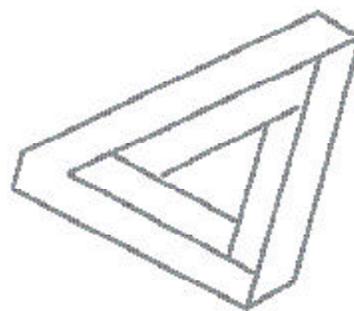


ccle

CENTER FOR COGNITIVE LIBERTY & ETHICS

2002 Annual Report



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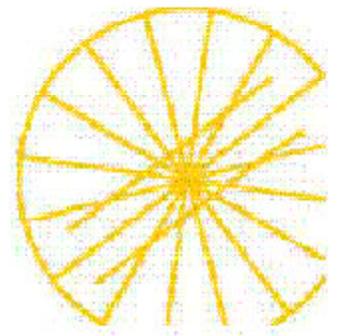
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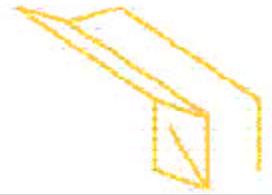
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Our Mission

The Center for Cognitive Liberty & Ethics (CCLE) is a nonprofit law, policy, and public education center working to advance and protect freedom of thought at a time when drugs and other cognitive technologies hold both enormous promise and peril for individual and collective freedom. The CCLE maintains that the right of a person to liberty and privacy over his or her own intellect is situated at the core of what it means to be a free person and is a fundamental human right. The CCLE works in the courts, with policy makers, industry and other nongovernmental organizations, to advance legal, social and ethical policies that protect human freedom, dignity, and self-determination. To achieve its mission, the CCLE:

ADVOCATES

- Litigates and supports litigation in the public interest to foster cognitive liberty and submits amicus briefs in relevant, precedent-setting cases
- Analyzes and testifies on public policy that impacts freedom of thought
- Coordinates a national network of attorneys, scholars and policy makers; facilitates the sharing of information among these professionals

EDUCATES

- Provides information and interviews to print, television, radio and Internet media sources, highlighting the cognitive liberty aspects of various public issues
- Engages in and supports educational activities that raise public awareness of cognitive liberty, including formulating class curriculum materials
- Stimulates professional interest in the law and policy related to cognitive liberty, and educates other organizations on the importance of cognitive liberty
- Participates in conferences and other speaking engagements to explain the work that we do, why it is important, and how interested individuals and organizations can actively contribute to our mission

PUBLISHES

- Publishes a tri-annual publication, the Journal of Cognitive Liberties, which disseminates innovative writings on cognitive liberty topics
- Publishes policy analyses, industry guidelines and reports on social, legal and ethical issues related to our mission
- Maintains an informative Web site presenting a comprehensive overview of the projects and resources related to our work

DEVELOPS

- Encourages interested groups and individuals to actively contribute resources (finances, services, professional talents) to our mission
- Build and broadens a constituency of potential allies and supporters
- Collaborate with other policy, industry and non-profit organizations
- Establishes and promotes an annual fellows program to encourage and facilitate original work in the field of cognitive liberty

A Message From The Directors



Richard Glen Boire
Director & Counsel



Wrye Sententia
Director



Heidi Lypps
Director of
Communications

What is the value of cognitive liberty?

The right of a person to liberty, autonomy and privacy over his or her own intellect is situated at the core of what it means to be a free person and this principle is what gives life to some of our most well-established and cherished human and constitutional rights. By providing important analysis and compelling arguments to policy and lawmakers, the media, lawyers and educators, the CCLE fulfills an important role for individuals concerned with civil liberties of the mind.

In December, we will conclude our third year of promoting education and public policy aimed at protecting cognitive liberty. Over the past three years, we have refined our vision and our specific projects to better effect positive, long-term, social change.

The Mission Progresses

The CCLE was a child of the Alchemind Society, but in 2002 the child outgrew its parent. For better clarity, focus, and impact, we now produce all our work as the CCLE, a name which resonates more strongly with the general public, scholars, public policy groups, reporters, foundations, and civil rights groups.

