



A. TOLMER & C^{IE}
ÉDITEURS & IMPRIMEURS
CARTONNAGES & PAPETERIE DE LUXE

QUAI D'ANJOU. N° 13

Téléphone: Gobelins 32.26



Sir Allister Crowley
Atlantic Hotel
rue Rochet.

Paris le October 29th 1926

My dear Sir,

When fixing up yesterday an appointment
for this afternoon two o'clock, I absolutely
forgot I had an appointment with the doctor
at this very hour.

So, would it you find postponing it for
6.30 p.m. to night.

Without further notice, I will then call on
you to night at 6.30.

Yours most truly

J. Tolmer

Contributed in A.C.'s hand with notes by
979 added

Gerald Joseph Yorke was born on December 10th 1901 as a seven months child. It is an almost universal characteristic of such premature birth that the native lacks moral stamina.

In 1927 I heard from a very old member of the Order, Mr. J. G. Bailey, that Mr. Yorke had been studying the Equinox and other of our works and wished to get into touch with me. I entered into correspondence with him, ultimately suggesting that he should call upon me. He, therefore, called on me at the Hotel Foyot, Paris on the 31st of December 1927. He was anxious to obtain certain unpublished Manuscripts, and I allowed him access to these.

He came over again to Paris in the Spring of 1928. By this time he was definitely anxious to join the Order, and to undergo a course of personal training. He also urged me to help him to break himself of the habit of masturbation. I agreed to help him, and we proposed to spend some weeks together in the summer in the South of France, so that I might test his progress in the course of training which I appointed for him, and give further instructions.

In course of the problem did not arise
G. J. Yorke

He further agreed to assist in the publication of Part III of Book 4, my textbook on Magick.

With regard to the finances of the publication, Yorke represented to me that with my assets I ought to be making a much larger income than I was actually doing, and said that, if my affairs were handled by a good man of business, I should be making

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several thousand pounds a year. He pointed out that he was himself a Director of the Mexican Railway, of Pontifex & Sons Ltd., Alfred Emanuel Ltd., and other important firms. He spontaneously offered his services, which I accepted. I executed in his favour a very wide Power of Attorney, so that he could handle the whole of my stock, and undertake any business transaction on my behalf. I also executed a will, making him my sole residuary legatee with remainder to Karl Germer. I also made him a trustee of the E. A. Crowley settlement. The date of this last appointment is December 31, 1928.

It should be explained that my stock in hand was worth at the published prices approximately £ 20,000, while the actual prices in catalogues of second-hand booksellers were in almost every case listed at very much higher prices, in some cases as much as 1000 % higher.

Some time during this year Mr. Karl Germer agreed to co-operate in this plan. His tangible assets were reckoned at about £ 15,000, Yorke's assets at about £ 5,000. These amounts being regarded as working capital, while my contributions was the stock as before said. (Some of the Germer assets only came in later.) Mr. Germer was at this time in America. Pending the realisation of the stock, ^{to} the value of which must of course be added existing copyrights, the copyrights of unpublished manuscripts, and the copyrights of any work written subsequently by myself, I was to be allowed £ 10 weekly from the pool. I was

In court. My income at the time was about £700 a year. I had no capital. Neither my nor Germer's money could be expended in working capital. We both however had some cash in the pool.
 P. Yorke

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P. Yorke

also given certain lump sums to pay off old debts, to renew my wardrobe, etc. ^{mostly given after the bills came in, and not applied to as legitimate expenditure.}

(Kasimira Bass also promised to contribute a sum of approximately £ 3,000 as working capital on the realisation of some property alleged by her to be in California, £ 200 were advanced to her from the pool by Yorke against her note, but she simply went off, and the note was dishonoured. The paragraphs concerning her ^awere only inserted for the sake of completeness, and Yorke should not be too severely blamed for his failure to obtain proper security.)

