

War on Drugs

MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG COALITION
November 1980

Vol. 1, No. 4 00330

\$2.00
\$2.25 in Canada

**The
'pot' lobby
in Congress**

**JAMAICA:
Who turned it into
a drug economy**

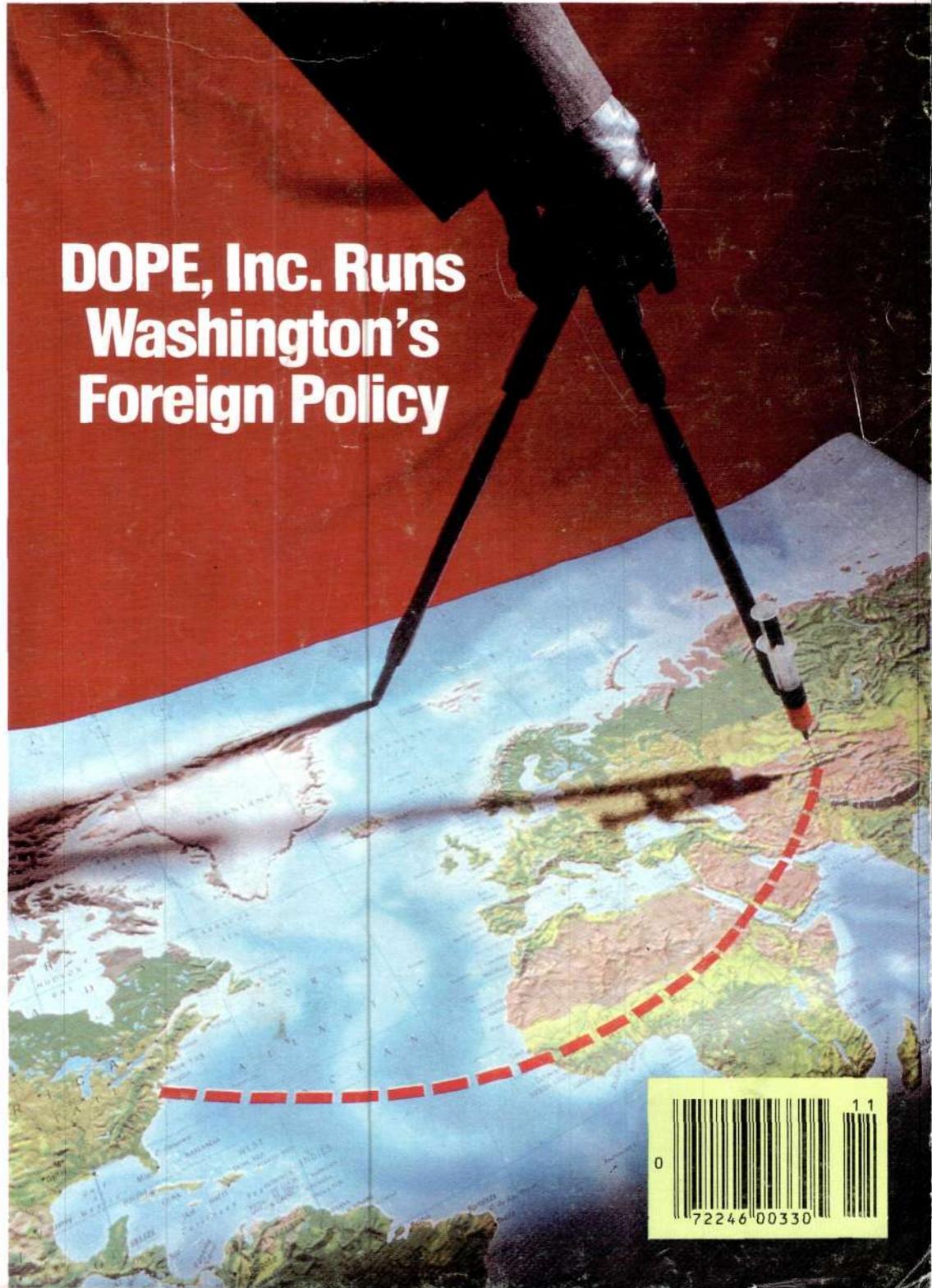
by Gretchen Small
and Carlos Wesley

**An alternative
to drugs and rock
in the schools**

**Int'l conference
on drug abuse
indicts marijuana**

by Ned Rosinsky, M.D.

**DOPE, Inc. Runs
Washington's
Foreign Policy**



Editor-in-Chief
Nora Street Hamerman

International Editor
Michele Steinberg

Counterintelligence Editor
Christian Curtis

Medical Editor
Ned Rosinsky, M.D.

Senior Editor
Vin Berg

NADC News Editor
Bonnie Mesaros

Legislation Editor
Martha Zoller

Art Director
Deborah Asch

Assistant Art Director
Laurie Sloan

Production Editor
Gail G. Kay

Editorial Board of Advisers
Max Dean, Esq.
David Goldman
Konstandinos Kalimtgis
DeForest Z. Rathbone
Jürgen Spahn, M.D.
Jeffrey Steinberg
Juan Torres

War on Drugs is published monthly by the National Anti-Drug Coalition, 304 West 58th Street, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10019. The views of the NADC are stated in the editorials; opinions expressed in articles are not necessarily those of the coalition. Subscriptions by mail are \$18 for 10 issues, \$35 for 20 issues, and \$36 for foreign air mail (10 issues).

Note to readers: This issue of *War on Drugs* is dated November to meet newsstand requirements. No monthly issue has been skipped.

Application to mail at second class rates pending in New York, New York. Postmaster: forward all change of address forms to 304 W. 58th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Copyright © November 1980
National Anti-Drug Coalition
Printed in the U.S.A.
All Rights Reserved

ISSN 0270-2606

War on Drugs

MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG COALITION
November 1980 Vol. I, No. 4



Dope, Inc. runs Washington foreign policy

by Marilyn James and Michele Steinberg

Behind the Carter no-win strategy against heroin—a political coverup of the 'China card' 12

Who made Jamaica a drug economy

by Gretchen Small and Carlos Wesley

A case history of the International Monetary Fund forcing a nation to dope 22

The congressmen who sponsored marijuana "decrim"

by Vin Berg and Lydia Cherry

Ridding Capitol Hill of the prodrug lobby is a priority 39

Int'l conference on drug abuse indicts pot

by Ned Rosinsky, M.D. 59

Departments

- 2 **Editorial**
National news
- 8 Reagan adviser Friedman: legalize heroin
- 43 **Legislative calendar**
- 44 **Profile**
Sheila Jones on an alternative to the drug-rock culture
- 46 **Book review**
- 48 **Frontline: Colombia**
by Fausto Charris
- 49 **Drugfighters' target**
Mathea Falco
- 50 **International news**
- 64 **Facts about drugs**
by Dr. Edward Christian

On the cover: *the heroin epidemic hitting Europe and the United States was mapped out by the same geopoliticians who devised the alliance with "Islamic fundamentalism" and Peking's dope pushers as a tool of U.S. foreign policy.*

Photo: Philip Ulanowsky

End Dope, Inc. control of U.S. foreign policy

This issue of *War on Drugs* is organized to provide you—the antidrug educator, parent, medical doctor or other concerned individual—with the knowledge you need of how the international drug trafficking cartel has taken control over U.S. foreign policy against the will of the majority of Americans.

