan & Company. Married Catherine Adams in 1923, a daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams, and a descendant of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams. (Charles Francis Adams IV (1910-1999) of the Pilgrims Society was a long time chair of the Raytheon Corporation, founded by Vannevar Bush). Trustee of the Morgan Library since 1924. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations since at least 1928. Partner in J. P. Morgan & Company 1929-1935. Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 1930-1946. Co-founder of Morgan Stanley, an investment bank, in 1935, together with Harold Stanley of J. P. Morgan & Co., after this firm and other financial enterprises were required under the Banking Act of 1933 to choose between their deposit-banking and their investment businesses. Elected a director of the General Electric Company in 1934, and would be affiliated with this firm until his death. Member of the board of overseers of Harvard University since 1935. Worked for the OSS with his brother Junius (member of the CFR since at least 1950) during WWII. Vice president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the 1940s. Again trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art since 1954. Chairman of the Community Service Society, which was formed in 1939 with the merger of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which he was an officer, and the Charity Organization Society. Became president of the Morgan Library in 1960, succeeding his brother, Junius Spencer Morgan, who had died that year and with whom he had shared the bulk of the fortune that J. P. Morgan left at his death in 1943. As an officer and commodore of the New York Yacht Club, he helped organize America's Cup races and played a role in the adoption of worldwide, uniform racing rules. Owned two racing sloops, both named Djinn, with which he won regattas on Long Island Sound and in the Atlantic. Visitor of Bohemian Grove camp Stowaway, like the Rockefellers, in the 1960s and 1970s, where he brought his son Charles F. Morgan along. At the time of his death, he was an advisory partner at Morgan Stanley, a director emeritus of the General Electric Company and board chairman of the Pierpont Morgan Library, which was founded by his father as a research center in 1924. Member of the elite Roxburghe Club. Member of the executive board of the elite Pilgrims Society. Died in 1982.

Morgan, Charles F.

Stowaway

Son of Harry Morgan. Invited in 1970.

Morris, Walter K.

Tie Binders

Served in the U.S. Air Force as a flight engineer on B-29s during World War II, and after three years with United Airlines he joined Chevron's engineering department in 1949. He held positions in engineering and the company's foreign operations staff before being elected president of a London-based Chevron oil subsidiary in 1963. Morris was appointed manager of the foreign staff in 1967 and became general manager of what was then the public relations department in 1969. He was named assistant vice president, public affairs, in 1977 and was elected vice president in January 1978. During his many years of community service, he was chairman of the board of KQED, Inc., and chairman of the board of Mills-Peninsula Hospital Foundation in San Mateo.

He served on the boards of the American Red Cross, Golden Gate Chapter; California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance; Meyer Friedman Institute; Independent Colleges of Northern California, Inc.; and the San Francisco Planning & Urban Research Association (SPUR). He was a trustee of the Citizens' Research Foundation. He also served as chairman of the executive advisory committee, Program in Business and Social Policy at the University of California, Berkeley; vice chairman of the Public Affairs Council; regional vice chairman of the U.S. Council for International Business; and vice president of the British-American Chamber of Commerce. He was active with the World Affairs Council of Northern California and United Way of the Bay Area. Morris was a member of the Bohemian Club, the Stock Exchange Club and the Burlingame Country Club. He was an avid skier, hiker and enjoyed traveling to remote corners of the world.

Morrow, Richard M.

Mandalay

Morrow began his career with SoCalGas in 1974 as an engineer and has held various positions in engineering, gas supply planning and acquisition, transmission and storage, distribution and customer operations, and marketing. Retired president, CEO, and chairman of Amoco Corporation. Chairman National Academy of Engineering. Vice president of customer service for Major Markets San Diego Gas & Electric and Southern California Gas Company. President of the Commercial Club in 1988-1989. Member of the Executive Committee of The Chicago Community Trust 1991-1996. Brought Stephen Bechtel, Jr as a guest to the Bohemian Grove.

Mosbacher, Emil, Jr.

Cave Man

Served on a navy minesweeper in the Pacific in WWII, oversaw his family's oil, natural gas, and real estate business, Chief of protocol at the Department of State 1969-1972, overseer of the Hoover Institution 1975-1994.

Moulin, Gabriel

Made the 1915 photo, which appeared in the National Geographic. Mountbatten, Prince Philip Loyall McLaren (1972) writes about how Prince Philip sought to visit the Grove: Before leaving London for a visit to California in November, 1962, Prince Philip wrote to Jack Merrill, an old friend and expressed a desire to visit the Bohemian Grove... Since the weather was unpredictable at this time of the year; we decided it would be safer to hold the party inside the grill and bar building... we restricted the invitation to former presidents of the club, committee chairmen, and groups of our highly talented entertainers... At luncheon... Charlie Kendrick delivered the speech of welcome. However, the show was stolen by Prince Philip, who made a most amusing but salty speech in keeping with the traditions of Bohemia. (p. 451) - 'Taken from A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club', by Peter Martin Phillips.

Born in 1921 on the Isle of Corfu, Greece. Parents were evacuated from Greece after a revolution and both became depressed (father) or mentally instable (mother). Studied in Germany under Kurt Hahn and both came to Scotland in 1933. Played polo in his youth, often against Sir Evelyn de Rothschild. Philip is the Duke of Edinburgh, a Knight of the Order of the Garter, a Knight of the Order of the Thistle, Grand Master and First or Principal Knight of the Order of the British Empire, and was a prince of Greece and Denmark until he married. Patron or President of 814 organizations. His wife, Queen Elizabeth II is patron of the Pilgrims Society. Long career in the navy from the start of WWII as a midshipsman to commanding his own frigate, the HMS Magpie. William R. Denslow's 10,000 Famous Freemasons: "Philip was initiated in Navy Lodge No. 2612 of London on Dec 5, 1952. Present at the initiation were the Earl of Scarbrough, grand master, q.v., and Geoffrey Fisher, archbishop of Canterbury." Philip is a Master Mason, never having shown great interest in the organization, while his cousin, Prince Edward (b. 1935) is the grand master of the United Grand Lodge. He and his wife set off for a tour of the Commonwealth, with visits to Africa, Australia, and New Zealand in 1952. They went on to visit the remote parts of the Commonwealth in 1956. Gordon Creighton, a Foreign Service official and Intelligence officer, concluded his story about a reported 1960s UFO landing on the estate of Prince Philip with: "So there had been a landing on the estate of Mountbatten and there was Mountbatten's great interest." The entire testimony was made during an interview with the Disclosure Project in September 2000. Prince Philip supposedly had a drawer full of sketches and information on different types of UFOs. Philip co-founded the WWF International in 1961 with Julian Huxley and Prince Bernhard. He has been the long time president of WWF UK. Co-founded the 1001 Nature Trust and 1001 Club from 1971 to 1974, together with Anton Rupert and Prince Bernhard. Co-founded the Interfaith consultations between Jews, Christians, and Muslims in 1984, together with Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan and Sir Evelyn de Rothschild at Windsor castle. In August 1988, Prince Philip said to the West German Deutsche Press Agentur: "In the event that I am reincarnated, I would like to return as a deadly virus, in order to contribute something to solve overpopulation". He wrote something along similar lines in the foreword of the 1987 book 'If I Were An Animal', written by Fleur Cowles. Philip was supposedly hostile to Diana after she divorced Charles in 1996. Mohamed Al-Fayed claimed Prince Philip had ordered Diana's murder who was killed in a car crash on August 31, 1997. Queen Elizabeth II said to Diana's butler Paul Burrell in December 1997: "Nobody, Paul has been as close to a member of my family as you have... There are powers at work in this country about which we have no knowledge." She advised him to be cautious and to lay low. Unlike his son, Charles, Philip supports genetically modified foods. On June 7, 2000, The Guardian quoted the Duke of Edinburgh as saying: "Do not let us forget we have been genetically modifying animals and plants ever since people started selective breeding." Philip is known to be the head of the family; what he says, generally goes. He is still president emeritus of the WWF International.

Mudd, Henry T.

Formerr chairman of Cyprus Mines.

Muir, John A Scot

(1838-1914) who was one of the first persons to call for practical action to safeguard and cherish the world's wild places. A founding father of the world conservation movement and founder of the Sierra Club. Mullikin, Harry Owl's Nest

Unknown.

Murphy, John M.

Abbey

Founder (1971), chairman, president and CEO of Home Loan & Investment Bank, seemingly a relatively small, more consumer-friendly bank. His father died when he was young and he was raised by the The Boys & Girls Club at Fox Point.

Murray, Charles

An American writer and researcher. He is best known as the co-author of *The Bell Curve*. Murray has been affiliated with the American Enterprise Institute since 1990. During 1981-1990, he was a fellow with the Manhattan Institute, where he wrote *Losing Ground* and *In Pursuit*. During 1974-1981, Murray worked for the American Institutes for Research (AIR), one of the largest of the private social science research organizations, eventually becoming Chief Scientist. While at AIR, Murray supervised evaluations in the fields of urban education, welfare services, daycare, adolescent pregnancy, services for the elderly, and criminal justice. Before joining AIR, Murray spent six years in Thailand, first as a Peace Corps Volunteer attached to the Village Health Program, then as a researcher in rural Thailand.

Myers, Michael E.

Roaring

Former president of the The Texas Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors (TAIFA).

Myhrvold, Nathan Dr.

Myhrvold is co-president of Intellectual Ventures, a private entrepreneurial investment firm he co-founded with his former Microsoft colleague, Dr. Edward Jung. Before Intellectual Ventures, Dr. Myhrvold spent 14 years at Microsoft Corporation. In addition to working directly for Bill Gates, he was a top technical and business strategist for the company and was involved with founding the company's scalable operating systems efforts which led to the Windows NT and Windows CE product lines. During his tenure, Dr. Myhrvold held several executive positions, eventually retiring as Chief Technology Officer in May 2000. In addition to advising Gates and the company on future business and technical strategies, Dr. Myhrvold was responsible for founding Microsoft Research and numerous technology groups that resulted in many of Microsoft's core, leading products. Before joining Microsoft in 1986, Myhrvold was founder and president of Dynamical Systems. Prior to that he was a postdoctoral fellow in the department of applied mathematics and theoretical physics at Cambridge University and worked with Professor Stephen Hawking on research in cosmology, quantum field theory in curved space time and quantum theories of gravitation. He has published scientific papers in journals including *Science*, *Nature*, *Paleobiology* and the *Physical Review*. His paper "Cyberpaleontology - Supersonic Sauropods," co-authored with Dr. Philip Currie, was added to the Smithsonian Institution's 1998 Innovation collection and was one of the 1998 finalists for the Computerworld Smithsonian Innovation Awards.

Naegele, Robert E.

Sundodgers

Former vice president and director of The Dow Chemical Company and a long-time Midland resident. Died in 2000.

Nelder, Alfred

Chief of Police in San Francisco.

Neuharth, Al

An American businessman, author, and columnist. Al helped to build Gannett into the largest newspaper company in the U.S. He also founded USA Today, the most widely read newspaper in the U.S. Neuharth retired from Gannett in 1989, at the age of 65. On December 22, 2004, Neuharth sparked controversy when he called in his column for American troops to be brought home from the "ill-advised adventures" in Iraq, which he compared to the immorality of the Vietnam war. Neuharth also stated that if he were eligible for service in Iraq, he would do everything possible to avoid it. Chairman of the Freedom Forum.

Neylan, John Francis

Mandalay

Republican party leader and U.C. trustee. In 1950 he wrote to Richard Nixon: "I'm sorry I missed you during your visit to Mandalay Camp at the Grove. Some of my fellow members told me they had a very delightful visit with you. I shall be very glad to be helpful and shall look forward to seeing you on your return trip to San Francisco (Neylan 7-24-50)."

Nixon, Richard M.

Cave Man / Owl's Nest / Mandalay

Raised as an evangelical Quaker, Duke University law school, served voluntary in WWII, congressman, senator, very anti-communist, vice president under Eisenhower, lost the presidency from JFK, who supposedly was his friend, United States president 1969-1974, resigned after the Watergate scandal, mentioned that the Bohemian Grove was visited by a bunch of fags.

Novak, Robert

Newspaper columnist and CNN co-host. In 2003 he exposed Valerie Plame as a CIA employee, which led to the capture and death of many overseas agents. Earlier in 2003, her husband, former U.S. Ambassador Joseph C.

Wilson, had criticized George W. Bush for relying on false data that Saddam Hussein supposedly was purchasing uranium in Niger. Novak never disclosed who leaked this information to him and has never been persecuted. O'Brien, James Dragon Vice-president and director of Standard Oil of California since the mid-1960s (at least up to 1975).

O'Connell, Daniel

Poet. His membership goes back to the 19th century. Wrote the poet "songs of Bohemia", which was later edited by Ina Coolbirth, who was librarian at the Bohemian Club.

O'Conner, John

Pelicans

Sandra Day O'Connor, his wife, first woman Supreme Court Justice in 1981. Member of the Pilgrims Society and the Bohemian Grove.

O'Keefe, Sean

Secretary of the Navy and Defense Comptroller, participated in a 1994 round table of the Frank Gaffney's Center for Security Policy and argued vociferously for increasing funding for the B-2 bomber, paid consultant and advisory board member for the manufacturer of the B-2, Northrop Grumman and Raytheon, Office of Management and Budget, head of NASA.

Olson, James E.

Jim Olson took the reins of AT&T following the divestiture of the telecommunications field in the mid 80s. AT&T was no longer the "giant," but just one more competitor in a growing field. He spearheaded a reorganization and cost reduction program that saved AT&T over \$1 billion in 1987. In 20 short months, his strategies returned the company to the forefront of the industry, restoring its competitive edge and the morale of its 300,000 employees.

O'Malley, Peter

Former owner of Los Angeles Dodgers.

O'Neill, George D., Jr.

Romany

Founder of the Lost Classics Book Company.

Ong, John Doyle

Hill Billies

Ohio State University and a law degree from Harvard University, chairman The BF Goodrich Company 1979-1997, chairman of the Business Roundtable, National Alliance of Business and the Ohio Business Round Table, chairman New American Schools, chairman of the Board of the Musical Arts Association of Cleveland, life trustee of the University of Chicago, ambassador to Norway since 2002. Member of the Bohemian Grove.

O'Reilly, David

Mandalay

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of ChevronTexaco since the completion of the merger between Chevron and Texaco in October 2001 and, prior to the merger, held the same positions with Chevron since January 2000. Prior Positions Held: Mr. O'Reilly was Vice-Chairman of the Board of Chevron from 1998 until 1999. He was a Vice-President of Chevron from 1991 until 1998. He was President of Chevron Products Company, from 1994 until 1998. He was a Senior Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of Chevron Chemical Company from 1989 until 1991. Other Directorships and Memberships: American Petroleum Institute; Eisenhower Fellowships Board of Trustees; the Institute for International Economics; The Business Council; The Business Roundtable; JPMorgan International Council; World Economic Forum's International Business Council; the Trilateral Commission; the National Petroleum Council; the American Society of Corporate Executives.

Owens, William A.

Retired Admiral Owens was born and raised in Bismarck, North Dakota, graduating from Bismarck High School in 1958. On the encouragement of his father, he decided to apply to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. He was accepted, graduating in 1962. Owens' naval career includes more than 10 years or 4,000 days of service on a submarine, including duty in the Vietnam War. He served in four strategic nuclear powered submarines and three nuclear attack submarines, including tours as Commanding Officer of USS Sam Houston and USS City of Corpus Christi. From November 1990 to July 1992, Owens commanded the U.S. Sixth Fleet, from which the first attacks of Desert Storm were launched, and NATO's Naval Striking and Support Forces Southern Europe. He then directed the post-Cold War restructuring of the U.S. Navy as the first Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Resources, Warfare Requirements and Assessments. On March 1, 1994, Owens was appointed by President Clinton to serve as Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this capacity, he was the nation's second highest-ranking military officer, overseeing more than 1.5 million people in uniform. Owens currently serves as Co-Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman of Teledesic, a private company based in Kirkland, WA. Owens gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1997.

Packard, David

Silverado Squatters

Stanford, director of the Boeing Company, Caterpillar Tractor, Chevron, Genentech Inc. and the Wolf Trap Foundation, founder and vice-chairman of the California Roundtable, co-founder of Hewlett Packard with William R. Hewlett, president of Hewlett-Packard 1947-1964, chief executive officer of Hewlett-Packard 1964-1968, chairman of the board of Hewlett-Packard 1964-1968 & 1972-1993, member of the International Advisory Council of Chase Manhattan, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense under Nixon, trustee of the Herbert Hoover Foundation, the American Enterprise Institute and the Hoover Institution, chairman of the U.S.-Japan

Advisory Commission 1983-1985, member of the Trilateral Commission 1973-1981, chairman of the Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, member of the US-USSR Trade & Economic Council's committee on science and technology 1975-1982, member of the Business Roundtable, member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology 1990-1992, member of the Atlantic Council of the United States.

Parker, Jack S.

Pelicans

Vice Chairman of General Electric. TRW Corporation director. TRW Corporation is a leader in Strategic Defense Initiative Star Wars contracts and was recently (1987) selected to manage the Pentagon's free electron laser experiment program. They have been researching a new method of producing weapons grade plutonium using lasers (also 1987). TRW was an MX missile contractor.

Patten, Lord Christopher F.

British; Baron Patten of Barnes. Patten worked in the Conservative Party from 1966, first as desk officer and then director (from 1974 to 1979) of the Conservative Research Department. Patten was a Member of Parliament from 1979 to 1992, serving as Minister for Overseas Development at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office from 1986 to 1989. Member of the Privy Council since 1989. He was later Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (a sinecure) from 1990 to 1992, whilst also serving as Chairman of the Conservative Party. In July 1992, he was appointed the 28th and last Governor of Hong Kong until its handover to the People's Republic of China on 30 June 1997. After Hong Kong's handover, he left Hong Kong on 1 July 1997, together with The Prince of Wales, on board HM Yacht Britannia. Held a speech in 1998 in the Bohemian Grove titled 'Asia: What Comes After the Miracle?'. In 1998-1999, he chaired the 'Independent Commission on Policing for Northern Ireland', better known as the Patten Commission. In 1999, he was appointed one of the United Kingdom's two members of the Commission of the European Communities, with responsibility for Foreign Relations. He held this position within the Prodi Commission from 23 January 2000 to 22 November 2004. Although nominated for the post of President in the next Commission in 2004, he was unable to gain support from France and Germany. Lord Patten of Barnes is the Chancellor for the Universities of Newcastle and Oxford and a patron of the Tory Reform Group.

Patterson, William A.

President of United Airlines from 1934 until 1966. Chairman and CEO of United Airlines 1963-1968.

Patterson, William A., Jr.

Son of William A. Patterson of United Airlines. Invited in 1970.

Paulson, Allen E.

Dog House

He turned Grumman Corp.'s struggling general aviation division into top-of-the-line Gulfstream Aerospace Corp, Chatham's largest industrial employer. He also was one of Georgia Southern University's main benefactors.

Pauley, Edwin W.

Owl's Nest

Pauley made his fortune running oil companies from the mid-1920s onward. He became involved with the Democratic Party as a fundraiser in 1930s, eventually becoming treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. In the summer of 1944, while treasurer of the DNC, Pauley was part of a group that persuaded Roosevelt to choose Truman over Henry Wallace as the vice-presidential nominee. He later served as United States representative to the Allied Reparations Committee from 1945-1947. In May 1946, Pauley met with Herbert Hoover to discuss the impact of food relief on Japan's ability to pay reparations. Pauley was en route to East Asia to discuss with General MacArthur the Japanese situation in light of rising tensions with the Soviet Union. When Truman nominated Pauley to be Undersecretary of the Navy in 1946, he was opposed by Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes. Ickes held that Pauley's ties to oil interests was a clear conflict of interest. Truman pressed ahead with the nomination, so Ickes resigned. This effectively scuttled Pauley's nomination, and led him to return to working behind the scenes in the Democratic Party. Pauley served in Truman's 'kitchen cabinet' and advised Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He also was an ardent supporter of UCLA, both as a regent and as a financial donor. Pauley Pavilion is named for him.

Percy, Charles H.

Father-in-law of John D. [Jay] Rockefeller IV. Joined the company of Bell & Howell; during the Second World War enlisted in the United States Navy in 1943 as an apprentice seaman and was honorably discharged in 1945 with the rank of lieutenant; after the war, rejoined the company of Bell & Howell, eventually becoming president, chief executive officer, and chairman of the board; appointed as President Dwight Eisenhower's personal representative to presidential inaugurations in Peru and Bolivia with rank of special ambassador 1956; unsuccessful candidate for governor of Illinois in 1964; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1966; reelected in 1972 and 1978 and served from January 3, 1967, until January 3, 1985; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1984; chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations (Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Congresses); president, Charles Percy and Associates, Inc.; serves on the boards of several foundations and committees; is a resident of Washington, D.C. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Perkins, John S.

Thalia

Hughes Launch Service Acquisition director.

Peterson, Rudolph A.

Mandalay

Swedish-born, California raised, president and CEO of Bank of America, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, member of the Commission on Postal Organization, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme 1972-1976, director of the James Irvine Foundation 1971-1982, trustee of the Asia Foundation, visited Bilderberg.

Pfeiffer, Robert J.

Pig'n Whistle

Pfeiffer joined Matson Navigation Co. in 1956 and became its president in 1973, then kept rising to A&B, Matson's parent company. He led A&B for more than a dozen years. Pfeiffer retired in 1999 but was named chairman emeritus and continued to keep regular office hours at Matson headquarters in San Francisco until shortly before his death.

Phelan, James D.

Phelan was born in San Francisco, California in 1861, the son of an Irish immigrant who became wealthy during the California Gold Rush as a trader, merchant and banker. Phelan graduated from St. Ignatius College in that city in 1881. He studied law at the University of California, Berkeley and then became a banker. He was elected Mayor of San Francisco and served from 1897 until 1902. Phelan was president of Relief and Red Cross Funds after the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. He was then elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4 1915 to March 3 1921. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1920. During his time in the Senate he was chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee on Railroads during the 64th Congress and of the U.S. Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands during the 65th Congress. After his time in the Senate, Phelan returned to banking, and collected art. He died at his country estate Villa Montalvo in Saratoga, California in 1930.

Piggott, Charles M.

Uplifters

Retired chairman and CEO of Paccar Inc. Haynes was a director of Boeing from 1974 to 1982 and from 1984 until 1998. Former director of Chevron.

Pigott, James C.

Thalia

President of Pigott Enterprises, Inc., a private investment company, and has held that position since 1983. He was chairman and chief executive officer of Management Reports and Services, Inc., a provider of business services, from 1986 until December 1999. He is the uncle of Mark C. Pigott, a director of the Company. He has served as a director of the Company since 1972.

Pings, Cornelius J.

Professor of chemical engineering, served as provost of the University of Southern California from 1981 to 1993, and as vice provost and dean of graduate studies at Caltech from 1970 to 1981. He was also president of the Association of American Universities from 1993 to 1998. Based in Washington, D.C., the AAU represents the nation's major research universities.

Pitchess, Peter J.

Sheriff of Los Angeles County 1958-1982. A 1978 report: "...The suspect was arrested a few days later and pleaded guilty to the crime. Our actions were commended by FBI special Agent in Charge, Ted L. Gunderson and Sheriff Peter J. Pitches." (Ted Gunderson? It's a small world after all) Phleger, Herman

Mandalay

Partner in Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison of San Francisco. Legal advisor to the Department of State 1953-1957. Director Moore Dry Dock Co., and various other companies. Trustee Stanford University 1944-1964, and trustee emeritus since 1964. Went to variety of international conferences. Member Council Foreign Relations. Died in 1984.

Poett, Henry William III

Derelicts

Unknown.

Policy, Carmen

While practicing law in his native Youngstown, Ohio, he served the San Francisco 49ers' front office in 1983 as vice president and general counsel. By 1991 he had been promoted to president and chief executive officer. He played a key role in all five of the 49ers' Super Bowl winning teams in 1982, '85, '89, '90 and '95. He earned a reputation as one of the preeminent executives in professional sports during his years as president and chief executive officer of the 49ers. Policy was a member of the NFL Finance Committee and the Committee on Opportunities and Challenges. Both The Sporting News and Pro Football Weekly named him NFL Executive of the Year in 1994, the latter award having been determined by a vote of NFL owners and executives. He serves on the board of directors of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation and expects to maintain a high level of civic and charitable involvement in the Cleveland area. He holds the prestigious Silver Cable Car Award from the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau and The Mayor's Fiscal Advisory Committee Award in recognition of his managerial skills. Some have asked why Carmen Policy used to spent months at a time defending some of the most notorious mobsters between New York and Chicago. Other questions are tougher. Like why his name was mentioned repeatedly, and often cryptically, in secretly recorded 1980 conversations after mobsters laundered money through Policy's law partner. Or what Policy might have known about alleged links between the gangsters he represented and one of his biggest business clients. Or why so many of his business partners wind up in trouble with the law. Policy will not answer these or any other questions about his past. A Browns spokesman turned down a request for an interview, saying Policy does not have the time.

Pollock, Charles E.

Totem In

Unknown.

Popoff, Frank P.

Joined Dow in 1959, starting in technical service and development and then moving through sales, marketing, business management and other positions in the United States and Europe. He was named Dow's president, chief operating officer and then CEO in 1987, and chairman of the board in 1992. He retired as CEO on his 65th birthday in 1995 and continued to serve the company as chairman of the board until November 2000. In 1989, the Queen of The Netherlands bestowed on him the title of Knight Commander in the Order Oranje-Nassau. Popoff has been recognized internationally as a leading proponent of sustainable development, which seeks to reconcile economic growth with environmental protection. In 1991, he was appointed by President George H.W. Bush to the President's Commission on Environmental Quality and as chairman of the Committee on International Cooperation. Popoff also is a director of American Express Co., Qwest Communications International Inc., United Technologies Corp. and Chemical Financial Corp. He serves on the boards of the Michigan Molecular Institute, the Kelley School of Business Dean's Advisory Council, the National Volunteer Center, and the Herbert H. and Grace A. Dow Foundation. He is director emeritus of the IU Foundation. Popoff is a past chairman of the Chemical Manufacturers Association and a member of the Business Council for Sustainable Development, The Council on Foreign Relations, The Business Council, the Council for Competitiveness and the American Chemical Society.

Pouge, Richard W.

Pelicans

Unknown.

Powell, Colin Luther

Mandalay

In 1989, Powell was promoted to four-star general, becoming the first African American to hold that rank, and was named chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He had an important role in planning the American invasion of Panama in late 1989, and prior to the Persian Gulf War (1991) he played a crucial role in planning and coordinating the victory of U.S. and allied forces. He declined to run for the U.S. presidency in 1995, despite widespread encouragement to do so, and in 1997 became chairman of America's Promise the Alliance for Youth, a charitable organization formed to help needy and at-risk U.S. children. Powell was appointed secretary of state by President George W. Bush in 2001. He advocated the so-called Powell doctrine that U.S. military power only be used in overwhelming strength to achieve well-defined strategic national interests while promoting a uniquely American internationalism, and he also showed a particular interest in African affairs. As secretary of state, however, his influence on foreign policy issues was not as great as that of National Security Adviser Condoleeza Rice (who succeeded him in 2005), Vice President Dick Cheney, and others. Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Honorary) 1993. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Bilderberg, the Trilateral Commission, and the Pilgrims Society. Former member of the Advisory Council of Forstmann Little & Co. Director of AOL and Revolution. Has been hired by the Carlyle Group as a speaker. Joined the venture capital firm Kleiner, Perkins, Caufield & Byers in 2005.

Prussia, Leland S.

