

Kent State's Unknown Emissary to The Heart of the Sixties

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If you've ever been a student, faculty member, or support staff at Kent State University, I think you'll enjoy learning about Stanley Krippner ... especially if you were part of or have an interest in the intellectual and cultural revolution we now call "The Sixties." He's had an amazing career and life, and Kent State played a big part in helping to get him going! At the age of 93, Stanley is still active and professionally engaged. Last year, 2025, he had twelve new articles published. We're calling him "unknown" because it appears that very few Kent Staters have ever heard of him!

Stanley Krippner has had a knack for being in the right place at the right time, meeting and working with some of the most important people who helped shape modern psychology. A few quick examples: Stanley Krippner was an early and active participant and leader in Humanistic Psychology and the Human Potential Movement – major intellectual and academic forces on a global scale. He was a participant in Timothy Leary's pioneering and famous Harvard Psilocybin Project. He helped open up new frontiers in psychological research. Along the way he met and worked with some of the most important cultural change-agents of the twentieth century -- people like Albert Ellis, Carl Rogers, Timothy Leary, Alan Watts, Ken Kesey, the Merry Pranksters, and The Grateful Dead. We'll share more about these encounters below, and, if after reading what we have here you want to know more, please seek out his web site or his autobiography. Immediately below we present a quick and condensed review of Stanley Krippner's professional career and its beginnings as a faculty member at Kent State.

A Summary of Stanley Krippner's Professional Research Interests

Most research psychologists pick an area or topic, and spend most of their career carefully and methodically digging into it. Stanley Krippner has had a wide-ranging curiosity and has applied established psychological research methods to a broad array of topics. Clinical interests have included reading difficulties, autism, gifted children, and post-traumatic stress disorder. During his time at Kent State his interests started expanding, eventually growing into research on dreaming, hypnosis, human creativity, consciousness, psychedelic experience, human potential, shamanism, and parapsychology. These latter phenomenon had been mostly ignored by the academic psychologists who embraced Behaviorism -- the dominant school of thought in psychology from the 1920s into the 1960s. By applying sound, established research methods to these topics he helped to expand the scope of

psychological research and to bring credibility to the study of these phenomena – a loosening and opening up in academic psychology that reflected the spirit of The Sixties.

Ten most frequent keywords in Stanley Krippner's publications

In the titles of his articles	Most frequent co-occurring words	In the names of the publications
dream	state consciousness	Psychology
healing	cross cultural	Research
shamanism	humanistic psychology	Humanistic
parapsychology	altered state	Parapsychology
consciousness	dream telepathy	International
psychology	psychedelic experience	Dream
research	personal mythology	Consciousness
experience	Kirlian photography	Shamanism
creativity	anomalous experience	Society
hypnosis	content analysis	Psychic

A content analysis of the ten most frequent keywords in the titles and sources of Stanley Krippner's publications performed using Julius AI

Dr. Krippner has published more than 1600 research studies, books, and reviews. As just one example he co-edited the award-winning book, *Varieties of Anomalous Experience: Examining the Scientific Evidence*, published by the American Psychological Association in 2000 and reissued in a second edition in 2014. A comprehensive list of his publications can be found [on his website](#) or in a downloadable spreadsheet, [here](#).

A Summary of Stanley Krippner's Professional Career and Honors

Before graduating with a PhD in Educational Psychology from Northwestern University in 1961, he worked as a speech therapist in public schools in Illinois and Virginia. His first job after receiving his PhD was in the School of Education at Kent State University where he was a faculty member and Director of the Child Study Center from 1961 to 1964. He then moved to New York City to become Director of the Dream Laboratory at the Maimonides Medical Center from 1964 to 1973. Dr. Krippner moved to San Francisco in 1973 where he became the Alan Watts Professor of Psychology at Saybrook University. Saybrook -- founded in 1971 in Pasadena, California -- specializes in humanistic psychology and offers a range of master's and doctoral programs in fields like psychology, counseling, and social work. Since 2018 he has been Associated Distinguished Professor at the California Institute of Integral Studies. Throughout his career he has also served as an Adjunct or visiting Professor at more

than a dozen universities, colleges, and institutes around the world. Dr. Krippner has also been an active participant and leader in more than a dozen professional psychological organizations -- serving as president of two different Divisions of the American Psychological Association -- the Society for Humanistic Psychology (Division 32, 1980-1981) and Society for Psychological Hypnosis (Division 30, 1997-1998).