From its inception, the National Anti-Drug Coalition has insisted on an *international* approach to combatting the drug plague. Better education in our schools about what drugs do to you (and don't do) is certainly needed. But the fact remains that the drugs have to come from somewhere, and that somewhere cannot be "lack of communication between parents and their children."

Heroin, marijuana and cocaine do not fall like manna from heaven. They are cultivated, transhipped, refined and sold on a massive scale. This requires sophisticated infrastructure and financing. Any serious approach to law enforcement against illegal substances must begin by tracing the sources and means by which drugs are reaching American markets.

In this issue, we have looked in some depth at two problems of this type. First, we have investigated the heroin epidemic now hitting the United States. Second, we have looked into one of the key Caribbean sources of marijuana and the related culture of marijuana—Jamaica.

The historic centers of opium and heroin trade are Turkey and

the "Golden Triangle" of the Far East, with Communist China in collaboration with Hong Kong playing the role of maintaining the financial and shipping apparatus for a massive "opium war" against the United States. The Drug Enforcement Administration's reports on the heroin epidemic this year essentially ignore these two centers, concentrating instead on the Golden Crescent of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan as the source for the heroin glut.

Our investigation shows that Red China and Turkey are, according to overwhelming evidence, still the major suppliers of the drugs. A third center within the Golden Crescent is Pakistan—which has close ties to both the United States and to Peking.

This gives the lie to the Carter administration's plea that the political instability of the Golden Crescent and lack of U.S. influence in the region tie the hands of drug enforcement efforts.

Geopolitical blinders

The Carter White House is covering up Red China's opium war against the United States because of a policy commitment initiated by Henry Kissinger under the Nixon administration, the so-called China card. This policy overlaps with another stance of the administration, Zbigniew Brzezinski's often reiterated support for "Islamic fundamentalism."

Both the China card and the Islamic fundamentalist card stem from a concept that is explained in our book review section this month, "geopolitics." This is the old scheme of the British oligarchy, dating back to the 19th century, to surround Russia with hostile powers on her southern flank. Since Russia is now governed by a Soviet rather than a czarist government, "geopolitics" has been updated with an "anticommunist" veneer.

The real target is not communism. The purpose of geopolitics is to prevent industrial capitalist countries of Western Europe, led by France and West Germany, from

THE FROG PRINCE - IN WHICH JIMMY CARTER MEETS TENG HSIAO-PING



cooperating with the Soviet Union in the kind of economic development projects that would stabilize Third World countries, including the southern flank of the U.S.S.R.

To stop that kind of economic development, Washington has allied with the most genocidal regime the world has ever seen, the Chinese Communists. It has joined hands with the Islamic fundamentalists, otherwise known as the Muslim Brotherhood, the evil cult that runs the Khomeini regime and the government of Billy Carter's friends in Libya.

These are the most anticapitalist forces in the world today, ferociously committed to destroying the idea of progress upon which America was built.

The same policy was imposed on Ronald Reagan by Henry Kissinger at the GOP national convention in July, and written into the Republican platform with a plank of strong support for the People's Republic of China and abandonment of traditional U.S. partnership with Nationalist China (Taiwan).

International Monetary Fund

The other side of this picture is Washington's subservience to a supranational agency, the Interna-

tional Monetary Fund, which with official U.S. support enjoys a virtual monopoly over credit to the developing sector. How the IMF uses its power is shown in the case of Turkey and in our extended dossier on Jamaica.

Rather than strengthening the Jamaican economy by developing its industrial potential, the IMF has acted to dismantle industry and slash living standards. U.S. taxpayers' funds have been used to help the transition to a drug economy by funding "sociological" studies on the use of marijuana to make back-breaking labor bearable.

Instead of food, Jamaica is being encouraged to grow a new "cash crop" to pay its debts to the IMF—marijuana. Another, equally dangerous export is the test tube-created cult of Rastafarianism, blood brother to the Muslim Brotherhood in hatred of industrial progress and indeed of every trace of human civilization.

As Turkey turned to a drug economy under IMF "conditionalities," Turkish heroin headed for Europe and the United States. Jamaican marijuana is being used to dope American youth and create pressure for legalization of the weed in

the United States. Such foreign policies are not only repugnant for their overseas victims, but they return home.

Opposing drugs means opposing the economic policy that motivates the evil minds behind the drug traffic. We must reject the "small is beautiful," anti-industrial credo of the oligarchy, including its ideologies like Milton "Legalize Heroin" Friedman.

We call on all those who want to win the war on drugs to work to return U.S. foreign policy to its historical origins. Let us first tear up the China card. Then let us export technological progress to develop the Third World and thus create the new markets that will relaunch our own economy.

In so doing we will give our youth the job opportunities they lack and a moral purpose for developing their minds and making a contribution to the world. That is a powerful motive for not succumbing to the fictitious pleasures of drugs.