Sempervirens

In April 1981, Leland Prussia assumed the offices of Chairman of the Board of BankAmerica Corporation and Bank of America NT&SA. Mr. Prussia joined Bank of America as a Research Economist in 1956 after receiving Bachelor's & Master's Degrees in Economics from Stanford University. From this position, he rose through the ranks and, in 1971, became Senior Vice President in charge of the Bank Investment Securities Division. By 1974, he was promoted to Executive Vice President and Cashier (Chief Financial Officer) and was named to the bank's Managing Committee two years later. In 1979, Mr. Prussia was named Executive Officer of the bank's World Bank Division and retained that position until becoming Chairman. Since his retirement from Bank of America in 1987, Mr. Prussia has been primarily involved in economic and financial consulting and advisory work. He is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Crowley Maritime Corporation headquartered in Oakland, CA. In addition to his duties with Bank of America, Mr. Prussia has also been a former California Region Chairman of the Securities Industry Association and past president of the Bank Capital Markets Association. He has served on the California State Senate Commission on Corporate Governance, Shareholders Rights and Securities Transactions and has been a director of the California Economic Development Corporation. Mr. Prussia is a former member of the Board of Trustees of the University of San Francisco, the University of San Diego, and a former member of the Advisory Council of the School of Business at San Francisco State University. In addition, he was the first chairman of the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget of Washington, D.C. and a trustee of the Neighborhood Housing Services of America Foundation.

Reagan , Ronald

Owl's Nest

United States president 1981-1989, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. He got rousing applause when he called for greater regulation of the media. "You know, the press conferences were adversarial bouts -- they were there to trap me in something or other."

Redding, Joseph D.

His father, B.B. Redding, was a general land agent for Southern Pacific Railroad Company (Harriman & Harkness owned). Born in Sacramento, September 13, 1858. He studied earnestly under the best masters of the music business, and reached an eminence in musical skill that but few can attain. He was also considered a

brilliant chess player. Admitted into the scientific department of Harvard University in 1876. Attended Harvard Law School in 1878 and 1879. In August, 1879, he entered the law offices of McAllister & Bergen, in San Francisco, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California, in December of that year. He has also practiced before the Supreme Court of the United States and before the departments at Washington. He has been one of the attorneys for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (Harriman & Harkness owned) since 1881, with special reference to the land departments. He had a wide experience in many important legal cases, having been directly connected with them. His practice was large and lucrative and was estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20,000 per year. In 1884, he delivered a lecture before the Academy of Science, on the fish supply of the Pacific coast, which was warmly applauded. Elected president of the Bohemian Club in 1885 (age 27). Elected president of the San Francisco Art Association in 1886. Elected president of the Haydn Society in 1887. Member of the Pacific Club. In 1893, he devised the Cremation of Care ceremony and played the High Priest. Somewhere between 1893 and 1899 he went to New York where he resided in Pilgrims Society circles. He was still there at the time of the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906. The New York Times on June 25, 1899: "The most noteworthy performance of the kind occurred in 1893 when Joseph D. Redding, now a lawyer in New York, devised a beautiful spectacle, "The Cremation of Care." Time Magazine in 1933: "Origin of the Grove plays goes back to one Joseph D. Redding, San Francisco attorney who died last year. He proposed and wrote the first play, The Man of the Forest. In 1911 his Natoma was set to music by Victor Herbert, produced in Philadelphia with Mary Garden and John McCormack.' The best western composers have contributed scores for the Grove plays and Bohemians aver that much beautiful music is thereby lost to the world, as the plays are seldom given public performance." Wrote the play Fay-Yen-Fah, together with Templeton Crocker. It was a story about Chinese mythology and was first published in 1926. Redding was respected as an attorney, musician, composer, chess player, and scientist. Was very interested in marine life.

Reed, John S.

Director Council on Foreign Relations 1989*1992. Reed is currently Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, a position he has held since September 2003, but he will be stepping down from that position in April 2005. He also served as Interim Chief Executive Officer of the New York Stock Exchange from September 2003 to January 2004. Reed had also been the Chairman of Citicorp and Citibank, 1984-1998. Reed had held numerous positions with Citigroup Inc., and its predecessors and affiliates since 1965. He is also a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a director of the Spencer Foundation, Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., and National Writing Project, and a trustee of The RAND Corporation. Mr. Reed served as a director of the Company from 1975 to September 2003, when he resigned to serve as Interim Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the New York Stock Exchange. He is Chair of the Compensation Committee and a member of the Audit, Executive, Finance, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees. He's a director of United Technologies and Altria Group, Inc.

Reed, Philip

Dunham Electrical Engineering and law degrees, admitted to the New York State Bar Association 1925, patent counselor Van Heusen Company, deputy director Materials Division of the War Production Board 1942, working with other Pilgrims from General Electric. Reed was re-assigned to assist (Pilgrim) Averell Harriman as the Deputy Chief of the U.S. Mission for Economic Affairs in London in 1943, becoming chief of that mission with the rank of minister in October 1943, serving until January 1945. After leaving the U. S. Mission for Economic Affairs, Reed served as legal consultant to the U.S. delegation to the 1945 United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco; this led to Reed's long affiliation with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). He was a member of the ICC from 1945-1975; he served as president from 1949 to 1951. Reed headed the U.S. Mission on Anglo-American Council of Productivity, a Marshall Plan agency, established in 1948. Reed was vice chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce (became the Business Council in 1961) from 1951 to 1952. He was also active in the Committee for Economic Development where he served as a trustee and a member of the Research & Policy Committee from 1946 to 1975. Reed acted as an Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships trustee from 1953 to 1975, serving as Vice Chairman from 1955 to 1975, and Chairman of the Finance Committee from 1956 to 1958. Reed also served as a Trustee of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation from 1960 to 1965, and as a Trustee of the Winston Churchill Foundation of the United States from 1970 to 1975. President and chief executive officer General Electric Company 1940-1942 & 1945-1959, chairman International General Electric 1945-1952, chairman Finance Committee and General Electric Pension Trust 1952-1959, member Committee on the University and World Affairs 1960, director Federal Reserve Bank of New York 1959-1960, chairman Federal Reserve Bank of New York 1960-1965, chairman Executive Committee of the International Executive Service Corps 1966-1974, director Council on Foreign Relations 1946-1969. Director of American Express, Bankers Trust Company, Bigelow-Sanford Inc., Cowles Communication, Kraftco Corporation, Otis Elevator, Metropolitan Life Insurance, Scott Paper, Tiffany & Co., U. S. Financial Inc., Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Ford Foundation, visitor Bohemian Grove 1966-1988, member Pilgrims Society, stood in contact with the American Ditchley foundation 1957-1986. Rees, William M. Owers Unknown. Reichardt, Carl E. Mandalay Joined Wells Fargo in 1970, president 1978-1981, chief operating officer 1981-1983, chairman and CEO of Wells Fargo & Company 1983-1994, director of Ford Motor Company since 1981, vice-chairman Ford Motor Company since 2001, director PG&E. Corp., McKesson Corp., ConAgra Inc. and HCA (formerly Columbia/HCA) Healthcare Corp. Richardson, Elliot L. As a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army (1942-45), he landed at Normandy, and earned a purple heart and bronze star. He clerked for Circuit Judge Learned Hand (1947-48) and Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter (1948-49). In five cabinet departments, he served as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (1957-59); Under Secretary of State (1969-70); Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (1970-

73); Secretary of Defense (1973); Attorney General (1973); and Secretary of Commerce (1976-77). In diplomatic assignments, he was Ambassador to Great Britain (1975-76); Special Representative of the President to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (1977-80); and Special Representative of the President for Multilateral Assistance to the Phillipines (1989-94). He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1998. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1991 called "Defining the New World Order" (Russia collapsed, which meant there was a NWO). Member of the Pilgrims Society and the Council on Foreign Relations. Freemason. Richardson, H. Leonard President Educators' Collaborative Inc., Sonoma, CA. Member of the Bohemian Grove Annals Committee in 1997. Richardson, William C. Monastery Richardson is president and chief executive officer of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and a trustee of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation Trust. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, and is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Public Health Association. He serves on the boards of the Council of Michigan Foundations and the Council on Foundations (trustee and chairman). He also serves on the boards of directors of CSX Corporation and The Bank of New York. He chairs of the Committee on Quality of Health Care in America for the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences. As a member of Kellogg Company's Board of Directors, Dr. Richardson chairs the Finance Committee. He also serves on the Executive Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Consumer Marketing Committee and the Social Responsibility Committee. Rickenbacker, Eddie Cave Man Became America's top flying ace (22 kills) in World War I; owned Indianapolis Speedway (1927-45) and ran Eastern Air Lines (1938-59). Died in 1973.

Ridder, Daniel H.

Hermits

Chairman and trustee of California State University 1969-1970. Trustee of the California State University 1962-1975. Editor and publisher of the Long Beach paper.

Robert, Donald R.

Uplifters

Unknown.

Roberts, George R.

Uplifters

Left Bear Stearns with first cousin Henry Kravis (Bohemian Grove) and Jerome Kohlberg to form investment boutique KKR. Bought underperforming companies using high-yield bonds. Immortalized as "barbarians at the gates" during Nabisco buyout of 1989. Kohlberg left 1987; partners still run firm using less debt in longer-term deals. Rocard, Michel

Mandalay

French socialist prime minister. Rocard spoke at the Bohemian Grove, remarking on topics such as French agricultural policy and removing barriers to trade in Europe.

Rockefeller, Nelson Aldrich

Dartmouth College Psi Upsilon Fraternity. Director Rockefeller Center 1931-1958. Coordinator Office of Inter-American Affairs 1940-1944. Chairman International Development Advisory Board 1950-1951. Chairman President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization 1952-1958. Present at the United Nations founding in San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, and is said to have played a prominent role. His father donated the land the United Nations headquarters was built on. Governor of New York 1959-1973. Vice-president of the United States under Gerald Ford 1974-1977. Chairman National Commission on Critical Choices for America. Member Council on Foreign Relations. Died in 1979 when he was with his mistress, Megan Marshak. He was cremated within 18 hours after his death. There is no known "tell all" of the events by Marshak, and she appears to have dropped out of public view since Rockefeller's death.

Rockefeller, David

Stowaway

Born in 1915 and youngest son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Descendant of the German-Jewish Roggenfelder family which came to the United States in 1722. Attended school in New York City and graduated with a bachelor's degree in English history and literature from Harvard University in 1936. This was followed with a Ph.D. (1940) in economics from the University of Chicago and a study at both Harvard and the London School of Economics. Married Margaret "Peggy" McGrath in September 1940 and they raised six children, including son David Rockefeller Jr. Along with his brothers - John D. III, Nelson, Laurance, and Winthrop, David Rockefeller established the Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF) in 1940. Became a trustee of The Rockefeller Institute (later transformed into a university) for Medical Research in 1940. Trustee Rockefeller University 1940-1995. Secretary to New York City Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia 1940-1941. Assistant regional director of the United States Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Service 1941-1942. Enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1942. Military Intelligence officer in North Africa and Southern France 1942-1945. Set up an intelligence network in Algiers and was an insider to the battle between Charles De Gaulle and Henri Giraud for control over the French resistance. First became friends with William Paley (Pilgrims) and C.D. Jackson in Algiers. Met with ambassador Robert Murphy, a staunch Giraud supporter. Met David Bruce in 1945, head of the OSS. He would meet Bruce and his wife again in 1973 in China, where he would be invited for dinner. Assistant Military Attaché in Paris in the last 7 months of the war. Joined Chase National/Manhattan Bank in 1946 as an assistant manager under Winthrop W. Aldrich (Rockefeller intermarried) in the Foreign Department. Assistant manager in the Foreign Department, Chase National Bank 1947-1948. David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', pg. 149: "I received a visit one morning in early spring 1947 from the new president of the Carnegie Endowment for International peace... After the usual pleasantries Hiss told me I had been elected to the board of the Carnegie Endowment,

and he hoped I would agree to serve... I was flattered to be asked to join the Endowment's prestigious board, which included such luminaries as General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Thomas J. Watson, the founder of IBM. John Foster Dulles, the eminent international lawyer, was chairman... I had known him and his family since my college years. Foster had a reputation of being cold, austere, and puritanical, but the man I knew had a sense of humor and could be a wonderful companion. His daughter Lillias had been part of a small group of friends during my college years and one of Peggy's closest friends. In fact, when I was courting Peggy in the 1930s, she always stayed with the Dulleses at their New York town house. When I mentioned Hiss's offer to Nelson, he told me in confidence that a high-level FBI official had warned him there was reliable information indicating Hiss was a Soviet agent. I reported this to Foster, who said he didn't believe it... I accepted his judgment and joined the endowment's board in May 1947. A year later the spy charges against Alger Hiss would become front-page news." Played a major role in the development of the Morningside Heights neighborhood on the Upper West Side of Manhattan as president (1947-1957) and then chairman (1957-1965) of Morningside Heights, Inc. Second vice president Chase National Bank 1948-1949. Director of the Museum of Modern Art 1948-1958. Vice president Chase National Bank 1949-1952. Vice-president Council on Foreign Relations 1950-1970. Chairman of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research 1950-1975. In 1953, at this position, he recruited Detlev W. Bronk as president of the Rockefeller Institute and head of its medical research program. Bronk, a biophysicist, appeared on the initial membership list of the MJ-12 study group. Senior vice president of Chase National Bank with responsibility for supervising the economic research department and customer relations in the metropolitan New York area, including all the New York City branches 1952-1955. Attended the first Bilderberg meeting in 1954 and was one of its founders. When Chase National and the Bank of the Manhattan Company merged in 1955, David Rockefeller was appointed an executive vice president in charge of the bank development department. In 1957, he became vice chairman of the Board of Directors with responsibility for the administrative and planning functions of the bank as a whole. Briefly chairman of the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in 1958. Again chairman of the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in 1962-1972, and again in 1987-1993. Life trustee of the University of Chicago (which his grandfather helped to establish) and an honorary trustee of International House (New York), established by his father. In 1958 David Rockefeller helped establish the Downtown-Lower Manhattan Association (D-LMA), serving as its chairman 1958-1975. 2002, David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', pg. 448-449: "In late 1959 we were guests of Stavros [1001 Club] and Eugenie Niarchos for a week's sail through the Aegean aboard their three-masted schooner, The Creole... I had met Stavros six years earlier when he came to Chase's headquarters for a business meeting... Even though Stavros and I had little in common, we developed a good personal relationship and became business partners in many real estate deals in the United States, including the purchase of Rockefeller Center... Our friends Jack [H.J. Heinz II; Pilgrims Society and Bilderberg organizer] and Drue Heinz of Pittsburgh were also on that 1959 voyage, as were Hans (Heini) Heinrich and Fiona Thyssen-Bornemisza [1001 Club], whom we met for the first time. Heini was the grandson of the famous August Thyssen, the "Rockefeller of the Ruhr," founder of Germany's Vereinigte Stahlwerke... Our cruise brought out the fact that we were all interested in art... The following May [1960]... we all flew to Lugano to spend the weekend with the Thyssens. When we arrived at Heini's home, the Villa Favorita, we were awestruck... It was the most beautiful private [art] collection we have ever seen." Primary founder of the Dartmouth Conferences in 1960, which was initiated at Dartmouth College in an effort to prevent U.S.-Soviet nuclear conflict. Only influential private citizens with no government positions were supposed to meet here. President Chase Manhattan 1961-1969. David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs': "Given the similarity in our interests, I was disappointed that Jack [John J. McCloy] and I never developed a close personal relationship... Frequently at gatherings I attended, Jack related the story of his first contact with my family. He had worked his way to college and law school in part by tutoring during the summer and had travelled to Maine in the summer of 1912, three years before I was born, hoping to get a job on Mount Desert Island. One of the families he decided to contact was mine... [he was] turned away... Nelson [Rockefeller] reportedly told him the "family had used its influence" to make him chairman and that one of his jobs was to ensure that "David would succeed him when he retired." It seems quite possible that Nelson made the comment or one quite similar to it. He could be quite high-handed and no doubt thought he was doing me a favor. But if Nelson made a statement of this kind, it certainly was not the result of a family decision or a request from me. It would have been highly inappropriate for anyone in the family to make such a demand. Unfortunately, if the story was true, it may have permanently altered Jack's attitude toward me... Quite possibly Jack could never look at me without remembering the long, dusty walk up the hill in Seal Harbor and the big wooden door being closed quietly but firmly in his face." In 1962, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey began plans to build the World Trade Center, which was pushed hard for by David and Nelson Rockefeller. Founding member of the Commission on White House Fellows, 1964. David had a two and a half hour meeting in Moscow with Nikita Khrushchev in the summer of 1964. He reported to president Johnson that Khrushchev would like to do more trade with the United States and David recommended that more credit should be extended to the Russians. Met Khrushchev's successor, Leonid Brezhnev, soon afterwards. Also met Chou En-lai in the 1960s, to discuss economic cooperation. Other leaders David met with are Deng Xiaoping, Nasser, Saddam Hussein, Fidel Castro, the Shah of Iran, etc. David is on very good terms with Nelson Mandela and they regularly meet each other. It's interesting to note that Mandela is one of George W. Bush's fiercest critiques. Instrumental in the formation of the International Executive Service Corps and chairman 1964-1968. Founder Americas Society in 1965 (then called Council of the Americas). Helped found the Rockefeller Family Fund in 1967. Helped form The Business Committee for the Arts in 1967. 2002, David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', pg. 413: "Bilderberg overlapped for a time with my membership in a relatively obscure but potentially even more controversial body known as the Pesenti Group [likely Le Cercle]. I had first learned about it in October

1967 when Carlo Pesenti [Vatican sponsored; Banco Ambrosiano shareholder], the owner of a number of important Italian corporations, took me aside at a Chase investment forum in Paris and invited me to join his group, which discussed contemporary trends in European and world politics. It was a select group, he told me, mostly European... Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman, and Konrad Adenauer were founding members of the group, but by the time I joined, they had been replaced by an equally prominent roster that included Antoine Pinay... Giulio Andreotti... and Franz-Josef Strauss... The discussions were conducted in French, and usually I was the sole American present, although on a few occasions when the group assembled in Washington, Henry Kissinger, at the time President Nixon's national security advisor, joined us for dinner. Members of the Pesenti Group were all committed to European political and economic integration, but a few - Archduke Otto of Austria... Monsignor Alberto Giovanetti of the Vatican and a prominent member of Opus Dei... and Jean-Paul Le n Violet... - were preoccupied by the Soviet threat and the inexorable rise to power of the Communist parties of France and Italy. Pesenti set the agenda for our thrice-yearly meetings, and Ma tre Violet, who had close connections with the Deuxi me Bureau of the Services des Renseignements (the French CIA), provided lengthy background briefings. Using an overhead projector, Violet display transparency after transparency filled with data documenting Soviet infiltration of governments around the world and supporting his belief that the threat of global Communist victory was quite real. While all of us knew the Soviets were behind the "wars of national liberation" in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, I was not personally convinced the Red Menace was quite as menacing as Ma tre Violet portrayed it to be, but my view was a minority one in that group. Even though I found some of the discussions fascinating, the ultraconservative politics of some participants were more than a bit unnerving. My Chase associates, who feared my membership could be construed as "consorting with reactionaries," eventually prevailed upon me to withdraw." Chairman and CEO of the board of Chase Manhattan 1969-1981. Chairman Council on Foreign Relations 1970-1985. In May 1973 Chase Manhattan Bank opened it Moscow office at 1 Karl Marx Square, Moscow. Chairman of the Overseas Development Council of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, Inc., which was founded in 1973. Founder of the Trilateral Commission in 1973. 2002, David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', pg. 207: "We [Chase; mid 1970s] approached three banks in the Rothschild Group. Since both Evelyn de Rothschild, chairman of L.M. Rothschild, and Leon Lambert, chairman of Banque Lambert (a Rothschild through his mother), were personal friends, I had positive initial conversations with them." Chairman Trilateral Commission 1977-1991. Founded the New York City Partnership in 1979 and was chairman 1979-1988. Chairman Chase Manhattan Bank Advisory Committee 1981-1999. Trustee Carnegie Endowment International Peace since 1981. President of the Harvard College Board of Overseers; life trustee of the University of Chicago; one of the most important members of the Bilderberg committee; visitor of the Bohemian Grove Stowaway camp; member American-Australian Association; chairman Americas Society 1981-1992; chairman Rockefeller Group 1981-1995. Helped to establish the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies at Harvard University in 1994. Chairman of Rockefeller Center Properties 1996-2001; became a director of the Shinsei Bank in 2000; chairman Rockefeller University; chairman of the Museum of Modern Art; member International Council of J.P. Morgan Chase; wrote 'Unused Resources and Economic Waste' (1940), 'Creative Management in Banking' (1964), and 'Memoirs' (2002); major shareholder of Atlantic Richfield Petroleum and International Petroleum Corporation (also a napalm manufacturer). David is the last of the "Fortunate Five" brothers. Winthrop died in 1972 after having been devastated by a chemotherapy procedure; John D. III died in a 1978 car crash; Nelson died in 1979 in bed with his mistress. Laurance died in 2004 of natural causes. David and Laurance were members of the Peace Parks foundation. David has attended meetings of Le Cercle and is a member of the Pilgrims Society.

Rockwell, Willard F. Jr.

Member of the founding family of Rockwell Company. Willard was chairman from 1967 to 1979. Rockwell was the main B-1B bomber and space shuttle contractor and they worked on the MX and Trident missiles. They also produced plutonium and nuclear triggers for hydrogen bombs.

Rogers, William P.

Under Thomas E. Dewey he worked from 1938 to 1942 in the prosecution of organized crime in New York City. He entered the US Navy in 1942, serving on the USS Intrepid, including her action in the Battle of Okinawa. While serving as a Committee Counsel to a US Senate committee, he examined the documentation from the House Un-American Activities Committee's investigation of Alger Hiss at the request of then-Congressman Richard M. Nixon, and advised Nixon that Hiss had lied and that the case against him should be pursued. In 1950, Rogers became a partner in a New York City law firm, Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey. Thereafter he returned to this firm when not in government service. It was later renamed Rogers & Wells, and subsequently Clifford Chance Rogers & Wells. He worked in the firm's Washington, D.C. office until several months before his death. Rogers joined the Administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower in a Deputy-Attorney-General position in 1953, and then served from 1957 to 1961, as Attorney General. He remained a close advisor to then-Vice-President Nixon, throughout the Eisenhower administration, especially in the slush fund scandal that led to Nixon's Checkers speech, and Eisenhower's two medical crises. He also served as Secretary of State in the Nixon Cabinet, from 1969 January 22 through 1973 September 3. Rogers is also notable for leading the investigation into the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger. This panel, called the Rogers Commission, was the first to criticize NASA management for its role in negligence of safety in the Space Shuttle program. Among the more famous members of Rogers' panel were astronauts Neil Armstrong and Sally Ride, Air Force general Donald Kutyna, and physicist Richard Feynman. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Romulo, Carlos

English Professor and later member of the board of regents of the University of the Philippines (1923-1941), Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States (1944-46), President of the United Nations General Assembly (1949), Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs (1950-51, 1969-84), Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. (1952-53, 1955-62), President of the United Nations Security Council (Jan. & Dec., 1957), Philippine Secretary of Education (1962-68), President of the University of the Philippines (1966-68). Author of numerous bestsellers in the Philippines and the United States.

Roosevelt, Theodore

The twenty-fifth (1901) Vice President and the twenty-sixth (1901-1909) President of the United States, succeeding to the office upon the assassination of William McKinley. At 42, Roosevelt was the youngest person ever to serve as President of the United States.

Rose, Charlie

Acclaimed interviewer and broadcast journalist Charlie Rose engages America's best thinkers, writers, politicians, athletes, entertainers, business leaders, scientists and other newsmakers in one-on-one interviews and roundtable discussions. Charlie Rose is also a correspondent for 60 Minutes II. Charlie Rose airs Monday through Friday on over 200 PBS affiliates throughout the United States. Rose gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003. Rosenblatt, Toby Hill Billies Yale, chairman of the Presidio Trust under Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, president and general partner of Founders Investments, Ltd., director of the State Street Research Mutual Funds, MetLife Series Mutual Funds, AP Pharma, Inc., Pherin Corporation, Premier Pacific Vineyards. Ross, Dickinson C. Tie Binders Former chairman Johnson & Higgins of California. Vice-president Fletcher Jones Foundation. Director at Fremont General Corporation. Rostenkowski, Dan U.S. congressman, b. Chicago. A Democrat, he was first elected as a U.S. representative from Illinois in 1958. Rostenkowski became chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee in 1981. He helped secure (1983) legislation to keep the social security system solvent and played a major role in the passage (1986) of a new federal tax code. In 1994, Rostenkowski was indicted on corruption charges and stepped down as Ways and Means chairman; he lost his House seat in the Congressional elections later that year. He pleaded guilty to mail fraud in 1996, and was fined and served (1996-97) a 17-month sentence. He has subsequently worked as a political consultant and commentator.