Dr. Krippner has been widely recognized and honored for his work. As a peer-nominated and elected Fellow of the American Psychological Association, he has been recognized for outstanding contributions having national impact in five different areas or Divisions of the APA. A few of his other major later career awards include the Outstanding Career Award from the Parapsychological Association (1998), an Award for Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology from the American Psychological Association (2002), a Lifetime Achievement Award from the International Association for the Study of Dreams (2006), and an Award for Distinguished Lifetime Contributions to Humanistic Psychology from the American Psychological Association (2013).

Stanley Krippner and Kent State

When Stanley Krippner came to Kent State in 1961, he taught undergrad and graduate courses in the College of Education and became the Director of the Child Study Center.

Tests Aid In Reading

There is hope for the child who "just can't learn to read." That is what many anxious parents and school authorities have learned since the establishment of the Reading Center at Kent in 1956.

Headed by Prof. Stanley C. Krippner, elementary education, the center every year assists dozens of Ohio students in solving their reading problems. This community service is a major function of the center in addition to its primary task of training reading specialists for work in Ohio schools.

"Reading is a highly complex function," says Prof. Krippner, "and our first job is to determine by a series of tests where the trouble lies."

THESE TESTS take some 12 hours to administer and are given in three or four sessions by the center's specialists. Where psychological disturbances, poor eyesight or hearing are indicated, the center refers the child to specialists in these fields.

"The diagnostic tests, combined with information secured from interviews with parents and teachers, usually enable us to determine the nature of the problem," Prof. Krippner explains, adding:

* * *

"THE PROBLEM may be lack of motivation or interest, unfavorable educational circumstances such as poor reading materials, large classes, poor teachers or home environment. Once our specialists have completed their findings, a case report is made out which recommends remedial action."

The center is also concerned with aiding specially gifted children by setting up programs designed to make the most of their talents.

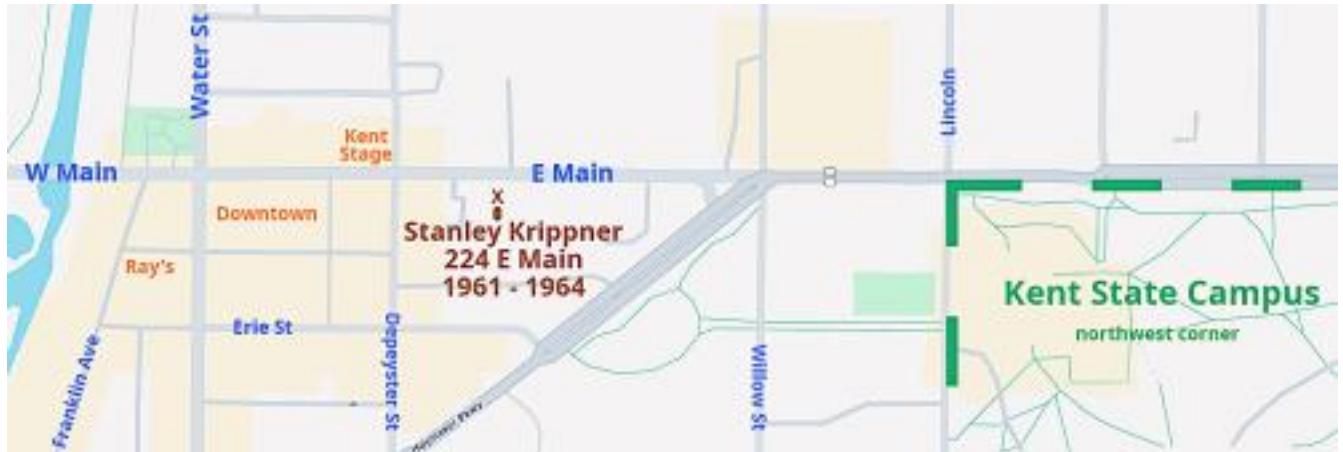
Daily Kent Stater
Jan 17, 1962

Stanley Krippner testing a young client at the Kent State University Child Study Center, 1963.