From its inception in 2000, the CCLE has focused on advancing the principles of cognitive liberty and mental autonomy. Our full-time goal is to work for a world in which people are free to use their minds to explore, create, and improve themselves and the world, unhindered by criminal prohibitions or government or corporate invasions of privacy. In 2002, we advanced the principles of cognitive liberty and autonomy in the media and in the courts – not only with respect to drugs, but also, as we expand our effectiveness, with respect to new technologies or techniques that can affect cognition.

2003, Cognitive Liberty in the Supreme Court

In November 2002, the United States Supreme Court agreed to hear a potentially precedent-setting cognitive liberty case in which the CCLE is a party. The case involves Dr. Charles Sell, a St. Louis dentist whom the government is seeking to inject with mind-altering (anti-psychotic) drugs in order to make him “competent” to stand trial. Dr. Sell has been found to present neither a danger to others, nor to himself. Dr. Sell and his attorneys have asked the CCLE to

By approaching criminal drug prohibition as a violation of an individual's right to freedom of thought, the CCLE is forwarding an important and otherwise unaddressed argument in favor of marijuana and other drug policy reform.

—Robert D. Kampia
Executive Director, Marijuana Policy Project

present the cognitive liberty argument to the Supreme Court as an amicus party to the case.

When this case is argued and decided later in 2003, it will receive worldwide publicity and spark a great deal of legal scholarship and commentary. To have the highest court in the land consider our cognitive liberty argument after only three years of organizational existence is unprecedented, and we believe that the factual landscape of Dr. Sell's case offers a unique opportunity to establish our principle that the government oversteps its authority when it claims jurisdiction over a person's mind.

Adding Our Voice to Neuroethics

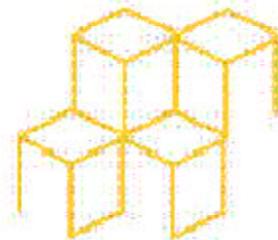
The CCLE's entry into the realm of Neuroethics holds the promise of reframing the cultural and legal notions of the interrelationship between human freedom, drugs and prohibition. With the emergence of a new policy field known as Neuroethics, the CCLE is well-positioned to become a significant, credible authority on the subject. Through the field of Neuroethics, questions of psychoactive drugs and other brain-augmenting technology can be rationally re-evaluated. Indeed, the President's Council on Bioethics (founded in November 2001) is seriously addressing the future role of psychoactive drugs in society, and members of the Council have intimated that they see issues of mental sovereignty in the coming decades as essential concerns. In October, the CCLE spoke before the President's Council in Washington, D.C., and introduced the concept of cognitive liberty to them. In the coming years we will continue to situate our arguments in the growing debate about neuroethics.

We have prepared this annual report to update you on our work over the past year, and to state our intentions for the coming year and beyond. As you'll see, we've divided our work into five project areas, all of which interrelate and reinforce various facets of cognitive liberty. We hope that you will join us in this ongoing collaborative effort to bring about freer thinking for a better future.



Richard Glen Boire & Wrye Sententia
Directors, Center for Cognitive Liberty & Ethics

Projects



ENTHEOGENS/DRUG POLICY PROJECT (ongoing)

Mission: The CCLE maintains that criminalizing peaceful people who use psychoactive drugs is a real and present encroachment on cognitive liberty. The CCLE calls for a reevaluation of criminal drug prohibition and works to reframe the public debate to emphasize important cognitive liberty principles.

