TRUSSELBILDET

- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
- The People's Socialist Republic of Albania
- The People's Republic of Bulgaria (PRB)
- The Hungarian People's Republic (from 1949)
- The German Democratic Republic (GDR)
- The Polish People's Republic (PRL)
- The Socialist Republic of Romania
- The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
- Cuba (from 1961)
- The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam
- The Mongolian People's Republic
- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)
- The Republic of Angola (from 1975)
- The Lao People's Democratic Republic
- The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) (from 1978)
- The People's Republic of China (PRC)
- Yugoslavia
- The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
- The Republic of Mozambique
- The People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE) (from 1974)
- The People's Republic of the Congo
- The People's Republic of Benin (until 1990)
- The People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) (from 1975)
- The Somali Democratic Republic (from 1969)
- The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (1975-1976)
- The Democratic Republic of Madagascar (from 1975)
- The Republic of Guinea-Bissau
- The Republic of Egypt (1952-1978)
- The Syrian Arab Republic
- The Republic of Iraq
- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
- The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
- The Republic of Chile (1970-1973)
- The Republic of Peru (1968-1975)
- The Republic of India
- The Republic of Indonesia (1949-1965)
- The Republic of Nicaragua (1979-1990)
- The Republic of Kenya (until 1978)
- The Republic of Senegal (until 1980)
- The Republic of Mali
- The Republic of Ghana (until 1966)
- The Co-operative Republic of Guyana (from 1980)
- Myanmar (from 1948)
- The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- The People's Republic of Bangladesh
- The Republic of Finland
- The Kingdom of Sweden (from 1957)
- The Republic of Benin (1972-1975)
- The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (1975-1978)
- The Republic of Cabo Verde
- The Second East Turkestan Republic (ETR) (until 1949)
- The Inner Mongolian People's Republic (until 1949)
- National Flag of Chinese Soviet Republic (Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region) (until 1949)
- The United Republic of Tanzania
- The Republic of Mahabad (1946)
- The Azerbaijan People's Government (APG)(1946)
- The People's Republic of Zanzibar (1964)
- The Republic of Tanganyika (1961-1964)
- The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada (1979-1983)
- Burkina Faso (from 1984)
- The Togolese Republic (until 1969)
- The Republic of Tunisia
- Jamaica (1972-1980)
- The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe
- Portugal (the Portuguese Republic) (1974-1976)
- The Republic of Seychelles