Stanley lived in Kent from 1961 – 1964, close to downtown – just over a block east of the downtown Main and Water street intersection, almost kitty corner to the old movie theater (now Kent Stage).

Google map showing where Stanley Krippner lived in Kent, Ohio



In his autobiography Stanley cites several experiences during his Kent-Ohio period that had a major impact on him and his career. During one of his first encounters at Kent State, Krippner met with Dwight Arnold, the founder of Kent's school counselor program. Arnold was excited about a new book that Carl Rogers had just published, *On Becoming a Person: A Therapist's View of Psychotherapy* (1961). This was to become Roger's most important and influential work in which he outlines his theory of personality, his client-centered approach to psychotherapy, and ideas on personal growth and self-actualization that helped establish him as one of the leaders of Humanistic Psychology – something that was becoming a new and influential force in 20th century Psychology. Krippner writes "I immediately ordered the book and it changed my life, introducing me to an important (and essential) aspect of humanistic psychology." Stanley became an early promoter of these new ideas at Kent State by incorporating these ideas into the first two graduate courses he taught (Sources of Occupational Information and a Counseling Practicum). One of his earliest lectures at Kent State, in August 1961, "New Frontiers in Counseling and Psychotherapy," discussed Rogerian counseling, Albert Ellis's Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy, Existential psychotherapy, and hypnotically facilitated psychotherapy -- topics to which the graduate students in the class had not previously been exposed.

Even before reading *On Becoming a Person*, Krippner had met Carl Rogers in 1957, when Rogers was a visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin. Over the years their paths kept crossing, most notably through their mutual involvement with the Association for Humanistic Psychology and the Esalen Institute. Esalen is the famous

educational retreat center in Big Sur, California, considered the birthplace of the human potential movement. It's been a place for workshops, personal growth, and spiritual and psychological exploration since its founding in 1962. Dr. Krippner was a regular presence at Esalen over many decades, leading seminars on parapsychology and anthropology.

The Harvard Psilocybin Project

Here's another example of Krippner's ability to be in the right place at the right time. Just after arriving at Kent State, he attended the September 1961 convention of the American Psychological Association in New York City. One of the symposiums he attended was a panel discussion about the "Sacred Mushroom." This panel included the following speakers: Timothy Leary (a Harvard research psychologist and author who became a leading advocate of psychedelic drug use), Frank X. Barron (a pioneer in the psychology of creativity and one of the first contemporary psychologists to study effects of psychedelic drugs), William S. Burroughs (a primary figure in the Beat Generation who influenced literature and popular culture), and Gerald Heard (a historian and philosopher whose interest in consciousness and psychedelics influenced Aldous Huxley to write about his mescaline experience in *The Doors to Perception*). During the panel discussion Leary described the Harvard Psilocybin Project.

Stanley had been interested in the effects and potential benefits of psychedelics on human consciousness since reading an article in Life Magazine, "Seeking the Magic Mushroom," in 1957. The panel discussion in New York further stimulated his curiosity, and when he was back in Kent he began corresponding with Leary to see if there was some way that he could participate in the Harvard Psilocybin Project. Leary invited him to come to Harvard and to participate – on the condition that Stanley passed their physical and mental health screening tests for the project. In March of 1962, Stanley Krippner took a break from Kent to spend a few days in Cambridge to become a participant in this research. This experience had a major influence on Stanley's career-long interest in psychedelics and psychedelic research.

At a dinner party at Timothy Leary's house the night before taking psilocybin, Stanley met Alan Watts who was visiting Leary from San Francisco. Krippner was already aware of Alan Watts, having read and absorbed his book, *The Way of Zen* (1957). This was the beginning of Krippner's long friendship and professional collaboration with Alan Watts that later brought them both together again in faculty positions at Saybrook University where Krippner served as the Alan Watts Professor of Psychology. Another event during the 1961 Harvard visit is worth mentioning. A friend

of his took him to hear Jack Kerouac talk at one of the student dorms at Harvard – Kerouac’s book, *On the Road* (1957), made Kerouac one of the leading voices of Beat Culture.

Stanley Krippner’s participation in the Harvard Psilocybin Project gave him direct, eye-opening personal experience with the effects of psychedelics on human consciousness. It solidified his professional intention to be part of the scientific exploration of the potential benefits of psychedelic experience. Stanley did do some additional psychedelic exploration at Kent State with Morning Glory tea (described in a publication in 1968). During his long career he has conducted a variety of research studies and written numerous articles on psychedelics, their relationship to creativity and artistic activity and their use in shamanistic cultures.