Nora Hamerman

—Nora Hamerman
Editor in Chief

NATIONAL NEWS

Special Report

The fight against dope paraphernalia

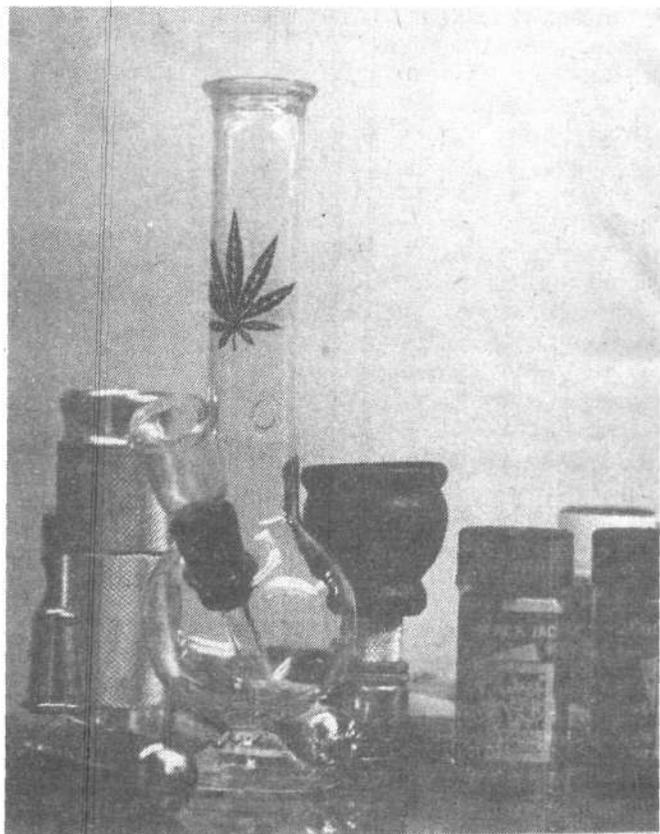


Photo: L. Hecht

Over the July 4th weekend, New York Governor Hugh Carey signed into law two bills relating to marijuana. One will outlaw the sale of drug paraphernalia—the pipes, bongs, cocaine spoons, chemical kits to purify cocaine for smoking, and the other accoutrements of drug use in the United States. The second bill legitimizes the smoking of marijuana by hospitalized patients who are being treated with chemotherapy for cancer, or those who suffer from glaucoma.

Anyone familiar with Carey's record on drug enforcement will immediately recognize that the governor's action on paraphernalia was a weak move to appease a growing antidrug constituency. The bill legitimizing the "medical" application of pot is much more in line with Carey's previous history on drug abuse.

In June, 1977, Carey led a personal crusade to ram through the

state legislature a bill decriminalizing the possession and transfer of up to one ounce of marijuana. As a result of that action, by late 1978, drug usage in New York schools statewide had increased by a staggering 300 percent. Now in New York City, hustlers openly peddle marijuana joints at subway stops and the entrance to public parks and even the nominal penalty of a traffic-ticket-type fine is rarely enforced against the street level pushers.

Marijuana epidemic

The drug situation in New York is simply a microcosm of the problem in communities throughout the country. Since 1974, the pro-dope lobby has successfully propagated the "harmlessness" of marijuana and other mind-altering drugs, leading to the worst epidemic of drug use in U.S. schools in history. Last year in

response to the increasingly blatant activity of the pot lobby in soliciting greater numbers of younger and younger drug users to their ranks, antidrug activists launched a campaign to outlaw the sale and advertisement of drug paraphernalia.

The bills which have been enacted in these localities were the result of hearings before the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, and were called at the initiative of Georgia Representative Billy Lee Evans. At the request of antidrug groups, the Drug Enforcement Administration wrote a model antiparaphernalia bill, which has provided the basis for the legislation adopted on the state and local level.

It was at these hearings that the problem of the pervasiveness of the drug culture reflected in the paraphernalia industry and head shops became obvious. One inves-

tigator for the committee who visited ten "head shops" in the Washington, D.C. area, found that nine of these were actually selling marijuana under the counter.

But it is apparent that without strong antimarijuana laws, the antiparaphernalia laws are useless in stopping the drug epidemic. The same forces which created the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) and lobby for decriminalization control the multibillion dollar paraphernalia industry.

The lawyers for these organizations are already in full action, planning the legal offensive to challenge the constitutionality of the paraphernalia bills, which have been passed in about a dozen localities and in two states—Indiana and New York. In Indiana, the Accessories Trade Association, the organization which represents the "head shops" and paraphernalia manufacturers, already successfully weakened the recent paraphernalia bill on the grounds that these laws threatened the First Amendment rights of head shop owners. The Indiana court ruled that the law should be modified to prevent only the sale of drug-related items to youth under the age of 18 years.

What is the paraphernalia trade?

The leading force in the paraphernalia industry is Andrew Kowl, publisher of *Accessories Digest*, the magazine of the Accessories Trade Association. Kowl is one of the trail blazers in the movement to legalize pot.

In 1974, Kowl helped to found *High Times*, the dope magazine, along with Tom Forcade (who committed suicide in 1978), a leader of the Yippies. Kowl now is chief editor of *HiLife*, another drug magazine, modeled on *High Times*.

Testifying before the November 1979 congressional hearings on paraphernalia sponsored by Billy Lee Evans, Kowl warned the committee that drugs were part of the American culture and laws against

paraphernalia were the "new McCarthyism" which would do nothing to actually stop the use of drugs.

With remarkable candor, Kowl stated to the committee: "Let me admit one thing: Drugs lead to paraphernalia . . . By definition, you can't have drug paraphernalia without drugs. To think that it works in reverse, that paraphernalia leads to drugs is rather naive.

"If you pass legislation similar to the Justice Department guidelines, you don't eliminate any drug use by anybody . . . There will always be drug paraphernalia as long as there are drugs. You will just arbitrarily eliminate certain variations.

"No matter what is decided here [in paraphernalia hearings], there's no way to protect children from exposure to drugs," Kowl concluded.

Kowl and other members of the Accessories Trade Association's specialty is hiding between the First Amendment and the "free enterprise system." Candy Sher, one of the owners of Select Industries of the "Free Base" cocaine



New York Gov. Carey with fellow "decriminal" advocate Jimmy Carter in 1976.

purifying kit had this to say in defense of her product:

"We are a young industry with the pride and spirit of free enterprise in a competitive economy . . . The present policy . . . places our businesses under the continual cloud of harassment . . ." Later, when asked point blank what her product is used for, Sher answered, "I believe it is used by—many people will use it for cocaine."

Kowl is not alone in plugging the industry which has brought such items into the corner store as the cocaine "Free Base" kit, a chemical distilling process for turning cocaine into a dangerous smokeable form. The attorney for the Accessories Trade Association is Michael Pritzker, a Chicago lawyer and member of the powerful Pritzker family which owns the Hyatt hotel chain. Pritzker, now the law partner of Keith Stroup, the founder of NORML, was the trial attorney in the ATA's case against Indiana.

Lawyers for drug dealers

Both attorneys are active in defending drug dealers, as well as defending the ATA which is funneling millions of dollars into NORML's campaign to legalize marijuana.

For now, the antiparaphernalia bills present a mild threat to the drug culture pushers. According to *Accessories Digest*, head shop owners have been "forced" to move drug propaganda like *High Times* away from the counter displays of hashish pipes; they are careful not to sell their wares to people who ask for "hash" pipes or "coke" spoons instead of just "pipes and spoons."

But at the same time, 11 states have no criminal penalties for possession of marijuana, and 23 states allow marijuana to be used for "medical" therapy. Unless the anti-drug laws are put back on the right track immediately, the paraphernalia laws, and our present generation of high school students (now at 68 percent using marijuana) are a lost cause.