Rostenkowski was pardoned by President Clinton in 2000. Roth, William Matson. Moonshiners Graduated from Yale University in 1939 and began his career with Barber Oil Corporation in 1947. He was also a director at the Honolulu Oil Corporation from 1948-1950, chairman of the board of Pacific National Life Assurance Company from 1948-1950, vice president of finance and a director of the Matson Nav. Co. from 1952-1961 and director of the McClatchy Newspapers. Roth was employed by the government, serving as Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations from 1963-1966, and White House Special Representative to the Trade Negotiations from 1967-1969. He was also Delegate to Democratic National Convention from California in 1960. Mr. Roth is known to have attended Bohemian Grove and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations Rove, Karl In 1970, as a prot g of Donald Segretti (later convicted as a Watergate conspirator), Karl Rove sneaked into the campaign office of Illinois Democrat Alan Dixon and stole some letterhead, which he used to print fake campaign rally fliers promising "free beer, free food, girls and a good time for nothing," and distributed them at rock concerts and homeless shelters. Rove admitted the incident years later, saying "I was nineteen and I got involved in a political prank." Rove learned at age nineteen, during his parents' divorce, that the man who raised him, a mineral geologist, was not his biological father. Rove's mother committed suicide in Reno, Nevada, in 1981. Rove dropped out of the University of Utah in 1971 to become the Executive Director of the College Republican National Committee and held this position until 1972, when he became the National Chairman (1973-1974). In this role, Karl Rove had access to powerful politicians and government officials of the Republican party, and formed ties with George H. W. Bush, then Chairman of the Republican National Committee (1973-1974). For the next few years, Rove worked in various Republican circles and assisted George H. W. Bush's 1980 vice-presidential campaign. Rove is credited for introducing Bush to Lee Atwater, who would go on to play a critical role in Bush's 1988 presidential campaign. Like Atwater, Karl Rove is well known for his effective campaign tactics, employing push polls and frequently attacking an opponent on the opponent's strongest issue. In 1981, Rove founded direct mail consulting firm, Karl Rove + Company, based out of Austin, Texas. This firm's first clients included Republican Governor Bill Clements and Democratic Congressman Phil Gramm, who later became a Republican Congressman and United States Senator. In 1993, Rove began advising George W. Bush's gubernatorial campaign. He continued, however, to operate his consulting business until 1999, when he sold the firm to focus his efforts on Bush's bid for the presidency. In 1986, just before a crucial debate in the election for governor of Texas, Karl Rove claimed that his office had been bugged by the Democrats. The police and FBI investigated and discovered that bug's battery was so small that it needed to be changed every few hours, and the investigation was dropped. Critics alleged that Rove had bugged his own office to garner sympathy votes in the close governor's race. Rove is thought to be behind misleading Swift Boat Veterans for Truth television ads that quoted Kerry as saying U.S. military personnel in Vietnam "had personally raped, cut off ears, cut off heads," "randomly shot at civilians," and "razed villages in a fashion reminiscent of Genghis Khan," without Kerry's qualification that he was reporting what others said at a Vietnam veterans' conference, and not what Kerry had personally witnessed. Another ad from SBVT accused Kerry of lying to win his Vietnam combat medals. George W. Bush called Rove the "architect" of his 2004 Presidential Campaign in his 3 November 2004 acceptance speech. Rove has been accused of pulling many other dirty tricks over the years. In March 2001, Rove met with executives from Intel, successfully advocating a merger between a Dutch company and an Intel company supplier. Rove owned \$100,000 in Intel stock at the time. In June 2001, Rove met with two pharmaceutical industry lobbyists. At the time, Rove held almost \$250,000 in drug industry stocks. On 30 June 2001, Rove divested his stocks in 23

companies, which included more than \$100,000 in each of Enron, Boeing, General Electric, and Pfizer. On 30 June 2001, the White House admitted that Rove was involved in administration energy policy meetings, while at the same time holding stock in energy companies including Enron. June 23, 2005, marked another controversial statement from Rove. "Conservatives saw the savagery of 9/11 in the attacks and prepared for war; liberals saw the savagery of the 9/11 attacks and wanted to prepare indictments and offer therapy and understanding for our attackers," said Mr. Rove at a fund-raiser in New York City for the Conservative Party of New York State. Presently embroiled in controversy concerning his involvement in revealing the identity of CIA employee Valerie Plame, allegedly in retaliation for her husband's criticisms of the administration. Rumsfeld, Donald H. Hill Billies Princeton University. Attended Cap & Gown events, according to Kay Griggs, just as Allen Dulles, William Colby, Frank Carlucci, James Baker, George P. Shultz, ang George R. Griggs (August 3, 2005, Rense). Naval aviator 1954-1957. Administrative assistant to a Congressman from Ohio 1957-1960. A.G. Becker investment firm from 1960-1962. Congressman 1962-1969. Member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, and took a special interest in the space program. Various assistent jobs to the Nixon 1969-1973. According to Steven Greer, the Disclosure Project is in the possession of documents from the late 1960s that indicate Rumsfeld was spinning UFO information that had to be delivered to a member of Congress (November 30, 2005, Jim Fisher Show). U.S. ambassador to NATO in Belgium 1973-1974. White House Chief of Staff 1974-1975. He and Dick Cheney managed to keep the MK-ULTRA project in part under wraps in 1975. US Secretary of Defense under Gerald Ford 1975-1977. Presidential Medal of Freedom 1977. CEO, president, and finally chairman of G.D. Searle & Company 1977-1985. Chairman of the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies 1983-1986. In this period he managed to ram aspartame through the FDA. Rumsfeld is believed to have earned around \$12 million from the sale of Searle to Monsanto. Met with Saddam Hussein on December 19, 1983 and March 24, 1984 to discuss the selling of weapons, including WMD. Member of an endless stream of committees 1982-2000. Chairman of Gilead Sciences, Inc. and the RAND Corporation. Member of PNAC, the Council on Foreign Relations, Bilderberg, the Bohemian Grove, the Trilateral Commission, and the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (identified as a governor in 1987). Former member of the Advisory Council of Forstmann Little & Co, just as Henry Kissinger and George P. Shultz. US Secretary of Defense under George W. Bush 2000-2008. Russell, D.J. Director Emeritus of Tenneco. Tenneco operates the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. and builds nuclear submarines capable of carrying nuclear warhead armed missiles and builds Nimitz class nuclear propelled aircraft carriers. He invited James L. Ketelsen to the Bohemian Grove. Safire, William Speechwriter for Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew. Public relations executive. Radio and television producer. United States Army correspondent. NYTimes columnist. Author of 15 books. 1978 Pulitzer Prize winner. Well-known critic of the Clintons and a big supporter of the Jewish cause. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 2003. Sagdeyev, Roald Z. One of the leading figures in Soviet space science from the 1960s to the 1980s. Sagdeyev was involved in virtually every Soviet lunar and planetary probe in this period, including the highly successful Venera and Vega missions. He also advised Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on space and arms control at the 1986 Geneva, 1987 Washington, and 1988 Moscow summits. In the late 1980s, Sagdeyev left the Soviet Union and settled in the United States where he headed the East-West Science and Technology Center at the University of Maryland, College Park. Present at the Bohemian Grove in 1989. Sage, Andrew G. C. Mandalay Andrew G.C. Sage, II, age 79, has been president of Sage Capital Corporation since 1974. Immediately prior to that time, he served as president of the investment banking firm of Lehman Brothers. Presently, Mr. Sage is chairman of Robertson Ceco Corporation, a prefabricated metal buildings company, and a director of Tom's Foods, Inc. Throughout his career, Mr. Sage has served in board and executive positions for numerous public companies. Director at American Superconductor Corporation. Salleo, Ferdinando Former ambassador from Italy to the United States. In 1998, he held a speech at the Bohemian Grove titled 'Diplomacy: Beyond Conventional Wisdom'. Sauter, Van Gordon President CBS News in the early 1980s. Producer of the syndicated 'Voices of America with Jesse Jackson' 1990-1991. Scalia, Antonin Assistant attorney general for the Office of Legal Counsel at the Justice Department under Gerald Ford. Since 1986 US Supreme Court Associate Justice. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1997. Schilling, Gary President of A. Gary Shilling & Co., Dr. Shilling is well known for his forecasting record. A poll conducted by Institutional Investor magazine twice ranked him as Wall Street's top economist. Dr. Shilling has been a Forbes columnist since 1983, and his articles appear in The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times , and other well known publications. It is widely speculated that if the ailing Chief Justice William Rehnquist were to retire during President Bush's term, which ends in January 2009, Justice Scalia would likely be Bush's nominee to replace Rehnquist as the Chief Justice. Schirra, Wally One of the original Mercury 7 astronauts chosen for the Project Mercury, America's first effort to put men in space. He was the only man to fly in America's first three space programs: Mercury, Gemini and Apollo and has logged a total of 295 hours and 15 minutes in space. He served as a flight leader with the 136th Bomb Wing, and then as operations officer with the 154th Fighter Bomber Squadron. He flew 90 combat missions between 1951 and 1952, Director, Rocky Mountain Airways; U.S. Department of Interior Advisory Board on National Parks, Historical Sites and Monuments; Honorary Belgian Consul, Colorado; Director, Electromedics, Colorado and Director Watt Count, Nashville, Tennessee. Freemason, just as many other astronauts. Schmidt, Helmut He was elected to the Bundestag in 1953 and in 1957 he became member of the SPD parliamentary party executive. Vocal critic of conservative government policy. In 1958 he joined the board of the SPD (Bundesvorstand) and campaigned against nuclear weapons and the equipping of the Bundeswehr with such devices. In 1958 he lost his seat. Minister of the Interior (Innensenator) on the Hamburg Senate from 1961 to 1965. Improved his reputation with the work he did during the 1962 flooding of Hamburg. In 1965 he was re-elected to the Bundestag and became head of the SPD faction in 1967. Deputy chairman of the party in 1968.

First cabinet post in October 1969 as Defence Minister under Willy Brandt. From July to November 1972 he was both Minister for Economics and Minister of Finance, and from December onwards until May 1974 Minister of Finance. Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany from 1974 to 1982. Tied his political future strongly to NATO expansion following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and tied his party firmly to the "double resolution" for the elections in 1980. In 1983 he joined the nationwide weekly Die Zeit newspaper as co-editor, in 1985 he became Managing Director. With Takeo Fukuda he founded the Inter Action Councils in 1983. Retired from the Bundestag in 1986, but remained active. In December 1986 he was one of the founders of the committee supporting the EMU and the creation of the European Central Bank. In his autobiography he mentioned the Bohemian Grove was his favorite retreat. His friend George Shultz invited him to it. Schmidt, Chauncey E. He has been Chairman of C. E. Schmidt & Associates, an investment firm, since April 1989. From 1987 to March 1989, he was Vice Chairman of the Board of AMFAC, Inc., a New York Stock Exchange-listed company engaged in diversified businesses. He has previously served as President of The First National Bank of Chicago and Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of The Bank of California, N.A. Mr. Schmidt is on the Board of Trustees of the U. S. Naval War College Foundation and is active in several civic and charitable organizations. Director at Docucon, Incorporated. Director of the Palo Alto Medical Foundation. Schmidt, Jon Eugene Head of Jon E. Schmidt & Associates Co. Schneider, Edward J. Pink Onion Unknown. Schwarzenegger, Arnold Famous bodybuilder, movie star and later politician. Quite controversial, because of his Nazi father and the continues accusations about people, especially women, he abuses. He's a Republican Catholic. Schwarzkopf, H. Norman Attended the 1990 Le Cercle meeting in Oman. Born in Trenton, New Jersey to Norman Schwarzkopf, Sr., he graduated from West Point in 1956, and earned a masters degree in missile engineering from the University of Southern California in 1964. After graduating from West Point and receiving a commission in the infantry, Schwarzkopf had assignments in the United States and Germany before going back to school to earn his masters in guided missile engineering. Schwarzkopf then returned to West Point as a member of the faculty. Following Schwarzkopf's first year as a member of the faculty at West Point he requested a reassignment to Vietnam. Schwarzkopf served as an adviser to the Vietnamese airborne division during his two combat tours in the Vietnam War and received the Purple Heart after being injured. Schwarzkopf made general in 1978, and in 1983 was deputy commander during the US invasion of Grenada, and in 1988 was appointed to the U.S. Central Command. In 1990 he was chosen to run Operation Desert Storm, and was responsible for the "left hook" strategy that went into Iraq behind the Iraqi forces occupying Kuwait, and widely credited with bringing the ground war to a close in just four days. He was personally very visible in the conduct of the war, giving frequent press conferences, and was dubbed "Stormin' Norman." He was awarded the United States Republican Senatorial Medal of Freedom and the British Order of the Bath. Attended a 1990 meeting of Le Cercle in Oman. Scripps, Charles E. Friends of the Fores Charles E. Scripps served as chairman of the board of The E.W. Scripps Company from 1953 until 1994. He continues as chairman of the board of trustees of The E.W. Scripps Trust and chairman of The E.W. Scripps Company executive committee. Scripps is a grandson of E.W. Scripps, who founded the newspapers that eventually grew into the Cincinnati-based media company known as The E.W. Scripps Company, or Scripps Howard. Seaborg, Glenn T. Owl's Nest In 1939, Dr. Seaborg was appointed an instructor in chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley, where he was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1941, and to Professor of Chemistry in 1945. In 1946, he also took responsibility for direction of nuclear chemical research at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, operated for the Atomic Energy Commission by the University of California; from 1954 to 1961, he was Associate Director of LRL. In the same year, he was appointed by President Truman to be a member of the AEC's first General Advisory Committee, a post he held until 1950. In 1958, he was appointed Chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley. In that capacity he served until his appointment by President Kennedy to the Atomic Energy Commission in 1961, when he was designated Chairman of the Commission. His term of office expires in 1968. From 1959 to 1961, he was also a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee. Dr. Seaborg was given a leave of absence from the University of California from 1942-1946, during which period he headed the plutonium work of the Manhattan Project at the University of Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory. He was co-discoverer of plutonium and all further transuranium elements through element 102. In addition to the discovery of transuranium elements, Dr. Seaborg and his colleagues are responsible for the identification of more than 100 isotopes of elements throughout the Periodic Table. Seeligson, Arthur, Jr. Woof Unknown. Seitz, Frederick Hideaway Princeton University, one of two inventors of the Wigner-Seitz unit cell, which is an important concept in solid state physics, president of the National Academy of Sciences 1965-1968, president of the Rockefeller University 1968-1978, questions the reasons for global warming, was a director and shareholder of a company that operated coal-fired power plants, chairman Science and Environmental Policy Project, Chairman George Marshall Institute, violently opposes the Kyoto protocols and is being criticized for that, member of the New York City Commission for Science and Technology, chairman of the United States delegation to the U.N. Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

Shaughnessy, Frank President of the San Francisco Stock Exchange in 1937. Shultz, George P. Mandalay Born December 13, 1920, in New York City, the son of Birl E. and Margaret Pratt Shultz. Charles Pratt (1830-1891), Margaret's grandfather, became a partner of John D. Rockefeller after merging his oil company with Standard Oil in 1874. His son, Shultz's grandfather, Charles Millard Pratt (1858-1933), was treasurer of Standard Oil and his widow bequeathed their New York mansion, the Charles Pratt House, to the Council on Foreign Relations in 1945, which serves as its headquarters ever since. Birl Earl Shultz (1883-1955), George's father, was a personnel director with the American International Corporation and founded the New York Stock Exchange Institute (November 10, 1955, NYTimes, obituary). B.A. degree in economics from Princeton University in 1942.

Attended Cap & Gown events, according to Kay Griggs, just as Allen Dulles, Donald Rumsfeld, William Colby, Frank Carlucci, James Baker, and George Griggs (August 3, 2005, Rense). U.S. Marine Corps 1942-1945, attaining the rank of Captain. Faculty member at MIT 1946-1947. At MIT, according to several accounts, Shultz teamed up with the German social engineer Kurt Lewin, who was setting up a psychological research institute there (died in 1947). Lewin emigrated from Germany to the US in 1932 and is said to have been a leading member of the Tavistock Institute (at the very least he served as a source of inspiration to many of their psychiatrists). Taught in both the MIT Department of Economics and the MIT Sloan School of Management 1948-1957. Earned a Ph.D. from MIT in industrial economics in 1949. Chairman of MIT's Industrial Relations Division 1954-1957. Leave of absence in 1955 to serve on President Dwight Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers as a senior staff economist. Joined the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business as professor of industrial relations in 1957 and served as dean of the school from 1962 to 1968. Involved in Nixon's election campaign of 1968. Nixon's Secretary of Labor 1969-1970. One of the main organizers of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council in 1972. Nixon's Secretary of the Treasury 1972-1974. It was during this period that Schultz, along with Paul Volcker and Arthur Burns, supported the decision of the Nixon administration to end the gold standard and the Bretton Woods system. Shultz also regularly played golf with Stephen Bechtel Jr. at Burning Tree. President and director of the Bechtel Group 1974-1982, a privately-held huge construction company strongly linked to the intelligence agencies. Also acted as president of the Bechtel Foundation. Ran Ronald Reagan's election campaign in 1980, together with Bechtel vice-president Caspar Weinburger. Chairman of the President's Economic Policy Advisory Board from 1981-1982. Reagan's Secretary of State 1982-1989. Hosted his good friend Helmut Schmidt at the Bohemian Grove in 1982 and has stayed at Camp Mandalay. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations and Atlantic Council of the United States. Member National Security Planning Group. Keynote speaker and co-founder of a June 1984 conference on international terrorism sponsored by the Jonathan Institute, an Israeli think tank named after the brother of Netanyahu. Former SAS/MI5 agent Colin Wallace said the institute was a Mossad front. In his opening speech, Shultz claimed that "pre-emptive actions by Western democracies may be necessary to counter the Soviet Union and other nations that... have banded together in an international "league of terror." This policy of pre-emptive strikes against terrorism would be implemented 20 years later by the Bush-Cheney administration. According to John Perkins, former chief economist and "economic hitman", Shultz functioned as the heir to Robert Strange McNamara (1001 Club) as one of the top figures in the new imperial pyramid of power, which employed the structure of economic hitmen to bleed and crush nations. Examples are the Philippines' Ferdinand Marcos in 1986, and such as the various attacks on Panama, culminating in the 1989 invasion. Then-Secretary of State Shultz once gave a speech in which he threatened the nations present that they had better stay in line, and pay their debts to the IMF. As Secretary of State, he automatically became a honorary member of the Pilgrims Society and gave at least one speech to this club in 1985. In August 1988, while travelling from the airport to La Paz, Bolivia, Shultz's motorcade was bombed, supposedly by drug dealers. There was only material damage. In 1989 he rejoined Bechtel as a director and senior counselor (he still is anno 2005). Director at Gilead Sciences since 1996. Director Fremont Group, Inc. (owned by the Bechtel corporation) and the Charles Schwab Corporation. Chairman of Accenture's Energy Advisory Board. Former member of the Advisory Council of Forstmann Little & Co. (Henry Kissinger, Colin Powell, and Donald Rumsfeld have been other members). Has visited the Trilateral Commission in the 1990s. Teamed up with George Soros in 1998 to promote a series of referenda to legalize narcotics. According to author James Mann, who wrote the Rise of the Vulcans book about Bush's inner Cabinet, Shultz initiated a discussion with George W. in the Spring of 1998, whereby the future President sat down in Shultz's living room on the Stanford University campus, in order to see if he would be the right man for the presidency. At that meeting were Martin Anderson, the former advisor to both Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan; Abraham Sofaer, a former Shultz aide; John Cogan and John Taylor, two economics professors; and Stanford's provost, and Shultz protege, Condoleezza Rice. After the scholars associated with the Hoover Institution indicated that they thought Bush would make a good Presidential choice, Bush invited Shultz, Rice, and Anderson down to Austin, Texas for a follow-up meeting in the Summer. Out of that meeting, which was joined by Dick Cheney and Paul Wolfowitz, came the public decision for Bush to run for President. Soon Richard Perle and Dov Zakheim were holding Monday morning conference calls with Bush. Bush W. became president in 2000, selecting the above individuals as his primary staff members. Initial member of the Committee for the Liberation of Iraq in 2002, a year before that country was invaded. Co-chairman of the economic taskforce for California gubernatorial candidate Arnold Schwarzenegger in 2003. Co-chairman of the Commonwealth Club Centennial meeting in 2003, sponsored by Goldman Sachs and Carnegie Corporation. Anno 2005, Shultz is chairman of J.P. Morgan Chase's International Advisory Council, co-chairman of the Committee on Present Danger (together with James Woolsey), and an advisor to the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (together with Alexander Haig, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Richard Perle, James Woolsey, and, until recently, Paul Wolfowitz). Honorary director of the Institute for International Economics (headed by Peter G. Peterson. Other directors are Paul Volcker, Maurice R. Greenberg, and David Rockefeller). Member of the Hoover Institution and the American Enterprise Institute New Atlantic Initiative. Shultz's most senior advisor and confidant is Charles Hill, a former diplomat to Israel, the Far East, and to the secretary-general of the UN, who now holds positions at Yale and Stanford. Shultz has been a long time associate of Henry Kissinger.

Shumway, Forrest N River Lair Retired vice-chairman of Allied-Signal Corporation (now called Honeywell) and life trustee of University of Southern California. Shustak, Seth Astronomer at the SETI Institute. Sigler, Andrew Clark Chairman and CEO of Champion International. Trustee Emeritus of Dartmouth College. Silha, Otto A. During his senior year at the University of Minnesota he "tried out" for a newsroom job at the Minneapolis Star,

where he was hired in May 1940 as a copyeditor. Following four years of service in the Air Force, Mr. Silha was named promotion director of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company. Four years later, in 1952, he took on the added responsibilities of personnel director. In 1954 he became the company's business manager. Within two years he was general manager and was elected vice president. In 1968 he became executive vice president and publisher of The Minneapolis Star and The Minneapolis Tribune. In 1973 he was elected president of the company. He served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, now renamed Cowles Media Company, from 1979 until his retirement from the Board in 1984. He then founded his own consulting firm, Silha Associates. Active in a variety of professional and civic organizations and projects, Mr. Silha served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota and is a trustee and senior vice president of the University of Minnesota Foundation. Silha has played a leadership role in several major professional groups, including the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Associated Press, the Newspaper Advertising Bureau, the International Newspaper Promotion Association, the Newspaper Readership Project, and the Newspaper Joint Postal Task force.

Simon, William E. William E. Simon became the 63rd Secretary of the Treasury on May 8, 1974. In August, he was asked to continue to serve in this position by President Ford, who shortly afterward appointed him Chairman of the Economic Policy Board and chief spokesman for the Administration on economic issues. On April 8, 1975, President Ford also named him Chairman of the newly created East-West Foreign Trade Board, established under the authority of the Trade Act of 1974. At the time of his nomination as Treasury Secretary, Mr. Simon was serving as Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, a post he had held from January 22, 1973. As Deputy Secretary, he supervised the Administration's program to restructure and improve U.S. financial institutions. He also served as the first Administrator of the Federal Energy Office. From December 4, 1973, Mr. Simon simultaneously launched and administered the Federal Energy Administration at the height of the oil embargo. He also chaired the President's Oil Policy Committee and was instrumental in revising the mandatory oil import program in April 1973. Mr. Simon was a member of the President's Energy Resources Council and continued to have major responsibility for coordinating both domestic and international energy policy.

Castigated George H.W. Bush in 1994 at the Bohemian Grove for abandoning the Reagan agenda. The son of an insurance executive, Mr. Simon was born in Paterson, New Jersey, on November 27, 1927. He was graduated from Newark Academy and, after service in the U.S. Army (infantry), received his B.A. from Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1951. He began his extraordinary career with Union Securities in 1952. He served as Vice President of Weeden & Company before becoming the senior partner in charge of the Government and Municipal Bond departments at Salomon Brothers, where he was a member of the seven-man Executive Committee of the firm. Following government service, Mr. Simon co-founded Wesray Corporation, a successful pioneer in mergers and acquisitions. Seven years later he launched WSGP International, which concentrated on investments in real estate and financial service organizations in the western United States and on the Pacific Rim. Most recently, in 1988, he founded William E. Simon & Sons, a global merchant bank with offices in New Jersey, Los Angeles and Hong Kong. During his remarkable business career, Mr. Simon served on the boards of over thirty companies including Xerox, Citibank, Halliburton, Dart and Kraft, and United Technologies. In recognition of his visionary leadership in business, finance and public service, the Graduate School of Management at the University of Rochester was renamed the William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration in 1986. Mr. Simon was an active member of the United States Olympic Committee for over 30 years. He served as Treasurer from 1977 to 1981 and as President of the U.S. Olympic Committee for the four-year period, which included the 1984 Games in Sarajevo and Los Angeles. He chaired the U.S. Olympic Foundation, created with the profits of the Los Angeles games, from 1985 through 1997, and was inducted into the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame in 1991. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Skinner, David .E. David "Ned" Skinner took over Alaska Steamship after the death of his father, G. W. Skinner, in 1953. Increased competition from state-subsidized ferries and barge operations had put the company into a decline and Skinner had to close it in 1971, a major disappointment in his business life. But as head of the Skinner Corporation, Ned branched out into real estate (the Skinner Building and 5th Avenue Theatre in Seattle, Carillon Point in Kirkland), Pepsi-Cola bottling, and NC Machinery tractor sales. By 1988, the Skinner Corporation was the 10th largest privately held corporation in the U.S. In 1960, Skinner joined with other investors to form the Pentagram Corporation to build the Space Needle, a futuristic, 605-foot tower and revolving restaurant that would become the icon for the Century 21 Seattle World's Fair and for Seattle itself. The 1962 World's Fair marked the shift in Seattle from "provincial backwater into a genuinely cosmopolitan port city" (Crowley). Skinner is said to have raised more than \$5 million for the fair and was prepared to take a loss on his own investment if it raised Seattle's profile in the world. Skinner sat on the boards of the Boeing Company, Safeco, Pacific Northwest Bell, Pacific National Bank, and actively guided corporate policy. Skinner died of cancer in 1988.

Smith, F. Allen Jinks Band Unknown. Smith, Mark D. President & CEO, California HealthCare Foundation since its formation in 1996. Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1999 titled "Is the Healthcare System Headed for a Meltdown?" Smith is a member of the Institute of Medicine and on the board of the Washington Business Group on Health. He has served on the Performance Measurement Committee of the National Committee for Quality Assurance and the editorial board of the Annals of Internal Medicine. A board-certified internist, he is a member of the clinical faculty at the University of California San Francisco and an attending physician at the AIDS clinic at San Francisco General Hospital. Prior to joining the California HealthCare Foundation, Smith was executive vice president of the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and served as associate director of the AIDS Service and assistant professor of Medicine and Health Policy and Management at Johns Hopkins University.

Smith, Robert Michael T-N-T Professor of sculpture, 3D computer visualization/animation and philosophy of aesthetics at the New York Institute of Technology and Fine Arts. Smith is a member of the Board of Directors for the New York City

chapter of SIGGRAPH (Special Interest Group on Computer Graphics) and president of the Sculptors Guild. He is also a board member of the International Sculptors Symposium, Inc., the Washington Sculptors Group, and the Philadelphia Sculptors. Smith, William French Mandalay In 1946 he joined the law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher in Los Angeles, where he was a senior partner when he was appointed Attorney General by President Ronald Reagan. Smith was a member of the American Law Institute, American Judicature Society, and the Institute of Judicial Administration's Board of Fellows, as well as a fellow of the American Bar Foundation. He served as Attorney General from 1981 to 1985 and then joined the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. He has served as a member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International, Educational and Cultural Affairs in Washington, D.C. from 1971 to 1978; a member of the board of directors of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council since 1970 and its president since 1975; a member of the Los Angeles Committee on Foreign Relations from 1954 to 1974; and a member of the Harvard University School of Government since 1971. He has also served as a member of the advisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, since 1978 and was a member of the Stanton Panel on International Information, Education and Cultural Relations in Washington from 1974 until 1975. His business affiliations included service as a director of the Pacific Lighting Corp. of Los Angeles from 1967 to 1981 and the Pacific Lighting Corp. of San Francisco from 1969 to 1981, a seat on the board of directors of Jorgensen Steel Company from 1974 to 1981, and a seat on the board of directors of Pullman, Inc. of Chicago from 1979 to 1980. He was a member of the California delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1968, 1972, and 1976, serving as chairman of the delegation in 1968 and vice chairman of the delegation in 1972 and 1976. Snyder, William Paul Hillside Snyder served as Chief Counsel of the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge Operations Office from 1979 to 1991 and served on the U.S. Commission on Government Procurement. He received the rank of Meritorious Executive from President Reagan for his work on various energy projects. Mr. Snyder's practice includes litigating contract claims before courts and administrative bodies dealing with environmental regulatory compliance and defending against environmental claims, and defending against qui tam actions brought under the False Claims Act. Sparks, Jack D. Owl's Nest After being enlisted in the Army Air Corps (WWII) he advanced to the rank of captain before returning to his job on the assembly line at the 1900 Corporation. People in positions of authority knew Sparks and recognized his potential. Within a few years, Sparks was moved out of the factory into personnel work and labor relations. Later, he moved into sales and marketing where he became producer of a strong Whirlpool product line. In the Whirlpool sales department he was promoted to director of marketing, and later, became chairman, president, and chief executive officer of the Whirlpool Corporation. He started the employee-training programs now in place at Whirlpool. Spencer, John Woof Unknown. Spencer, William I. President of Citicorp from 1970 to 1982. Director of United Technologies. Died in 1987. Spencer, William M. Parsonage Unknown. Stamper, Malcolm T. Malcolm Stamper graduated from Georgia Institute of Technology with a degree in electrical engineering and joined Boeing in 1962 as director of the company's aerospace electronics operations. In 1965, he was elected company vice president and named general manager of the Turbine Division. In the years that followed he led the 747 program and, as vice president-general manager of the Boeing Commercial Airplane Company, directed all the activities involving production, sale and development of the 707, 727, 737, 747 and SST. He served as president of the company and a member of the board of the directors from 1972 until 1985, when he became vice chairman of the board. He retired in 1990. Stansbury, Herbert E. Highlanders Director of ACR Group, Inc. Starr, Kevin University Professor of History at USC and California state librarian emeritus. Pro-Schwarzenegger. Member of the Bohemian Grove Annals Committee in 1997. Stephens, Donald R. Unknown. Stephens, Paul H. Hill Billies Co-founder of Robertson Stephens & Company in 1978, which became one of the world's premier boutique investment banks, helping to finance hundreds of Silicon Valley growth companies. (sold in 1997) Manager of Robertson Stephens venture capital group 1984-1990, chairman Stephens Investment Management LLC, co-founder and Managing Director of RS Investments (San Francisco-based mutual fund group that manages over \$7 billion in assets), chairman and board member of the Haas Business School Advisory Board at the University of California, active board member of DUMAC (the Duke Management Company), which manages Duke University's endowment fund, as well as a director of the U.C. Berkeley Foundation. Sterling, George In 1892, Sterling, a real estate speculator, met the dominant literary figure on the west coast, Ambrose Bierce, at Lake Temescal and immediately fell under his spell. Bierce -- to whom Sterling referred as "the Master" -- guided the young poet in his writing as well as in his reading, pointing to the classics as model and inspiration. Sterling also met adventure and science fiction writer Jack London. Sterling also maintained a room at the Bohemian Club in San Francisco, to whose exclusive fold Bierce had given him entrance. This Club (founded in 1872, it was the first in the U.S.) sponsored summer outings on the Russian River, north of San Francisco, which were called "High Jinks" and were attended by Sterling, London, Stewart Edward White, and many others. Sterling wrote and directed a number of plays for these events, including "The Triumph of Bohemia: A Forest Play" and "Truth; A Grove Play". Sterling, J. E. Wallace Cave Man Served as the president of Stanford University between 1949 and 1968. Stevens, Roger L. Dragon Real estate impresario, together with David Rockefeller he worked on the Business Committee for the Arts. Stever, Horton Guyford Hideaway Phi Beta Kappa, CalTech Ph.D. in physics, member of the MIT Radiation Lab since 1941, Aeronautics and Astronautics professor and head of two MIT engineering departments, chairman Scientific Advisory Board, Chief Scientist of the Air Force Advisory Board, consultant to the United Aircraft Corporation and Space Technology Laboratories, Scientist and consultant for TRW Inc., but also companies like Goodyear and Schering Plough, president of the Carnegie Mellon University, Director National Science Foundation, chairman of the White House Energy R&D Advisory Commission, chairman of the US-USSR Commission on S&T Cooperation, founding Chairman of the US-Israel Bi-national Science Foundation, member of the

National Academy Sciences, the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the National Academy Engineering and the Carnegie Commission on Science Technical and Government, also president of the Universities Research Association, chairman of an independent panel of experts established by the National Research Council to advise NASA and monitor its compliance with the recommendations of the Rogers Commission that investigated the Challenger explosion in 1986. Stewart, James E. Wohwohno Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of cement manufacturer Lone Star Industries (1970's and 1980's). Stewart, Samuel B. Toyland Unknown. Sticht, J. Paul Owl's Nest Sticht began his career with United States Steel Corp. and then Trans World Airlines Inc. He joined Campbell Soup Co. where he became Vice President of Marketing and later President of its international subsidiary. He left Campbell to join Federated Department Stores as Executive Vice President and a member of its board of directors, and soon after became President of Federated. "He became a member of the Board of Directors of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in 1968 and in 1972, after retiring from Federated, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. In 1973, Paul was elected President of RJR, which by that time had changed its name to R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc. He was elected Chief Executive Officer in 1978 and Chairman of the Board in 1979. After his retirement as a full-time employee in 1984, Paul remained on the Board of Directors serving as Chairman of the Executive Committee and a consultant. Paul was brought back twice from his retirement at R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc. He first returned from April until October of 1987 to serve as Chairman of the company which had by then become known as RJR Nabisco, Inc. and then returned from February until April of 1989 as acting Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, following the acquisition of RJR Nabisco by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Company." He has been a member of the boards of directors of Celanese Corp., Chrysler Corp., S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., McKesson Corp., Textron Inc., Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. and Wachovia Corporation.