Did Stanley Krippner’s participation in the Psilocybin Project have any influence on anyone at Kent State? Stanley remembers talking to some of his colleagues and students about it at the time, but this was when news of tribal shamans’ use of psychedelic mushrooms was more of an anthropological curiosity than an available experience. This was more than a half a dozen years before recreational LSD use and San Francisco’s Summer of Love captured national attention. Stanley gave at least two talks at Kent about his participation in the Harvard Psilocybin Project. One was to a group of students at one of the campus dorms in 1963, and the other to a group of friends and colleagues at in 1964. Both talks were organized by Alex Gildzen, an undergraduate student who later served as the long term Curator of Kent State University’s Library’s Special Collections Department.

Child Study Director Talks About Drugs

Stanley Krippner, director of Kent’s Child Study Center, will speak on the effects of certain new drugs at 6:30 tonight in the Stopher Hall Lounge.

Krippner, an assistant professor of elementary education, will speak on “The Delights and Dangers of Psychedelic Drugs: Psilocybin, Mescaline and LSD.” His speech is being sponsored by Stopher’s cultural committee.

THE PROFESSOR’S academic use of such drugs has been the topic for several papers. He has read before the national conventions of the American Psychological Association,

the National Association for Gifted Children and the National Educational Research Association.

Krippner’s article “Can Hypnosis Help Your Child Learn?” appeared in “Family Weekly” this past summer. He has also published in “Vocational Guidance Quarterly” and “Education.”

AN UNDERGRADUATE at the University of Wisconsin, Krippner received his MA and PhD degrees from Northwestern. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, honorary scholarship and leadership society, Delta Sigma Rho, honorary speech and forensic society, and Phi Delta Kappa, professional education society.



KRIPPNER

Daily Kent Stater Nov 3, 1963

Notice how “psychedelic” and “psilocybin” are spelled here.

Stanley Krippner, Gardner Murphy, and leaving Kent for the Maimonides Medical Center Dream Lab

Another early and long-term influence on Stanley Krippner was **Gardner Murphy**. Murphy was an American Social Psychologist who served as head of the American Psychological Association in 1944, helped inspire the rise of Humanistic Psychology, and was one of the first established Psychologists to do research on parapsychological phenomenon. Krippner first met Murphy when he was in graduate school when Murphy gave a seminar in the Psychology Department at Northwestern. This was the beginning of Krippner and Murphy becoming close friends and colleagues. Murphy secured the funding for the **Dream Laboratory at the Maimonides Medical Center** and helped recruit Stanley Krippner to move to Brooklyn in 1964 to direct it.

Social science research and systems thinking: Stanley Krippner, Donald Campbell, and Ludwig von Bertalanffy

Here's another example of Stanley Krippner's ability to meet major influencers who then introduced him to other major influencers (like Timothy Leary introducing him to Alan Watts). While in graduate school at Northwestern Stanley started a lifelong friendship with **Donald T. Campbell** while attending

Campbell's seminars in Social Psychology. Campbell was one of the most influential Social Psychologists and social science research methodologists of the 20th century and served as President of the American Psychological Association in 1975. Campbell helped instill in Krippner an appreciation for rigorous research methodology. Campbell personally introduced Stanley Krippner to the Austrian biologist **Ludwig von Bertalanffy** when Bertalanffy was visiting Northwestern University and urged him to attend Bertalanffy's invited talk on General Systems Theory. General Systems Theory is an interdisciplinary framework that views complex natural phenomena as interacting systems and processes that follow some basic universal principles that appear across biology, sociology, psychology, and physics. Krippner's early exposure to systems theory and systems thinking gave him a sophisticated and useful way to approach complex dynamic systems. Systems thinking provides a way to comprehend and handle many different interacting variables and has the potential to provide a broader and deeper view of psychological and cultural phenomenon than the simple linear cause-and effect models of behaviorism. An appreciation for both rigorous social science research methodology and general systems thinking were among the influences that Stanley Krippner brought with him to his first academic job

-- and to his students -- at Kent State. They continued to be major themes and principles throughout his entire career.