—Michele Steinberg

Threaten to terminate The Wolff Committee

One of the last remaining institutions still capable of providing some vigilance over the international drug trade is threatened with extinction: the House Select Committee on Narcotics. According to sources on Capitol Hill, the five-year-old Committee—which does not have permanent status and therefore requires House approval for its continued funding every two years—does not have enough votes lined up to ensure operations beyond this year.

The ostensible source of the threat to the Committee is the budget-cutting hysteria that is sweeping Washington.

According to House sources, the Select Committee may be killed by the Democratic Caucus between August and December. If the Democratic majority refuses to include the committee in its list of items to be brought to the floor of the

next session, it will not even be brought up for a vote of the full House, which will immediately kill the Narcotics Committee.

Democratic submarines

Preliminary investigations by the National Anti-Drug Coalition point not toward the budget-crazed conservatives—although some of them are obviously being enticed into going along—but toward two of the more prominent liberals: Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.) and Peter Rodino (D-N.J.). Sources on the Hill have indicated to the National Anti-Drug Coalition that O'Neill, who heads the caucus, and Rodino are quietly telling colleagues that while they are not "against" the continuation of the Select Committee on Narcotics, "budgetary" considerations may make this impossible.

O'Neill and Rodino have never

had reputations of being budget-thrifty, which leads observers to suspect other motives. One source told the Anti-Drug Coalition that O'Neill and Rodino are arguing that the subject of narcotics can be handled by the House Judiciary Committee—headed by Rodino.

"By dismantling the Select Committee on Narcotics," an Anti-Drug Coalition spokesman said this week, "the international drug mob will have succeeded in shutting off the American public's avenue for aggressive congressional investigations into this most serious threat to our nation."

"Handing this responsibility over to Peter Rodino would be the equivalent to having the prodrug lobby investigate itself," the spokesman continued. "Rodino's connections to Edward Kennedy's Judiciary Committee on the Senate side—which has passed Kennedy's marijuana decriminalization bill—are well known. Rodino and O'Neill are also known to be coordinating with Benjamin Civiletti at the Justice Department, which, through its Gestapo-like use of Abscam-Brilab, is setting this nation up for an unprecedented drug epidemic."

The drug lobby may also be worried about who will be the next chairman of the Narcotics Committee if it survives. Congressional sources told *War on Drugs* that current chairman Lester Wolff, a New York Democrat, may be replaced by a more aggressive anti-drug legislator. Wolff, a sometimes advocate of marijuana "decriminalization," is part of a very curious "war on drugs" that has been launched under the auspices of certain liberal factions of the Catholic Church with funding from the Knights of Malta and Canadian liquor czar Edgar Bronfman.

The National Anti-Drug Coalition issued a statement from its New York headquarters calling for the conversion of the temporary Select Committee into a permanent House Committee on Illegal Narcotics, under a new chairman.



Congressman Lester Wolff (inset) and his House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse in session.



AMERICANS
SUPPORT
YOUR RIGHT TO
GROW YOUR OWN

Photo: Linda Ray

A demonstrator at a recent rally to demand legal marijuana cultivation.

NORML initiative fails, but pot still growing

"Within two years domestic cultivation of marijuana could become the single largest source for the U.S. market, surpassing even Colombia." This is the optimistic prediction of a high-level official of the pro-pot National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) after the failure of its June effort to get referenda on the ballots of California and Washington, D.C. for the legalization of the "home cultivation" of pot.

NORML came up almost 60,000 signatures short of the 460,000 needed to get their home-grown initiative on the November ballot in California, and netted only

10,000 of the required 12,000 for the District of Columbia. The initiative proposed the elimination of all criminal penalties for home cultivation and possession for "personal use."

"Don't worry," another top NORML source said, "We'll be back." Pointing out that some form of legalization is "inevitable," the NORML spokesman went on euphorically about how marijuana is "the third largest business in the United States—behind only Standard Oil and General Motors."

Already domestic pot production feeds 10 to 15 percent of the U.S. market, and in California, where the next crop is expected to net some \$1 billion, local cultivation represents 30-40 percent of consumption.

NORML is getting a huge boost from key national press, which has "discovered" that billions of dollars worth of grass is being grown all over the country.

In May *U.S. News & World Report* gave glowing treatment to pot growers in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, California, painting them as independence-minded farmers and a few settled-down hippies who, using "American agricultural methods," have developed a super-potent seedless marijuana, called sinsemilla.

Since that time, several other major papers, including the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, have carried features on the domestic pot crop.

No great leap of the imagination is required to see that the press is creating the "opinion climate" for organized dope pushers to set up legalized domestic production, But a high-level drug enforcement official in California told *War On Drugs* that media portrayals of marijuana growers as local farmers are "bull."

Not local farmers

"This stuff is highly coordinated," he said. "They use a lot of technology, irrigation systems, tags for identifying plants. There's no question that the people who

control it don't even live in the area. They set up co-ops where they pool money for mutual assistance, lawyers in case of busts, and guaranteed returns in case a crop gets wiped out or stolen. They have armed guards and warning systems. And the price is set before anything is even planted."

A Humboldt County official described the "benefits" of the dope trade to the local population. "Homicides are up, robberies are up, and the rate of abuse of drugs like PCP is soaring. As for the local people getting anything out of this, that's nonsense. The marijuana growers don't buy anything here. They truck in everything from supplies to water piping. Ninety percent of the marijuana grown here is by 'gophers'—people hired by the guys who actually control the crop. And you won't find them around here."

The national media likes to point out that the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors voted down by 3-2 a proposal from the Drug Enforcement Administration to help eradicate the illegal crops. However, it does not mention that the three members of the board who opposed the proposal are all representatives of the large radical student contingency at Humboldt State University. Two of them have been in the county for less than six years, and the other is known to have burned the American flag while a student at Humboldt State.

The School of Behavioral and Social Sciences at Humboldt State is a spin-off of Operation MK-Ultra, the project that spread the LSD subculture throughout the United States. According to an official of the school, one faculty member has "ongoing relations" with the Esalen Institute, while another is tied to the Stanford Research Institute. Both Esalen and SRI have been documented as key components of MK-Ultra. One faculty member of the Humboldt School is "studying psychotropics."

—Chris Curtis

Dope, Inc.

Reagan's man Friedman calls for legalized heroin

Milton Friedman, a member of Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan's council of economic advisers, is a staunch advocate of legalizing heroin and believes that "the right to commit suicide is a natural human right."

The following excerpts of a nationally telecast interview with Milton Friedman are from the verbatim transcript of the Phil Donahue Show, on which Friedman appeared last April 16 to publicize his book *Free to Choose*.