Project goals 2003: On an ongoing basis, the CCLE's Entheogens & Drug Policy Project works to:

- 1) Support litigation in precedent-setting legal cases concerning entheogens and other drugs
- 2) Produce policy analysis and provide written and spoken testimony concerning proposed drug-related legislation, administrative actions, and court decisions, highlighting the cognitive liberty aspects of the item under review, and
- 3) Interject the principle of cognitive liberty into the public debate about drug policy in order to bring about changes in the legislation and cultural perception of drug users

THE CCLE ADVOCATES

- With the online Salvia Divinorum Action Center (see Website)
- Provides CCLE Policy Report on Salvia divinorum, along with supporting letters from experts, to members of the House Judiciary Committee who are currently considering a bill to schedule Salvia divinorum.
- Provides cognitive liberty policy analysis to state legislators considering marijuana-related bills and educate local media on cognitive liberty implications of marijuana prohibition. This project is conducted in collaboration with the Marijuana Policy Project (MPP)

PUBLISHES

- Develops and disseminate a CCLE Policy Report on the ethics and legality of agonist drugs. These substances act as "neurocops," blocking the effects of drugs such as MDMA, marijuana, and opium.

DEVELOPS

- Pursues 2-year fellowship with the Academy of Educational Development through the New Voices program for employment of an additional drug policy attorney (see attached biography)

EDUCATES

- Continues the popular Ask Dr. Shulgin Online project. World-renowned chemist Dr. Alexander Shulgin answers questions submitted by people all over the world. Ask Dr. Shulgin Online provides interested people with open access to critically important information on an important topic that is shrouded by government "drug war" propaganda and urban myth
- Continues advancing in a yearlong media education project in collaboration with the Drug Policy Alliance, aimed at educating news reporters about cognitive liberty concerns
- Continues expanding the CCLE's online Drug Law Library, Salvia Divinorum Action Center information on CCLE Web site: maintains other available CCLE drug law education resources.

2002 Highlights:

- In 2002, the CCLE was interviewed by reporters from around the world on a diverse group of issues, from legislation aimed at prohibiting *Salvia divinorum* or cracking down on MDMA (Ecstasy), to brain fingerprinting and book banning. We also presented the argument for cognitive liberty at various public and private drug policy forums, and published over 30 articles in newspapers and magazines.
- In 2002, the CCLE assisted, as part of our Entheogens & Drug Policy Project, dozens of attorneys and laypeople involved in legal matters related to entheogens, empathogens, or other controlled substances, and we provided support and advice to some of the most important cognitive liberty legal cases of the year, including the UDV case in New Mexico, the JLF “poisonous nonconsumables” case, and the Atlanta case concerning *Psychotria viridis*.
- In 2002, the California Legislature considered a bill that would have imposed a 90-day mandatory minimum sentence for using or being under the influence of MDMA (Ecstasy). After preparing an analysis of this bill for the members of California’s Public Safety Committee, CCLE legal counsel Richard Glen Boire testified before the Committee explaining how the mandatory minimum infringed upon the cognitive liberty of adults and, rather than protect young people, would tear them from their families and disrupt their education. At the end of the hearing, the bill was defeated by a 3-2 vote.
- Ask Dr. Shulgin Online: In the first ten months of 2002, approximately 45,000 people visited Ask Dr. Shulgin Online, submitting hundreds of questions. Ask Dr. Shulgin Online has been mentioned on National Public Radio, and discussed in newspaper and magazine articles around the world, encouraging continued public debate about effective drug education and the negative consequences of drug prohibition.
- The CCLE also presented at numerous related public speaking events, including chairing a panel on Cognitive Liberties, at the 2002 MPP/SSDP Conference held in Los Angeles.

...without freedom of thought
there can be no free society.
—Supreme Court Justice
Felix Frankfurter

He who cannot change the very fabric of his thought will never be able to change reality.

— Anwar Sadat

NEUROETHICS PILOT PROJECT

Mission: Neuroethics is a new field concerned with the benefits and dangers of modern research on the brain and by extension, with the social implications of treating or manipulating the mind. The CCLE seeks to educate and foster public debate in relation to prohibited drugs, emerging psychopharmaceuticals, and other neurotechnologies. To this end, we cultivate social policies that respect and protect the full potential of the human intellect. The CCLE provides ethical and legal analysis & guidelines to the courts, policy makers, industry, and the public concerning the regulation and application of drugs and other technologies that enhance or inhibit cognition.