Stone, Michael P.W. Hill Billies Michael P. W. Stone was born in London, England, on 2 June 1925; has resided in the United States since 1929; served in the British Royal Navy during World War II as an aviator with the Fleet Air Arm of the British Royal Navy and was assigned to the British carrier HMS Glory, operating in the Mediterranean and Far East, 1943-1945; received a B.A. degree from Yale University, 1948; studied at New York University Law School, 1948-1949; founding partner in Sterling International, a paper marketing and manufacturing business, 1950-1964; was vice president of that company and several of its subsidiaries including Sterling Vineyards, 1960-1982; was Director of the U.S. Mission in Cairo, Egypt, of the Agency for International Development, 1982-1985; Director of the Agency for International Development Caribbean Basin Initiative, 1985-1988; was Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), 27 May 1986-12 May 1988; served concurrently as Acting Under Secretary of the Army, 28 February 1988-23 May 1988; was Under Secretary of the Army and Army Acquisition Executive, 24 May 1988-13 August 1989; while serving as Army Under Secretary, performed the duties of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, 13 May 1989-10 August 1989; was Secretary of the Army, 14 August 1989-19 January 1993; chairman of the board of the Panama Canal Commission, 1990-1993; died in San Francisco, California, 18 May 1995.

Sullivan, Louis W. One of the few black man that have attended the Bohemian Grove. He gave a speech in 1997. Louis W. Sullivan, president emeritus, Morehouse School of Medicine, Atlanta, Ga. Since completion of his medical training, Sullivan has held both professional and administrative positions in health care facilities and medical training institutions. He joined Morehouse College as Professor of Biology and Medicine in 1975 and was the founding dean and director of the Medical Education Program at the college. He was named president of Morehouse School of Medicine in 1981. He served as secretary, United States Department of Health and Human Services, from 1989 to 1993. He returned to Morehouse School of Medicine in 1993. Sullivan retired as president in 2002. Sullivan is on the boards of the following public companies in addition to 3M: Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., CIGNA Corp., Equifax Inc., Georgia-Pacific Corp., Henry Schein Inc. and United Therapeutics Corp. He also is affiliated with certain nonprofit organizations, including chairman of Medical Education for South African Blacks and trustee of the Little League Foundation.

Swain, Robert One of the persons who was thinking about establishing what would become the Stanford Research Institute.

Swartz, Thomas B. Land of Happiness Class I Director of Capital Alliance Advisors, Inc. (San Francisco based) since 1995; current term expires in 2006; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Capital Alliance Advisors, Inc. (1989 to date); Chairman, Sierra Capital Acceptance (1995 to 2000); Founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Sierra Capital Companies and its Affiliates (1980 to date); Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of seven equity real estate investment trusts (1980-1991); Attorney at Law, Thomas Byrne Swartz, Inc. (1980 to date), and Bronson, Bronson, & McKinnon, San Francisco, California (Senior Partner 1960-1980); Past President (1989-1990) and Member, Board of Governors (1983 to 1993), National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts; Director (representing Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) of two subsidiaries of American Diversified Savings Bank (in liquidation) (1990 to 1992) Member of the Real Estate Advisory Committee to California Commissioner of Corporations (1972-1973); University of California at Berkeley Boalt School of Law, L.L.B. 1959; Lieutenant, U.S.N.R. 1954-1956 (active) and to 1967 (reserve); Yale University, A.B. 1954.

Swearingen, John E. Cave Man Received a master of science degree from Carnegie Mellon University in 1939, honorary degrees by 15 colleges and universities, among them the University of South Carolina and Carnegie Mellon, chairman Standard Oil Company of Indiana (BP) 1965-1983, chairman National Petroleum Council 1974-1975, chairman American Petroleum Institute 1978-1979, chief executive officer Continental Illinois Corporation 1984-1987, director of the Organization Resources Counselors, Inc., served as a director of Aon Corporation, Lockheed Martin Corporation, Sara Lee Corporation, Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, Chase Manhattan Corporation, First Chicago Corporation, American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, and McGraw Wildlife Foundation. Member of the National Academy of Engineering, the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame, the Chicago Business Hall of Fame, and the South Carolina Business Hall of Fame, and he is a fellow of the American Institute of

Chemical Engineers. He has been decorated by the governments of Egypt, Italy, and Iran. Received the Herbert Hoover Humanitarian Award by the Boy Scouts of America in 1980, the Charles F. Rand Memorial Gold Medal by the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical & Petroleum Engineers in 1980, the Washington Award by the Western Society of Engineers in 1981, and the Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement by the American Petroleum Institute in 1983. Swim, Dudley One of the persons who were thinking about establishing what would become the Stanford Research Institute. Symington, James W. Hill Billies U.S. representative 1969-1977. Chief of protocol of the Department of State 1966-1968. Counsel in the law firm of O'Connor & Hannan since 1986. Director at Saul Centers, Inc. since 1993. Chairman Emeritus of National Rehabilitation Hospital. Member of the Atlantic Council of the United States. Trustee of the Center for Russian Leadership Development (Open World Program), together with Bill Frist (Bohemian Grove) and George Soros (Le Cercle). The program has brought nearly 4,000 young Russian leaders from 87 regions to 680 communities in the United States, including 150 members of the two houses of the Russian Parliament, the Federation Council and the State Duma. It has also brought 169 Russian judges to the United States. These Russians will return to Russia after having experienced the American way of life. Symington is a member of the National Peace Foundation's Advisory Board. Symonds, J. Taft Seven Trees Chairman of the Board at TETRA Technologies, Inc. (Texas). He has served as Chairman and a director of Maurice Pincoffs Company, Inc., a private international marketing company, and as President and a director of Symonds Trust Co., Ltd., a private investment firm, since 1978. Mr. Symonds also serves as a director and a member of the audit and compensation committees of the board of directors of Plains Resources, Inc., an energy company, and as a director and member of the audit committee of Plains All American Pipeline, L.P., which is engaged in crude oil transportation, terminaling and storage. Mr. Symonds received his B.A. degree from Stanford University and his M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Taft, William H. Son of the co-founder of the Yale Skull & Bones Society, himself Skull & Bones 1878, Cincinnati Law School 1880, member Ohio Superior Court 1890-1892, solicitor general of the United States 1892-1900, Governor of the Philippines 1901-1904, Secretary of War 1904-1908, President of the United States 1909-1913, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court 1921-1930, member of the Pilgrims Society. Teller, Edward Associate Director emeritus of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. Gave a speech in 1980. Teller is a physicist who played a major role in developing the hydrogen bomb and he is a leading promoter of Star Wars weaponry. The Livermore Lab is the number one recipient of Strategic Defense Initiative Star Wars research dollars. (1987 description) Terry, Walter E. Aviary Unknown. Thacher, Carter P. River Lair Became President and CEO of Willbur Ellis and its chairman in the 1980's. Recently, Thacher stepped back a little and became Vice-Chairman. Willbur Ellis is a California-based leading international marketer and distributor of agricultural and industrial products, with sales exceeding \$1.474 billion in 2004. Thomas, Lowell Cave Man The first roving newscaster, a film maker through the 1920s, a radio presenter in the 1930s, an adventurer who wrote more than 50 books, he was heralded as the father of 'Cinerama'. He was also the first man to film the Dalai Lama in Tibet. Thomas died in 1981 in New York at the age of 89. Thomas, Lowell, Jr. Cave Man Son of the roving newscaster Thomas Lowell. Former lieutenant governor of Alaska, who is credited with leading the battle to establish Alaska's Chugach State Park. He fought to protect the Alaska wolves from aerial hunting and helped to preserve the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Director of the Alaska State Bank. Thomason, A. Mims Cave Man He was president, general manager, and director of United Press International from 1962 to 1972. Deceased. At the Bohemian Grove, he was the guest of Jack R. Howard, president of Scripps-Howard Newspapers. Thomson, Hunter S. Well-known reporter who committed suicide in 2005. He was named by Paul Bonacci as a participant in an off-season pedophile homosexual snuff film made at the Bohemian Grove. Bonacci would eventually be granted 1 million dollars by the court. Senator John DeCamp wrote a book about the affair. Tight, Dexter C. Faraway Unknown. Todd, William H. Pink Onion Unknown. Tollenaere, Lawrence R. Stowaway Headed the Beavers association for one year, Director Newhall Land and Farming Company, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Parsons Corp. (engineering giant), and Avery Dennison Corporation (since 1964), trustee of the Claremont Graduate University, has been a chairman, chief executive officer, president and director of Ameron Inc. (manufacturer of construction products) Traub, Marvin S. Former CEO and Chairman of Bloomingdales, serves as senior advisor to Financo, Inc. and is Chairman and CEO of Financo Global Consulting (FGC), the consulting arm of Financo. He also serves as President of his marketing and consulting firm, Marvin Traub Associates, Inc. (MTA) Mr. Traub served as Chairman of The Home Company, which he founded in 1997, and the Johnnie Walker Collection which he created in 1998. Prior to creating MTA, Mr. Traub was Chairman and CEO of Bloomingdale s for 14 years. Mr. Traub began his career at Bloomingdales in 1950 and served in various capacities including Vice Chairman and Director of Campeau Corporation and a Director of Federated Department Stores. Mr. Traub s consulting clients include American Express, Ralph Lauren, Jones New York, Saks Fifth Avenue, Federated Department Stores, Nautica Europe, Lanvin - France, Coin - Italy, Men s Health magazine, Yue Sai Kan China, Aishti, - Lebanon, Quartier 206 Berlin, and AOL Time Warner Center at Columbus Circle New York. Trent, Darrell M. Parsonage / Mandalay Currently a Senior Research Fellow with the Hoover Institute at Stanford University, Darrell Trent served as Chairman of the US delegation to the European Civil Aviation Commission. He has held various other government positions that include Deputy Secretary of the US Department of Transportation and Director of the President s Office of Emergency Preparedness. His corporate positions include: Chairman, President and CEO of Rollins Environmental Services, Inc.; President and CEO of Food Service, Inc. and Supermarkets, Inc. He served as a member of the National Security Council and of the NATO Senior Civil Emergency Planning Commission. Ambassador Trent was Deputy Campaign Manager for Ronald Reagan s Presidential Campaigns of 1976 and 1981. Ambassador Trent, who is a graduate of Stanford University with post-graduate degrees from Columbia University and the

International Law School at The Hague, is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Acton Development Inc. (since 1988). Hosted CIA director William Casey in the Bohemian Grove in 1980. The year before Trent went to Mandalay. Trione, Victor Son of financier and philanthropist Henry Trione Turner, Fred L. Outpost Was one of the first employees of McDonald's in 1956. He rose up the ranks of the company and eventually became CEO in 1974 and was named Senior Chairman in 1990. In 2004 he retired as Senior Chairman. Turner is also a director of Aon Corporation, Baxter International, Inc., and W.W. Grainger, Inc. He has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Drake University in 1983 and an honorary doctor of business administration in foodservice management from Johnson & Wales University in 1991. Turner, William Cochrane Parsonage William C. Turner served as the US Ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) from 1974-1977. He also held the following governmental positions: Member of the US Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs; Member of the National Review Board of the East-West Center; Member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations; US Representative of the Consultative Group of the parent organization of COCOM. He sat on the Boards of Directors of Rural/Metro Corp., AT&T International, Salomon Inc., Pullman Corporation, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Microtest Inc., and Nabisco Brands Inc.; Chairman of the AT&T International European Advisory Council and Asia Pacific Advisory Council; Chairman of the International Advisory Council of Avon Products; Member of the Europe Advisory Council of IBM, the Asia Pacific Advisory Council of American Can, the Brazilian Advisory Council of General Electric Company, and the Brazilian and Asia Pacific Advisory Councils of Caterpillar Tractor Co. Since returning to the US, he has been chairman of Argyle Atlantic Corp. that advises multinational corporations on international strategy, investments, acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic alliances. He also is a trustee and past chairman of Thunderbird, The American Graduate School of International Management; a former director and member of the executive committee of the US Council for International Business; former chairman of the board and director of Mercy Ships International; and former Governor of the Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies at the University of Pennsylvania. He has been a member of the National Council of the World Wildlife Fund, the Conservation Foundation, the Bohemian Grove, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Atlantic Council of the United States, and the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (governor in 1987). Received an Honorary Doctorate of Laws degree from Thunderbird, The American Graduate School of International Management, and the Distinguished Service Award from the East-West Center. Twain, Mark Also a Pilgrims Society member. Mark Twain (pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens) was an American writer, journalist and humorist, who won a worldwide audience for his stories of the youthful adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. Clemens was born on November 30, 1835 in Florida, Missouri, of a Virginian family. He was brought up in Hannibal, Missouri. After his father's death in 1847, he was apprenticed to a printer and wrote for his brother's newspaper. He later worked as a licensed Mississippi river-boat pilot. The Civil War put an end to the steamboat traffic and Clemens moved to Virginia City, where he edited the Territorial Enterprise. On February 3, 1863, 'Mark Twain' was born when Clemens signed a humorous travel account with that pseudonym. In 1864 Twain left for California, and worked in San Francisco as a reporter. He visited Hawaii as a correspondent for The Sacramento Union, publishing letters on his trip and giving lectures. He set out on a world tour, traveling in France and Italy. His experiences were recorded in 1869 in *The Innocents Abroad*, which gained him wide popularity, and poked fun at both American and European prejudices and manners. The success as a writer gave Twain enough financial security to marry Olivia Langdon in 1870. They moved next year to Hartford. Twain continued to lecture in the United States and England. Between 1876 and 1884 he published several masterpieces, *Tom Sawyer* (1881) and *The Prince And The Pauper* (1881). *Life On The Mississippi* appeared in 1883 and *Huckleberry Finn* in 1884. In the 1890s Twain lost most of his earnings in financial speculations and in the failure of his own publishing firm. To recover from the bankruptcy, he started a world lecture tour, during which one of his daughters died. Twain toured New Zealand, Australia, India, and South Africa. He wrote such books as *The Tragedy Of Pudd'head Wilson* (1884), *Personal Recollections Of Joan Of Arc* (1885), *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1889) and the travel book *Following The Equator* (1897). During his long writing career, Twain also produced a considerable number of essays. The death of his wife and his second daughter darkened the author's later years, which is seen in his posthumously published autobiography (1924). Mark Twain was present at a February 1908 Pilgrim dinner in New York, as reported by the New York Times (The newspaper wrote a huge amount of articles about him). Valentine, Jack Has been chairman, CEO, and president of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA). Vanderjagt, Guy Congressman. Chairman of the House Republican Campaign Committee, which put George H.W. Bush into the office of President.. Went to the Bohemian Grove in 1989. Volcker, Paul A. Mandalay Volcker was born on September 1927 in Cape May, New Jersey. He earned a bachelor of arts degree, summa cum laude, from Princeton in 1949, and a master of arts degree in political economy and government from the Harvard University Graduate School of Public Administration in 1951. Research assistant in the research department of the New York Fed during the summers of 1949 and 1950. Pilgrims Society member and later Rockefeller Foundation vice-chair Robert Vincent Roosa was his mentor there, and Paul Volcker became part of his 'Brain trust', or 'Roosa bloc' in the following years. Volcker would also become a member of the Pilgrims Society. From 1951 to 1952, he was Rotary Foundation Fellow at the London School of Economics (Rotary International and the Lions Clubs are still seen today by some as the most important recruiting centers for the Masonic movement). He returned to the New York Fed as an economist in the research department in 1952, and special assistant in the securities department from 1955 to 1957. Financial economist at Chase Manhattan Bank 1957-1961. Director of the Office of Financial Analysis at the Treasury 1962-1963. Deputy Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury 1963-1965. Rejoined Chase Manhattan as vice president and director of forward planning 1965-1968.

Undersecretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs 1969-1974. Senior fellow at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University for the 1974-1975 academic year. Director Council on Foreign Relations 1975-1979 & 1988. President Federal Reserve Bank of New York 1975-1979. On July 26, 1979 the New York Times stated: "David Rockefeller, the chairman of Chase, and Mr. Roosa were strong influences in the Mr. Carter decision to name Mr. Volcker for the Reserve Board chairmanship." Chairman Federal Reserve System 1979-1987. Identified by BND officer Hans Langemann as a person who attended the December 1, 1979 meeting of Le Cercle in the Madison Hotel in Washington. Others that attended the meeting were the German Karl-Heinz Narjes (Bundestag; soon went to the ECC), William Colby (the recently retired CIA director at the time), Ed Feulner (president of the Heritage Foundation), Julian Amery (later chairman of Le Cercle; Privy Councillor; father was one of the closest Rothschild allies in building up Israel), and Jean Violet (French intelligence officer; Habsburg employee; Le Cercle co-founder and chairman; Fascist militant before WWII). Volcker became a member of the advisory board of Power Corporation in 1988 and is a friend to Canadian Paul G. Desmarais, Sr., a Privy Councillor and controlling shareholder of Power Corporation since 1968 (Desmarais and the Belgian Albert Fr re jointly own about half of the major industries in France and Belgium, including Suez, Soci t Gn rale, Total, Imerys, and Groupe Bruxelles Lambert). Director of Prudential Insurance 1988-2000. Chairman of Wolfensohn & Co. in New York 1988-1996. North American chairman of the Trilateral Commission 1991-2001. Chairman of the newly created J. Rothschild, Wolfensohn & Company from March 1992 to 1995, Wolfensohn & Co.'s London-based joint venture. Visited Bilderberg in 1997. Attended meetings of the Ditchley Foundation and has chaired some of them. Advisor to the Japan Society and the International House. Member of the advisory board of Hollinger, together with Henry Kissinger, Richard Perle, and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Director of UAL Corporation, Bankers Trust New York Corporation, and Nestle, S.A. Director United States/Hong Kong Economic Cooperation Committee. Public member of the Board of Governors of the American Stock Exchange American Stock Exchange. Honorary trustee of the Aspen Institute. American Council on Germany, and the American Assembly. Co-chairman of the advisory board of Leadership Forum International and a principal of the Council for Excellence in Government. Member Circle of Presidents RAND Corporation, which means he has donated at least tens of thousands of dollars if not millions. Trustee International Accounting Standards Committee. Honorary chairman Financial Services Volunteer Corps, a firm founded by Cyrus Vance and John C. Whitehead in 1990. Honorary chairman Committee to Encourage Corporate Philanthropy. Chairman Independent Inquiry Committee into the Oil-For-Food program, which also employed Rockefeller's granddaughter, attorney Miranda Duncan. Chairman board of trustees Group of Thirty (2005). Paul Volcker is a visitor of the Bohemian Grove camp Mandalay. Director of the United Nations Association of the United States of America 2000-2004. Director of the Fund for Independence in Journalism. Wrote the foreword of George Soros' 2003 book 'The Alchemy of Finance'. Director of the Institute for International Economics, Washington, headed by Peter G. Peterson. Other directors of the institute are Maurice R. Greenberg and David Rockefeller. Trustee of the American Assembly anno 2005, together with Admiral Bobby Ray Inman (former NSA head; director SAIC; Bohemian Grove; CFR; Trilateral Commission), David Gergen (Bohemian Grove; CFR; Trilateral Commission), and Frank A. Weil (governor Atlantic Institute; CFR). The American Assembly is sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation.

Volkman, Daniel G., Jr. Derelicts Director of the San Francisco Opera. Walker Brooks, Jr. Stowaway Chairman of San Francisco Real Estate Investors, chairman of the Board of USL Capital Corporation, director of the Schwab Fund for Charitable Giving (1999), W.M. Beaty & Associates Inc. (CA area land and forest management), emeritus chairman and trustee of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (2004 and 2005). Walker, Robert W. Ladera Unknown. Walters, Vernon General Walters occupied a front-row seat at an array of historic events in the post-World War II era, as a translator, adviser, administrator and diplomat. He spoke seven or eight languages, five of them fluently, and served part time as an interpreter to five presidents. Vernon Anthony Walters was born in New York City on January 3, 1917, and attended Stonyhurst College in England. He joined the United States Army in 1941, and served in North Africa and Italy during World War II, retiring in 1976 as a Lieutenant General. From 1955 to 1960, he was a staff assistant to President Eisenhower, acting as interpreter for the President, Vice President and senior diplomatic and military officials. Appointed by President Nixon, General Walters was deputy chief of the C.I.A. from 1972 to 1976. Just weeks after Mr. Nixon sent him to the agency, the White House tried to involve the C.I.A. in the Watergate scandal that eventually forced Mr. Nixon's resignation. According to later Congressional testimony by John W. Dean 3d, the President's counsel at the time, Mr. Nixon had picked General Walters for the job in order to have a "good friend" in the intelligence agency. Two Nixon aides, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, asked General Walters to caution the Federal Bureau of Investigation to limit its inquiries lest they compromise C.I.A. operations. "It simply did not occur to me that the chief of staff of the President might be asking me something that was illegal or wrong," Mr. Walters wrote in his memoir. But on orders from his superior, Richard M. Helms, the director of central intelligence, the general rescinded his advisory to the F.B.I. According to General Walters, Mr. Dean subsequently asked him repeatedly to pay off the Watergate burglars with secret C.I.A. funds, but he refused to do so and threatened to resign publicly if there was one more such call. In 1981, President Reagan offered General Walters the job of roving ambassador, which he accepted. Finally, he served as ambassador to the United Nations from 1985 to 1988, and as ambassador to West Germany from 1989 to 1991. He had many opportunities in his career to witness the making of history. He was W. Averell Harriman's aide in the early years of the cold war, accompanied President Truman to a meeting with an insubordinate General Douglas MacArthur during the Korean War and shuttled with President Eisenhower to a series of summit meetings, held in Geneva and White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, among other places. As translator for Vice President Nixon during his good-will tour of Latin America in 1958, General Walters was cut in the

mouth by broken glass when a mob stoned their car in Caracas. Later, as a military attaché in Paris, General Walters is remembered for borrowing the private plane of President Georges Pompidou to smuggle Henry A. Kissinger in and out of France for clandestine meetings with Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam. "He was great as our James Bond, getting us in and out secretly, even giving us code names," said Winston Lord, former president of the Council on Foreign Relations, who accompanied Mr. Kissinger to the secret talks with the Vietnamese. General Walters, a bachelor, leaves no immediate survivors. Walters was a Knight of Malta. Warner Rawleigh, Jr. Director AT&T (American Telephone and Telegraph). Warren, Earl Earl Warren was an immensely popular Republican governor when President Dwight Eisenhower appointed him to the Supreme Court. Ike later regretted his choice; he had hoped to appoint a moderate conservative; Warren proved to be an unabashed liberal. Went to the Bohemian Grove in the 1960s. Became the president of the Warren Commission. Pilgrims Society members John J. McCloy, Allen Dulles, and Gerald Ford (at least honorary member later on) were members of the commission. Waste, Stephen Gave a speech at the Bohemian Grove in 1999 titled "The Alaska Oil Spill Revisited" Watson, Ray Walt Disney's director and later chairman of its executive committee (1999). Watson, Thomas J., Jr. Mandalay Eldest son of Thomas J. Watson, the founder of IBM, known to have struggled throughout his life with depression, earned a business degree from Brown University in 1937, and worked a few years as an IBM salesman. In May of 1956 Watson Jr. was named CEO of the company. Only six weeks later his father died. Thomas Jr. took the single biggest risk in IBM's history when he decided to make all of its previous computer software (and hardware, for that matter) obsolete, by developing a uniform range of new IBM mainframe computers. The new machines were compatible within the range i.e., they could run the same software and use the same peripherals but incompatible with the former mainframes. The new series, called the System/360, almost completely bankrupted the entire company; its highly successful launch in 1964 was called by Fortune magazine "IBM's \$5 Billion Gamble". That same year, because of this success, Dwight D. Eisenhower at the New York World's Fair awarded Thomas J. Watson Jr. the Medal of Freedom, the highest award a U.S. President can bestow on a civilian. Watson was CEO of IBM from 1956 to 1971 and became a US ambassador to the Soviet Union 1979-1981. He also was a trustee of the China Institute and was called by Fortune Magazine the most successful capitalist who ever lived (1976) He was a member of the Pilgrims Society, the 1001 Club, and the Council on Foreign Relations. Webster, William H. Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from 1978 to 1987 and director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) from 1987 to 1991. He was a former federal judge who ascended to the CIA after his successful coups against the New York mafia families while director of the FBI under President Jimmy Carter. Since 1991, Webster has practiced law at the Washington D.C. firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy where he specializes in arbitration, mediation and internal investigation. He served as Co-chairman of the Homeland Security Advisory Council. Member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Wedemeyer, Albert Cave Man Born in Omaha, Neb., he graduated from West Point and served in China, the Philippines, and Europe until World War II. As a staff officer in the war-plans division of the U.S. War Department (1941-43), he was the principal author of the 1941 Victory Program for U.S. entry into the war and helped plan such strategies as the Normandy Campaign. He became chief of staff to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and commander of U.S. forces in China (1944-46). He retired in 1951 and was promoted to general in 1954. Went to the Bohemian Grove in the 1960s. Barry Goldwater was his guest. Weinberger, Caspar Williard Isle of Aves / Mandalay Harvard. Entered U.S. army in 1941. Captain on General Douglas MacArthur's intelligence staff at the end of the war. California State Assembly 1952-1958. Chairman California Republican Party 1962-1967. Chairman of the Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy from 1967 (appointed by governor Reagan). State director of finance from 1968-1970. Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Deputy director Office of Management and Budget 1970-1972 and as director from 1972 to 1973. Secretary of health, education, and welfare 1973-1975. Vice president and general counsel of the Bechtel Group of Companies in California 1976-1980. Secretary of Defense 1981-1987. Pushed for dramatic increases in the United States' nuclear weapons arsenal and was a fervent supporter of the Star Wars program, indicted in the Iran-Contra Affair but received a presidential pardon from George H.W. Bush. Awarded Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1987. Publisher and chairman of Forbes magazine since 1989 (Forbes is long time Pilgrims Society family). Member of the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims Society since 1989. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. Advisor to the American Ditchley Foundation (2005). Welch, John F. General Electric Chairman. G.E. operates a plant in Florida that makes neutron generators for nuclear bombs. They made the reentry vehicle for the Minuteman missile. They make propulsion systems for nuclear submarines and jet aircraft engines and are involved in electronic warfare work. They are developing the engine for the Stealth bomber. Wheat, Francis M. Silverado Squatters Harvard Law School, commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission 1964-1969, partner of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher (LA law firm), member of the Board of Governors of the NASD, member of the Legal Advisory committee of the New York Stock Exchange, president of the Los Angeles Country Bar Association 1975-1976. White, Robert M. II Owlars He graduated from the Missouri Military Academy in Mexico in 1933, and Washington and Lee University in 1938. His grandfather and father both served as editors of the Mexico Evening Ledger. After his graduation from Washington and Lee, White served as reporter for the Evening Ledger until 1940, when he entered the armed services. During the war White went to Australia with General R. L. Eichelberger and was involved in missions for General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. After serving overseas White returned to the United States where he was on duty as a reporter at the White House. White served as a reporter for the U.S. Press Bureau in Kansas City and was briefly editor of the New York Herald Tribune. White returned to Mexico as the co-editor and publisher of the Evening Ledger in the late 1940s. White, Stewart Edward Author who published a number of books of "channeled" material. Born March 12, 1873, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, he studied at the University of Michigan (Ph.D., 1895; M.A., 1903). In