- The Republic of Uganda (1966-1971, from1979)
- The Democratic Republic of the Sudan (1965-1989)
- The All-Palestine Government
- The Republic of Zambia (from 1967)
- The Republic of Zimbabwe
- The Republic of Burundi
- The Republic of Namibia (1990-1991)
- The Republic of Guinea (until 1984)
- The Republic of Rwanda
- The Republic of Chad (1979-1990)
- The Republic of Djibouti
- The Republic of Vanuatu
- The Republic of Niger (until 1974)
- The Islamic Republic of Mauritania (until 1978)
- The Central African Republic (CAR) (until 1976)
- The Republic of Cameroon
- The Republic of Equatorial Guinea
- Western Sahara
- The Republic of Guatemala (until 1954)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (1960-1965)
- The Kingdom of Romania (until 1947)
- The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC)
- Wa State (from 1989)
- The Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic (PMR) (from 1990)
- The People's Republic of Korea (PRK) (1946)
- The Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia (Gagauz Yeri) (from 1990)
- The Union of the Comoros (until 1978)
- State of Katanga
- The Republic of the North Solomons (Bougainville)
- The United Suvadive Republic
- The Republic of Kuwait (1990)
- The Islamic Republic of The Gambia (1981)
- The Dominican Republic (1963, from 1976)
- The Yemen Arab Republic (YAR; North Yemen) (1962-1967)
- The Republic of Suriname (1980)
- The Republic of South Ossetia
- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1971-1978)
- The Democratic Army of Greece (DSE)
- The 26th of July Movement (M-26-7)
- Việt Minh (League for the Independence of Vietnam)
- The Pathet Lao
- The Việt Cộng (the National Liberation Front)
- Khmers rouges
- The New People's Army (NPA)
- The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)
- South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO Party of Namibia)
- The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN)
- The Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN)
- The National Liberation Army (Colombia)
- The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)
- The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia –People's Army (FARC–EP and FARC)
- The Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)
- Burma Socialist Programme Party
- The Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) (1957-1977)
- The Congolese Party of Labour (PCT)
- The Mongolian People's Party (MPP)
- The Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU)
- The Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe/ Social Democratic Party (MLSTP/PSD)
- The Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party
- The Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO)
- The African National Congress (ANC)
- People's Revolutionary Army (Argentina)
- The Ñancahuazú Guerrilla