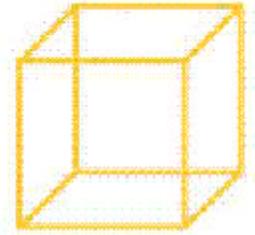
Project goals 2003: In the first phase of this new project, the CCLE will evaluate opportunities to assist policymakers and industry in navigating the cultural, ethical and legal challenges to cognitive enhancement and the development of cognitive technologies. Based on our initial successes (see 2002 Highlights, next page), we will work to ensure that individual rights of mind are incorporated into the law and policy governing new drugs and other cognitive technologies.

THE CCLE ADVOCATES

- In November, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the CCLE's First Amendment cognitive liberty argument in a forced-drugging case involving Dr. Charles Sell, a St. Louis dentist. The CCLE is an amicus party to this case, and will be presenting legal briefs to the US Supreme Court on the topic of cognitive liberty. A decision on this precedent-setting case is expected in 2003.
- Monitors and challenges the adoption of "brain fingerprinting" tools for law enforcement or other potentially invasive uses
- Pursues collaborative relationships with other nongovernmental organizations working to contest the development and use of psychoactive, drug-based weapons
- Continues to advise the President's Council on Bioethics on the importance of recognizing cognitive liberty & cognitive autonomy in crafting its final report on human enhancement

EDUCATES

- Responds to media and policy scholars considering the wide-reaching implications of the United States Supreme Court upcoming ruling in the Sell vs. United States (forced drugging case)
- Speaks on university and college campuses, at conferences, and to industry groups regarding the development and regulation of tools and technologies of thought
- Sponsors & participates in "2003 Nanotechnology, Biotechnology, Information Technology and Cognitive Science Convergence (NBIC) Conference," February 2003, Los Angeles, CA



PUBLISHES

- Researches and produces a CCLE Policy Report on Neuroethics; disseminates the report to relevant government agencies, industry analysts and the media (possible topics include Ritalin use in children, cognitive enhancement, brain fingerprinting, and neuromarketing)

DEVELOPS

- Partners with start-up neurotechnology companies to provide legal and ethical support for the development and marketing of new cognitive-enhancing pharmaceuticals.
- Pursues collaborative project with the Sunshine Project (a watchdog organization on biochemical weapons) on the law and ethics of police and military use of psycho-chemical weapons

Of all the organizations working on advancing fundamental liberties, I know of no other that is taking the CCLE's critical and intellectual approach to advancing a right we all take for granted, the right to think for ourselves.

—Fran Campbell, Esq.
Randolph & Associates

2002 Highlights:

- Late in 2002, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear a forced-drugging case involving Dr. Charles Sell, a St. Louis dentist. The CCLE authored an amicus curiae brief for this case, articulating a cognitive liberty argument. The CCLE has been accepted as an amicus party to the case, and will write further briefs detailing its cognitive liberty argument as this precedent-setting case progresses. A decision is expected in 2003.
- In October, CCLE Director Wrye Sententia presented written and spoken testimony on the topic of brain enhancement before the President's Council on Bioethics in Washington D.C. Subsequently, Ms. Sententia gave an invited lecture on cognitive liberty and neuroethics at Stanford University.

There are rights which it is useless to surrender to the government and which governments have yet always been found to invade. These are the rights of thinking and publishing our thoughts by speaking or writing...the right of personal freedom.

—Thomas Jefferson

READERS' RIGHTS PROJECT (pending sufficient funding)

Mission: In October 2001, Congress passed the USA PATRIOT Act; in November 2002, it passed the Homeland Security Act. Both of these bills impact the freedom of US citizens in ways that have yet to be fully understood. The CCLE contends that freedom of thought and the freedom to read are intertwined. Through this project, the CCLE intends to examine these Acts for the new constraints on intellectual freedom, and focus law, policy and educational attention on the fundamental rights of readers to freely access information.

Project goals 2003: In conjunction with Banned Books week, the CCLE launched its Readers' Rights Project by filing a Freedom of Information Act request with the FBI, the Department of Justice, and the DEA, requesting documents concerning the search or monitoring of US library and book store records under the PATRIOT Act. The CCLE believes that readers should have the unfettered right to access information without monitoring or control, and, pending sufficient funding, this one-year pilot project will raise public awareness and produce educational materials on this issue in 2003.