Right to suicide

Mr. Donahue: ... *I want to show you what I've taken out of your book. You quoted [John Stuart]*



Milton Friedman

Mill in here. ... "The sole end for which mankind are warranted ... individually or collectively, in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number is self-protection. The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community against his will is to prevent harm to others. ... His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warranty." In other words ... a person ought to be able to kill themselves if they want.

Mr. Friedman: The right to commit suicide is a natural human right.

Mr. Donahue: *And you don't want the government to spend any money to prevent you from doing that.*

Mr. Friedman: Absolutely, no. ... Obviously I, as a friend of yours, will try to prevent you. ... But let's suppose after I had reasoned with you, ... I had failed to persuade you. Do I have the right to use force to prevent you from disposing of your own life?

Mr. Donahue: *I think you do. ...*

Mr. Friedman: I certainly do not.

Mr. Donahue: *I assume then that if somebody wants to smoke marijuana, that's their business, too.*

Mr. Friedman: That's his business. Absolutely.

Mr. Donahue: *Are we gonna' take that to heroin, and addiction?*

Mr. Friedman: Absolutely. ... Even if on ethical principles, you

believe it is right to prevent somebody else from smoking marijuana, as a matter of expedience, it's a terrible mistake. ... I mean, it's a terrible mistake for society to render heroin illegal because that increases the harm which heroin does. Why do we have so much crime in the inner cities? Over 50 percent of it is attributed to crime for the sake of acquiring money to buy heroin. ... Why is heroin so expensive? Because it's illegal. We went through this with prohibition. ... The reason they couldn't enforce it was because it wasn't publicly backed. If 90 percent of the public had been in favor of the prohibition law, you could have enforced it.

Mr. Donahue: *But I'm promising you, 90 percent of the public right now is in favor of enforcing prohibition against heroin.*

Mr. Friedman: ... Even with 90 percent of the people, you can't enforce it, and it does vastly more harm today because it is illegal, than it would do if it were legal.

... It would reduce the number of heroin deaths. ... In the first place, many of the deaths come



Britain's Sid Vicious exercised his Friedmanite "rights" by overdosing on heroin.

from impure or adulterated heroin, or needles that are contaminated. In the second place ... it pays a heroin pusher to create an addict because given that it's illegal, it's worth his while to spend some money on getting somebody else hooked because once hooked, he has a captive audience. If heroin were readily available everywhere, it wouldn't pay anybody to create an addict ... Britain has had legalized—not heroin in general, but they have had an arrangement under which certified addicts can get heroin from physicians on prescription. And it's done very much less harm than our system has.

Mr. Donahue: *You'll agree that this is the issue that lays bare the whole notion of your personal statement, and this is where we get to the practical realities of sweat and blood everyday life, with parental anxiety. ... And for all the adulation that you've received, ... this is a very difficult platform for you to speak from.*

Mr. Friedman: I don't believe so ... 'cause I believe it corresponds to the real understanding and interest and beliefs of the vast majority of the American people.

Mr. Donahue: ... *The irony is that you are the darling of the conservatives ... and you are as eloquent a spokesman against that abuse [of too much government] as there is walking around today. You are also on record as supporting the candidacy of Ronald Reagan.*

Mr. Friedman: Yes, indeed.

Mr. Donahue: *Do I have to tell you what happens to Ronald Reagan's candidacy if he so much as breathes agreement to the statement you've just made about drugs?*

Mr. Friedman: Well, fortunately, one of the great virtues of being a college professor is that you can say exactly what you believe ... and I'm not running for office. I'd never run for office. ... And so, I regard it as a great luxury that I can be irresponsible.



Photo: Phil Ulanovsky

LaRouche paper blasts Friedman

Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.

July 30—In a draft Democratic Party platform for 1980, presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. attacked Milton Friedman for his links to the international narcotics trafficking center Hong Kong and his defense of Hong Kong as a model of "free enterprise." The Michigan economist, a "dark horse" contender for the Democratic nomination, was a founding member of the National Anti-Drug Coalition, and in 1978 commissioned the book *Dope, Inc.*, which exposed the Hong Kong drug-running nexus.

LaRouche's draft was written as an alternative to the document produced by the Democratic Platform Committee, which was dominated by the Carter campaign. The Carter-influenced document claims that "progress has been made" in reducing the national drug abuse problem since 1977.

In the section of his proposed platform titled "Monetary Policy," LaRouche writes: "We of the Democratic Party denounce as a fraud and a delusion the mislabeled 'free enterprise' doctrine associated with the Chicago school and Professor Milton Friedman. Not only has Professor Friedman conceded that his dogmas are consistent with the doctrinal outlook of Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht, but the Western Hemisphere nation held up by the Chicago School as the model for Friedman's 'economic freedom' is that Chilean fascist dictatorship whose ruling circles are constructed around unreconstructed admirers of Adolf Hitler's regime from the 1930s and early 1940s.

"We also note Professor Friedman's citing of the case of the international heroin-distributing center at Hong Kong as an additional proof of the merits of his perverted notions of 'economic freedom.' It is estimated that \$10 billion annually of the income of the island of Hong Kong is gained from its key financial role, together with the banks of Singapore and Bangkok, in heroin production, and the principal additional source of the island's wealth is the purchase of virtual slave labor from the government of Communist China."

LaRouche in his letter of transmittal of the platform draft, which was sent by his campaign committee to all the Democratic Party delegates and alternates, said that he had made powerful enemies among the "international financial interests which skim annually about \$100 billion of profit from the top of the international illegal drug traffic."

Third British dope bank in U.S. bank takeover

A third narcotics-connected British bank is moving into the United States, following Hong Kong-based takeovers of two major American banks in 1979 and 1980. Midland Bank's proposal to buy a majority stake in the \$12.5 billion Crocker National Bank in California would give Dope, Inc. control of another major American institution, following the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's purchase of Marine Midland Bank in New York in February 1980 and the Standard Chartered Bank's buyout of Union Bank of California in 1979.

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, who ignored protests by New York State authorities to ap-

prove the Hong Kong takeover of Marine Midland, hailed the British move on Crocker National as the start of a wave of British takeovers. Overriding congressional protests, Fed Chairman Volcker said, "The banking supervisors are aware of the potential problems involved and are monitoring developments to see that the problems don't materialize."

Volcker never answered charges by New York State banking authorities that the Hong Kong-based, British-owned banks keep a secret profit account hidden from all audit. The best-selling paperback *Dope, Inc.* proved that these hidden accounts are the channel for

\$10 billion a year in narcotics revenues passing through Hong Kong.

Now Midland Bank, the dirtiest of the "big five" British clearing banks, is following the Hong Kong institutions into the United States. Midland is not only closely tied to the management of Hongkong and Shanghai, but owns a 20 percent stake in Standard Chartered Bank itself, making it the parent of one of the world's dirtiest institutions.