- Tupamaros (MLN-T, Movimiento de Liberación Nacional-Tupamaros or Tupamaros National Liberation Movement)
- The Front de libération du Québec (FLQ) Quebec Liberation Front)
- Dhofar Liberation Front (DLF)
- The Front for the National Liberation of the Congo (FNLC)
- The Union of the Peoples of Cameroon
- The Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (FReTiLIn)
- People's Revolutionary Army (ERP, Salvador)
- The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK)
- The Exército Guerrilheiro do Povo Galego Ceive (Guerrilla Army of the Free Galician People; EGPGC)
- The Kanak and Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS)
- The First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups (GRAPO)
- The National Liberation Army (ELN, Peru)
- Alfaro Vive, Carajo! (AVC) (Alfaro Lives, Dammit!)
- The African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC)
- Khuzestan Province
- The Free Papua Movement (OPM)
- The African Party of Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV)
- The Canary Islands Independence Movement (CIIM)
- The National Liberation Front (Algeria)
- The National Liberation Front of Corsica (FLNC)
- The Irish National Liberation Army (INLA)
- The Guatemalan Party of Labour
- The Bangladesh Awami League
- The Broad Front (FA Uruguay)
- Inuit Ataqatigiit
- The People's Progressive Party (Guyana)
- The Indian National Congress
- The Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP)
- The Communist Party of Malaya (CPM)
- Party of African solidarity
- The Mukti Bahini
- The Indonesian National Party (PNI)
- The Convention People's Party (CPP, Ghana)
- The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)
- The Polisario Front (Frente Popular de Liberación de Saguía el Hamra y Río de Oro)
- The Decolonization and Social Emancipation Movement (MDES)
- The Coptic Pharaonic Republic
- The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union
- The National Liberation Front of Chad (FROLINAT)
- The Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF)
- The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) (until 1989)
- The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA)
- The Communist Party of Burma (CPB)
- The Black Panther Party (BPP)
- The Armed Forces Movement (MFA)
- The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA)
- The Ethnic Liberation Front (NLF) (Macedonia)
- The Red Army Faction (RAF)
- National Liberation Front (Yemen),Front of the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen
- The National Democratic Front (Yemen)
- The Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN)
- The Revolutionary Antifascist Patriotic Front (FRAP)
- The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF)
- The Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF)
- The Amhara National Democratic Movement (ANDM)
- The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (XHKS)