2 not no money
to her. A.C. had
spent it and I
said of her it
was done.
A.C. in ability to
get a £10 a
week helped to
produce the
invaluable work
of Yorke

We ~~had~~ also decided to employ a man ^{calling himself} named De Vidal Hunt as publicity agent at a salary of £ 20 a month with a considerable expense allowance. This man turned out to be a common swindler and blackmailer, ~~with~~ was accordingly dismissed, and revenged himself by raising trouble about my passport through some of his fellow rascals in the lower branches of the Surété in Paris. It seemed ^S decidedly unfortunate that Yorke should have allowed himself to be humbugged by this ^{rascal} ~~person~~. _{It was A.C. who forwarded him with me. (1-1)}

actually
(Hundt)

Early in 1929 matters had become very serious. Casimira had gone off and her position as housekeeper assumed by a Nicaraguan lady named Maria Theresa Ferrari de Miramar. Yorke visited us in my apartment in the Avenue de Suffren, and it was from a purely professional point of view reassuring to observe that he attempted to seduce her, thus indicating that his onanistic pre-occupation were on the way to cure.

common politeness
to a very wise
woman
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tain lump sums to pay off old debts, to renew
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legitimate expenditure.

I sent no money
to her. A.C. had
spent it and I
paid up when it
was demanded.
A.C.'s inability to
live on £10 a
week helped to
produce the
inevitable crash

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actually
(Hundt)

Common political

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actually (Hundt)

woman politician is a very unusual woman deliriously distorted 17/38

Early in the year 1929 the Vidal Hunt having failed to blackmail Yorke, took his revenge. The means which he employed are still obscure, but the upshot was that only myself, but Marie and my secretary Israel Regardie, or Regutny, (sometimes called, through the error of a recruiting sergeant in the United States, Regardie) had the permits de séjour refused by the authorities in Paris. For the first time Yorke's almost unthinkable cowardice became apparent, though I did not realise for long afterwards that this was the motive of his action. He made all sorts of cunning excuses for not coming over and putting the matter right, which he could have done quite easily through his family connections. The police behaved with fantastic harshness to Marie and Regardie. They were obliged to leave abruptly. Yorke met them on arrival at Tilbury, and his disloyalty and cowardess were even more amazingly manifest. He refused to fulfill the trifling formality necessary to permit them to land, though both were in a state of grave physical distress. They were shipped back and dumped in Belgium. Yorke had, of course, a very plausible ^{excuse} ~~account~~, which was as is almost invariably the case with his statements, a tissue of falsehoods, and I did not find out for a very long while afterwards, that he was solely responsible for this disaster. ~~It was~~ ^{no less,} ~~turned out to be.~~ I was thereby deprived of the services of these persons and compelled to support them. No more fatal blow could have been struck at the work on which we were engaged. But Yorke's fervent protestations of loyalty, together with my

quite out out

When the boat came in, they did not come off the ramp as they were not allowed to land. Clearly the French had tipped the English off. ^{nothing} said to the official had any effect. *W. H. H.*

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M. J. J.

natural confidence in him, and the fact that in other ways he did appear to be doing his best, prevented me from suspecting the foully incredible vileness of his character.

As soon as I had an advance copy of 'Magick' I left Paris for Brussels, and began to take steps to induce the authorities to allow the two exiles ^{to} enter England. In the meantime Yorke had been approached by Col. J. F. C. Carter, head of the **S**pecial **B**ran**ch** of Scotland Yard, and as a result of these conversations Carter sent me my fare to London and invited me to dinner with him. This action put a complete stop to the nonsensical stories to my discredit, which had been circulated to the effect that I was wanted by the police for various crimes.

During the first few days of my stay in London I was approached by Mr. P. R. ^{pl e}Stevenson of the Mandrake Press. In the course of several conferences it was arranged to publish a considerable number of my books during the next three years. The first two volumes of the 'Confessions', a small volume of Short Stories, called 'The Stratagem', and 'Moonchild', were in fact issued. Internal dissensions, however, wrecked the Mandrake Press. ^{pl}Stevenson's partner, Goldston, withdrew from the firm, and as it was impossible for ^{pl e}Stevenson to carry on without a business man to support him, efforts were made to find somebody. The firm was then turned into a limited company by a man named Robert Thomson ^{Thynn}Thynne, calling himself Major Robin Thynne, who turned out to be a sherepusher and swindler of the worst type. I severely blame

Yorke for not having discovered the character and antecedents of this grafter, especially as he was in the habit of putting everyone through Stubbs before doing any business with him, even in the most trivial matters.