Stanley Krippner and the Vietnam War

On April 15, 1967, Stanley Krippner participated in one of the earliest and largest Vietnam anti-war protests in New York City. The anti-war movement grew and spread across the country and especially on college campuses. On May 4, 1970, the conflict between the government and the people opposed to the war produced one of the darkest episodes in modern American history – 28 Ohio National Guardsmen fired 67 rifle rounds into an unarmed crowd of Kent State students peacefully protesting the Vietnam War, killing four students and wounding nine others. Instead of stifling anti-war protests, this incident triggered massive demonstrations involving over four million students at several hundred universities. Stanley's fond memories of his time at Kent State and his continuing personal connections there made this news especially painful. Stanley has another connection to the politics surrounding the Vietnam War, Daniel Ellsberg, the author of *The Pentagon Papers*. Leaked to the New York Times, the publication of this information in June 1971 exposed decades of government deception about the war, fueled the anti-war movement, and accelerated U.S. withdrawal from the war. After publishing, *Secrets: A Memoir of Vietnam and the Pentagon Papers* (2000), Ellsberg gave Stanley Krippner credit for giving him advice that helped him write this book.

As an example of Stanley Krippner's skills in designing research and his ability to capitalize on opportunities, let's take a look at the context, design, and results of one of his most interesting dream telepathy studies conducted during his time in New York.

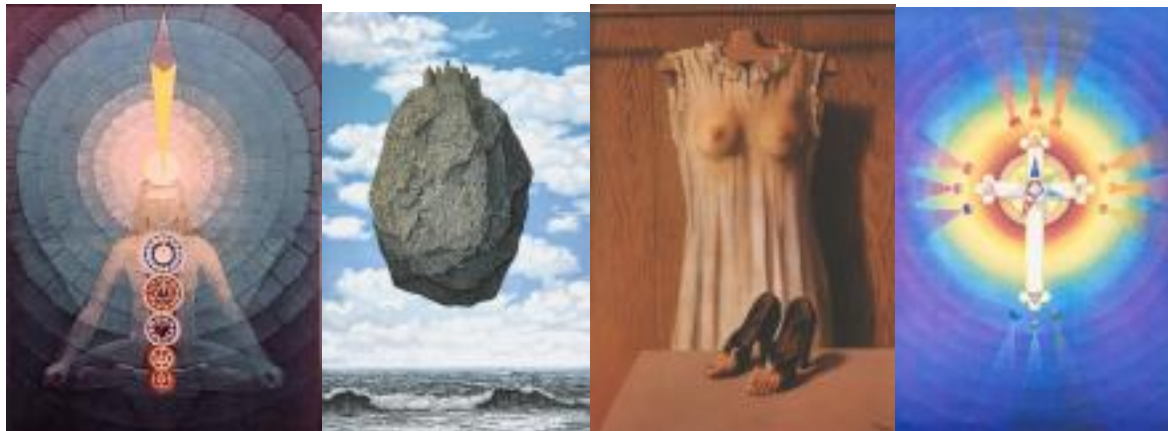
Doing research: Stanley Krippner, the Grateful Dead, and psychedelic telepathy

One of the things that happened to Stanley after leaving Kent State to do research on dreaming at the Maimonides Medical Center in New York City is that he became involved with The Grateful Dead. Stanley met Mickey Hart, one of The Grateful Dead's drummers, at a party in 1967. When Hart learned about Stanley's interest in and research with hypnosis, Hart asked him if hypnosis could be used to make him a better drummer. This led to a collaboration with Hart and Grateful Dead's other drummer, Bill Kreutzmann. Hart and Kreutzmann worked with Stanley to use hypnosis to help them better synchronize their drumming. Working with these two and attending Grateful Dead concerts, Stanley became familiar with the other members of the band.

In 1971, at the suggestion of Jerry Garcia, Krippner got the band and their audiences to participate in a "pilot study in dream telepathy" during a series of six concerts at the Capitol Theatre in Port Chester, NY. Krippner and Garcia wondered if the high emotional intensity of the concerts – facilitated by the

typically high incidence of psychedelic use among Grateful Dead audiences -- might promote telepathic communication. Stanley designed a careful study to see if Grateful Dead audiences could influence the dreams of two people who were considered to be "psychic sensitives." One of them had his dreaming monitored by EEG while sleeping at the Dream Laboratory at the Maimonides Medical Center and the other "receiver" slept at home.