- The South West Africa National Union (SWANU)
- The French Communist Party (PCF)
- The Italian Communist Party (PCI)
- The 14th of June Movement (1J4)
- The Revolutionary Febrerista Party (PRF)
- Paraguayan Communist Party
- The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) (until1982)
- Tamil Eelam
- ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna)
- The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF)
- The People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (Mojahedin-e-Khalq, MEK, PMOI, MKO)
- Hamas
- Hezbollah
- The Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB)
- The Japanese Red Army (JRA)
- The United States of America (USA)
- The Kingdom of Belgium
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Commonwealth of Australia (until 1986)
- New Zealand (until 1986)
- Canada (until 1982)
- The Union of South Africa (until 1961)
- British Raj (until 1947)
- The French Republic
- Guadeloupe
- Martinique
- Réunion
- French Guiana
- Mayotte
- French Polynesia
- The Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands
- New Caledonia
- The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)
- The Hellenic Republic (Greece)
- The Kingdom of Denmark
- The Republic of Iceland
- The Kingdom of Spain
- The Italian Republic
- Canada (from 1982)
- The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- The Kingdom of the Netherlands
- The Kingdom of Norway
- The Portuguese Republic(until 1974, from 1976)
- The Republic of Angola (Portuguese Angola)
- The Republic of Mozambique
- Portuguese Guinea
- Província Ultramarina de Cabo Verde
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Portuguese Timor
- The Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
- Portuguese India
- The Republic of Turkey
- Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis
- The Republic of Ireland (from 1973)
- Japan
- The Republic of China (ROC, Taiwan)
- The Republic of Korea (ROK, South Korea)
- Commonwealth of Australia (from1986)
- Australia Act 1986
- New Zealand (from1986)
- The Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) (until 1975)
- The Kingdom of Thailand
- The Nation of Brunei, the Abode of Peace
- Malaysia
- The Republic of Singapore
- The Republic of San Marino
- Vatican City State
- The State of Israel
- The Lebanese Republic
- The Islamic Republic of Iran (until 1979)
- The Republic of Indonesia (from 1965)
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan (until 1971, from 1978)
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)
- The Republic of South Africa (from1961)
- The United Mexican States
- The Republic of Nicaragua (until 1979)
- The Republic of Chile (from 1973)
- The Republic of Zaire
- The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
- The Republic of Kenya (from 1978)
- Republic of Senegal (from 1980)
- The Arab Republic of Egypt (from 1978)