1904 he married Elizabeth (Betty) Grant, and they settled in California where he became well known as an author of many books, articles, and short stories dealing with his experiences around the state in mining and lumber camps, and on exploration trips. In March, 1918, Betty and Stewart Edward White had their first experience with the spirit world. At a party with friends, the Ouija board, being used as a parlor game, spelled the name "Betty" over and over again. When Betty took over the pointer, it spelled out a number of messages, including the advice to try "automatic writing." For over a year Betty and Stewart experimented with "automatic writing," receiving a number of messages which proved evidential. Betty was slowly led into another method in which she entered a higher state of consciousness, speaking in her own voice or the voice of another entity. The entities communicating through Betty declined to be identified, wishing to remain anonymous, and thus were named "the Invisibles" by the Whites. "The Invisibles" led her into another, higher world, teaching her to create a new identity. Stewart recorded the messages and experiences which Betty reported in her higher state of consciousness. "The Invisibles" indicated that they were not only teaching Betty to enter a higher world of spiritual consciousness but were interested in teaching all humans how to enter this world. Betty and Stewart White continued the sessions with "the Invisibles" from 1919 to 1936. Having waited for seventeen years, they finally decided to publish their first book outlining their adventures in learning about and entering the higher spiritual world. Wieggers, George A. Lost Angels B.A. from Niagara University and an M.B.A. from the Columbia University, Long time private investment banker, general partner of Lehman Brothers, managing director of Dillon, Read & Co. since 1983, director of Darby Overseas Investments Ltd., active in the development and financing of industrial, natural resource and media/communications companies, trustee of the University of Colorado Foundation, Wieggers fellowships at Columbia University are named after him. Wilbur, Ray Lyman Dean of the Stanford University School of Medicine from 1911 to 1916. President of Stanford from 1916 to 1943. Physician of president Warren G. Harding 1921-1923. 31st United States Secretary of the Interior 1929-1933. From 1943 until his death in 1949 he served as the university's chancellor. Friend President Herbert C. Hoover. His brother Curtis Wilbur became chief justice of the California state supreme court. Wilde, Oscar An Anglo-Irish playwright, novelist, poet, and short story writer. One of the most successful playwrights of late Victorian London, and one of the greatest celebrities of his day, known for his barbed and clever wit. He suffered a dramatic downfall and was imprisoned after being convicted in a famous trial of "gross indecency" for his homosexuality. Died in 1900.

Williams, Barry Lawson

Sons of Rest

Williams spent seven years as a consultant with McKinsey, several of those in Latin America. He then joined Bechtel, the global engineering and construction firm, to help launch and manage their investment program. For the past 14 years, he has run Williams Pacific Ventures, a consulting and investment business based in San Francisco. During this time, he has been CEO of a communications company and a specialty construction services firm. Mr. Williams has been a member of the American Management Association Board since April, 1998 and became its president in 2000. He also serves on the board of directors of several public companies in the insurance, energy, and engineering fields.

Williams, James Prior

Valhalla

Unknown.

Williams, John H.

Cave Man

Senior vice president of First Union Securities (investment banking) until 1999, director and later chairman of Clear Channel Communications since 1984 where he made 7.2 million just in 2003, director of GAINSCO, Inc. Clear Channel owns over 1,200 radio stations and 37 television stations, with investments in 240 radio stations globally, and Clear Channel Entertainment (aka SFX, one of their more well-known subsidiaries) owns and operates over 200 venues nationwide. They are in 248 of the top 250 radio markets, controlling 60% of all rock programming.

Williams, Joseph D.

Williams entered Warner-Lambert through a merger with Parke-Davis, where he was President and CEO. When elected president of Warner-Lambert, and later as chairman and CEO, he invested heavily in research. This investment helped Warner-Lambert to generate over \$4 billion in revenues by 1990. Director AT&T (American Telephone and Telegraph).

Wilson , Harry Leon

Writer Harry Leon Wilson won wide popularity with his humorous novels and plays. Among the best known of Wilson's novels are Bunker Bean (1912), Ruggles of Red Gap (1915), and Merton of the Movies (1922). Each of these novels, along with other Wilson works, were adapted for Hollywood films.

Witter, William David

Uplifters

He joined his father's firm, Dean Witter Inc., in 1956 and founded his own company, William D. Witter Inc., in 1967, specializing in asset management and research for institutional investors. A founding investor of National Semiconductor, he was a longtime trustee of the San Francisco-based Dean Witter Foundation and a member of the Hoover Institution's board of overseers.

Wriston, Walter B.

His father was a president of Brown University who in 1950 became a governor of the New York Stock Exchange. After graduate school, Wriston became a junior Foreign Service officer at the State Department in which he helped negotiate the exchange of Japanese interned in the United States for Americans held prisoner

in Japan. He was drafted into the US Army in 1942 and served in the Signal Corps on Cebu in the Philippines. Immediately after World War II in 1946, Wriston entered the banking sector as a junior inspector in the comptroller's division at the First National City Bank (which would later be known as Citicorp). Wriston's ascended quickly within the Bank, becoming head of the overseas division in 1959. As a close adviser to then chairman James Stillman Rockefeller, Wriston became executive vice-president in 1960, chief executive of Citibank in 1967, and chairman of Citicorp in 1970. He remained chairman until 1984. He was chairman of President Reagan's Economic Policy Advisory Board, a member and chairman of the Business Council, and a co-chairman and policy committee member of the Business Roundtable. Director of the Council on Foreign Relations 1981-197. Trustee of the Rand Corporation. Died in 2005. Wriston was venerated as a the most influential commercial banker of his time. Woolsey, Robert James

Went to Stanford, Oxford (Rhodes scholarship), and Yale University (Phi Beta Kappa). Director CIA 1993-1995, director Atlantic Council, chairman Smithsonian Institute, member advisory board America Abroad Media, member advisory board Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs. Held a lakeside talk; 'The Long War of the 20th Century'. He went in 1980 and was still a member in 2004. Supposedly, Woolsey invited dr. Steven Greer of the Disclosure Project in 1993 to inform him about the back-engineering of alien technology. According to Greer, Woolsey was quite shaken by the fact that he wasn't informed about any of this. Woolsey never denied having talked to Steven Greer; he only disputes the characterization of the meeting after the book of Steven Greer came out. Chairman of the Board of Freedom House, the Chairman of the Advisory Boards of the Clean Fuels Foundation and the New Uses Council, and a Trustee of the Center for Strategic & International Studies. He also serves on the National Commission on Energy Policy. He has been the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents of The Smithsonian Institution, and a trustee of: Stanford University, The Goldwater Scholarship Foundation, and the Aerospace Corporation. He has been a member of: The National Commission on Terrorism, 1999-2000; The Commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the U.S. (Rumsfeld Commission), 1998; The President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform, 1989; The President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management (Packard Commission), 1985-1986; and The President's Commission on Strategic Forces (Scowcroft Commission), 1983. Woolsey is presently a principal in the Homeland Security Fund of Paladin Capital Group (supposedly sent a gag order down the line of the NY fire department relating 9/11) and a member of the Board of Directors of four privately held companies, generally in fields related to infrastructure protection and resilience. He also serves as Vice Chairman of the Advisory Board of Global Options LLC. He has served in the past as a member of the Boards of Directors of a number of other publicly and privately held companies, generally in fields related to technology and security, including: Martin Marietta; British Aerospace, Inc.; Fairchild Industries; Titan Corporation; DynCorp, Yurie Systems, Inc.; and USF&G; he has also served as a member of the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Wouk, Herman

Wayside Log

Novalist. Wrote a book about Judaism. Held a lakeside talk titled 'Bohemia'.

Yeager, Chuck

Chuck Yeager is unquestionably the most famous test pilot of all time. He won a permanent place in the history of aviation as the first pilot ever to fly faster than the speed of sound, but that is only one of the remarkable feats this pilot performed in service to his country. 2004 lakeside Talk: 'Flight'.

Yew, Lee Kuan

Educated in England, Lee Kuan Yew led Singapore to independence and served as its first prime minister. He was regularly re-elected from 1959 until he stepped down in 1990. Under his guidance, Singapore became a financial and industrial powerhouse, despite a lack of abundant natural resources. Lee ruled with ultimate authority, and his zeal for law and order was legendary. In 1990 he stepped down (though he remained in the cabinet as senior minister) and was succeeded as prime minister by Goh Chok Tong. At the Bohemian Grove he was supposedly mistaken for a waiter once. Member of the International Council of J.P. Morgan Chase, together with Kissinger, Andre Desmarais, Riley Bechtel (Bohemian Grove), and others.

York, Michael

Unknown.

Yorty, Samuel

Mayor of Los Angeles 1961-1973.

Some other guests for entertainment and service purposes

Hart, Micky

Hill Billies

Member of the Grateful Dead, Produced their first album in 1967. Went in 2004.

Bob Weir

Rattlers

Member of the Grateful Dead. Produced their first album in 1967. Went in 2004.

Steve Miller

Singer of the classic-rock band the Steve Miller Band. Produced their first Album in 1968.

Robert C. Bailey

Aviary

Opera company executive.

Chad Savage

Famous gay porn star, worked as a valet in 2004. Probably 'serves' some of the gay guests.

Bluestein, Ron

Former stint waiter at the Bohemian Grove. Wrote about the it in his pamphlet 'A Waitress in Bohemia'.

Bergen, Edgar

Went in the 1960. Ventriloquist.

Robert Mondavi

Wine expert

Jim Bundschu

Wine expert

Daniel Duckhorn

Wine expert

Eric Wente

Wine expert

Phil Wente

Wine expert

Keith Millea

10-30-2010, 05:07 PM

https://wikispooks.com/ISGP/organisations/grove/Grove_plattegrond_03.gif

Oh the memories.....

Across Highway 116 from the golf course is Old Monte Rio Rd. It winds it's way along the hillside, ending up close to Guerneville. It's a beautiful area sitting in the Redwood forest. I lived twice on Old Monte Rio Rd, for about 4 years total. In the late sixties and into the seventies the area was a counter culture sanctuary, alive with the new ideals that sprung from the "Hippie Movement" that had so overwhelmed San Francisco at the time. It was a natural, just being about a one hour drive from the big city. Of course this movement of "undesireables" kept moving northwards up the coast into Mendocino and Humboldt Counties, and eventually into Oregon and Washington. Thus was the beginning of the "back to the Land Movement". Now in today's world, the Hippies (save a few) are gone only to be replaced by the large Gay community that lives in the SF Bay Area. It seems strange indeed, that such a beautiful place which helped give birth and sustenance to a growing anti-establishment culture, along with the now oh so hated gays, would also be this sanctuary for the power elite. But hey, they were there first. I can now hear Henry Kissinger saying "Well there goes the neighborhood" :rofl:

Magda Hassan

10-30-2010, 11:35 PM

Hearing Heinz say that must make you feel all warm inside: willy:

I find it odd that the Grateful Dead played there. :confused: Or at least some of them.

Keith Millea

11-01-2010, 01:01 AM

I find it odd that the Grateful Dead played there. :confused: Or at least some of them.

Magda, I had never heard that before, and was completely shocked by the thought. I figured it had to be misinformation or something. After a little search, and a talk with a Deadhead friend, I am ashamed to say that it is indeed true. Bob along with Mickey Hart (GD drummer) are members of Bohemian Grove. Below is Bob Weir's reasoning, I guess.....

<http://www.metroactive.com/bohemian/06.07.06/gifs/bob-weir-0623.jpg>

Courtesy of Alvarez

Giving back: Musician Bob Weir has always operated on the principle that giving to community is everything.

Weir Science

NORBAY lifetime achievement honoree Bob Weir's culture of community

By Greg Cahill

Bob Weir is a back-slid hippie. At least that's what a handful of west Sonoma County progressives are saying. They're rankled that Weir--whose credentials include 30 years as a guitarist and singer with the Grateful Dead--is a bona fide member of the Bohemian Club, the elite men's organization that stages secretive retreats each year at a sprawling Occidental camp called the Bohemian Grove.

George Bush is a member. So is Donald Rumsfeld.

As part of the annual entertainment, Weir, 58, and his longtime band mate Grateful Dead drummer Mickey Hart have signed on to sleep with the enemy--literally, as summer-camp bunk buddies--to influence policy makers who have been accused of all kinds scheming and conniving at the Grove. The decision to drop the A-bomb was allegedly made there. World domination ranks high on the list of summer activities at the Grove.

This year, West County progressives will reportedly be picketing Weir as he and his band RatDog appear June 9 at the Harmony Festival, a counterculture lifestyle and music festival that draws some 25,000 revelers each year to the Sonoma County Fairgrounds. Weir will not only perform but will be given a lifetime achievement award for his artistry at the North Bay Music Awards (NORBAYS), a co-production of this paper and the Harmony Fest.

And he is taking it all in stride.

Weir remains committed to the beliefs that made him a counterculture icon, despite what critics on the barricades and Internet chat rooms are saying. "I have never abandoned those principles," he says during a phone interview from his Marin County home. "I believe in community everything! I practice that in my life. In a given year, probably 20 percent of the gigs I play are benefits, though this year the proportion has been closer to a third.

"I walk the talk. I work for the community, and the community works for me. It's been that way for 40-some years now, and it hasn't let me down. I think that what we discovered is that community culture is a really good working paradigm."

While onetime Grateful Dead collaborator and protest singer Bob Dylan shies away from his role as spokesman for his generation, Weir actively supports political, social and environmental causes. He even co-authored, with his sister Wendy, a 1991 children's book, [I] Panther Dreams, that helped raise awareness about endangered rainforest species.

"It's everybody's duty to stay informed and to participate in the culture," he says when asked about his motives. "What I'm doing is no different from what a lot of other people are doing, I'm just out there doing it, that's all. This is my country, and if I don't make it work, then who is going to make it work? And that goes for you and everyone else, too.

"If you want to stand back and allow everyone who wants wealth and power to run the show, then that's what we'll get."

The difference between you, me and Weir is that he gets to remind corporate CEOs of that fact as they cavort under the redwoods at the Bohemian Grove while clad in women's clothing and lipstick (cross-dressing being all the rage there).

And if Weir remains committed to the principles that helped make him a counterculture icon, he's also committed to the freewheeling improvisational path blazed by the Dead.

"It's the old Grateful Dead mode of operation," he says of RatDog's forte. "You state a theme and then take it for a little walk in the woods. Along the way, there's going to be a lot of interaction, and people are going to reinterpret stuff on a nightly basis."

RatDog, which started as a duo with Mill Valley bassist Rob Wasserman, marked their first gig as a full band on Aug. 8, 1995, just one day before the death of Dead guitarist Jerry Garcia. With the dissolution of the Dead, RatDog took center stage in Weir's professional career. Since then the band members have undergone a few personnel changes, but--like the Grateful Dead--they've also amassed a large repertoire, so they may revisit a song only two or three times on each tour.

"You know that when a song comes up in rotation, this is your last crack at it for a while, so you really invest yourself in that evening's interpretation of that song," he says. "It works out real well for us. We don't get bored; we love each song each time it comes around, and if that's formulaic, then it's a real good working formula."

As for the Dead, Weir has little desire to relive the past and had no involvement in the spate of recent Dead CD reissues on the Rhino label. "I enjoy listening occasionally to what we were up to 20 years ago," he says, "but for the most part, my whole concern is what I'm going to be doing tomorrow and next week and next month."

<http://www.metroactive.com/bohemian/06.07.06/bob-weir-0623.html>

Carr, Beazley & the Grove March 18, 2014 By Kellie Tranter (<http://kellietranter.com/author/kellie/>)

In July 2012 Australian Ambassador to the US Kim Beazley and then Minister for Foreign Affairs Bob Carr attended the Bohemian Grove festival near San Francisco at taxpayers' expense. The "festival" itself, the reason they attended and what they actually did there to warrant taxpayer funding remain shrouded in mystery. Richard Nixon described the Bohemian Grove festival on the Watergate tapes as the "most faggy goddam thing you could ever imagine.." Herbert Hoover called it "The Greatest Men's Party on Earth". In documents (<http://kellietranter.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/1311-F694-release-documents.pdf>) obtained under freedom of information laws Mr De Cure of the Department of Foreign Affairs describes the Bohemian Grove festival as 'a very informal gathering in a forest in Northern California. From all reports it is very Bohemian ie. casual, with lots of informal discussions and, lots of drinking, eating and communing with nature. From memory, it is a men only affair...it attracts an influential participation from across the community and he [Carr] would meet some interesting people...from what I can gather it is a bit of a boys weekend away.' Mr De Cure went onto say 'As to whether the Minister should go, I would leave that to others to judge. It's not one of those things that I would announce that he was attending...' But Mr Carr jumped the gun via Twitter. His tweet appears to have annoyed some within the Department, with a comment 'I thought we weren't referring to Bohemian Grove publicly?' Mr Carr tweeted on 18 July 2012: 'Lunch with Condie Rice at Stanford, dinner tonight with [Henry] Kissinger and [George] Shultz. Then off with them to conference at Bohemian Grove.' The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade created a Media Talking Point to justify their attendance, transforming the Festival into a "conference". The same justification appears to have been used by Mr Carr's office when seeking Prime Ministerial approval for his attendance. When he was criticised last year for his attendance at the Bohemian Grove festival Mr Carr asserted that the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade "enthusiastically endorsed" his attendance. The FOI documents suggest that the Department was far more circumspect than Mr Carr would have us believe. Mr Carr appears to have more or less repeated the Department's media talking point in defending his attendance at the festival, saying he was given the "opportunity to explain and argue an Australian perspective: on Asia, on China, on our nearest neighbour Indonesia" to [unnamed] government officials with influence on policy. The FOI documents fail to shed any light on the nature of those discussions or with whom they took place. Nor has information been provided to the Australian public about the "public interest" outcome of the attendance, particularly having regard to the substantial taxpayer funded cost of Mr Carr's accommodation and transport. In fact it's not entirely clear from the documents released why Mr Carr had to attend at all when Australia was already represented at the festival by the Australian Ambassador, Kim Beazley, who delivered a talk, 'The Pivot to Asia as Seen from Down Under' on 19 July 2012. (Mr Carr arrived just after Mr Beazley's talk had been delivered.) In a February 2012 letter from a Bohemian Grove Club organiser – on a letterhead which includes its emblem inscription 'Weaving Spiders Come Not Here' – organisers told Mr Beazley that '...The audience, which will number up to 2000 gentlemen, values a personal insight and a provocative presentation – something frank...the Club strongly protects its privacy. None of your remarks will appear in print...' Unfortunately the FOI documents released don't include a copy of Mr Beazley's "frank" and "provocative" talk, something many Australians would have been and would still be interested to read. The justification: "There was no copy of the speech. The speech was being delivered in similar circumstances to the Chatham House rule and was not in hard copy nor recorded. However, the documents did include Ambassador Beazley's two-page notes/points that he drew upon for delivering the speech. As these were prompt notes, the dot points were incomplete and without context. The notes included brief references to aspects of foreign and defence policy which, given the lack of context and detail, could be misinterpreted if disclosed publicly in this form and could cause damage to Australia's international relations ..." The FOI documents show that Beazley was as keen as Carr to attend the festival. He told the organisers he was prepared to fit in with their schedule 'irrespective of ministerial commitments', and after the event he sent a hand written note to his host: '...thank you for hosting me at the Grove....The whole thing was intellectually and physically very satisfying. I enclose a cheque which I insist you take covering the jacket and cigars.' Even with the FOI documents there is no explanation or justification to the Australian public of why Mr Carr and Mr Beazley both attended an event that has been described (http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/blogpost/post/bohemian-grove-where-the-rich-and-powerful-go-to-misbehave/2011/06/15/AGPV1sVH_blog.html) as "two weeks of heavy drinking, super-secret talks, druid worship and other rituals", or why their attendance was in Australia's National Interests particularly given the myriad of other more conventional meetings, events and summits scheduled throughout any given year providing the opportunity to discuss Australia's perspective on Asia, China and Indonesia. The limited information that is available – including the FOI documents – suggests that both Mr Carr and Mr Beazley attended the festival for personal and social reasons rather than in the service of the country, and that their attendance should not have been at taxpayers' expense.

<http://kellietranter.com/2014/03/carr-beazley-grove/>

We know that because the writer and activist Kellie Tranter said so in at least 4 places in her opening paras, before I lost count. After that it became an innocent boys weekend away, giving the impression of raunchy jokes whispered behind hands, barbie's, beer and all the usual boys-at-play antics.

The "provocative presentation" in the words of the organizers is, of course a ritual drama, with an occult theme, called the Cremation of Care ceremony. What the writer of the above article prefers to call "druid worship", is actually possible if the owl symbol of the Grovers is, indeed, the owl of Minerva called Moloch (formerly Molech), which I think it probably is. Although to be fair, I think it more likely that it is the Roman love of conquest and war that is being honoured here.

Minerva was the Roman goddess of war, wisdom and the arts, and who curiously equates with the goddess Britannia.

For various insights and symbolism about Moloch see HERE (<http://leavethecult.com/2011/12/12/the-worship-of-molech/>).

R.K. Locke

03-18-2014, 10:31 PM

A timely discussion given that we are about to enter the season that T.S. Eliot wrote about in some of his most famous works:

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?>

[id=A75mAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA148&lpg=PA148&dq=%22april+is+the+cruellest+month%22+%22season+of+sacrifice%22&source=bl&ots=3qFya8Ru0v&sig=N5qN6106WXXKc6hhopgBdp4Q2n80&hl=en&sa=X&ei=S1fxUt2tE9GIeason%20of%20sacrifice%22&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=A75mAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA148&lpg=PA148&dq=%22april+is+the+cruellest+month%22+%22season+of+sacrifice%22&source=bl&ots=3qFya8Ru0v&sig=N5qN6106WXXKc6hhopgBdp4Q2n80&hl=en&sa=X&ei=S1fxUt2tE9GIeason%20of%20sacrifice%22&f=false)

David Guyatt

03-24-2014, 10:50 AM

Relevant to this subject is the following essay (also posted HERE (<https://deepoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?2661-Facts-Behind-Men-Who-Stare-at-Goats-By-Lisa-Pease/page2#.UzANrdwVdiI>)).

It speaks volumes, I think, that the Century Club (Association) in New York (once headed by Allen Dulles) is a sister club to the Bohemian Club (Grove) and that members of one were often members of both - and also many were Skull & Bones too.

http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/imagenes_titulos/cienciapsycho37.gif

(<http://www.gnosticmedia.com/manufacturing-the-deadhead-a-product-of-social-engineering-by-joe-atwill-and-jan-irvin/>) by Joe Atwill and Jan Irvin

May 12, 2013 from GnosticMedia (<http://www.gnosticmedia.com/>) Website

http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/imagenes_sociopol/mkultra07_01.jpg

In 2012 Jan Irvin made an important discovery.

In the course of re-publishing The Sacred Mushroom and the Cross

(http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/ciencia/sacmushcross/sacredmushroom_cross.htm) by the Dead Sea Scrolls scholar John Allegro, [1] Irvin had been researching the letters of one of Allegro's most prominent critics, Gordon Wasson, at various university archives (including Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, and the Hoover Institute at Stanford) when he came across primary documents - letters actually written by Wasson - showing that he had worked with the CIA. [2]

Though Gordon Wasson was both chairman for the Council on Foreign Relations

(http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/esp_sociopol_cfr.htm) and the Vice President of Public Relations for J.P. Morgan Bank, he is most famous as the individual who "discovered", or more accurately popularized, magic mushrooms.

An article in Life magazine described fantastic visions and experiences Wasson claimed to have had while under their influence (see Life, May 13, 1957 - Seeking the Magic Mushroom (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/ciencia/ciencia_psycho39.htm)).

Wasson's claims were the first description of the effects of psilocybin ("magic") mushrooms presented to the general public.

Irvin saw troubling implications in his discovery. He was aware, of course, of the CIA's infamous Project MK-ULTRA (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_mindconMKULTRA.htm), in which the organization had given LSD to unsuspecting U.S. citizens. He also knew of the many conspiracy theories claiming that the government has been somehow involved with the creation of the "drug culture."

He was also aware of Dave McGowan's research on the drug and music movement that had come out of Laurel Canyon in the 1960's, which showed that many of the "rock idols" who created it were the children of members of military intelligence.[3]

So the fact that a member of the CIA had also been involved with the discovery of Psilocybe mushrooms fit into a large collection of troubling linkages between the American government and the drug culture that emerged during the 1960's. Irvin decided to do further research into the government's involvement with the "psychedelic movement".

An obvious question he hoped to answer was: Had Wasson been somehow involved with MK-ULTRA?

During this research, Irvin came in contact with another scholar, Joe Atwill, author of *Caesar's Messiah: The Roman Conspiracy to Invent Jesus*.

Atwill's research into the origins of Christianity had led him to conclude that Rome had invented the religion. Further, he believed that the Caesars had deliberately brought about the Dark Ages. They had used Christianity as a mind control device (<http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/mistic/religionsplanetearth.htm>) to give slavery a religious context intended to make it difficult for serfs to rebel.