Last year, Standard Chartered—over objections filed by *Dope, Inc.* authors with the Federal Reserve—bought out the \$5 billion Union Bank of California, a Los Angeles-based commercial bank. If Midland succeeds in taking over Crocker National, which agreed to sell the British group a 51 percent interest, Dope Inc. bankers will control \$17 billion in California banking assets.

Combined with HongShang's holding of New York's Marine Midland, the dope bankers will have \$30 billion of American banking assets to throw around.



The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Britain's largest dope-financing institution.

The 1978-released book *Dope, Inc.* revealed that the \$200 billion world narcotics traffic was a centralized, top-down business that controlled supply and prices of narcotics more securely than any other international commodity. The center of the opium and heroin traffic, the book reported, is the British crown colony Hong Kong, where police receive \$1 billion annually in bribes from narcotics traffickers, according to official figures, and \$10 billion in dope money changes hands each year.

Dope, Inc. examined a complex of British banking institutions, centering on HongShang and Standard Chartered, and prominently including Standard Chartered's parent Midland Bank, proving that the top British aristocratic families who control these institutions have been in the dope trade since its inception and continue trading dope today.

Presentation of this evidence to the Federal Reserve and New York State banking authorities delayed the HongShang's takeover of Marine Midland by a year. Although Fed officials refused to investigate the charges, the book prompted New York State authorities to refuse the bank's application to take over New York's Marine Midland Bank.

The Carter Treasury then arranged for Marine Midland to switch to a national banking charter, evading New York State jurisdiction, in order to gain approval for the merger.

Money in the magnitude generated by the international drug traffic is harder to hide than the drugs themselves. Drugs are the biggest money-maker in international trade next to oil; American sales of illicit drugs, at \$180 billion, are twice the sales of the auto industry. The dope traffic could not exist without a sizeable network of "laundering" institutions—which is why bank takeovers by British dope banks is a threat to American security.

—David Goldman



**RIGHT
IN THE MIDDLE
OF THE FIGHT
AGAINST
DRUGS...**

New Solidarity

*The national newspaper
of the American System*

The twice-weekly newspaper New Solidarity was there in Detroit in December, 1978, when the first Anti-Drug Coalition was launched. And we've covered the war on drugs in every issue since then.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

Read coverage, not coverup

\$25 for 1 year (100 issues)

\$15 for 6 months (50 issues)

\$50 for foreign airmail, 6 months

Name _____

\$50 for domestic first class mail,
1 year

Address _____

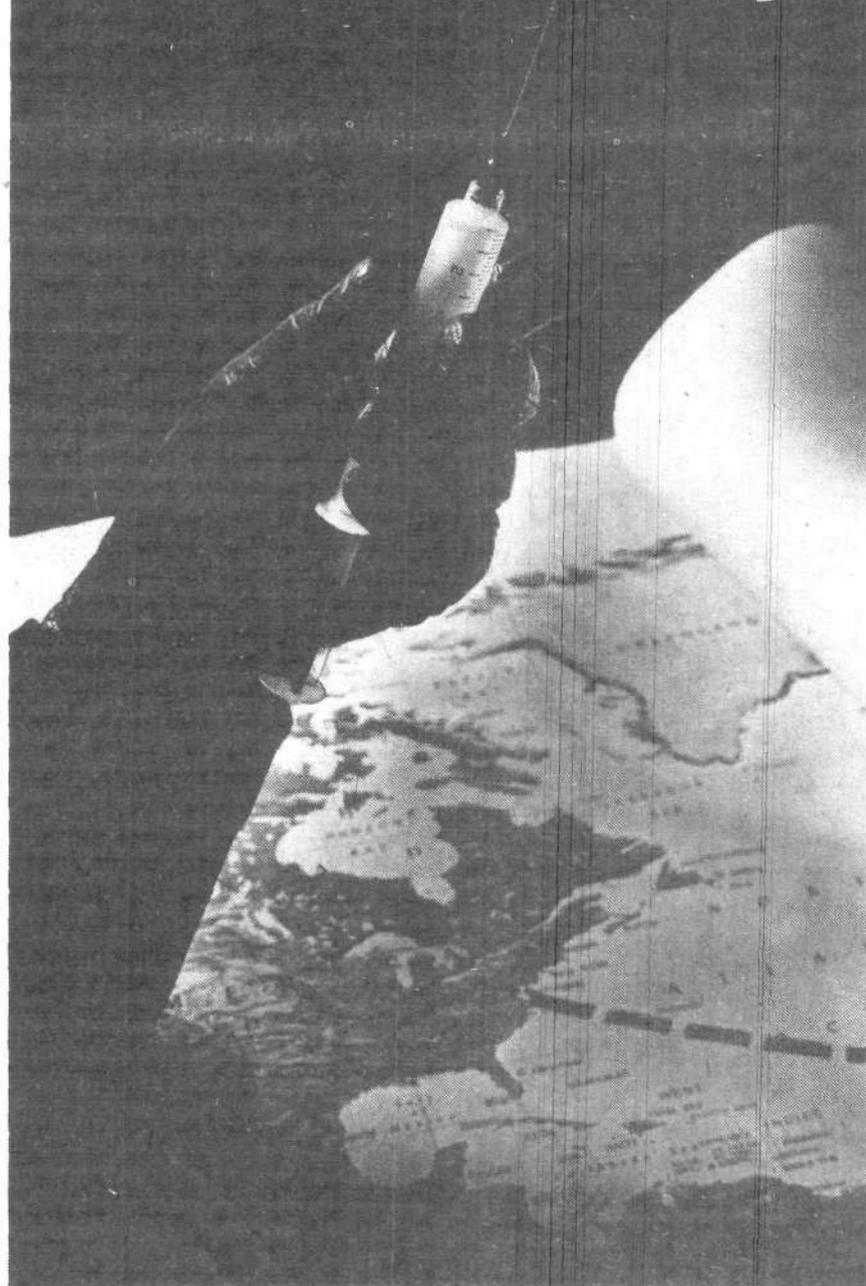
\$30 for domestic first class mail,
6 months

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to: **Campaigner Publications**, 304 W. 58th St. New York, N.Y. 10019. Allow four weeks for delivery for first issue.

DOPE, Inc. runs Washington foreign policy



Behind the Carter White House's no-win strategy against the heroin epidemic, War on Drugs investigators Marilyn James and Michele Steinberg discovered a political coverup of U.S. allies Turkey and Red China—the big opium producers.

This past March, amid great fanfare, a confidential report by the Drug Enforcement Administration was leaked to the public revealing that the United States is about to be hit with a heroin epidemic surpassing even the crisis of 1969-70, when the United States had over 700,000 heroin addicts. Codenamed "Operation Cerberus," the report reveals that in 1979, opium production in the Southwest Asia "Golden Crescent" area—Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan—had more than doubled to 1,500 metric tons.