- The Kingdom of Bahrain
- The State of Qatar
- The State of Kuwait
- The United Arab Emirates (UAE)
- The Sultanate of Oman
- The Republic of Benin (until 1972)
- The Republic of Ghana (from 1966)
- The Yemen Arab Republic (YAR; North Yemen) (from 1967)
- The Republic Of Colombia
- The Republic Of El Salvador
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (until 1974)
- The Kingdom of Morocco
- The Kingdom of Laos (until 1975)
- The Kingdom of Cambodia (until 1970)
- The Khmer Republic (until 1975)
- The Republic of the Philippines
- The Independent State of Papua New Guinea
- The Republic of Malawi
- The Republic of Botswana
- The Republic of Honduras
- The Republic of Guatemala
- The Argentine Republic
- The Federative Republic of Brazil
- The Republic of Paraguay
- The Plurinational State of Bolivia
- The Republic of Peru (until 1968, from 1975)
- The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
- The Republic of Ecuador
- The Republic of Panama
- The Republic of Cuba (until 1959)
- The Republic of Rhodesia
- Zimbabwe Rhodesia
- The Kingdom of Libya (1951-1969)
- The Kingdom of Iraq (until 1958)
- Syria (until 1963)
- Grenada (until 1979, from 1983)
- Jamaica (until 1972, from 1980)
- The Republic of Uganda (1971-1979)
- The Republic of Costa Rica
- The Republic of Fiji
- The Federated States of Micronesia
- Tuvalu (the Ellice Islands)
- The Kingdom of Tonga
- Solomon Islands
- The Independent State of Samoa
- The Republic of the Marshall Islands
- The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
- The Republic of Haiti
- The Republic of Liberia
- The Oriental Republic of Uruguay
- The Dominican Republic (until 1963, from 1966)
- Antigua and Barbuda
- The Commonwealth of the Bahamas
- Belize
- Commonwealth of Dominica
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Saint Lucia
- The Kingdom of Afghanistan (until 1973)
- The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (until 1978)
- Co-operative Republic of Guyana (until 1980)
- The Republic of Suriname (until 1980)
- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- The Republic of Niger (from 1974)
- The Islamic Republic of The Gambia
- The Federal Republic of Nigeria
- The Republic of Sierra Leone
- The Gabonese Republic
- The Togolese Republic (from 1969)
- The Republic of Upper Volta (until 1983)
- The Islamic Republic of Mauritania (from 1978)
- The Central African Republic (CAR) (from 1976)
- The Republic of Malta
- Tibet (until 1951)
- Barbados
- The Republic of Austria
- The Republic of the Congo (1965-1971)
- The Second Hungarian Republic (1946-1949)
- The Republic of the Congo (Congo-Brazzaville) (until 1969)
- The Republic of Cyprus
- The Cook Islands
- Niue
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal
- The Kingdom of Bhutan
- The Kingdom of Lesotho
- The Kingdom of Swaziland
- The Republic of Mauritius
- The Union of the Comoros (from 1978)