THE CCLE ADVOCATES

- And pursues entry as an amicus party into an ACLU case regarding the denial of FOIA request information to several concerned groups

EDUCATES

- Focuses public attention on the rights of readers to freely access information without monitoring or control by developing a Community Advocacy Kit, educating parents and citizens to challenge censorship in their communities
- Disseminates a "Know Your Rights" guide for booksellers on responding to HSA/Patriot Act requests by the government

PUBLISHES

- Produces a Community Advocacy Kit; "Know Your Rights" guide for booksellers
- Evaluates topics for a CCLE Policy Report on the USA PATRIOT ACT and/or HSA

DEVELOPS

- Pursues an alliance with the American Library Association (ALA) to publicize suspicious materials under the USA PATRIOT Act as part of the ALA's annual Banned Books Week in September 2003
- Pursues collaboration with Adbusters and other culture-jamming activists on a "mass check-out" of library materials deemed suspicious by the government

WILLIAM JAMES PROJECT

Mission: The CCLE developed the William James Project in 2002 to focus public attention on the philosophy of consciousness in relation to individual rights of mind. With this project, the CCLE calls for serious consideration by policy advisors and scholars to situate their work in relation to emerging cognitive liberty issues, and seeks their informed input in formulating social policies that respect freedom of thought and access to tools and technologies that may enhance thought processes.

Project goals 2003: To evaluate and plan legal challenges to government restrictions on freedom of thought. Pursue litigation opportunities aimed at, in conjunction with our Entheogens & Drug Policy Project, challenging the constitutionality of state laws that would make William James a criminal were he to conduct his philosophical explorations with nitrous oxide today.

THE CCLE ADVOCATES

- Identifies and adjudicates as unconstitutional those laws that restrict intellectual freedom

EDUCATES

- Through the William James Lecture Program, we provide informative presentations on the cultural and legal contexts involving psychoactive drugs as mental catalysts

PUBLISHES

- In 2003, we will begin planning a 2-year book project, an anthology tentatively titled *Philosophers on Drugs*

DEVELOPS

- Assembles legal scholars, philosophers and neuroscientists for upcoming legal challenge and book project

2002 Highlights:

- In 2002, CCLE directors spoke at several college campuses as part of our William James Lecture Program, and talks have already been scheduled for campuses in 2003
- The CCLE began preparing a cognitive liberty legal test case and assembled a broad array of legal scholars, philosophers, and neuroscientists to begin structuring strategy and tactics for this legal challenge

...freedom of thought...one may say...is the matrix, the indispensable condition, of nearly every other form of freedom. With rare aberrations a pervasive recognition of that truth can be traced in our history, political and legal.

—Supreme Court Justice
Benjamin Cardozo, 1937

COGNITIVE LIBERTY CURRICULUM PROJECT

Mission: To integrate a cognitive liberty curriculum and course materials into educational institutions in order to accelerate and direct scholarly discussion of cognitive liberty in philosophy, ethics, law, and social policy.

Project goals: (3 year project)

Year 1: compile curriculum and develop student-led courses (2002-2003). Explore viability and options for inclusion of curriculum in academic contexts

Year 2: Pursue introduction of curriculum into law school moot courts and seminars (2004) (pending additional legal staff)

Year 3: Introduce curriculum into university classrooms as a formal class (2005)

ADVOCATES

- Creates a database of potential educational institutions, programs, departments, professors and interested student groups
- Promotes course in lectures and public presentations on cognitive liberty

DEVELOPS

- Utilizes SSDP alliance to introduce curriculum to educational institutions as a student-led course
- Pursues 2-year fellowship with the Academy of Educational Development through the New Voices grant program for employment of an additional drug policy attorney (see attached biography)