*Thynne
not bankrupt
on the business
which shortly
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It was suggested that the pool should put up £ 1,500 towards the capital of the new company. Yorke was to supply £1,000 and Germer £ 500. I agreed to this plan on condition that Yorke was made a Director of the company, and took him myself to my own lawyers, Field Roscoe & Co., 26 Lincoln Inn Fields, where contracts were drawn up accordingly. I understood that the sole object of this investment was to secure the publication of my books according to the terms of my contract with the Mandrake Press. Thynne, however, had no other object than to steal the money, and in order to carry out this plan, he very cleverly pulked the wool over the eyes of my colleagues. Germer, however, was suspicious of Thynne from the start, and I must blame myself for having persuaded him to consent to the investment. My excuse is that I had the utmost confidence in Yorke's business competence, and there was the further safeguard that I had insisted on the employment of Regardie as bookkeeper. Thynne worked very cleverly upon Yorke to sow the seeds of distrust. From this moment Yorke was secretly and formally disloyal. No money was paid to the printers, to continue the third volume of the 'Confessions' and the 'Golden Wigs', though these were already in type. From the time of Goldston's withdrawal to the end no single book was published.

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Thynne

shed by the firm. As soon as there was no more money for ~~him~~ to steal the company went into liquidation. This was in the autumn of 1930. During the summer of that year I had gone to Berlin to visit Germer, and we made a motor tour through Central Europe with the object of securing books from various distinguished Continental authors for the Mandrake Press. I arrived in Berlin on the 2nd of August. On my return to England, towards the end of the month, I found that Marie, who had got into England on a British passport, as my wife, (date of marriage August 16, 1929, Leipzig) had disappeared. Various friends informed me that she had gone off with Yorke to a Hotel of doubtful reputation in Knightsbridge, and that subsequently he had installed her in a flat somewhere in the neighbourhood of Belsize Park. I had no time to investigate these rumours at the moment, as I was obliged to leave immediately for Lisbon in order to establish there a headquarters for the Order under Don Fernando Pessoa. Typical Yorke boy!

At this time A.C. worked £500 in the Aquila Press. It had to be paid to him the Mandrake Press. I might have survived long enough to get more capital in this business in Liverpool.
A.C. left Marie for Harry Jaeger. In "A.C. and his adventures in Berlin" he writes: "Met Harry Jaeger. Dismissed wife without notice." "Alarms & excursions in wife decide to visit to Southport." At the time I held some of A.C.'s money. This I refused to send him but paid to Marie. I also helped him out in various ways. In 1931 she went mad & was sent to Colney Heath where I visited her. I kept A.C. informed.
11/1/31

I must explain Yorke's attitude. He was afflicted by the Oedipus-complex. His father was a stern disciplinarian, and Yorke resented this bitterly. I, being in the Hierarchy of the Order in the position of a father to Yorke, the desire to kill was transferred from his natural father to myself. And, of course, the other half of the Oedipus-complex explains his ambition to seduce my wife.

The fate of this unhappy lady is uncertain. According to one story she committed suicide by throwing herself into the Thames

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A-Li papers.



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The fate of this unhappy lady is uncertain. According to one story she committed suicide by throwing herself into the Thames

At this time A.C. worked £500 in the Aquila Press. It had to be paid to the Mandrake Press. A might have worried by some of the more capital in this business is described.

A.C. left Marie for Annie Jaeger. In A.C. was a substantial in Berlin he writes "disturbing Annie Jaeger dismissed wife without notice". A.C. was a revision in wife Marie to tell "to develop". At the time I held some of A.C.'s money. This I refused to send him but paid to Marie. I never helped him at intervals. But in 1931 she went mad & was sent to lunatic asylum. I visited her. I kept A.C. informed.