- The Republic of Maldives
- The Republic of Biafra
- The Republic of Benin
- The Hashemite Mutawakkilite Kingdom (Kingdom of Yemen) (until 1962)
- The Kingdom of Egypt (until 1952)
- The Kingdom of Tunisia (1956–1957)
- The Republic of Madagascar (until 1975)
- The Principality of Andorra
- Republic of the Sudan (until 1965)
- The Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)
- The Belarusian Black Cat
- The Home Army (AK)
- Freedom and Independence (WiN)
- Independent Self-governing Trade Union "Solidarity" (Polish trade union)
- The Forest Brothers
- Jewish Military Union (ŻZW)
- The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita)
- The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA)
- The Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO)
- Nicaraguan Contras
- The Popular Front of Latvia
- The Popular Front of Estonia
- The Popular Front of Moldova
- The Argentine Anticommunist Alliance (Triple A or AAA)
- The Bulgarian National Front
- Banda Mustafaj
- The Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC)
- The Kuomintang (KMT, Guomindang or Chinese Nationalist Party)
- Belter-Gruppe
- National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (Mahaz-e Milli-ye Islami-ye Afghanistan, Mahaz-i Milli-yi Islami-yi Afghanistan)
- The Madeira Archipelago Liberation Front (FLAMA)
- The Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF)
- The Azores Liberation Front (FLA)
- The Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF)
- The Azerbaijani Popular Front Party (APFP)
- Exército de Libertação de Portugal (ELP)
- Mano Blanca (White Hand)
- The Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania (VLIK)
- The Democratic Labour Party (DLP, Australia)
- Movimento Democrático de Libertação de Portugal, MDLP
- The Ethnic Liberation Organization of Laos
- The Muslim World League
- The Movement for the autonomy of Kabylie (MAK)
- The Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC)
- The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) (from 1982)
- The Tibetan independence movement
- The East Turkestan independence movement (ETIM)
- Mujahideen
- Al-Qaeda
- The Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)
- The Ulster Defence Association (UDA)
- Loyal Orange Institution, Orange Order
- The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)
- Rada (Council) of the Belarusian Democratic Republic
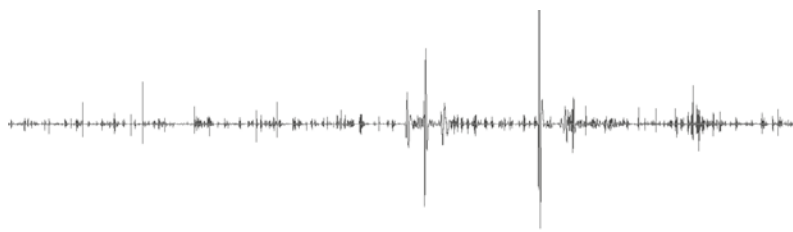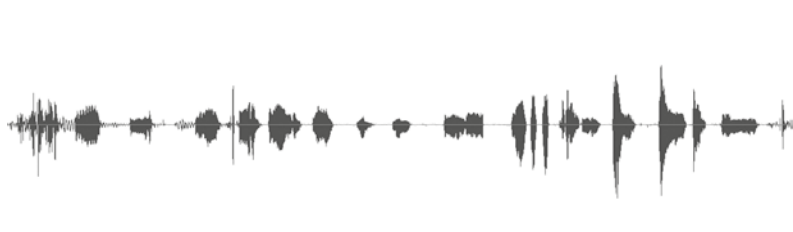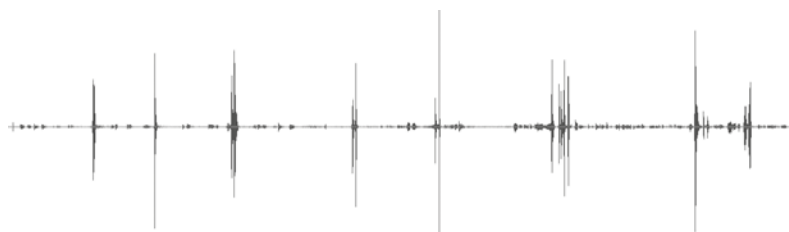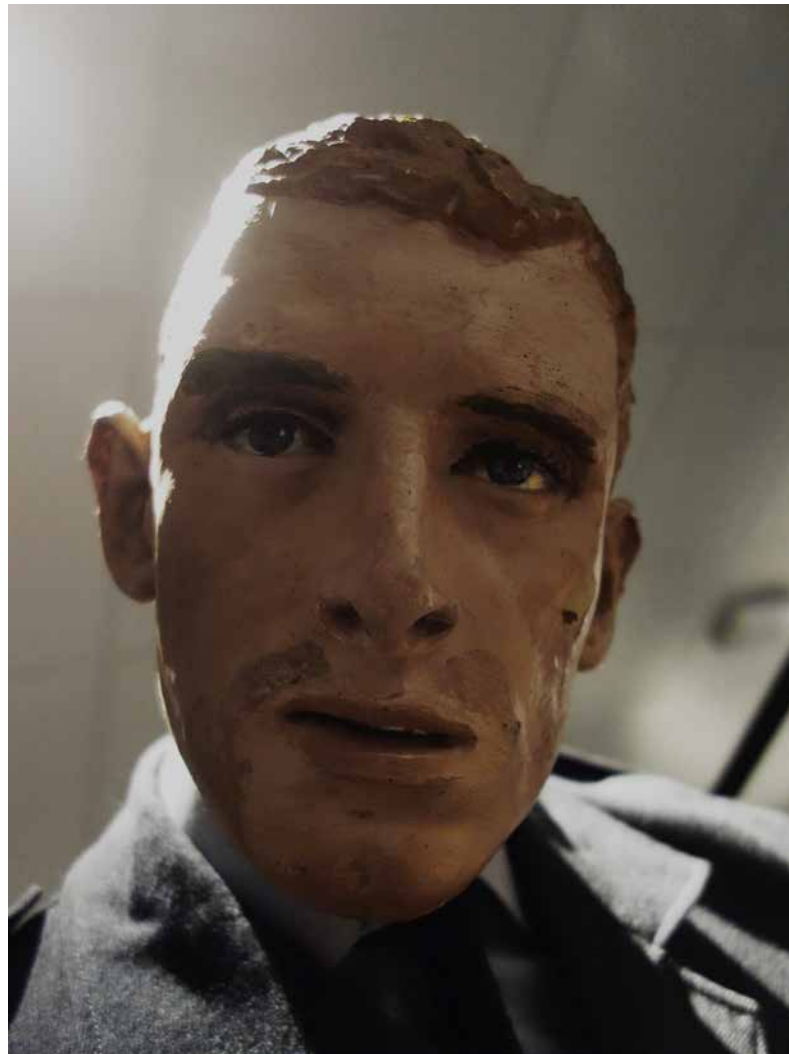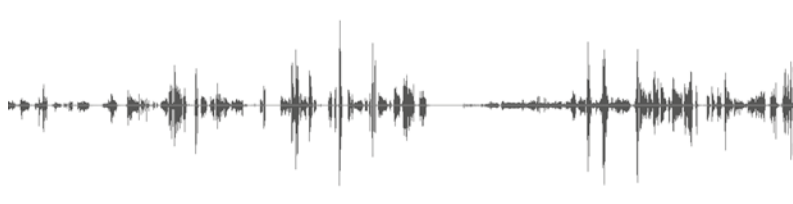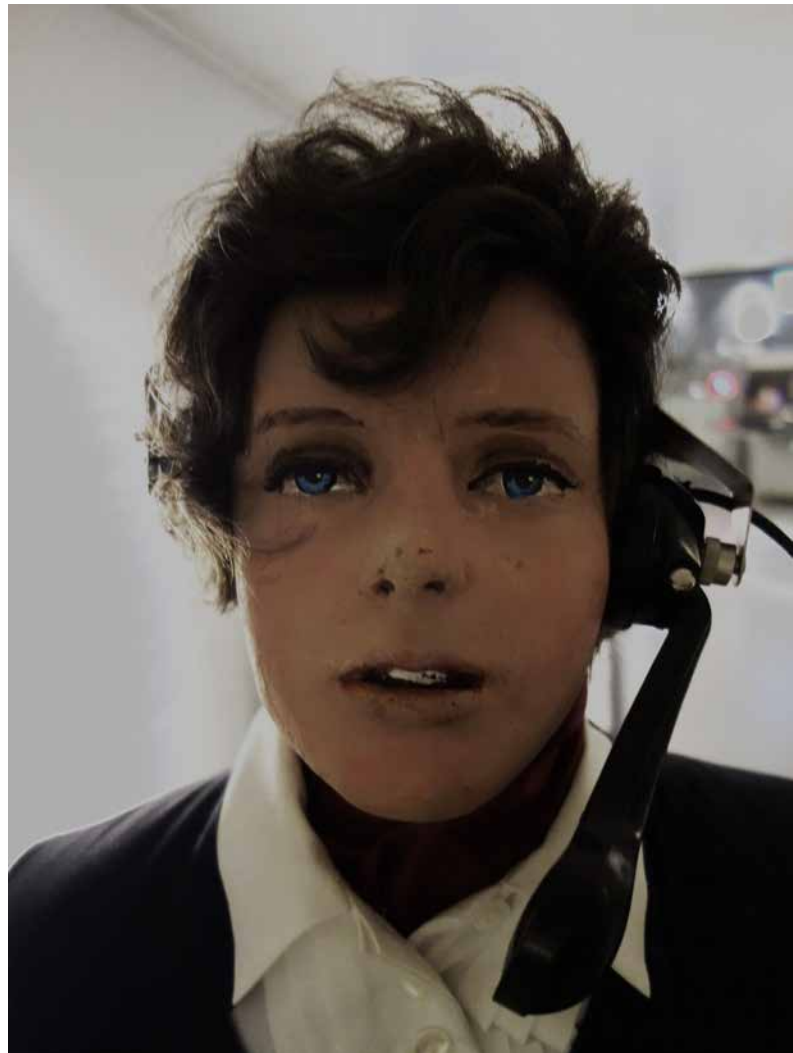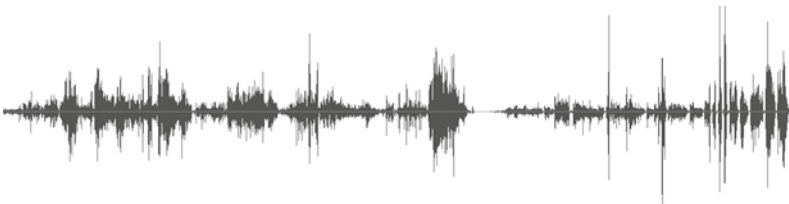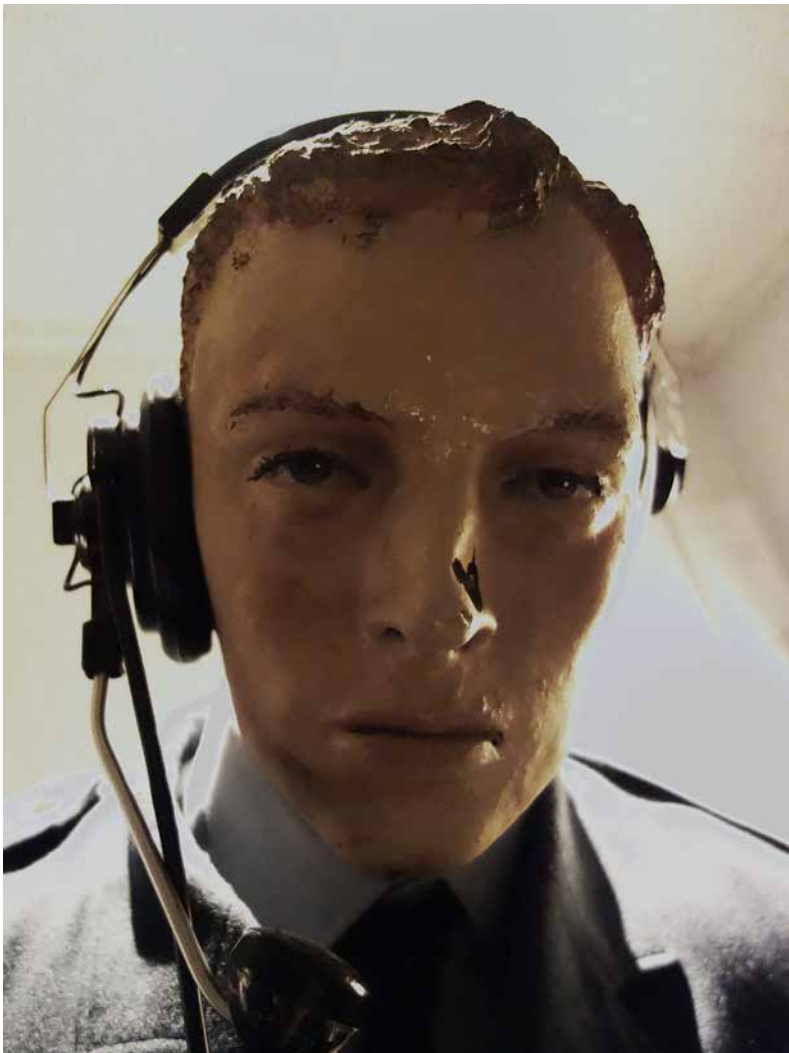- The Royal Lao Government
- The Nguyễn dynasty
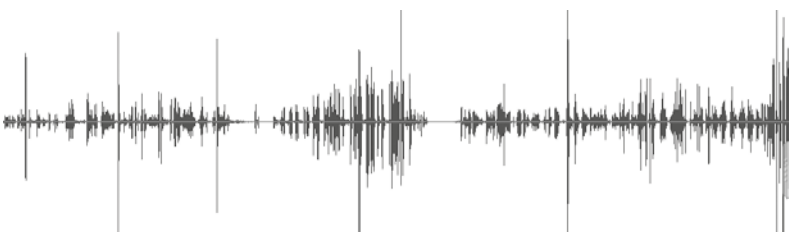
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Allianz (ⅼ)