EDUCATES

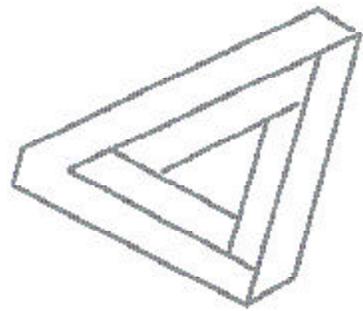
- New generation of thinkers on topics related to freedom of thought
- Moot court (pending additional legal staff)

PUBLISHES

- Produces cognitive liberty curriculum (2002)
- Publishes a Cognitive Liberty Legal Reader (pending additional legal staff)

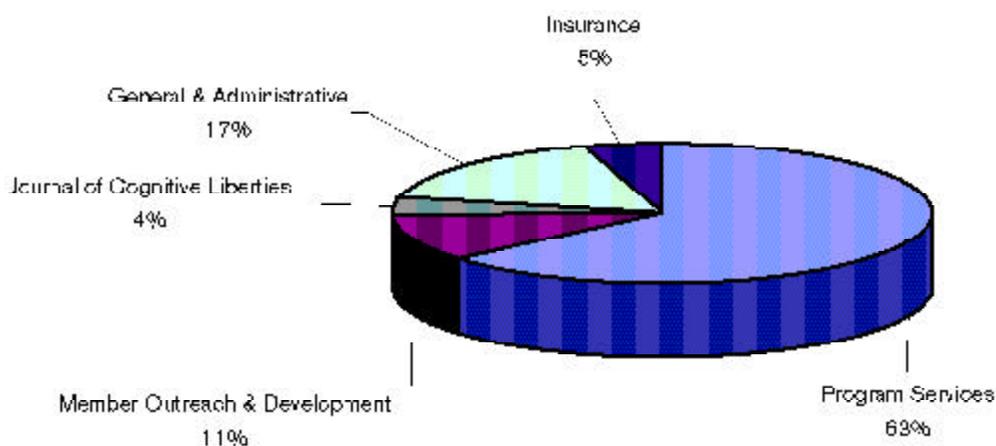
2002 Highlights:

- In 2002, as part of our Summer Fellows' Program, the CCLE began creating a rigorous curriculum for university professors (educators) and student groups interested in teaching a course on cognitive liberty. This curriculum is freely available on the CCLE Web site, and is mailed to interested teachers and students at cost. The curriculum was unveiled in September, 2002 and quickly generated interest from students and professors at universities across North America; we are presently assisting several students in implementing the course at their schools.