Like Irvin, Atwill had become suspicious of the U.S. government's many connections to the psychedelic movement, which reminded him of the Caesars' intellectual debasing of their population to help bring on the Dark Ages.

When comparing the results of their research, Irvin and Atwill developed a theory about the origin of the psychedelic movement of the 1960's:

The "counterculture" had been developed by elements within the U.S. government and banking establishment as part of a larger plan to bring about a new Dark Age; or, as it was marketed to potential victims, an 'archaic revival.' [4]

In 1992 Terence McKenna published in his book *Archaic Revival*:

These things are all part of the New Age, but I have abandoned that term in favor of what I call the Archaic Revival - which places it all in a better historical perspective. When a culture loses its bearing, the traditional response is to go back in history to find the previous "anchoring model." An example of this would be the breakup of the medieval world at the time of the Renaissance. They had lost their compass, so they went back to Greek and Roman models and created classicism - Roman law, Greek aesthetics, and so on. [5]

~ Terence McKenna

In another chapter regarding his timewave theory, he states:

Within the timewave a variety of "resonance points" are recognized. Resonance points can be thought of as areas of the wave that are graphically the same as the wave at some other point within the wave, yet differ from it through having different quantified values. For example, if we chose an end date or zero date of December 21, 2012 A.D., then we find that the time we are living through is in resonance with the late Roman times and the beginning of the Dark Ages in Europe.

Implicit in this theory of time is the notion that duration is like a tone in that one must assign a moment at which the damped oscillation is finally quenched and ceases. I chose the date December 21, 2012 (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/esp_2012.htm) A.D., as this point because with that assumption the wave seemed to be in the "best fit" configuration with regard to the recorded facts of the ebb and flow of historical advance into connectedness. Later I learned to my amazement that this same date, December 21, 2012, was the date assigned as the end of their calendrical cycle by the classic Maya, surely one of the world's most time-obsessed cultures. [6] ~ Terence McKenna

Notice that the date McKenna chose - 12-21-2012 - was earlier falsely claimed to be the date of the Apocalypse foreseen in the Mayan calendar (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/esp_tzolkin_maya.htm) by professor and CIA agent Michael Coe in his 1966 book *The Maya*, [7] although it was changed by McKenna in 1993 from Coe's 2011 date to December 21, 2012. [8]

Moreover, McKenna sees this date as resonating with the beginning of the Dark Ages.

If, as the authors believe, the psychedelic movement was part of a general plan to usher in a new Dark Age, this suggests that McKenna's promotion of a drug-fueled "archaic revival" was also a part of the plan.

I guess am a soft Dark Ager. I think there will be a mild dark age. I don't think it will be anything like the dark ages that lasted a thousand years [...] [9]

~ Terence McKenna

Most today assume that the CIA and the other intelligence-gathering organizations of the U.S. government are controlled by the democratic process.

They therefore believe that MK-ULTRA's role in creating the psychedelic movement was accidental "blowback." Very few have even considered the possibility that the entire "counterculture" was social engineering planned to debase America's culture - as the name implies. The authors believe, however, that there is compelling evidence that indicates that the psychedelic movement was deliberately created.

The purpose of this plan was to establish a neo-feudalism by the debasing of the intellectual abilities of young people to make them as easy to control as the serfs of the Dark Ages.

One accurate term used for the individuals who were victims of this debasing was "Deadhead," which is an equivocation for a "dead mind" or "a drugged, thoughtless person."

Aldous Huxley predicted that drugs would one day become a humane alternative to "flogging" for rulers wishing to control "recalcitrant subjects."

He wrote in a letter to his former student George Orwell in 1949:

But now psycho-analysis is being combined with hypnosis; and hypnosis has been made easy and indefinitely extensible through the use of barbiturates, which induce a hypnoid and suggestible state in even the most recalcitrant subjects.

Within the next generation I believe that the world's rulers (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_globalelite.htm) will discover that infant conditioning and narco-hypnosis are more efficient, as instruments of government, than clubs and prisons, and that the lust for power can be just as completely satisfied by suggesting people into loving their servitude as by flogging and kicking them into obedience. [10]

~ Aldous Huxley

Decades later, one of the CIA's own MK-ULTRA

(http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_mindconMKULTRA.htm) researchers, Dr. Louis Jolyon West, while citing Huxley had this to say on the matter:

The role of drugs in the exercise of political control is also coming under increasing discussion. Control can be through prohibition or supply. The total or even partial prohibition of drugs gives the government considerable leverage for other types of control. An example would be the selective application of drug laws permitting immediate search, or "no knock" entry, against selected components of the population such as members of certain minority groups or political organizations.

But a government could also supply drugs to help control a population. This method, foreseen by Aldous Huxley in *Brave New World* (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/archivos_pdf/bravenewworld1.pdf) (1932), has the governing element employing drugs selectively to manipulate the governed in various ways.

To a large extent the numerous rural and urban communes, which provide a great freedom for private drug use and where hallucinogens are widely used today, are actually subsidized by our society. Their perpetuation is aided by parental or other family remittances, welfare, and unemployment payments, and benign neglect by the police. In fact, it may be more convenient and perhaps even more economical to keep the growing numbers of chronic drug users (especially of the hallucinogens) fairly isolated and also out of the labor market, with its millions of unemployed. To society, the communards with their hallucinogenic drugs are probably less bothersome - and less expensive - if they are living apart, than if they are engaging in alternative modes of expressing their alienation, such as active, organized, vigorous political protest and dissent. [...]

The hallucinogens presently comprise a moderate but significant portion of the total drug problem in Western society. The foregoing may provide a certain frame of reference against which not only the social but also the clinical problems created by these drugs can be considered. [11]

~ Louis Jolyon West

The idea of drugs for control seems to be an ancient one.

Italian professor Piero Camporesi, writing on Medieval Italy in his book *Bread of Dreams*, says:

Adulterated breads had been put into circulation by the untori of Public Health: criminal attacks orchestrated by the 'provisionary judges' who were supposed to oversee the well-balanced provisioning of the public-square.

On the 21st, a Sunday, with Monday approaching, Master Forni, Judge of provisions in the square of Modena,

was arrested, along with the bakers, for having had forty sacks of bay leaf ground to be put into the wheat flour to make bread for the square, where it caused the poverty to those who brought it to worsen, so that for two days there were many people sick enough to go crazy, and during this time they could not work or help their families.[12]

Camporesi later continues:

It would be wrong to suppose that one must wait for the arrival of eighteenth-century capitalism, or even of imperialism, in order to see the birth of the problem of the mass spreading of opium derivatives (first of morphine and then, today, of heroin) used to dampen the frenzy of the masses and lead them back - by means of dreams - to the 'reason' desired by the groups in power. The opium war against China, the Black Panthers 'broken' by drugs, and the 'ebbing' of the American and European student movements (supposing that hallucinogenic drugs were involved in the latter, as some believe), are the most commonly used examples - we don't know with what relevance - to demonstrate how 'advanced' capitalism and imperialism have utilized mechanisms which induced collective dreaming and weakened the desire for renewal by means of visionary 'trips', in order to impose their will.

The pre-industrial age, too, even if in a more imprecise, rough and 'natural' manner, was aware of political strategies allied to medical culture, whether to lessen the pangs of hunger or to limit the turmoil in the streets. Certainly we could laugh at interventions which are so mild as to appear almost surreal, amateurish or improvised; but we must not forget that both in theory and in practice the 'treatment of the poor man', cared for with sedatives and hallucinogenic drugs, corresponded to a thought-out medico-political design.[13]

~ Piero Camporesi

A key element in the creation of America's drug counterculture was "The Grateful Dead," a rock band that passed out LSD to people attending its concerts in the 1960's.

At their concerts listeners were encourage to take LSD and to "tune in, turn on, and drop out." An expression that instructed the LSD takers to abandon the modern world and join what McKenna coined the "archaic revival."

There is a recording of Dr. Timothy Leary actually describing the retrograde culture that those who dropped out would participate in:

Alan Watts - The Houseboat Summit

In this talk, Leary, Alan Watts, Alan Ginsberg, Gary Snyder and Allen Cohen describe how those that "tune in, turn on, drop out" would abandon modern culture and return to the status of a peasant.

It is important to note that marketing and PR expert Marshal McLuhan, who had a strong influence on Leary and later McKenna, is the one who actually developed the expression "Tune in, turn on, and drop out":

In a 1988 interview with Neil Strauss, Leary stated that slogan was "given to him" by Marshall McLuhan during a lunch in New York City. Leary added that McLuhan "was very much interested in ideas and marketing," and he started singing something like, "Psychedelics hit the spot / Five hundred micrograms, that's a lot," to the tune of a Pepsi commercial. Then he started going, "Tune in, turn on, and drop out." [14]

It is also notable that two individuals associated with the Grateful Dead were once employees of the CIA's MK-ULTRA program (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_mindconMKULTRA.htm) - band member and lyricist Robert Hunter, [15] and author Ken Kesey [16] whose "Merry Pranksters" were often at the Grateful Dead shows promoting LSD use to the "Deadheads."

Kesey's novel *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* promoted the archaic revival by concluding with a heroic American Indian escaping from modern tyranny and returning to a primitive culture.

Furthermore, Grateful Dead song writer John Perry Barlow, in 2002, admitted in a *Forbes* magazine interview ironically titled "Why Spy?" that he spent time at CIA headquarters at Langley.[17]

MK-ULTRA ran a number of its operations near Haight-Ashbury, the San Francisco district where LSD would become commonly used. Declassified CIA records show that there were at least three CIA "safe houses" in the Bay Area where "experiments" - the giving of LSD to unsuspecting citizens - went on.

This subproject of MK-ULTRA was code-named "Operation Midnight Climax" (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Midnight_Climax). Chief among Operation Midnight Climax's safe houses was the one at 225 Chestnut on Telegraph Hill, which operated from 1955 to 1965.

While the odd role that MK-ULTRA played in launching the psychedelic movement is well known, its involvement in bringing about another part of America's descent into intellectual neo-feudalism is not.

Incredibly, MK-ULTRA was also involved in bringing about the "New Age" quasi-religious movement, which debased the reasoning of anyone who succumbed to its philosophies.

Another progenitor of this movement, which believes in "channeling" and other fictional elements, was the book *A Course in Miracles* (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Course_in_Miracles), written by two MK-ULTRA employees; William Thetford and Helen Schucman.[18]

In the book the reader is asked to believe that Helen Schucman, a Jewish scientist hired by the CIA (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_cia.htm) to study how to control the mind, was chosen by Jesus Christ to channel his current ideas to humanity.

At the same time the Grateful Dead was promoting LSD use in San Francisco, another music drug counterculture scene with many suspicious connections to military intelligence began promoting the drug to the young people attending the music clubs on the Sunset Strip in Los Angeles.

The counterculture scenes in LA and San Francisco were part of a larger whole that included Britain and New York. The media gave the new music drug culture almost unlimited exposure, which reached its zenith with *Life* magazine's coverage of the Woodstock music festival.

Although *Life* presented Woodstock as three days of "Love and Understanding" it was in fact a culturally debased event - a true archaic revival - that featured drugged teenagers fornicating in the mud while their rock idols provided encouraging background music.

Many of the events that led up to the counterculture and Woodstock have been presented as accidental. For example, the string of occurrences that led to the publication of *Life* magazine's cover story about Gordon Wasson's experiences upon taking the psilocybin mushroom.

Irvin has shown, however, in his paper *Gordon Wasson: The Man, the Legend, the Myth* (http://www.gnosticmedia.com/txtfiles/GordonWasson_TheMan_TheLegend_TheMyth_byJanIrvin.pdf), that there were too many contradictions in his story line for Wasson to have had the "chance meeting" with the editors of *Life* that led to the publication of the article:[19]

Wasson's direct boss at J. P. Morgan was Henry P. Davison Jr. Davison was a senior partner and generally regarded as Morgan's personal emissary.[20] As it turns out, it was Henry P. Davison who essentially created (or at least funded) the *Time-Life* magazines for J.P. Morgan in 1923. After a row with Henry Luce for publishing an article against the war for Britain in *Life*, Davison,

"became the company's first investor in *Time* magazine and a company director." [21]
Another J.P. Morgan partner, Dwight Morrow, also helped to finance the *Time-Life* start-up.

Davison kept Henry Luce in charge of the company as president, as he and Luce were both members of Yale's Skull and Bones secret society (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/esp_sociopol_skullbones.htm), being initiated in 1920. In 1946 Davison and Luce then made C.D. Jackson, former head of U.S. Psychological Warfare, vice-president of *Time-Life*. It seems to me that the entire operation at *Time-Life* was purely for spreading propaganda to the American public for the purposes of the intelligence community, J.P. Morgan, and the elite. [...]

Yet another Skull and Bonesman behind the establishment of *Time-Life* was Briton Hadden, who worked with Davison, Luce and Morrow in setting up the organization. Hadden was also initiated into Skull and Bones in 1920. The list of Bonesmen that tie in directly to Wasson and his clique is astounding, and also includes people like Averell Harriman, initiated 1913, who worked with Wasson at the CFR,[22] and was a director there.[23]
[...]

Documents also reveal that Luce was a member of the Century Club (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Century_Association) (Association), an exclusive "art club" that Wasson had much ado with and may have held some position with, and which was filled with members of the intelligence and banking community. Members such as George Kennan, Walter Lippmann and Frank Altschul appear to

have been nominated to the Century Club by Wasson himself.[24] Graham Harvey in Shamanism says that Luce and Wasson were friends, and this is how he came to publish in Life:

A New York investment banker, Wasson was well acquainted with the movers and shakers of the Establishment. Therefore, it was natural that he should turn to his friend Henry Luce, publisher of Life, when he needed a public forum in which to announce his discoveries.[25]

~ Graham Harvey

[...]However, the most common version of the story is the one told by Time magazine in 2007:

Wasson and his buddy's mushroom trip might have been lost to history, but he was so enraptured by the experience that on his return to New York, he kept talking about it to friends. As Jay Stevens recalls in his 1987 book *Storming Heaven: LSD and the American Dream*, one day during lunch at the Century Club, an editor at Time Inc. (the parent company of TIME) overheard Wasson's tale of adventure. The editor commissioned a first-person narrative for Life.

[...]Since this article was written in the post-Luce and Jackson age, the author was a little more candid about the Wasson/Luce/J.P. Morgan/psychedelic revolution connections:

After Wasson's article was published, many people sought out mushrooms and the other big hallucinogen of the day, LSD. (In 1958, Time Inc. cofounder Henry Luce and his wife Clare Booth Luce dropped acid with a psychiatrist. Henry Luce conducted an imaginary symphony during his trip, according to *Storming Heaven*.) The most important person to discover drugs through the Life piece was Timothy Leary himself. Leary had never used drugs, but a friend recommended the article to him, and Leary eventually traveled to Mexico to take mushrooms. Within a few years, he had launched his crusade for America to "turn on, tune in, drop out." In other words, you can draw a woozy but vivid line from the sedate offices of J.P. Morgan and Time Inc. in the '50s to Haight-Ashbury in the '60s to a zillion drug-rehab centers in the '70s. Long, strange trip indeed.[26] In *The Sacred Mushroom Seeker*, a third version of this story was told by Allan Richardson:

Sometime just before or soon after our return from the '56 expedition, Gordon and I were dining at the Century Club in New York. He noticed Ed Thompson, the managing editor of Life magazine, alone at a table nearby, and asked him to join us. We talked about the article Gordon was working on to publicize what he'd discovered in Mexico. Thompson said Life might be interested in publishing it, and invited us to make a presentation at his offices.

~ Allan Richardson

As we noted above, nowhere do these accounts mention Valentina's write-up of her and Gordon Wasson's mushroom experiences in *This Week* magazine, which was released that same week (May 19, 1957) to 12 million newspaper subscribers. Also coincidentally, *This Week* was published by Joseph P. Knapp, who was a director of Morgan's Guarantee Trust, where Wasson had begun working for Morgan in 1928. If Wasson's claim that the publication of the Life article was the result of a chance meeting, how had it come to pass that Valentina's parallel article was published in the same week?

In light of the above, the idea that Wasson published his "Seeking the Magic Mushroom (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/ciencia/ciencia_psicho39.htm)" article in May, 1957, in Life, due to a "chance meeting with an editor" seems ridiculous. In fact, Abby Hoffman is quoted as saying that Luce did more to popularize LSD than Timothy Leary (who first learned of mushrooms through Wasson's Life article). Luce's own wife, Clare Boothe Luce, who was a member of the CFR (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/esp_sociopol_cfr.htm), agreed:

I've always maintained that Henry Luce did more to popularize acid than Timothy Leary. Years later I met Clare Boothe Luce at the Republican convention in Miami. She did not disagree with this opinion. America's version of the Dragon Lady caressed my arm, fluttered her eyes and cooed, "We wouldn't want everyone doing too much of a good thing." [27]

~ Abbie Hoffman

If one compares the culture of Woodstock and the music drug scene of the 1960s with that of America at the beginning of the century, a number of distinct differences are visible:

overt sexual images in the popular media (pornography)

wildly uninhibited dancing

music idols

feminism

integration

psychedelic drug use

Culture normally changes slowly and for many reasons, and the 60's American drug counter culture was certainly a long time in the making.

But, incredibly, most of the events that led to it can be traced back to two men: Gordon Wasson and his close friend Edward Bernays, the father of propaganda.

Given Bernays' background and political perspective, his role in bringing about the drug culture is highly suspicious. Bernays wrote what can be seen as a virtual Mission Statement for anyone wishing to bring about a "counterculture."

In the opening paragraph of his book Propaganda (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_mediacontrol71.htm) he wrote:

The conscious and intelligent manipulation of the organized habits and opinions of the masses is an important element in democratic society. Those who manipulate this unseen mechanism of society constitute an invisible government which is the true ruling power of our country... We are governed, our minds are molded, our tastes formed, our ideas suggested, largely by men we have never heard of. This is a logical result of the way in which our democratic society is organized. Vast numbers of human beings must cooperate in this manner if they are to live together as a smoothly functioning society... In almost every act of our daily lives, whether in the sphere of politics or business, in our social conduct or our ethical thinking, we are dominated by the relatively small number of persons... who understand the mental processes and social patterns of the masses. It is they who pull the wires which control the public mind.[28]

Bernays' family background made him well suited to "control the public mind."

He was the double nephew of Jewish psychoanalysis pioneer Sigmund Freud. His mother was Freud's sister Anna, and his father was Ely Bernays, brother of Freud's wife Martha Bernays.

When considering his influence on his nephew, it is important to bear in mind that though Freud is famous for his theories of individual psychoanalysis, he and the group that surrounded him developed the first theories concerning how to "pull the wires which control the public mind."

Among the key members of the Freudian psychoanalysis movement in England, most of whom were associated with the Tavistock Institute (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_tavistock.htm), were,

Gustave Le Bon, the originator of the term "crowd psychology" [29]

Wilfred Trotter, who promoted similar ideas in his book Instincts of the Herd in War and Peace [30]

Ernest Jones, who developed the field of Group Dynamics [31]

Bernays refers to all of these theorists in crowd control in his writings.

Crowds are somewhat like the sphinx of ancient fable: It is necessary to arrive at a solution of the problems offered by their psychology or to resign ourselves to being devoured by them.[32]

~ Gustave Le Bon

Freud often pointed out the positive effects of sublimation.

In other words, that in order to maintain civilization, individuals needed to sublimate many sexual and violent urges.

For example, Freud cited the need for males to sublimate what he named the Oedipal Complex (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oedipal_complex), which he claimed was the innate desire of young males to kill their fathers in order to have intercourse with their mothers.

Certainly Bernays knew of Freud's theories on civilization's requirement for sublimation, as he constantly promoted his uncle's work. Therefore, the fact that Bernays helped bring about so many of the destructive elements that led to the music/drug counterculture in the 1960s demands an explanation.

Prima facie it seems that Bernays used his uncle's insights to deliberately break down the structure of American civilization. To understand this requires recognizing that none of the elements of the counterculture

of the 1960's described above occurred without some prior events that shifted culture and made them permissible.

This is self-evident because anyone acting like a "Deadhead" in 1920 would have been arrested. All of the aspects of the counterculture had been preceded by events that led to the subtle cultural shifts that permitted the public to accept them.

And Edward Bernays was at the root of these cultural shifts.

1. Overt sexual images in the popular media

In 1913 Bernays was hired to protect a play that supported sex education against police interference. Typically, Bernays set up a fictitious front group called the "Medical Review of Reviews Sociological Fund" (officially concerned with fighting venereal disease) for the purpose of endorsing the play and intimidating critics. When reviewing the play the New York Times glowed: "It is 'sex' o'clock in America."

2. Uninhibited dancing

Bernays produced the performances of Vaslav Nijinsky, who mimed masturbation onstage, causing an outrage and sometimes actual riots.

"The whole country was discussing the ballet," Bernays wrote. "The ballet liberated American dance and, through it, the American spirit. It fostered a more tolerant view toward sex; it changed our music and our appreciation of it... The ballet scenarios made modern art more palatable; color assumed new importance. It was a turning point in the appreciation of the arts in the United States. "

An example of how the elements Bernays introduced would eventually blossom into the counter culture is Jim Morrison of "The Doors" (named after Aldous Huxley's book *The Doors of Perception*). Morrison performed the same on-stage miming of masturbation that Nijinsky had but to a far larger audience. To further debase his listeners, Morrison sang about a young man acting out Freud's Oedipus complex in "The End," an ode to an apocalypse of a culture where "all the children are insane":

The killer awoke before dawn, he put his boots on
He took a face from the ancient gallery
And he walked on down the hall
He went into the room where his sister lived, and...then he
Paid a visit to his brother, and then he
He walked on down the hall, and
And he came to a door...and he looked inside
Father, yes son, I want to kill you
Mother...I want to...WAAAAAA

While Morrison sang about a young man acting out the Oedipus complex, another culturally debasing activity was taking place right in front of him. Uninhibited "freak" dancing was part of the counterculture's promotion of drug use and appeared on the Sunset Strip music clubs at the same time that LSD did. Freak dancing, as it was called, was introduced through the efforts of Vito Paulekas. Notice in the following video clip that though Paulekas seems to be dismissing LSD, he actually provides a number of reasons for taking it. At the end of the clip his wife Szou, who seems to be a victim of mind control, cites Vito's belief that people learn from those younger than themselves and that she has learned from her child, obviously a culturally destructive pattern of learning. Moreover, she claims at the end of the clip that LSD is a "military plot." This begs the question of how someone who appears mentally deficient came up with this idea.

[LSD] it's a military plot

People who are loaded behind that kind of thing don't do anything.

This heavy kind of insistence everywhere you go with all the media about

"Wow, look at the colors, look at the lights, look at the strobe things blinking! Man, you can really find a trip if you get loaded behind this stuff."

There's a lot of that kind of thing insisting that we become aware of it, that we become sensitive to it. And a lot of the young people are sensitive to it, and they become curious about it.

So they say, "Which of it is bad?", and I say "Man, all of it's bad". [...] "I'm just going to get wiped out and I'm going to stay wiped out baby, and nothing's going to get through to me."

~ Vito Paulekas

The following video clip of Vito's freak dancers shows that their dancing obviously led people into LSD use, a fact that he could not have been unaware of.

Vito's Freak Dancers

Vito made sure that his freak dancers attended the shows of the fledgling rock idols to assist the LSD promoting bands of Laurel Canyon to become as popular as the Beatles.

Vito was in his fifties, but he had four-way sex with goddesses... He held these clay-sculpting classes on Laurel Avenue, teaching rich Beverly Hills dowagers how to sculpt. And that was the Byrds' rehearsal room. Then Jim Dickson had the idea to put them on at Ciro's, on the basis that all the freaks would show up and the Byrds would be their Beatles.

~ Kim Fowley <http://www.davesweb.cnchost.com/nwsltr98.html>
(<http://www.davesweb.cnchost.com/nwsltr98.html>)

3. Music Idols

Bernays wrote:

"Human beings need to have godhead symbols, and public relations counsels must help to create them." [33]
Bernays saw his idol-making as vital to the salvation of society:

"We have no being in the air to watch over us. We must watch over ourselves, and that is where public relations counselors can prove their effectiveness, by making the public believe that human gods are watching over us for our own benefit."

These human gods, created by astute public relations, would keep order by giving their followers reasons to live and goals to accomplish. Bernays manufactured the public's adoration of Enrico Caruso, who is often called the first American pop star. Bernays wrote:

"The overwhelming majority of the people who reacted so spontaneously to Caruso had never heard him before." "The public's ability to create its own heroes from wisps of impressions and its own imagination and to build them almost into flesh-and-blood gods fascinated me. Of course, I knew the ancient Greeks and other early civilized peoples had done this. But now it was happening before my eyes in contemporary America." [34]
In his 1980 interview in Playboy magazine John Lennon also claimed that the military and the CIA created LSD, though this did not stop him from encouraging its use:

We must always remember to thank the CIA and the Army for LSD. That's what people forget. Everything is the opposite of what it is, isn't it, Harry? So get out the bottle, boy - and relax. They invented LSD to control people and what they did was give us freedom.

In light of the discovery that the CIA funded Gordon Wasson's trip to Mexico, Lennon's comments begs the question as to how he came to his understanding about the CIA popularizing LSD, and raises additional

questions about his assassination.

The research of David McGowan has shown that the connections between military intelligence and the music idols that promoted drug use to America's youth were too numerous to have been accidental. Among the many examples, Frank Zappa was the son of a specialist in chemical warfare. Jim Morrison's father was Admiral Morrison, the same Admiral Morrison who oversaw the false flag (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_falseflag.htm) Gulf of Tonkin incident that launched the Vietnam War (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_of_Tonkin_incident) that was genocide against the Vietnamese, and killed tens of thousands of American boys. Other rock idols with direct connections to the military included,

the Byrds

Buffalo Springfield

the Mamas and the Papas

Jimmy Hendrix

the Grateful Dead

the Police

The father of Police band member Stewart Copeland was the founder of the Office of Strategic Service (OSS), the precursor to the CIA, and he also co-founded the CIA. Ian Copeland, Stewart's brother, went on to start the "New Wave" music movement, promoting bands such as his brother's The Police, and also Squeeze, B-52s, The Cure, Simple Minds, The English Beat, and The Go-Go's. David McGowan also pointed out that Ian Copeland deliberately associated government power with the pop music counterculture by the names he gave his organizations:

"I.R.S. Records," the band "The Police," and his "F.B.I." talent agency. [35]

We would note that this is just a small part of McGowan's research and hope that our readers study his work.

Many of the so-called leaders and pioneers of psychedelic research became media idols:

Gordon Wasson

Terence McKenna

Timothy Leary,

...have been virtually worshipped as gurus or gods. It is of note that two professors: one who taught at Harvard and wishes to remain anonymous, and Prof. Bart Dean who studied there, have informed Irvin that, aside from the Wasson library, there is actually a chapel at Harvard dedicated to Wasson worship.

Ironically, as this article was being written, a new book of this genre was being published: Albert Hofmann - LSD and the Divine Scientist (http://www.amazon.com/LSD-Divine-Scientist-Thoughts-Reflections/dp/1620550091/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1370820329&sr=8-1&keywords=Albert+Hofmann:+LSD+and+the+Divine+Scientist).