11/10/31

According to another she was killed by an earthquake in Managua, her native town, some little while later. ~~While~~^A third story alleges that on Yorke's desertion of her she became insane, and was confined in an asylum. This last story, however, I have every reason to disbelieve, because the authorities at the asylum wrote to me on the ^{or} subject with a questionnaire. I answered this, and the matter dropped. From ~~which~~^{this} I conclude that they had decided that the woman purporting to be my wife was in fact somebody else; as otherwise they would have certainly made some demand on me for her support. I need only add that should she at any time reappear, I shall divorce her, naming Yorke as co-respondent.

The Mandrake having broken down, and so much of the funds of the pool ^{having been} wasted through Yorke's neglect and treachery, there was for the time nothing for me to do in England, and I took advantage of Germer's kind offer of hospitality to stay with him in Berlin, and work for the establishment of the Order in Germany and Austria. From time to time Yorke ^{was in} visited Berlin.

Relations with Germer were somewhat strained, as in 1929 Yorke had persuaded Germer's fiancée to invest £ 1000 in the pool which she did on his personal guarantee to repay the money in 1943. Her security was to be an insurance policy taken out by Yorke for £ 1,500 to cover the principal and interest. In 1931, however, he stopped payment of the premium, and now callously denies his obligation altogether, although well aware that the lady is now

I was denied the obligation. When Enquist with me I put the matter in Enquist's hands. I not said obligation. The Enquist did not make a statement in the book - I said about £250 then I found that the money would go to former - Enquist or A.C. after Enquist's death.

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Yorke's negligence, incapacity, and treachery were now manifest to all. Yet it was almost incredible that coward^{ice} and falsehood would go so far under the mask of active friendship and devotion. In 1932, however, the slump in America had diminished Germer's resources; so that, to carry on the work at all, it was necessary for Yorke to produce the money, and he agreed to furnish £ 500 for headquarters' expenses for a year.

At this point there is some obscurity in his actions. He was very insistent that I should come to London to help him raise the money. My secretary-interpreter, Frau Busch, went over to London to see him at his urgent request. On arrival he deposited her in a Hotel in the most criminal street in London, where she was rapidly corrupted by drink and drugs, and went completely to the dogs within six months. Her presence, however, was not sufficient for Yorke; and they telephoned me in Berlin every night, assuring me that I could get back to Berlin with the money in not more than four days after my arrival in London. After nearly two weeks of this, I agreed to come. But I had been reduced to such desperate straits that I was obliged to borrow my fare to London.

On arrival it was soon abundantly clear that he had no intention whatever to fulfill his promises. His hostility was hardly concealed, and he was triumphing openly that he had brought me down. He did me further harm by his system of issuing cheques without provision for debts incurred by him under the terms of

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our agreement. He was so slippery and evasive that I determined to bring him to book and issued a writ against him to compel him to submit proper accounts, and asking for damages for his negligence and mismanagement of my affairs. Naturally enough, he bolted. ~~He~~ left London for China on September 15, 1932, where he remained for over three years.

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On his return to England in 1936, he appeared to some extent sensible of his abominable conduct. He has admitted before witnesses his negligence, incompetence in business, and the fact that he is and has always been a liar and a coward.

admitted incompetence to manage A.C.'s financial affairs, & was the cause of many of the failures. P.J. Joyce.

January 1937 E.V.

This statement is promulgated to all my personal representatives of the Order, with instructions to use it in case of necessity, and especially should be put forward any claims to authority

to ~~the~~ in connexion with the Great Work.

This is true in case. In 1931 (about) I told H.W.S. that A.C. had appointed me the successor of A.C. A.C. did to die in 1932. I regarded & still regard this as uncancelled & I wrote with him in 1932. P.J. Joyce. 1/2/48.

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P.-J. Gothe.

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