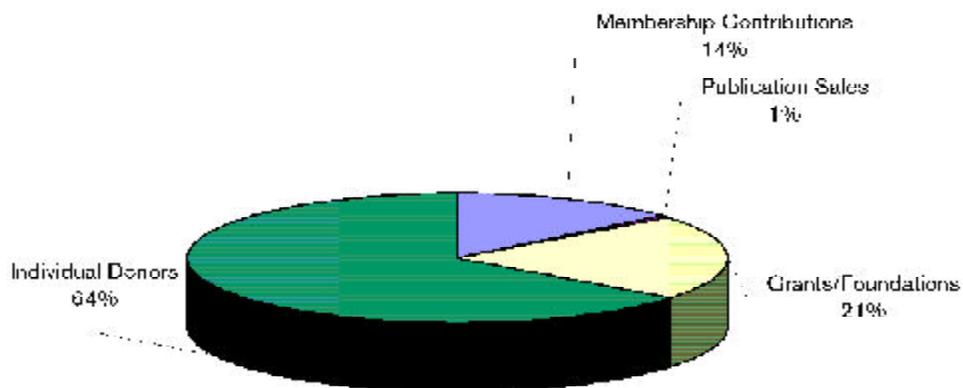


2002 Income & Expenses

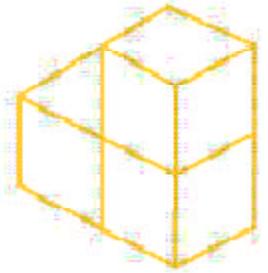
Expenses by Type



Income By Type



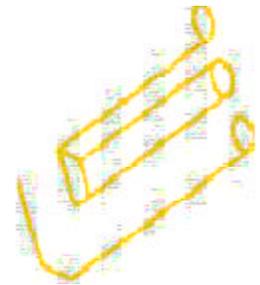
2003 Projected Budget



<u>ITEM</u>	<u>EXPENSE</u>
Accounting & Bookkeeping (includes year end tax prep.)	\$4,400
Bank Fees (online credit card processing, checking acct)	\$700
Books and Reports	\$750
Computer Equipment, Supplies, and Software	\$2,900
Conference Fees	\$2,500
Contract Labor	\$8,000
Dues & Subscriptions	\$200
Fax	\$1,000
Food	\$250
Government fees	\$250
Grant workshops and directory service	\$550
Insurance: Health*	\$10,700
Insurance: Liability	\$1,000
Insurance: Workers' Compensation *	\$3,805
Internet Fees	\$2,000
Jnl. of Cognitive Liberties (printing/postage)	\$10,450
Membership Development & Advertising	\$9,500
Office rent (includes utilities, maintenance, parking)	\$9,000
Payroll Taxes *	\$18,645
Phone	\$2,200
Postage (nonjournal related)	\$3,200
Premiums (wholesale books for members)	\$800
Printing & Photocopies (nonjournal related)	\$4,000
Public Education & Advertising	\$10,500
Salaries (4 full-time employees & Summer Fellow) *	\$183,500
Supplies	\$4,200
Travel	\$7,500
TOTAL PROJECTED EXPENSES 2003	\$302,500

* Figures reflect the prospective hire, to begin in 2003, of Associate Legal Counsel.

Building Bridges



ALLIANCES

In 2002, the CCLE worked in partnership with a host of other organizations to advance mutual goals.

In early 2002, the CCLE received a \$10,000 grant from the Drug Policy Alliance to continue a yearlong media education project aimed at educating news reporters about cognitive liberty concerns.

In April, the CCLE presented a keynote speech on Cognitive Liberty at the Chicago Regional Conference of the Students for Sensible Drug Policy (SSDP), and we have continued to serve in an invited advisory role to this national student organization. Also in April, the CCLE joined the Coalition for HEA Reform, uniting with other national organizations in calling for a repeal of federal laws that bar students from receiving federal financial aid if convicted of a drug offense.

In May, the CCLE began a yearlong \$25,000 project in conjunction with the Washington D.C.-based Marijuana Policy Project (MPP) to bring cognitive liberty policy analysis to state legislatures considering marijuana-related bills. The CCLE also chaired a panel on Cognitive Liberties, at the 2002 MPP/SSDP Conference held in Los Angeles in November.

In June, the CCLE participated in a three-day litigation retreat hosted by the ACLU Drug Litigation Project and the Drug Policy Alliance. This retreat brought together approximately 20 attorneys to strategize and brainstorm on the best legal strategies for advancing drug policy reform in the next three years.

In July, the CCLE served as the fiscal sponsor of a \$25,000 grant to Canadian lawyer and law professor Allan Young to support litigation in Canada for overall decriminalization of marijuana, and for the establishment of an effective regime for distributing medical marijuana to patients.

In November, the CCLE allied with award-winning documentary film maker Leena Pendharkar, to begin production of a video documentary tentatively titled "Better Living Through Liberty" focusing on the work of Dr. Alexander Shulgin, and its cultural implications. We have applied to the Creative Work Fund for a grant to pursue this project.

Throughout the year, the CCLE was an active member in the **Association of Reform Organizations**, joining in ongoing, networked drug policy strategy meetings. The CCLE's reports and analysis were relayed and relied upon by the Drug Reform Coordination Network, the Drug Policy Alliance, and the American Bar Association.

In 2003, we will continue to build alliances with other organizations, with a particular emphasis on strengthening relationships with the President's Council on Bioethics, the American Library Association, The Independent Institute, the Sunshine Project and the National Lawyers Guild.

JOURNAL OF COGNITIVE LIBERTIES

In 2002, the CCLE was pleased to become a member of the International Consortium for the Advancement of Academic Publishing (ICAAP), a prestigious association of publishers of scholarly journals available online.