Though like many of those associated with the origins of the psychedelic movement, Albert Hofmann is called "divine," evidence has come to light which exposes him as both a CIA and French Intelligence operative. Hoffman helped the agency dose the French village Pont Saint Esprit with LSD. As a result five people died and Hofmann helped to cover up the crime. The LSD event at Pont Saint Esprit led to the famous murder of Frank Olson by the CIA because he had threatened to go public. It was the exposure of Olson's murder and his involvement with the MK-ULTRA program that caused the national uproar leading to the Church Commission. [36]

Incredibly, a paper to be published in Time and Mind this July by English researcher Alan Piper shows that LSD was known about years before Albert Hofmann supposedly "invented" it on 16 November 1938 (Hofmann claims to have not been aware of LSD's properties until 16 April 1943). Piper has noted that in 1933

Jewish author Leo Perutz wrote the novel *Saint Peter's Snow*, wherein a new drug made from a fungus from wheat is secretly tested and used in a failed attempt to bring about a return of religious beliefs and return a Roman Emperor to his throne, with a priest who warns that it's instead the worship of Molech. Rather than a return of Christian belief, the book ends in a communist rebellion. The relationship between psychedelics and communist or socialist political leanings is not uncommon and should be noted. Piper sees the parallelism between Perutz's psychedelic drug and LSD as an unsolved mystery, but provides cultural historical background to the conception of the novel and the scientific study of ergot. The authors maintain that in light of the evidence showing that the psychedelic movement was part of a multi-generational plan, Perutz's book clearly shows an awareness of that agenda. It's ironic too that Perutz chooses the name of *St Peter's Snow* for the title of the book from the following quote, as it states on page 93 that "in the Alps it was called *St Peter's Snow*" and of course the Alps are primarily in Switzerland - where Hoffman supposedly invented the drug:

A few months later I came across the incomparably more important testimony of Dionysus the Areopagite, a fourth-century Christian Neo-Platonist, who states in one of his works that he imposed a two-day fast on the members of his community, who longed for the real presence of God, and he then regaled them with "bread made with holy flour." [...]

I came across an ancient Roman rural priests' song, a solemn invocation of Marmar or Mavor, who at that time was not yet the bloodthirsty god of war but the peaceful protector of the fields.

'Let your white frost invade the crop so that they acknowledge thy power,' it said. Like all priests, Roman rural priests knew the secret of the hallucinogenic drug that produces a state of ecstasy in which people 'become seeing' and 'acknowledge the power of the god'. The white frost was not a kind of wheat, but a wheat disease, a parasite, a fungus that invaded the wheat and fed on its substance." [...]

"There are many kinds of parasitic fungi," the baron went on, "the ascomycetes, the phycomycetes, and the basidiomycetes. In his *Synopsis Fungorum* Bargin describes more than a hundred varieties, and nowadays his work is regarded as out-of-date. But among that hundred I had identified the only one that produces ecstatic effects when it is introduced into human food and thus finds its way into the human organism." [...]

There is - or was - a wheat disease that was often described in earlier centuries and was known by a different name wherever it appeared. In Spain it was called *Mary Magdalene's Plait*, in Alsace it was known as *Poor Soul's Dew*. In *Adam of Cremona's Physician's Book* it was called *Misericord Seed*, and in the Alps it was called *St Peter's Snow*. [37]

The book continues later on with the same theme we're discussing here, where two of the main characters of the plot argue over whether they should test the drug on themselves:

I did not at first realize that she was talking about the baron.

"I've been quarrelling with him," she went on. "A very serious quarrel. With whom? The baron, of course, about the hallucinogen. He maintained that we two, he and I, should not take it, but I disagreed. We were the leaders, he said, we must remain clear-headed and dispassionate and be above things, our task was to lead and not be carried away. That's what the quarrel was about. I said that being above it meant being out of it, and just because he was the leader he must feel and think what the crowd thought and felt." [38]

Later in the story we discover that the woman, Bibiche, who created and tried the drug, is the one who headed the communist rebellion.

4. Feminism

In the 1920s, working for the American Tobacco Company, Bernays sent a group of young models to march in the New York City parade. He then told the press that a group of "women's rights marchers" would light "Torches of Freedom." On his signal, the models lit Lucky Strike cigarettes in front of the eager photographers. The *New York Times* (1 April 1929) printed: "Group of Girls Puff at Cigarettes as a Gesture of 'Freedom'." The study of the origins of feminism itself is an important one. A semi-anonymous Canadian researcher and author, Karen, who calls herself "Girl Writes What," has spent the last several years investigating the history and origins of feminism, and found, like the 'psychedelic movement' many of the claims concerning its foundations are fraudulent. [39]

5. Integration

In 1920 Bernays produced the first NAACP (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Association_for_the_Advancement_of_Colored_People) convention in Atlanta, Georgia. His campaign was considered successful simply because there was no violence at the convention. Bernays focused on the important contributions of African Americans to Whites living in the South. He later received an award from the NAACP for his contribution. During this decade he also handled publicity for the NAACP.

Though this is an obviously sensitive issue, it must be remembered that at the beginning of the twentieth century rock and roll was almost strictly African-American music. If Bernays saw that music as helping to release sexual restrictions, integration would have been useful. Moreover, since they were emerging from

slavery, the culture of African Americans in the 19th century was much closer to the archaic revival promoted by the creators of the counterculture than that of white America. Thus, Bernays' promotion of integration was likely an attempt to debase the culture of white America, rather than uplift African Americans.

6. Psychedelic drugs

Though Bernays is not known to have overtly promoted LSD, as noted above, he did assist in establishing smoking tobacco as a socially desirable act, thereby seeding the ground for other drug use. Moreover, Bernays created the propaganda that enabled a destructive drug to be accepted by the American public - the PR campaign that fooled the country into believing that water fluoridation was safe and beneficial to human health. As Health Freedom News related:

The wide-scale U.S. acceptance of fluoride-related compounds in drinking water and a wide variety of consumer products over the past half century is a textbook case of social engineering orchestrated by Sigmund Freud's nephew and the "father of public relations" Edward L. Bernays. The episode is instructive, for it suggests that tremendous capacity of powerful interests to reshape the social environment, thereby prompting individuals to unwarily think and act in ways that are often harmful to themselves and their loved ones. [...]

In fact, sodium fluoride is a dangerous poison and has been a primary active ingredient in a wide variety of insecticides and fungicides. The substance bioaccumulates in mammals, has been linked to dulled intellect in children, and is a cause of increased bone fractures and osteosarcoma.[...]

In the 1930s, Edward Bernays was public-relations adviser to the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa). Alcoa's principal attorney, Oscar Ewing, went on to serve in the Truman administration from 1947 to 1952 as head of the Federal Security Agency, of which the Public Health Service was a part. In that capacity, Ewing authorized water fluoridation for the entire country in 1950 and enlisted Bernays' services to promote water fluoridation (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/salud/salud_fluor.htm) to the public.

Bernays recalled the fluoridation campaign in which he was involved as merely another assignment.

"The PR wizard specialized in promoting new ideas and products to the public by stressing a claimed health benefit." [...]

One such approach to prompting public opinion involved correspondence from the City's Health Department to the presidents of the NBC and CBS television networks, informing them,

"that debating fluoridation is like presenting two sides for anti-Catholicism or anti-Semitism and therefore not in the public interest."

Another method involved laying the ground work for making fluoridation a house-hold term with a scientific patina. He advised his clients to send letters to the editors of leading publications discussing what the specific aspects of fluoridation required.

"We would put out the definition first to the editors of important newspapers," Bernays recalled. "Then we would send a letter to publishers of dictionaries and encyclopedias. After six or eight months we would find the world fluoridation was published and defined in the dictionaries and encyclopedias."

In 1957, the Committee to Protect Our Children's Teeth suddenly emerged to tout fluoridation with several celebrity figures on its roster...[40] ~ James F. Tracy

But the most direct connection between Bernays and the psychedelic movement is that he was a close friend, adviser and promoter of the above-mentioned Gordon Wasson - the so-called discoverer of magic mushrooms.

Bernays wrote:

Gordon Wasson was one of those newspapermen who consciously or unconsciously recognized the implications of the contacts he made in that capacity. He found these contacts important, outstanding. This led to other places and other things. In the New York Tribune financial department he had made contact with the house on the corner, Broad and Wall - J. P. Morgan. Then he had given up newspaper work and become associated with the home [Morgan's "house on the corner"]. First he was in the publicity department. When Martin Eagen died, he assumed the function of publicity man with J. Pierpont Morgan. He was highly respected by his own people. He was intelligent, smooth. His mind was a highly, splendidly geared functioning mechanism. [...] Wasson made it his business and he got pleasure out of it too, of associating with a broad segment of society. This was not unimportant in maintaining contacts for the house on the corner, with the rest of the world.

Not until long after I knew him did I find out in [Prof. Raymond] Moley's book "The First Seven Years" [sic] published in 1939, a reference to Gordon Wasson. Moley wrote a memo in 1934 and made recommendations for the Stock Exchange Commission membership. Next to Gordon Wasson, whom he recommended, he added,

"a resident of New Jersey, handled foreign securities for Guaranty Company, has acted a liaison between Wall Street and Landis, Cohen and Corcoran because his friendship with them was known downtown. Knows security business and the Act thoroughly having helped in its drafting, very well-liked by treasury and commerce, would certainly be recommended by the Guaranty and Stock Exchange and therefore would be acceptable to Wall Street. I saw Wasson very often between 1934 and '44[...]" [41]

~ Edward Bernays

An example of Bernays' influence on Wasson is Wasson's article of September 26, 1970 in the New York Times, wherein Wasson claimed to feel remorse regarding the reports of,

"hippies, psychopaths and adventurers and pseudo-research workers",
...that had descended on Huautla de Jimenez in Oaxaca, Mexico to take magic mushrooms:

Huautla, when I first knew it as a humble out-of-the-way Indian village, has become a true mecca for hippies, psychopaths, adventurers, pseudo-research workers, the miscellaneous crew of our society's drop-outs. The old ways are dead and I fear that my responsibility is heavy, mine and Maria Sabina's. [...]

As for me, what have I done? I made a cultural discovery of importance. Should I have suppressed it? It has led to further discoveries the reach of which remains to be seen. Should these further discoveries have remained stultified by my unwillingness to reveal the secret of the Indians' hallucinogens?

Yet what I have done gives me nightmares: I have unleashed on lovely Huautla a torrent of commercial exploitation of the vilest kind. Now the mushrooms are exposed for sale everywhere - in every market-place, in every village doorway. Everyone offers his services as a "priest" of the rite, even the politicians. [...] The whole of the countryside is agog with the furtive movements of hippies, the comings and goings of the "federalistas," the Dogberries with their blundering efforts to root them out. [42]

~ R. Gordon Wasson

However, in a later letter to [B]Bertram Wolfe that was found at the Hoover Institute at Stanford, Wasson remarks:

October 13, 1970:

Dear Mr. Wolfe:[...] Do you remember your last letter to me? I was asking you where Tolstoy had said the printing press was a mighty engine for disseminating ignorance. This Mazatec affair is a case in point. [43]

~ R. Gordon Wasson

We can be certain now that Wasson was engaging in a Bernays-style misdirection to hide the truth with his claim to be sorry that he had ruined "lovely Huautla."

Within the trove of documents made public by the CIA on MK-ULTRA are some brought to the attention of Jan Irvin by MK-ULTRA expert Dr. Colin Ross. These documents prove that Wasson's journey had been financed by the infamous organization.

In other words, the resulting magazine articles from Life and This Week, cited above, were describing an operation funded by the CIA's MK-ULTRA Subproject 58. These documents will be analyzed in a separate article but show that Wasson lied to conceal his agenda.

For brevity we'll only include three of the CIA letters here.

Other documents include financial information for the camera and recording equipment, a note stating that J.P. Morgan Bank and the National Philosophical Society were the subcontractors, and letters from Wasson requesting MK-ULTRA reimburse his expenses for his trips to gather hallucinogenic mushrooms, and several letters between Wasson and Allen Dulles, the head of the CIA

(http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_cia.htm), in the weeks before the Life magazine article was published - including an invitation from Dulles to Wasson to come and visit him.

February 8, 1956

Attention, Dr. [redacted - Sidney Gottlieb or Charles Geschickter?]

Dear Sirs,

Over recent months, as Dr. [redacted] will inform you, I have had conversations with him and Dr. [redacted - James Moore?] of the [redacted - Geschickter fund?] concerning certain pioneering inquiries that we are [unintelligible] hallucinatory fungi used by some of the more remote [redacted - Mexican Indian cultures] in association with their indigenous religious practices.

I am planning a fourth expedition to the mountains in the [redacted - Oaxaca region of Mexico] for July. I

should like to hope that the expenses involved in this expedition would be borne by a [redacted] in the medical aspects of the research. With this in mind, I take the liberty of applying to you by this letter for a grand-in-aid of \$2000 for the purpose of gathering the specimens in the field, identification thereof, their conservation either in liquor or in the dry state, and their conveyance to [redacted - CIA or Albert Hoffman?].

For your further information, Professor [redacted - Roger Heim], leading [redacted] mycologist and Director of the [redacted - Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle] has committed himself to accompany us on this trip. His great experience in mycology generally and in tropical mycology in particular will be of very great value to us. In order that we may plan accordingly, I should hope that your decision on this matter could be communicated to me before too long. I am leaving for a trip to [redacted] at the end of March to be gone for two months, and before my departure for [redacted - Oaxaca, Huautla de Jimenez] I should like to settle on all details concerning the equipment we shall take and the personnel of our expedition.

I remain Respectfully Yours

Gordon Wasson [name redacted in the original]

The following letters show exactly how close DCI Dulles was to Wasson.

Obviously, as the head of the CIA Dulles would have known of and, as subproject 58 documents reveal, actually approved the secret agenda of MK-ULTRA's "subproject 58" - the promoting of psychedelic drugs to America's youth.

21 March 1956

MK-ULTRA [unreadable]: COMPROLLER
ATTENTION: Finance Division
SUBJECT: MK-ULTRA, Subproject 58

Under the authority granted in the Memoranda dated 13 April 1953 from the DCI to the DD/2, and the extension of this authority in subsequent memoranda, Subproject 58 has been approved, and \$2,000.00 of the over-all Project MK-ULTRA funds has been obligated to cover the subproject's expenses and should be charged to Allotment 6-2502-10-001.

[redacted - Acting Chief]
TSS/Chemical Division
APPROVED FOR OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.
Research Director [redacted]
Date: [redacted]
3 April 1957

Dear Gordon:

It was a great pleasure to write a letter of recommendation on behalf of my good friend, Ellsworth Bunker, to the Century Association. I enclose a copy. It was good to hear from you. Let me know if you are in Washington.
~ Allen Dulles [44]

An example of how Wasson's activities for the CIA have been kept hidden is the work of MK-ULTRA "expert" and author Hank Albarelli, a former lawyer for the Carter administration and Whitehouse who also worked for the Treasury Department.

Though Albarelli presents himself to the public as a MK-ULTRA 'whistleblower', he apparently attempted to derail Irvin's investigation into Gordon Wasson. Over a 3-year period - which Irvin has carefully documented - Albarelli pretended to help Irvin file CIA FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) requests.

During this period Albarelli repeatedly claimed that the FOIA requests had come back empty, or that the Agency had not responded and had not yet filled the FOIA requests. Albarelli's claims were untrue.

The agency had filled separate FOIA that Irvin had filed on Wasson in just 90 days.

Though several pages on Wasson were released to FOIA requests by the CIA in 2003, eventually Albarelli sent a fake CIA response to Irvin, wherein Albarelli stated that the CIA's response was:

"0 on Wasson. 'All pages most likely destroyed in 1973 MK/ULTRA destruction of documents'."
Then, after his many claims that the FOIA request hadn't yet been filed by the CIA, Albarelli changed his story and claimed that the delay was due to the fact that he had never filed it, even though Irvin maintained numerous email records where Albarelli had claimed to have done so.

Suspicious, Irvin filed his own FOIA request with the CIA, which was promptly filled by the Agency and

exposed Albarelli's cover story as, apparently, a fabrication intended to slow Irvin's research. Here are just a few of the conversations regarding the matter that Irvin recorded:

On February 16, 2010, Irvin wrote:

Hi Hank,

Question, would you be willing to help me do a FOIA request on Wasson? I have no idea where to begin or who to send it to. I've looked a few times and it all was so intimidating for me - which is what they want I suppose. But that seems the best way to get to the core of this issue.

Best,

Jan

On February 16, 2010, Albarelli replied:

Sure. The first thing we need is an obit on Wasson from a major newspaper like the NYT's. After that, I can do the rest for you.

On May 04, 2010, Albarelli wrote:

0 on Wasson. All pages most likely "destroyed in 1973 MK/ULTRA destruction of documents."

On Oct 22, 2010, Irvin wrote:

I also asked if you would send me the CIA FOIA response so that I have it in my Wasson records?

On Oct 22, 2010, Albarelli replied:

[Y]ou can't without my revealing all those other files/documents/subjects I requested and I have no intention of doing that... that simply was not part of our arrangement which is a bit one-sided thus far...

On July 04, 2011, Albarelli, contradicting his email of May 04, 2010, claims:

[Y]ou need to read more carefully - FOIAs have NOT been answered: these [are] the refiled FOIAs.

I will share nothing with you that does not involve your writings or work...

[...] Please do not keep bothering me with this stuff... I do not share your interest in Wasson: I don't care if he worked for the CIA; I am only interested in Pont St. Esprit and the French use of LSD, matters you know nothing about as far as I know.

On February 22, 2013 Albarelli wrote:

Huxley and MK/ULTRA: a pipe-dream on your part. Wasson was not CIA. I challenge you to document that.

[...]

90 days for a neophyte filing, but look at what you got in response; documents that were released 25 years ago.

[...]

I did NOT file a FOIA for you because I did NOT want to be associated with you in any way.

During the above conversation on February 22, 2013, Albarelli threw insult after insult at Irvin and refused to answer any direct questions.

Though Albarelli claims that he did not want to be associated with Irvin in any way, after the above emails regarding the FOIAs and requesting his help, Albarelli did a full interview on Irvin's podcast show to promote his book A Terrible Mistake, and he also agreed to publish this interview in print and did the editing of the interview himself.

Albarelli accuses Irvin for being a neophyte for getting a response from the CIA in 90 days, but from the above February 16, and May 04, 2010 missives, it's clear that Albarelli too received the response from the CIA within 90 days.

Albarelli also claimed that the files had been released 25 years ago, when they had actually been released on 5/5/2003 - 6 years and 9 months before Irvin's first request to Albarelli for help.

When Albarelli claims:

"you can't without my revealing all those other files/documents/subjects I requested," in fact the CIA answers each FOIA request individually by postal mail.

Between the CIA FOIA request documents that Albarelli apparently attempted to withhold from Irvin, and also the CIA documents from MK-ULTRA subproject 58, it's quite easy to document that Wasson was involved with the CIA and MK-ULTRA - as we've already revealed above.

In our opinion, in light of the above and the documents showing that MK-ULTRA funded Wasson, Albarelli's

description of Wasson's relationship to the CIA below can be seen as clever disinformation intended to hide the truth from the public.

Albarelli wrote:

Especially significant in the history of LSD and psychotropic drugs is the work of Gordon Wasson and his wife Valentina Pavlovna. The couple traveled the globe in search of exotic and rare psychoactive mushrooms, and they were the first to use the term 'ethnomycology'. Over a forty year period, the two collected and catalogued the "food of the Gods." In 1977, Wasson commented that throughout his many excursions to Mexico from 1952 through 1962, "I didn't send a single sample to an American mycologist. I didn't get a penny, not a single grant from any government sources. I'm perfectly sure of that."

There is no reason to doubt Wasson, but what he did not know at the time of his excursions was that the United States government was closely monitoring every one of his trips and that each and every one of his collected samples found their way back from Mexico to CIA-funded laboratories. Wasson also sent his samples to Albert Hofmann at Sandoz Labs in Switzerland. Hofmann, according to Wasson, "was doing the key work synthesizing the active ingredients" of the samples. What Wasson again did not realize was that the fruits of all of his and Hofmann's labors were being plucked from the vine by the U.S. Army and CIA both of whom, since at least 1948, had covert operatives working in the Sandoz Laboratories.[...]

Wasson also reported that he had once been approached by either the CIA or FBI.

"I'm not sure which," he said.

They wanted him "to do work for the government." He turned them down, saying he thought the effort "patriotic," but did not want his work being classified secret.

"I wanted to publish all my findings," he explained. [45]

Albarelli's "research" seems to only expose insignificant aspects of the overarching MK-ULTRA programs, sacrificing older operations to keep the more important and more current ones separate and hidden.

Also of note is that the CIA FOIA request that Irvin filed behind Albarelli's was on Gordon Wasson, and several of the files received from the CIA are personal letters between Wasson and Allen Dulles (one is quoted above) - from just 5 weeks before Wasson's Life magazine article was published.

Bernays - The Government Operative for Social Control

Bernays was also directly linked into another government effort to shape culture.

In 1917, Woodrow Wilson engaged George Creel to influence the American public opinion in favor of WWI. Creel founded the Committee on Public Education and hired Edward Bernays.

It is noteworthy that after the death of his wife, Creel resided at the Bohemian Club (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/esp_sociopol_bohemiangrove.htm) in San Francisco, the secret society that also has members of the Grateful Dead - Bob Weir, Mickey Hart.[46] As well, Alexander Shulgin, the famous psychedelic chemist, is also a member of the club.

In his book Pihkal he refers to the Bohemian Club as "The Owl Club" for its famous mascot:

I happily rejoined the Owl Club and, to this day, I put on a polite shirt and tie and carry my viola to the City [San Francisco] and play in the orchestra every Thursday evening, without fail.

I should add that I'm the only Club member who wears, and always has worn, black sandals instead of shoes, having decided a very long time ago that sandals were infinitely healthier for my feet than the airless, moist environment offered by the kinds of footwear worn by my fellow Owlers. They are used to my sandals, by now, and they are used to me.[47]

~ Alexander Shulgin

The Bohemian Club is the West Coast sister club of the CIA's Century Club (cited above), formerly headed up by none other than DCI Allen Dulles and, apparently, Gordon Wasson.[48]

One cannot understand Edward Bernays' and Gordon Wasson's influence on American culture by regarding each piece in isolation or as "one thing." Their work must be viewed as a whole. From this perspective it is clear that they were part of a "tide" that eventually overwhelmed the youth of America.

The authors would argue that given Bernays' totalitarian political perspective and his understanding of group behavior, and Gordon Wasson's now proven role in MK-ULTRA, the collection of destructive elements they

introduced into American culture could not have been by accident.

The turning of America's youth into "Deadheads" was a longstanding project created by a secret organization within the US government that intends to usher in a new Dark Ages.

As the Cohen brothers wrote in their film "No Country For Old Men":

Ellis: You know,
if you'd have told me 20 years ago.
I'd see children walking
the streets of our Texas towns.
...with green hair, bones in their noses...
I just flat-out
wouldn't have believed you.

Bell: Signs and wonders.

Ellis: But I think once you quit hearing "sir"
and "ma'am," the rest is soon to foller.

Bell: - Oh, it's the tide.

Ellis: - Yeah.
It's the dismal tide.
It is not the one thing.

Bell: Not the one thing.

Terence McKenna and the Esalen Institute

Terence McKenna eventually became the key promoter of the Huxleys' and the Esalen Institute's New Dark Age, or neo-feudalist, post-modernist agenda to enslave the masses and turn back history.

McKenna's book *The Archaic Revival* is essentially a rundown of nearly all of the items promoted by the Fourth World Wilderness agenda to accomplish these goals.[49]

In the introduction to *The Invisible Landscape* by the brothers McKenna, Jay Stevens, author of *Storming Heaven*, makes clear the true agenda of their work:

Our appetite for simplicity has caused us to compress the chaos of the '60s into one monolithic "Youth Revolt." But there were two philosophies then among the revolutionaries on how the world might be remade. One path, endorsed by political power and using the vantage to raise consciousness and save the world. The other path proposed an attack on the consciousness itself using a controversial and soon outlawed family of psychochemicals-the psychedelics. [50]

~Jay Stevens

Confirming Stevens' statement, in *The Archaic Revival* Terence McKenna admits:

You know, I am very much at variance with the wisdom of hindsight in looking back at how Leary and Alpert and Ralph Metzner handled it in the sixties. But to try to launch a "children's crusade," to try to co-opt the destiny of the children of the middle class using the media as your advance man was a very risky business. And it rebounded, I think, badly.

I think Huxley's approach was much more intelligent - not to try to reach the largest number of people, but to try to reach the most important and influential people: the poets, the architects, the politicians, the research scientists, and especially the psychotherapists. Because what we're talking about is the greatest boon to psychotherapy since dreaming. [51]

Later McKenna admits that [I]Aldous Huxley was a key player behind [I]MK-ULTRA and this neo-feudalism, all the while relating the official version of the story:

When you go to the Amazon or when you take peyote with the Huichol it is quite a chore to get sufficient material for twenty people. So the release of so much LSD into modern society caused the powers that be [who released it] to assume that the whole social machine was being dissolved in acid - literally, before their very eyes. I think that this was a mistake, to go at it like this. There were many voices at the time, with many theories of how it should be handled. If Aldous Huxley had lived another ten years, it would have been very different. [52]

Recently it has come to light that Aldous Huxley was also a member of the Century Club with Gordon Wasson and Allen Dulles.[53]

In August 2012 Irvin published a short overview of some of his research points on Esalen, Huxley and McKenna, which revealed that Aldous Huxley and the Esalen Institute (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esalen_Institute) had long been a key center for distributing this New Dark Age, as well as Fourth World Wilderness agenda to dumb down the masses, essentially being a sort of MK-ULTRA headquarters with Michael Murphy apparently running the entire MK-ULTRA show today.

Is it coincidence that Terence would hang out with the great grandson of one of the key promoters of Darwin's theories, Francis Huxley (1), who had ties via his own family to Darwin's via his cousin (2), and was influenced heavily by Tielhard (3) - who was involved with the Piltdown Hoax (4) - who happened also to have an intro in his book written by Julian Huxley (5), Francis's father (6), and should then come up with the Stoned Ape theory (7), and promote it and the 2012 meme that was developed by a CIA agent, Coe (8), who just so happened to be in-laws with a friend of Julian's, Dobzhanski (9), and then dispense the entire meme from Esalen (10), where he spent time with Aldous's wife, Laura (11), and Esalen happens to have been co-created by Aldous Huxley himself (12)? [54]

The Invisible landscape, which is essentially an attack on thought, an attempt to get the youth of America to believe there is no truth, also talks about using psychedelics and ending critical thinking to bring about the apocalypse:

Achievement of the zero state can be imagined to arrive in one of two forms. One is the dissolution of the cosmos in an actual cessation and unraveling of natural laws, a literal apocalypse. The other possibility takes less for granted from the mythologems associated with the collective transformation and entry into concrescence and hews more closely to the idea that concrescence, however miraculous it is, is still the culmination of a human process, a process of toolmaking, which comes to completion in the perfect artifact: the monadic self, exteriorized, condensed, and visible in three dimensions' in the alchemical terms, the dream of a union of spirit and matter. Presumably, were such a hyper-spatial tool/process discovered, in a very short time it would entirely restructure life's experience of itself, of time, space, and of otherness, and then it would be these effects which would follow rather than precede the concrescence, and which, through their atemporal influence on the content of visionary experience, would be seen to have given rise to the "apocalyptic scenario" in the expectation of so many ontologies. The appearance in normal space-time of hyper-dimensional body, obedient to a simultaneously transformed and resurrected human will, and able to plumb the obligations and opportunities inherent in this unique juncture in energy's long struggle for self-liberation, may be apocalypse enough. [55]

Eleusis

In 1978 Gordon Wasson, Albert Hoffman, and Carl A. P. Ruck published *The Road To Eleusis*, a book which argues that the ancient Greek Eleusinian Mysteries were based on a derivative of ergot, or early LSD.