With Western Europe, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany, already glutted with this cheap and plentiful high-quality Mideast heroin, Cerberus predicted a summer heroin epidemic in major U.S. cities. The cities were identified earlier this year by Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti as New York, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Newark, Los Angeles, Atlanta and San Francisco.

The scope of the problem in Europe was indicated by Erich Rebscher, chief of the Narcotics Division of the West German Federal Police: "Heroin in Germany is so plentiful and so potent that we've had 595 overdose deaths, almost twice the American total, in 1979, although we have only one-fourth the population." West Germany has reported 20 to 60 percent purity in heroin intercepted at street levels.

New York County District Attor-

ney Robert Morgenthau on July 13 announced that the anticipated heroin epidemic has already arrived: The amount of heroin on the streets is already *ten times* the amount at the height of the heroin epidemic of 1970. Morgenthau also criticized the Carter administration for lack of funding for anti-narcotics law enforcement. Scattered reports from the emergency rooms of New York hospitals show that deaths from heroin overdose—most of the victims being the occasional suburban users hit by unexpectedly potent “fixes” in the city—are dramatically up from last year.

War on Drugs investigators have spoken with a number of retired narcotics officials and intelligence experts familiar with international trafficking, and the picture that emerges is far more alarming than the “negligence” charged against the administration by Morgenthau and others. These experts charge that the United States government lacks the on-the-ground intelligence to substantiate the DEA’s conclusions about the Golden Crescent origins of the heroin flood and furthermore, that known centers of heroin refinement and distribution, particularly Turkey and the Communist China-Hong Kong connection, are being ignored.

A familiar smell

The pattern of coverup our investigations have revealed has a familiar stench. Once before in recent history the map was redrawn in order to hide the origins of a heroin epidemic in the West. This was in 1971, when heroin abuse in the United States was at an all-time high and Henry A. Kissinger, then national security adviser in the Nixon administration, initiated the “China card” policy leading to a military alliance with Communist China against the Soviet Union and the dumping of Washington’s long-standing partnership with Nationalist China (Taiwan).

At that time, intelligence veterans report, Kissinger had the coordinates of the Golden Triangle in

Southeast Asia redrawn so that China, the self-avowed enemy in an “opium war” against the United States, would be excluded from investigation. He also ordered an end to all reconnaissance flights that were documenting Red China’s role in the heroin epidemic.¹

The connecting link between what we will demonstrate below to be the two major areas overwhelmingly documented as the source of opium and heroin—Turkey and Red China—is the entity that controls and deploys the in-



DEA chief Bensinger: his hands are tied by his own strategy.

ternational traffic in mind-destroying chemical substances: Dope, Incorporated.

The authors of the “China card” policy in residence at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. are also the authors of the “Arc of Crisis” policy that spawned the dope-exporting centers throughout the Middle East by activating and supporting the terrorist Muslim Brotherhood, the organization behind the Ayatollah Khomeini.

In recent months, the foreign policy establishment of the United States has been taken over, in both major parties, by this “mafia of mafias,” backed by the British-centered European “black nobility,” the aristocracy that pre-dates (and

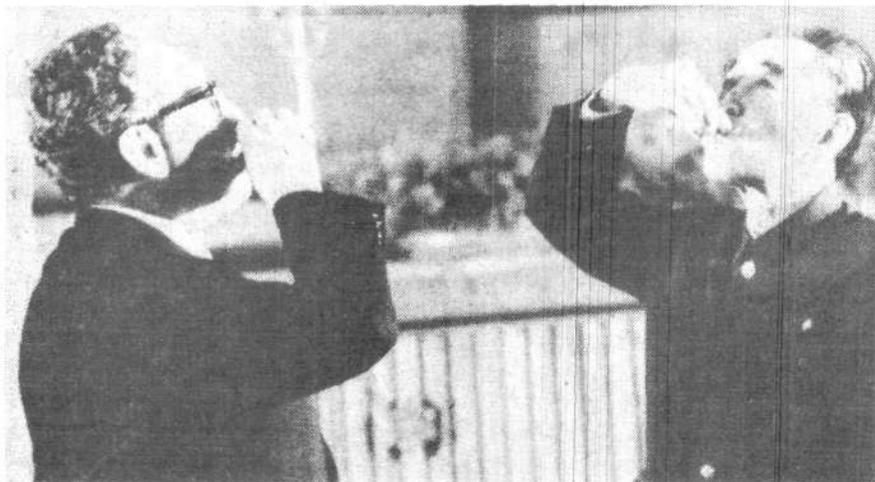
despises) the modern nation-states. Although most of what we have to report in this article concerns the Carter administration, the adoption of the “China card” by the Republican Party at its 1980 convention in Detroit laid to rest hopes that a different foreign policy could take shape under a Reagan presidency.² As of this writing, both Republicans and Democrats are committed to the “geopolitical” strategy of installing military dictatorships around the southern rim of the Soviet Union—an outlook that makes it *politically unfeasible* to identify either Turkey or Red China as a source of dope.

Unless the control over Washington’s foreign policy by Dope, Inc. is broken by an alerted American citizenry in the weeks and months ahead, the United States can only look forward to the same heroin assault against its youth that has already been hurled against our European allies by the geopoliticians. Moreover, no responsible citizen can escape the sobering reflection that the “geopolitical” strategy underlying the alliance with the Chinese Communists and the Islamic “fundamentalists” is catapulting the United States toward a superpower conflict with the Soviet Union at a moment when U.S. military capability is at an all-time low and drug addiction among American troops at an all-time high.

A losing strategy

One thing is certain. The top narcotics officials of the Carter administration, Mathea Falco, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters, and Peter Bensinger, the head of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), are using the political instability of the Golden Crescent area—also known as Zbigniew Brzezinski’s Arc of Crisis—to declare that the nation is helpless to stop the heroin influx.

Despite DEA’s demands for “swift and decisive action” and its admission that “eradication and crop substitution programs at the



1971: Henry Kissinger toasts Chou en-lai, celebrating the "opening" to the People's Republic of China.



1979: Carter and Zbigniew Brzezinski with Deng Xiaoping, cementing the alliance with Communist China.



1980: Ronald Reagan and George Bush: a full endorsement of the Kissinger-Carter "China card."

source will be a long and difficult process," the agency's rationale is that heroin can only be stopped at the point of production, the poppy fields. This is a losing strategy, to say the least. In an interview last spring, Bensinger admitted, "Candidly, we're not in as strong a position as we'd like to be because of the tremendous instability in the growing regions."