In 2002, we published three more issues of the Journal of Cognitive Liberties, featuring articles by respected scholars such as Ira Glasser, past Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, Dr. Anthony Grayling, a Supernumerary Fellow of St Anne's College, Oxford, Douglas Rushkoff, best-selling author and adjunct professor of virtual culture at New York University, and Dr. Lester Grinspoon, Associate Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School.



Beginning with the first issue for 2003, the Journal will have a complete redesign, bringing it more into line with other influential and forward-looking scholarly journals.

Publications & Speeches 2002

Lypps, Heidi. "Rightful Mind: Courts Should Examine Forcible Medication of Defendant Under Strict Scrutiny." *Los Angeles Daily Journal*, 29 November 2002, p.6.

Boire, Richard G. "John Stuart Mill and the Liberty of Inebriation." *The Independent Review*, Fall 2002, p.253.

Boire, Richard G. "A Short Discourse on Technologies of Reverberation." Discussion presented as part of the symposium *The Pulse* at the national conference of the Students for Sensible Drug Policy and the Marijuana Policy Project, Anaheim, CA., 10 November 2002.

Boire, Richard G. (Chair of Cognitive Liberties Panel) "Talking Fundamentals: Cognitive Liberty and Drug Policy Reform." Discussion presented as part of the symposium *The Pulse* at the national conference of the Students for Sensible Drug Policy and the Marijuana Policy Project, Anaheim, CA., 9 November 2002.

Sententia, Wrye, "Cognitive Liberty and Neuroethical Concerns: Regulating the Tools & Technologies of Consciousness." *Ethics @ Noon Lecture Series*, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA. 1 November 2002.

Boire, Richard G. "Dangerous Lessons." *The Humanist Magazine*, November/December 2002, p. 39.

Sententia, Wrye, CCLE Comments presented to President's Council on Bioethics, Washington, D.C., 17 October, 2002. Transcript available: <http://www.bioethics.gov/transcript.html>

Lypps, Heidi. "War on the Sick." *Chico News & Review*, 17 October 2002 (LTE).

Sententia, Wrye, "Regulating Knowledge: Tools & Technologies of Thought." *Hampshire College*, Amherst, Massachusetts, 16 October 2002.

Boire, Richard G, "The Art Bell Show with Richard Glen Boire," interview by Art Bell, *National Radio Broadcast*, 26 September 2002.

Lypps, Heidi, "Federal Crackdown on California Medical Marijuana: Interview with Heidi Lypps," interview by Daniel Krut, *CJSW Radio 90.9*, *Radio Broadcast*, 19 September 2002.

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Boire, Richard G. "The Cannabis Wars." Sacramento News & Review, 20 June 2002, p. 6.

Gelsey, Zara. "Left in the Dust and Kicking a Dead Horse." Weekly Dig, 12 June 2002, vol. 4, issue 23.

Gelsey, Zara. "Left in the Dust and Kicking a Dead Horse." The Daily Iowan, 11 June 2002, sec. 8A.

Boire, Richard G. "U.S. Should Leave Private Marijuana Users Alone." Los Angeles Daily Journal, 6 June 2002.

Boire, Richard G. "Government Admits Spying on Drug Reformers." The Humanist, May/June 2002, vol. 62, no. 3.

Gelsey, Zara. "Pricey Prime Time Propaganda: Anti-Drug Adverts and the Super Bowl." The Humanist, May/June 2002, vol. 62, no. 3.

Boire, Richard G. "Cognitive Liberty and Diversity of the Mind." Paper presented as part of the symposium Gathering of the Tribes annual meeting, Los Angeles, CA., May 2002.

Boire Richard G. "Tactical Interfacing: The Fourth Amendment and Control Evasion." Paper presented as part of the symposium Gathering of the Tribes annual meeting, Los Angeles, CA., May 2002.

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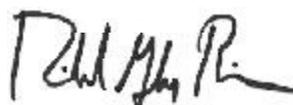
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