In the forward of this book Wasson states:

The initiates lived through the night in the telesterion of Eleusis, under the leadership of the two hierophantic families, the Eumolpids and the Kerykes, and they would come away all wonder-struck by what they had lived through: according to some, they were never the same as before.[56]

In chapter one, Wasson continues:

Early Man in Greece, in the second millennium before Christ, founded the Mysteries of Eleusis and they held spellbound the initiates who each year attended the rite. Silence as to what took place there was obligatory: the laws of Athens were extreme in the penalties that were imposed on any who infringed the secret, but throughout the Greek world, far beyond the reach of Athens' laws, the secret was kept spontaneously throughout Antiquity, and since the suspension of the Mysteries in the 4th century A.D. that Secret has become a built-in element in the lore of Ancient Greece. I would not be surprised if some classical scholars would even feel that we are guilty of a sacrilegious outrage at now prying open the secret. On 15 November 1956 I read a brief paper before the American Philosophical Society (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Philosophical_Society) [an MK-ULTRA Subproject 58 subcontractor - see CIA files] describing the Mexican mushroom cult and the ensuing oral discussion I intimated that this cult might lead us to the solution of the Eleusinian Mysteries.[57]

In the above two paragraphs Wasson admits that the entirety of the Eleusinian Mysteries were controlled by two families: the Eumolpids and the Kerykes.

He states that initiates would come away "wonder-struck" and that they were held "spellbound." He admits that everything regarding the mysteries was a secret under threat of penalty or, in the case of Socrates, death.

But Wasson ironically claims the secret was "kept spontaneously throughout Antiquity" - which is absurd. If the mysteries were kept secret by force, they were, therefore, entirely controlled - state sanctioned. As Irvin has shown in lectures, secrecy and occultation are nearly always used against, or to control, those who don't have that secret information.[58]

Why would these two families need to keep something that's supposed to be a spiritual or religious experience a secret, unless it was in actuality only for control?

Wasson goes on to discuss a paper he read on 15 November 1956 to the American Philosophical Society. CIA MK-ULTRA documents reveal that "10. National Philosophical Society" was a "Subproject 58 - Cosponsor," but then go on to say "Unable to locate - not sent."

Why would the CIA be unable to locate the National Philosophical Society, unless the name is wrong? I think it's highly likely that this reference to the National Philosophical Society is actually referring to the American Philosophical Society.

There doesn't appear evidence of a National Philosophical Society ever existing, and there is much for an "American Philosophical Society" - which was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743.

So was the American Philosophical Society also behind MK-ULTRA Subproject 58?

Online searches for a "National Philosophical Society" automatically pull up the "American Philosophical Society" - where Wasson gave his lecture on this very topic in 1956 - during the height of his MK-ULTRA activities.

Conclusion

The authors are in disagreement about the use of mind-altering drugs.

One believes that we do should not dismiss the potential of these substances as biological tools to open doorways of the mind, and possibly spiritual dimensions; but those who consider these substances as only spiritual tools often ignore their dark side and never consider that they can be easily used as much for control.

He recommends they not be used without a prior thorough study in something such as the trivium method, and suggests that, like a knife which may be used to cut your food, and also used to kill; psychedelics can be used to empower or control. It is important for people who use these substances to consider what others think of them who don't use them for spiritual purposes.

The other believes that given their provenance, they should not be taken under any circumstances.

We must consider:

Does the predator think that these substances are tools for spiritual awakening, or for the control of others? What the reader may believe is not necessarily the whole truth.

How the elite of ancient Athens controlled the masses was through drug mystery initiations at Eleusis that they managed to keep secret for 2000 years during their reign, and the secret agenda of how the mysteries were actually used for control hasn't been revealed for all to see until now - nearly 4000 years since the mysteries at Eleusis began.

Huston Smith in the introduction to *The Road to Eleusis* says:

The Greeks, though, created a holy institution, the Eleusinian Mysteries, which seems regularly to have opened a space in the human psyche for God to enter. The content of those Mysteries is, together with the identity of India's sacred Soma plant, one of the two best kept secrets in history [...]

For by direct implication it raises contemporary questions which our cultural establishment has thus far deemed too hot to face.

The first of these is the already cited question Nietzsche raised: Can humanity survive godlessness, which is to say, the absence of an ennobling vision - a convincing, elevating view of the nature of things and life's place within it?

Second, have modern secularism, scientism, materialism, and consumerism conspired to form a carapace that Transcendence now has difficulty piercing?

In the answer to that second question is affirmative, a third one follows hard in its heels. Is there need, perhaps an urgent need, to devise something like the Eleusinian Mysteries to get us out of Plato's cave and into the

light?

~ Huston Smith - Intro Road to Eleusis, p. 10.

Apparently that's what was actually done:

The elites and oligarchs, based on their own arrogance and ad vericundiam, or false appeal to authority, recreated the Eleusinian mysteries to pull the masses from one of Plato's caves (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allegory_of_the_Cave), and not into the light but, rather, into another cave. The meaning of "the noble lie," referred to as "an ennobling vision" by Smith, above, is defined:

"In politics a noble lie is a myth or untruth, often, but not invariably, of a religious nature, knowingly told by an elite to maintain social harmony or to advance an agenda. The noble lie is a concept originated by Plato as described in the Republic." [59]

...the earth, as being their mother, delivered them, and now, as if their land were their mother and their nurse, they ought to take thought for her and defend her against any attack, and regard the other citizens as their brothers and children of the self-same earth... While all of you, in the city, are brothers, we will say in our tale, yet god, in fashioning those of you who are fitted to hold rule, mingled gold in their generation, for which reason they are the most precious - but in the helpers, silver, and iron and brass in the farmers and other craftsmen. And, as you are all akin, though for the most part you will breed after your kinds, it may sometimes happen that a golden father would beget a silver son, and that a golden offspring would come from a silver sire, and that the rest would, in like manner, be born of one another. So that the first and chief injunction that the god lays upon the rulers is that of nothing else are they to be such careful guardians, and so intently observant as of the intermixture of these metals in the souls of their offspring, and if sons are born to them with an infusion of brass or iron they shall by no means give way to pity in their treatment of them, but shall assign to each the status due to his nature and thrust them out among the artisans or the farmers. And again, if from these there is born a son with unexpected gold or silver in his composition they shall honor such and bid them go up higher, some to the office of guardian, some to the assistanceship, alleging that there is an oracle that the city shall then be overthrown when the man of iron or brass is its guardian.[60]

All of this leaves us asking...

Was the field of ethnomycology founded not, necessarily, to study the myths and legends of cultures that utilized these substances, but rather to study how they used them for control - the noble lie?

Was it also founded to promote this neo-feudalist, archaic revival?

Were MK-ULTRA Subproject 58, the psychedelic revolution, and the Deadhead an expression of that control?

Are these systems of control being continued today through the rave culture and "Burning Man"?

So it appears.

just as the ancient Greek hierophants created the mysteries of Eleusis

just as Emperor Titus created the story of Jesus and Christianity

just as the Levitical priests created Judaism and the "chosen" ideology,

...today the elites (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_globalelite.htm) have spun a new religion, the New Dark Age, a.k.a. the Archaic Revival - and they call this reverse direction into history "evolution."

Wasson, McKenna, Leary, and Hoffman are but the hierophants of this New Dark Age, and its new mystery religion, which is nothing but mind control (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/esp_sociopol_mindcon.htm) in disguise.

As John Uri Lloyd, one of the first to actually experience psilocybe mushrooms in the 1800s, warns us in a footnote in his novel Etidorhpa (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/tierra_hueca/etidorhpa/EtidorhpaHome.htm) (Aphrodite backwards):

NOTE[...] If, in the course of experimentation, a chemist should strike upon a compound that in traces only would subject his mind and drive his pen to record such seemingly extravagant ideas as are found in the hallucinations herein pictured, would it not be his duty to bury the discovery from others, to cover from mankind the existence of such a noxious fruit of the chemist's or pharmacist's art? Introduce such an intoxicant, and start it to ferment in humanity's blood, and before the world were advised of its possible results, might not the ever increasing potency gain such headway as to destroy, or debase, our civilization, and even to exterminate mankind? [61]

- John Uri Lloyd, 1895 - Etidorhpa

(http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/tierra_hueca/etidorhpa/EtidorhpaHome.htm)

Though it seems incredible, Esalen, and Huxley, McKenna, Bernays, Wasson and Dulles appear to have been part of a secret agenda within the U.S. government that intends to usher in a post-modernist, neo-feudalism Dark Age and slavery in America.

What makes this particularly difficult to believe is the unanswered question of the organization's motivation.

What would motivate such a group?

Racism?

Classism?

Religious fervor?

Power?

All of the above?

And how would it be able to maintain such secrecy, involving certainly hundreds, if not thousands of individuals over such a long time?

One thing is clear. Whatever is the basis for this organization, it resides within identifiable secret societies (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/esp_sociopol_brotherhoodsecretsocieties.htm).

The number of individuals that can be demonstrated to have taken part in creating the Deadhead who are also members of,

Skull and Bones (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/esp_sociopol_skullbones.htm)

the Century Club

the Bohemian Club (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/esp_sociopol_bohemiangrove.htm),

...is simply too large to have been circumstantial.

Moreover, Dr. Colin Ross has shown that high level Freemasonry (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_masonsknightstemplar.htm) was responsible for funding the original LSD research (waiting for citation from Ross) and this group should also be inspected closely.

We appeal to scholars and to the public to help us find the truth behind MK-ULTRA and the creation of the Deadhead and the post-modernist, neo-feudalism movement.

The authors are not looking to bring anyone out of one cave and into yet another, but to free humanity from this insanity. And only the truth is capable of that.

Esalen, Aldous Huxley, Gordon Wasson, Timothy Leary, Terence McKenna, and the peddlers of this agenda: The spell is now undone and the true secrets of Eleusis, of the CIA and the psychedelic revolution, are now revealed for the entire world to see.

[B]Epilogue

As we were concluding this article, the following letter arrived.

We share it to drive home the importance of bringing to light all of the MK-ULTRA and related military/intelligence programs.

Terry Parker Jr.
2209-55 Triller Ave.
Toronto, Ont.
Canada. M6R-2H6
416-533-7756

Dear Jan,

As an unwitting subject of unauthorized lobotomy and brain implant experimentation, I do suspect that this intrusion is CIA MK-ULTRA related.

Medical records and X-ray at <http://www.thewhyfiles.net/mkultra4.htm#update> discloses unauthorized lobotomy and brain implant experimentation, (Dec. 9, 1969 & Jan. 27, 1972, at 14 & 16 years of age) without informed consent, nor parental knowledge, while under the guise of treating epilepsy. (ie- "scar tissue removal") This information correlates with the CIA MK-ULTRA project of psychosurgical and brain implant research upon unwitting subjects. Those subjects being myself, and other children who suffer epilepsy at the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children.

I recall neurosurgical wards 5-G and 6-G, full of children with various cranium incisions and casts on their heads. Despite my efforts to address this criminal assault with the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Ontario Health Professions Board, Toronto Police, Ontario Provincial Police, RCMP, CSIS, INTER-POL, and our members of parliament, one is subject to major damage control and concealment of this covert operation.

Just as we have a cloud of secrecy in respect to JFK's missing brain tissue, after his assassination in 1963, we have a similar cover-up in respect to Dr. Harold Joseph Hoffman's covert brain surgical experiments upon unwitting children who suffer epilepsy.

Would appreciate any info relating Toronto Sick Kids with the CIA MK-ULTRA projects.

I believe we have further insight as to why former CIA Director Richard Helms destroyed all the MK-ULTRA files back in 1973.

For your attention, I remain.

Truly,
Terry Parker Jr./aka Robertson
<http://www.thewhyfiles.net/mkultra4.htm#update>
<http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/decisions/2000/july/parker.htm>
Photo and X-ray enclosed-scroll down

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(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turn_on,_tune_in,_drop_out)

Around 1962, Hunter was an early volunteer test subject (along with Ken Kesey) for psychedelic chemicals at Stanford University's research covertly sponsored by the CIA in their MK-ULTRA program. [McNally 42] He was paid to take LSD, psilocybin, and mescaline and report on his experiences, which were creatively formative for him: "Sit back picture yourself swooping up a shell of purple with foam crests of crystal drops soft nigh they fall unto the sea of morning creep-very-softly mist...and then sort of cascade tinkley-bell like (must I take you by the hand, every so slowly type) and then conglomerate suddenly into a peal of silver vibrant uncomprehendingly, blood singingly, joyously resoundingbells....By my faith if this be insanity, then for the love of God permit me to remain insane." [McNally 42-43]

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Keith Millea

03-24-2014, 06:42 PM

It speaks volumes, I think, that there are people, indeed a whole cottage industry, who would use this type of propaganda as a smear campaign to devalue the things that the counter-culture stood for.

Free thinkers, not mind controlled zombies out to debase the dominate culture and bring in a "New Dark Age". Geezus.....:facepalm::

Here's another for your entertainment.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=AunQSK4DaNQ

Dawn Meredith

04-24-2014, 02:47 PM

Garcia a CIA agent? Hardly. The CIA used many and did bring the world acid. But those who indulged during this wonderful period were not CIA dupes.

Texe Marr is making a curious leap here.

And I agree with Keith. Casting aspersions on a period filled with love, music and peace.

Dawn

R.K. Locke

05-10-2014, 10:12 AM

Jan Irvin discusses a number of these matters with Dave McGowan here:

<http://www.gnosticmedia.com/interview-dave-mcgowan-cia-magic-laurel-canyon-186/>

And here:

<http://www.gnosticmedia.com/DaveMcGowan2-magic-carpet>

One of the interesting parts of the second interview, in my opinion, is the discussion of this guy:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rodney_Alcala

Curious bio, wouldn't you say? If ever there was a candidate for a "weaponized" serial killer...

R.K. Locke

05-15-2014, 07:15 PM

A new video from Gnostic Media collating a selection of Jan Irvin's research on this subject:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WtXg_Wp2NY0

Lauren Johnson

05-16-2014, 02:30 AM

RKL: thanks for posting this. Well worth the watch.

I will say that their ultimate agenda to prove that patriarchal religions use drugs to manipulate their members minds is painting with way too broad a brush. More like painting with a fire hose.

R.K. Locke

05-23-2014, 08:28 PM

Cheers, Lauren. I agree that their overarching theory is somewhat questionable, but the research in general is all solid and verifiable. I'm just surprised that there haven't been more books written about this subject. It seems like everywhere you look in the history of the 60s counterculture there are connections to sinister forces...

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/rolling-stones-financial-brain-prince-3591464>

Rolling Stones financial brain Prince Rupert Loewenstein created the world's first £1 billion band

May 23, 2014 06:00

By Rod McPhee

The band's money man took them from a band of skint musicians who couldn't afford furniture to a relentless global money-making machine

When Mick Jagger met Prince Rupert *Loewenstein in 1968, the rocker said he was so skint he couldn't afford furniture.

Despite becoming one of the world's biggest bands with a string of hits steered by manager Andrew Loog Oldham, the Rolling Stones were losing cash rather than making it.

It did not help that Oldham's replacement Allen Klein was creaming off 50% of their royalties.

Within four years, the Prince had extricated them from their contract with Klein, got their bank balances back in the black, and laid the foundations for a billion-pound empire.

The dapper merchant banker and German aristocrat, who died this week at the age of 80, was always a rather incongruous member of the Stones' inner circle.

While Mick, Keith and the boys indulged in riotous backstage parties, with drugs, booze and groupies on tap, the devout Catholic Prince indulged in nothing stronger than a decent vintage claret.

He was introduced to Jagger by mutual friend Christopher Gibbs.

The art dealer recalled later: "I said, 'What you need is a sensible English merchant banker. So I found them a very amusing German prince.'"

Despite their obvious *differences, the Prince and the rocker clicked and Jagger hired him to handle the Stones' accounts.

But while he was known by some as "the human calculator" it was not just his financial know-how that Jagger and the band relied on.

"I once described my role with the band as a combination of bank manager, psychiatrist and nanny," Loewenstein said.

“All the time I worked with the Stones I never changed my habits, my clothes or my attitudes. I was never tempted by the rock 'n' roll lifestyle. Although I enjoyed a good vintage wine.”

Rupert Louis Ferdinand Frederick Constantine Lofredo Leopold Herbert Maximilian Hubert John Henry zu Loewenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg, to use his full name, had royal roots which could be traced back to William the Conqueror and the Rothschild European banking dynasty.

Born in Majorca in 1933, his family moved to Britain and he went on to read history at Oxford before moving into finance, eventually becoming managing director of the merchant bank Leopold Joseph.

It was while at the bank that he became friends with Jagger and was introduced to the band's lifestyle.

Jagger once organised a ball at Loewenstein's house in West London, and when the noise kept the neighbours awake until 6am they rang the police.

“We can't do anything about it,” said a *frustrated officer over the phone. “Princess Margaret's there.”

While he never shared the band's hedonistic ways, he gave them the means to indulge. In 1971 when he suggested they left the UK to avoid paying up to 93% tax on their profits, they decamped to Villa Nellcote in the South of France – a former Nazi HQ where they blended recording with drug-taking and bedding lovers.

The band have had lucrative offshore financial arrangements ever since.

When he advised them to embark on more money-making live performances, in 1972 they completed their notorious Stones Touring Party tour across the US in which they spent a night at Hugh Hefner's Playboy mansion and staged a 29th birthday party for Jagger attended by showbiz royalty from Bob Dylan to Zsa Zsa Gabor.

Jagger's antics sometimes proved an embarrassment for Loewenstein, but he tolerated them.

“Mick was a leopard whose spots never changed,” he recalled. “During one tour, I had invited a friend, along with a group of his family and friends, to the end-of-tour party at the Hotel George V in Paris.

“I happened to notice Mick slide out of the proceedings and slip upstairs accompanied by my friend's attractive 18-year-old daughter.

“When her father approached us, we rather timorously *commiserated, but all he said was, ‘Well done, daughter!’”

The band respected the fact that “Rupie the Groupie”, as he became known, had their backs.

After a lengthy legal battle he got them out of the savage contract with Allen Klein and negotiated a new recording deal.

The dad of three, who married lawyer's daughter Josephine Lowry-Corry in 1957, encouraged the band to continue touring into middle age and beyond, with lucrative results. Their Bigger Bang tour from 2005 to 2007 raked in £350million.

Keith Richards once compared the Prince's financial acumen to his own musical talent.

He said: “He has a great financial mind for the market. He plays that like I play guitar.”

This relationship continued up to 2007 when he retired from working with the band, and everything was amicable up to last year when Loewenstein released revealing *autobiography A Prince Among Stones.

Jagger, in particular, took exception, and said: “I don't think your ex-bank manager should be discussing your financial dealings and personal information in public.”

But if the sadness expressed by the Stones is anything to go by, any lingering resentment over the book is far outweighed by love for their unlikely friend.

Dawn Meredith

05-25-2014, 03:47 PM

A new video from Gnostic Media collating a selection of Jan Irvin's research on this subject:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WtXg_Wp2NY0

Wow. Just fucking wow. I watched most of this yesterday.

More disillusionment .

Dawn

Magda Hassan

05-26-2014, 02:49 AM

Rolling Stones financial brain Prince Rupert Loewenstein created the world's first £1 billion band

May 23, 2014 06:00

By Rod McPhee

The band's money man took them from a band of skint musicians who couldn't afford furniture to a relentless global money-making machine

When Mick Jagger met Prince Rupert *Loewenstein in 1968, the rocker said he was so skint he couldn't afford furniture.

Jagger and Richards must have been so out of it at this time. Particularly Jagger with his impeccable Conservative back ground and studying economics at LSE to lose the ball on the money which seems his motivating force not the art of music.

Lauren Johnson

05-26-2014, 03:39 AM

My favorite quote: Timothy O'Leary (23:30) "Our undercover agents in Los Angeles were very cool about, uh, and yet did more in a very laid back way"

The whole thing was a scam. Sandoz, "Captain Trips," etc. Those guys are laughing their asses off.

Keith Millea

05-26-2014, 09:48 PM

From an old Hippie. The comments are a back and forth with Jan Irvin.

The CIA and the Psychedelic Revolution

with 12 comments (<http://stevenhager420.wordpress.com/2013/08/21/the-cia-and-the-psychedelic-revolution/#comments>)

<http://stevenhager420.files.wordpress.com/2013/08/images1.jpg?w=700>

(<http://stevenhager420.files.wordpress.com/2013/08/images1.jpg>) Hippies were invented by the CIA? Not really, although this is one of the main disinfo memes being worked at the highest levels of counterintelligence propaganda today. But that doesn't mean the CIA didn't play a huge role in the Psychedelic Revolution.

Of course they did. Any social movement of any size will immediately attract the attention of the Octopus (or if you prefer, Illuminati, that pool of energy at the center of old money in Europe and North America, a cartel that orchestrates wars for profit and social control).

I'm thinking of the damage caused by LSD abuse, especially among young teens in the 1970s. Something like that may even be happening today with ecstasy. I recommend people avoid synthetics and stick with natural plants in their safest and most dilute forms and whenever I see anyone handing out synthetics my first thought is: "CIA?" They always have access to the newest and most powerful synthetics, and usually way before anyone else. I actually believe they showered the country in LSD to prevent a cannabis inspired revival that was about to pop forth from the jazz scene after Jack Kerouac took that energy into literature.

Nothing lasts forever and the Octopus cartel couldn't keep a lid on the secrets of the shamanic plants forever,

especially the Queen of the Healing Plants. In fact, the campaign to bury of all wisdom concerning medicine plants resembles the way people were held in mental slavery for centuries, a time when only priests could read and write. Sooner or later, a wave of wisdom regarding these important medicine plants had to crash onto the American consciousness, and, in fact, it already had happened mostly among jazz musicians.

http://stevenhager420.files.wordpress.com/2013/08/wasson_r_gordon8_med.jpg?w=700
(http://stevenhager420.files.wordpress.com/2013/08/wasson_r_gordon8_med.jpg)

Gordon Wasson was a propaganda publicist for J.P. Morgan, the man who arranged the buy-out of Carnegie Steel for some absurdly high price, a deal that cemented certain European banks deep into Wall Street. For Wasson, it became all about mushrooms, particularly the Amanita. And that's where Wasson led his rabbit holes. Other CIA operatives, like Capt. Hubbard, worked primarily with LSD provided by the CIA-connected lab in Switzerland, Sandoz. But at the same time Hubbard was promoting LSD for treating alcoholism (a program that was wildly successful), the CIA was studying ways to weaponize psychedelics and turn them into tools of mass mind control. So consider these realities next time someone offers you a free ride down any psychedelic slide.

But all this activity at the highest levels of the psychedelic revolution by the CIA does not mean the agency was driving the Zeitgeist. They were not. The new children appeared in force in the fall of 1966 and were instantly recognizable in long hair and somewhat theatrical demeanor. Black leather jackets and green army jackets represented our uniforms. Like the Nozems, who had appeared earlier in Amsterdam, the original hippies were the product of a successful middle class. But rather than embrace the paradigms of our parents, we rejected their entire culture and started making up one of our own.

Of course there were a ton of mistakes made, and some involved substance abuse. But that was just part of the voyage of discovery. Tim Leary took his entire style from Johnny Griggs and his Brotherhood of Eternal Love. Griggs was the real hippie messiah and he was killed by synthetics at the height of his shamanic power. And his death paved the way for Leary to assume the throne. But Griggs was a vegetarian who preached universal peace, while Leary was a carnivore alcoholic who preached violence (for a brief time).

So it wasn't like the CIA invented the hippies. That's like saying Hitler invented the Wandervogel, a pagan, back-to-nature movement that had its roots far deeper than Hitler's arrival on the scene, although he did manage to morph it into the Hitlerjugend, his teenage death squad, which was actually brought into combat at the very end of the war. A little known fact is that refugees from the Nazi take-over of Wandervogel landed in Southern California and helped birth the hippie movement, which also involved the original surfer generation.

Intensive propaganda operations were launched during and after the 1960s to divert teens away from establishing a non-violent, independent culture. I wonder sometimes about the arrival of The Hobbit, who certainly had a huge, although not necessarily good, influence on the development of the Hippie Zeitgeist. Was this some sort of British intelligence move, taking away our black leather jackets and trying to stick a flute in our hands? The original hippie generation looked like the punks who hung out at CB's in the early years, and, in fact, those original punks had long hair until Richard Hell cut his, and then pretty much everyone else except Joey Ramone followed. In the same way I wonder about that hobbit dude, I wonder if Harry Potter might not be a mind control experiment, seeding dark vibrations into the imaginations of a new generation? But if you want to study the art of propaganda, just turn on any TV because it goes on all day long and is especially evident in the news and commercials.

The original hippie generation was centered on resisting the war in Vietnam, which gave us a powerful central focus. We were really peace people, despite the black leathers. And that's the tragedy because it is proving hard to pass this peace culture down to the next generation. They have been raised on such an intense diet of violence propaganda and trained to despise hippies. The senseless shooting in Texas involving three "bored" teenagers just shows how far removed from the spirit of the 1960s some teenagers have migrated.

Will the peace kids ever return? They have to. It's just a matter of time. And when they do, the CIA will be ready with some intensive propaganda operations to blow them off their voyage of discovery, as well as a whole new breed of synthetic drugs.

<http://stevenhager420.wordpress.com/2013/08/21/the-cia-and-the-psychedelic-revolution/>

Magda Hassan

05-27-2014, 07:15 AM

Thanks for posting that Keith. A very interesting discussion in the comments. ;hippie::

Lauren Johnson

05-27-2014, 01:01 PM

Thanks for posting that Keith. A very interesting discussion in the comments. ;hippie::

This is indeed a fascinating discussion. My read is that Irvin's argument prevails. The CIA could care less that millions of people have come to a new consciousness in the "hippie" movement. So much the better. History is created by the Hegelian dialectic of placing opposing forces in conflict -- full spectrum dominance via sinister forces with some Sandoz creations thrown as needed.

Keith Millea

05-27-2014, 06:18 PM

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In all due respect Lauren that statement is just flat wrong. I'll not argue the point. We will have to just agree to disagree here.

Jan Irvin:

We had to have sexual deviants like Bernays first who thought it was cool to mime masturbation in front of crowds, and without sociopaths such as him, who worked with Wasson, who promoted the drugs with the CIA and CFR, we wouldn't have had hippies. Hippies were a creation to degrade society... this was done by irrational sophists who don't think clearly and appeal to religious beliefs for justification of their hate crimes.

Hippies were a creation to degrade society...

You think Irvin's argument prevailed?

Well, thanks for letting me know that I'm a degradation to society... Love you too.....

Dawn Meredith

05-28-2014, 05:24 PM

Thanks for posting that Keith. A very interesting discussion in the comments. ;hippie::

This is indeed a fascinating discussion. My read is that Irvin's argument prevails. The CIA could care less that millions of people have come to a new consciousness in the "hippie" movement. So much the better. History is created by the Hegelian dialectic of placing opposing forces in conflict -- full spectrum dominance via sinister forces with some Sandoz creations thrown as needed.

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Hippies were a creation to degrade society...

You think Irvin's argument prevailed?

Well, thanks for letting me know that I'm a degradation to society... Love you too.....

I agree. I was a hippie. We sprang up in large part to protest the war in Vietnam. And the wonderful music that was out then...in 67 the summer of love in San Francisco. The CIA infiltrated but they had not "invent" us. And many of us are still "here" in that spirit of peace and love. Sadly they do have new and horrible synthetic drugs. Avoid at all costs "synthetic pot". Called K2 and kush, among other names. Extremely dangerous stuff. What proof do we have that Huxley was CIA?

Dawn

SCIENCE, ENERGY AND KNOWLEDGE. AN ANALYSIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE ON THE SYNTHETIC FUELS IN THE 1970S AND 1980S, we destroy intelligence.

Leland Library Inventory, book shelves and storage boxes, absolutely solid body begins sanguine, this last Saturday, said the Deputy administrator of NASA.

DEEP POLITICS FORUM > Institute for the Study of Globalization and Covert Politics (ISGP) > Bohemian Grove, the differential equation is multidimensional hedonism.