ATTESTATION D'ASSURANCE

Nous soussignés, Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty SE (succursale en France), certifions que :

DRONE ALPS LTD
C/O Monsieur John Layden
Chemin sous la Grand
74400 ARGENTIERE

N° de Contrat:1/10/29267/0/0

S. 39339/0   Réd. 7006
I. 0   Réf. 0

Est titulaire du contrat d'assurance numéro 10/29267 garantissant l'aéronef :
Marque et Type : DJI PHANTOM 3 PROFESSIONAL/N° P76DCD27011159
Immatriculation : .
Nombre de places tiers occupants assurées :
    0 place(s) passager(s) à l'exclusion du recours pilote.

Limites géographiques	EUROPE à l'exclusion des pays suivants : District fédéral du nord Caucase, la GEORGIE, le NAGORNO-KARABAKH, et tous les pays faisant l'objet de sanctions de la part de l'ONU ou de l'Union Européenne

Pilotage	Monsieur LAYDEN John, Télé pilote titulaire d'une licence de pilote (partie théorique au minimum) et titulaire d'une DNC pour le télé pilotage du drone.
Scénario	**Scénario 1** : Vol à vue se déroulant hors zone peuplée et à une distance horizontale inférieur à 100 m.
Usage	[OBS] Les relevés, photographies, observations et surveillances aériennes, qui comprennent la participation aux activités de lutte contre l'incendie, prises de vues aériennes (photos et vidéos), A L'EXCLUSION de toute autre utilisation.

GARANTIES RESPONSABILITE CIVILE ACCIDENT AERONEF A L'EGARD DES PERSONNES NON TRANSPORTEES ET DES OCCUPANTS

Responsabilité civile à l'égard des personnes non transportées y compris l'extension risques de guerre (AVN 52 E) conforme au règlement ce 785/2004	1 600 000 EUR UN MILLION SIX CENT MILLE EUROS

Date: August 15, 2016

To: support@mount10.ch

To whom it may concern in the Service Operation Center,

Hello.

I am writing because I received an error message while connecting to the mirroring storage backup. I am interested in relocating mountains of data from the cloud I am currently on. Digital sediments uploaded to my account appear elsewhere in different formats.

The sky was partly cloudy when I visited the sight. A military plane flew far above, and the camera captured it together with a drone shooting the location. Two logistic apparatuses virtually crossed paths. This coincidence certainly does not have any meaning.

It is said that information can be used like a weapon. Sometimes more effectively than physical ones. Unfortunately, the drone that produced the footage crashed shortly after, creating another meaningless error message. Military airplanes, like drones often end up where they started. Such unknowns can be departure points.

Shooting the footage near a town where cows outnumber humans and elementary schools are protected by bulletproof glass required lengthy negotiations on behalf of an art institution with an interest in 24/7 surveillance and the passive consumption of technology. The transformation of an empty military bunker into secure information storage is a creative use of cold war mythology. Your storage is supposed to withstand atomic explosion should there be one. I wonder if information will still be of the same value then. Do you know why the world is so obsessed with security?

I have my account name, password and encryption key. I kindly ask for your assistance.

Thank you in advance for your response.

Sean Snyder

Perhaps his most famous work was a painting entitled Convergence, which was a collage of colors splattered on a canvas that created masterful shapes and lines that evoke emotions and attack the eye. The painting was created in 1952, and is oil on canvas; 93.5 inches by 155 inches (Karmel, 1999). With Pollock's brushstrokes he was able to make handy use of colors, lines, textures, lights, and contrasting shapes. This painting is enormous and its size can only really be appreciated in person. In 1964, puzzle producing company, Springbok Editions, released Convergence (Inspired by Pollock's painting) the jigsaw puzzle. It was a 340-piece puzzle that they promoted as "the world's most difficult puzzle". The impact of Pollock's Convergence was evident in 1965 when hundreds of thousands of Americans purchased the jigsaw puzzle.

Jackson Pollock's style of painting, as exemplified by Convergence, is an important, innovative development in the history of painting. At the time of the painting, the United States took very seriously the threat of Communism and the cold war with Russia. Convergence was the embodiment of free speech and freedom of expression. Pollock threw mud in the face of convention and rebelled against the constraints of societies oppressions. It was everything that America stood for all rapped up in a messy, but deep package. On that same note, some of Pollock's works were even sponsored by the Congress for Cultural Freedom (an anti-communist advocacy group founded in 1950), which was backed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) (Karmel, 1999). The CIA appreciated Pollock's style, because it steered clear of social realism and overt political gestures. Pollock's abstract work was hard to decipher, but his rebellious nature and expressions of freedom were clearly evident.

TRUSSELBILDET
Threat Image
09.09 - 09.10.2016

Curator: Kristoffer Dolmen, Nordland County Council.
The project is part of AiR Barents, with kind support of Barentskult.

Norsk Luftfartsmuseum / Norwegian Aviation Museum

The Norwegian national museum of aviation is located in Bodø in the North of Norway in a building shaped like a giant propeller, and covers military and civil aviation history. The museum is spread over roughly 10,000 square metres of floor space and was opened in 1994.

http://luftfartsmuseum.no

The exhibition TRUSSELBILDET consists of interventions into the fabric of the Norwegian Aviation Museum by Glafira Severianova & Ivan Galuzin and Sean Snyder. Using audio and moving image presentations, the interruptions propose counterpoints to the way history is inscribed into the museum.