Before each night's concert one image of art was randomly selected to be the image to be projected to the audience at 11:30 pm that night. Four of the six art images used in the study are shown below. Each night the selected image was projected onto a large screen at the Capitol Theater for 15 minutes. The audience was instructed to use their minds to "send" the image. The audience was given the the name and location of one of the psychic targets, the one whose sleep and dreaming was being monitored by EEG at the Maimonides Dream Laboratory – 45 miles away. The other receiver and her location were not mentioned to the audience. Approximately 2000 people attended each night's concert, and widespread use of psychedelics among the audience was observed.



The two "receivers" were awakened several times each night and then asked again in the morning to describe any dreams they were having. Each receiver's nightly dream descriptions were turned into transcripts. Two outside judges read each of the "telepathic receiver's" six descriptions, compared each description to the six projected images, and then rated how well each description seemed to reflect that image. The two judges ratings were combined and used to determine hits and misses

– whether a dream description correctly aligned with that night’s projected image or not. For the telepathic receiver of whom the audience was unaware, only one of her six descriptions was judged to match the correct image. The probability of one match out of six possible matches is the result one

would expect if the dream descriptions were random and totally unrelated to the images used. The telepathic receiver who the audiences had been asked to focus on, however, gave dream descriptions that were judged to match the actual image that was shown that night, on four out of the six nights. The statistical probability of getting four out of six correct hits if the descriptions were random is $p < .008$, easily surpassing the traditional criteria for statistical significance. This carefully designed field study, therefore, provided some evidence (although not definitive proof) that a large group of people at a rock concert, under the influence of psychedelics, may have actually influenced the dream imagery of one of the two psychic sensitives in this study. The fact that the receiver on which the audiences had been directed to focus their thoughts had statistically significant success in describing the correct images suggested that this “targeting” might be an important variable in this type of communication. Although this was an interesting and carefully conducted field study, it should be noted that most of Dr. Krippner’s research on dreaming was conducted under even more rigorous laboratory conditions at the Maimonides Medical Center (see *Dream telepathy: The landmark ESP experiments. 50th anniversary edition. 2023.*)

Krippner moved to the San Francisco area in 1973 to work at the newly formed Saybrook Institute. Through the Grateful Dead he then met many of the people who had helped create the San Francisco hippie and psychedelic scene, whose music and human consciousness explorations have influenced people and cultures around the world.

California: Owsley Stanley, Ken Kesey and the Merry Pranksters, and Albert Hofmann

In San Francisco, through the Grateful Dead, Dr. Krippner became acquainted with Owsley Stanley, an audio engineer and clandestine chemist. Owsley played a pivotal role in the San Francisco Bay Area hippie movement during the 1960s. One of Owsley’s roles was as a sound engineer for the Grateful Dead. He recorded many of the band's live performances and also developed the Grateful Dead's Wall of Sound. His biggest role and largest impact on the rise of San Francisco’s hippie and psychedelic culture, however, earned him the nickname “Acid King.” Owsley was the first known private individual to manufacture mass quantities of LSD -- more than five million doses. He provided free LSD at the “Acid Tests,” a series of parties and

Grateful Dead concerts in the mid-1960s. These “Acid Tests” created a collective psychedelic experience, merging music, light shows, and the effects of LSD to create a unique, experimental, and immersive experience. The acid tests were originally organized by The Merry Pranksters, a group led by Ken Kesey -- the author of *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* (1962). The Merry Pranksters spread their psychedelic counterculture across the country with a famous bus trip in 1964, documented in Tom Wolfe's book, *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test* (1968). This collaboration between the Merry Pranksters, Owsley Stanley, and the Grateful Dead had a major influence on the development and spread of the hippie counterculture movement – many of whose values aligned with the Human Potential Movement. What they created has continued to influence western and global culture in many ways. Not surprisingly, given his interest in consciousness and culture, Stanley Krippner also sought out and became friends with the Merry Pranksters (particularly Ken Kesey and Mountain Girl). Living in the San Francisco area and teaching at Saybrook gave Stanley Krippner the opportunity to be active in the west-coast organizations promoting and supporting the humanist movement that were headquartered in California -- including the Association for Humanistic Psychology, the Association for Transpersonal Psychology, and the Esalen Institute.