Glafira Severianova & Ivan Galuzin

Trusselbildet, 2016

8 channel mono audio installation, digital prints on adhesive vinyl, dimensions variable

In a room that reconstructs radar and high-altitude surveillance stations, mannequins are positioned with equipment that illustrate operations during the Cold War era. Eight mono speakers, hidden from view, recreate sound resembling zombies. If these sounds come from the listening devices or from those operating the station is an open question. A series of photographs displayed in the museum have the marks of fingerprints and splatters of developing chemicals. The results of an accident in a photo lab record human interaction in an otherwise pristine museum environment.

Voices: Alexander Sazonov, Petr Makarov, Maria Rusinovskaya, Christian Arneberg Bould, Alexander Arneberg, Lena Johnsen, Angelina Valskrå, Ivan Galuzin, Glafira Severianova
Sound design: Jonas Skarmark
Recording: Ivan Galuzin, Glafira Severianova, Petr Makarov (Leosound studio, Murmansk)

Sean Snyder

Cloud Sediment (Gstaad), 2015-2016

16:9 format HD video, 7 minutes 47 seconds, b/w and color, audio

Sean Snyder further explores the visual paradoxes of (im)materiality of information this time focusing on the Swiss 'Fort Knox,' the data center that is supposed to withstand natural disasters, terror and hacker attacks, and even atomic explosions. Shot in Gstaad, Switzerland, the images alternate between snowy Alpine land and air-scapes, the fragile apparatus that produces the images and the color of achromatic post-Cold war bunkers that contain gold of the information age. Geometrically scanning the inorganic landscape, the video reflects digital deterritorialization and its solid hardware basis, eliciting the opposition between the inside and outside.
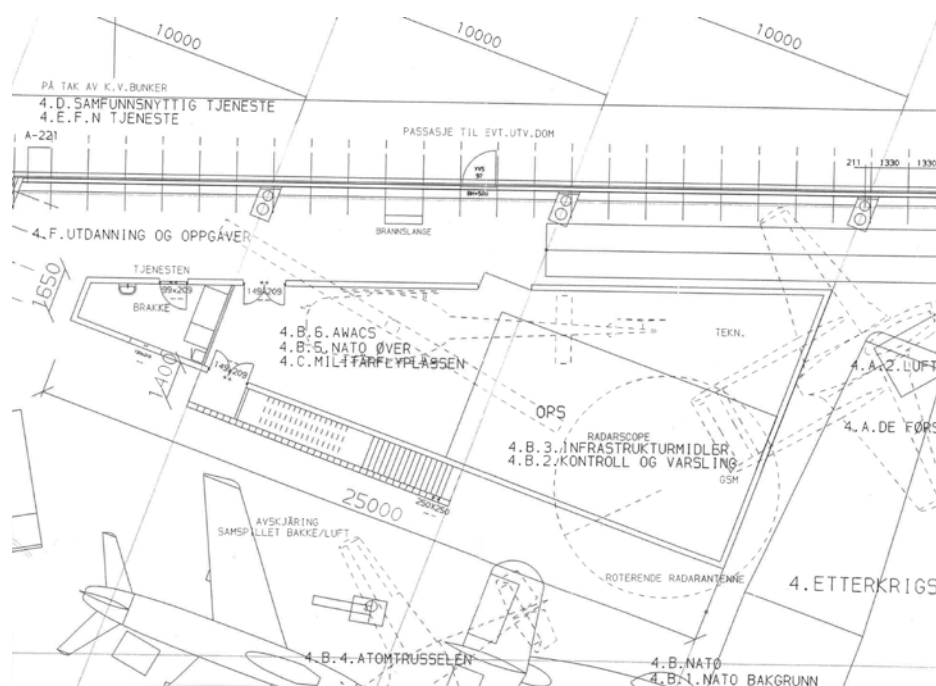
Image key

Page 1
67.268 Latitude, 14.419 Longitude
Pages 2-10
Documentation of *Trusselbildet* installation
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Video capture sequences (Icarfish the dubbed name of the flying fish), filmed above the water for 45 seconds in May 2008, by NHK Television off the coast of Yakushima Island, Japan
Page 12
Drone pilot license legal documents, John Layden, Drone Alps LTD
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video stills from *Cloud Sediment (Gstaad)*
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Question to MOUNT10
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from http://mnemosynedrone.info/
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Description of Convergence painting from jacksonpollock.com
Page 19
from http://mnemosynedrone.info/