After moving to California, Stanley Krippner also became friends with Albert Hofmann, the Swiss chemist who accidentally discovered the psychedelic effects of LSD-25 in 1943. They first met at a conference at the University of California Santa Cruz in 1977. They were both members of a symposium titled "LSD: A Generation Later," which included many prominent figures in the psychedelic world. Over the years they appeared at many symposia and conferences together. Stanley visited Hofmann at his home in Basel, Switzerland, in 1973 and was one of the featured speakers at the conference honoring Hofmann's 100th birthday in 2006. It may be worth noting that Stanley Krippner's lifelong interest in LSD did not involve personal recreational use. Although Stanley engaged in psychedelic use a handful of times in his career – starting with the Harvard Psilocybin Project in 1962,

it was always in the context of research. He has been careful to maintain a scientific-observer perspective enhanced by a small number of direct personal experiences.

Stanley Krippner and PTSD

One of the threads running through Stanley Krippner's interest in educational counseling, humanistic psychology, consciousness, psychedelic experiences, dreaming, and parapsychology has been a desire to find ways to help people -- to help them heal, grow, and realize their potential. His contributions to understanding and

helping those suffering PTSD are outstanding examples of this work. Stanley's first exposure to those suffering severe psychological trauma was a cousin who had survived a Japanese prisoner of war camp in WWII. The recognition of what came to be called Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome (PTSD) among many Vietnam War veterans motivated Stanley to become involved with research into PTSD and PTSD therapy. His research and insights in working with combat veterans are summarized in *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder* (a book he co-authored in 2012), a comprehensive and thoughtful examination of the nature, causes, and treatment of PTSD.

Stanley's background in dream research enabled him to pioneer the use of dream therapy to benefit PTSD sufferers. Just as Stanley had been an early advocate of not stigmatizing autism as being a "disorder," he has promoted the view that spiritual and psychological strengths can emerge from PTSD therapy.

Stanley Krippner and Shamanism

In conjunction with his laboratory research on dreaming and parapsychology, Stanley has had a career long interest in shamanism and its connection to psychotherapy and healing. Krippner has observed and worked with shamans and their communities in South America and other parts of the world. He has studied the shamanic rituals and healing practices that rely heavily on imagery and altered states of consciousness as well as how shamans use dreams as tools for guidance, diagnosis, and meaning-making. One of the shamans Krippner collaborated very closely with was the Native American shaman Rolling Thunder (a connection facilitated by the Grateful Dead's drummer, Mickey Hart). Krippner and Rolling Thunder's grandson wrote two books that brought Rolling Thunder's shamanic views and practices to the public.

Dr. Krippner has mentored other academic researchers who have gone on to expand the research on shamanism and to bring shamanic practices to the west. One of his PhD students, Alberto Villoldo, a medical anthropologist and psychologist, has been a leading pioneer in bringing shamanic practices and energy work – from the Peruvian Andes and Amazon -- to more than 10,000 people around the world. Villoldo's Four Winds Society -- a research and educational organization -- has been called "the Harvard of neo-shamanism."

What Stanley Krippner can mean for Kent Staters

The story of Stanley Krippner's career and his connection to Kent State has the potential to provide Kent Staters with a very positive – previously unknown -- connection to the cultural revolution known as The Sixties. Although this period has been criticized for some of its excesses and for some of its leaders, and was shunned

for a while by both the government and academia, Stanley Krippner has survived as a great example of a scientist who has persistently, carefully and open-mindedly explored the various realms of human consciousness looking for ways to use this knowledge to help and benefit his fellow humans.

What's Stanley Krippner up to these days?

Last year in Denver, Stanley Krippner joined Michael Winkelman in making a research presentation at the Psychedelic Science Conference, "What Traditional Entheogenic Healing Practices Can Teach the Psychedelic Renaissance about Optimal Set and Setting," where Dr. Krippner was given a standing ovation.



Stanley Krippner
at home in Carmichael, California, February 13, 2026



Stanley Krippner and Paul Stamets
at Psychedelic Science Conference, 2023

Photo by Jean Fox

Photo by Jean Fox

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