"We could snuff it out, we believe, if we could reach it on the ground. But in Iran, practically, the government isn't in control of the country," Bensinger continued. "We've been cut off from the type of cooperative enforcement efforts we had going."

Mathea Falco testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee in March 1980 that U.S. efforts to deal with the threat of Mideast heroin will not be effective until the hostage crisis in Iran is over. Falco said that "Should our hostages be released, and when political conditions are appropriate, INM (International Narcotics Matters) is fully prepared to reiterate its offer of cooperation." Falco also said that "the recent Soviet invasion has made efforts to cooperate on narcotics matters with the government of Afghanistan futile."

She added that although Pakistan is still said to be cooperating with U.S. narcotics agencies, especially on a ban issued by President Zia on the poppy cultivation areas, the primary cultivation areas in the Northwest Frontier Province are beyond the control of any government.

The "purloined letter" effect

Intelligence experts here have reported that the DEA makes a good case for the Golden Crescent, but that this is only part of the story. While the Golden Crescent may be responsible for opium production, it is not the primary source of heroin refinement, nor is it likely that the Crescent serves as a channel of distribution. One former narcotics official who is expert on both Middle East and European drug matters compared

Turkey to Edgar Allan Poe's story of *The Purloined Letter*, which no one could find because it was hidden in plain sight. "Unofficially everyone agrees—DoJ, State, DEA—that there's substantial illicit opium production in Turkey; but then they go and insist that the opium is coming out of the Golden Crescent."

"For the past three years there have been probably 100 significant heroin seizures in Europe and they've all been linked to Turkey. Next to Turkey, before the fall of the Shah, a lot of heroin was being produced in Iran, but the bulk was being consumed internally, although some, granted, may have made its way into Europe and the United States.

"The case for Turkey as a center of opium and heroin production is very strong; the Turks are well organized. Out of Afghanistan or Pakistan they just don't have the network for distribution, and as for its [opium] coming out of there, DEA doesn't have the documents. . . . I challenged them to produce the documentation, [and] they couldn't; but they're yakking up the Crescent anyway."

The Carter administration has persistently given Turkey a clean bill of health. Falco told the Congress in March that "evidence indicates that Turkey serves as a location for opium refinement, although not for significant opium production." An aide of Falco identified "Turkish workers who work in Germany" as "the source of a great deal of heroin, but whether or not Turkey is a major producer of heroin is really very much up in the air, and we [at State] would not characterize them that way."

Bensinger toured Turkey in early July and brought back glowing reports of the government's stringent control of the legal poppy cultivation area (the crop is grown for the manufacture of narcotics for medicinal purposes) and the high level of cooperation between U.S. and Turkish narcotics agencies. While he acknowledged the use of Turks as couriers to the

European markets and Turkey's function as a "corridor" for drugs from the Golden Crescent, Bensinger was silent on Turkey's heroin refinement labs and on what the United States intends to do about them.

The case against Turkey

The following items build the case against Turkey as a major illicit poppy cultivation center, a center for processing opium grown in the Golden Crescent into heroin, and a center for distribution to the European market:

- Last year, Turkey destroyed 172 acres of unlicensed fields, which if harvested had the potential to produce 120 kilos (about 265 pounds) of high purity heroin.

- European narcotics experts disagree with both DEA and the State Department, and assert that Turkey is indeed a major illicit poppy cultivation center. They point out that if all the heroin brought into Europe by Turkish couriers had really originated in Afghanistan and Pakistan as claimed, it would not be selling in Istanbul at the very low price of \$8,000 per kilo.

- In its confidential report on the Golden Crescent (Operation Cerberus), the DEA's map indicates the locations of illicit poppy cultivation and conversion labs. The bulk of the labs are located in eastern Turkey, with some of them in neighboring western Iran.

- The Turkish government provides high level protection to the illicit poppy and heroin suppliers. A prime example is the case of Halit Kahraman, arrested by West German police on Aug. 14, 1978 after he tried to sell 3.6 kilos of heroin to an undercover agent. Kahraman, who had served in the Turkish National Assembly from 1973 to 1978 as a member of the Muslim Brotherhood-linked National Salvation Party, got involved in heroin trafficking through Necemettin Erbakan, the former deputy prime minister and present leader of the NSP, which provides parliamentary support

keeping the present minority government of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel in power.

Kahraman told the West German police that when he was voted out of office, he was in deep financial trouble and sought help from Erbakan, who advised him to run heroin to Europe and even gave him the name of a supplier. Kahraman reported that he received \$10,000 per kilo and that the rest of the proceeds was split between the supplier and Erbakan. Erbakan publicly denied these allegations. But narcotics officials on both sides of the Atlantic point out that when Erbakan controlled Turkey's Interior Ministry from 1974 to 1977, they received the least cooperation from Turkish officials.

- There have been three seizures of heroin refining laboratories in eastern Turkey during the 1979-80 period, according to DEA.

- The hundreds of thousands of Turkish guest workers ("gastarbeiter") who go back and forth between Western Europe and Turkey provide Turkish heroin dealers with a large manpower pool for bringing the drug into Europe. European customs officials are unable to check all of these possible smugglers, because of the sheer numbers involved. Luggage, privately owned vehicles, and cargo aboard commercial Transporte Internationale Routier (TIR) trucks provide the means of concealment.

In West Germany, where about 1 million Turkish nationals reside, between gastarbeiter and illegal aliens, authorities credit Turks with importing more than 70 percent of the illegal heroin distributed throughout Europe.

This European picture is complemented by evidence that in the United States, Latin American distributors largely involved in the distribution of Mexican heroin have made contact with their Turkish counterparts. Last August, two Cubans, Porfirio Aguilar and Fernando Alvarez, were arrested along with a Turkish-American Hasan Taksin Dúngör, when they tried to sell 2 kilos of Mideast

heroin to New York City undercover police.

The heroin was part of a 12-kilo shipment which had allegedly been sent from Istanbul to Celal Yüksel, a Turkish citizen who operated a night club in Manhattan. All were indicted and pleaded guilty.

The politics of dope in Turkey

Both for internal political and for economic reasons, it is almost inconceivable that Turkey is *not* involved in illicit opium production, as well as refining and distributing opium grown in other areas.

Recent events in Turkey totally contradict DEA chief Bensinger's rosy picture of a "stable" government with tight police control over opium growing regions. Terrorism is rampant; in late May the death rate from terrorist attacks and gang warfare among neofascist parties like the Nationalist Action Party and the National Salvation Party averaged four per day. Both the NAP and the NSP have had leaders of their parties arrested in France and West Germany on heroin running charges. The NAP is

the organizer of the Grey Wolves, neofascist secret societies with chapters in 121 West German cities.

Several months ago, the leading Turkish newspaper, *Cumhuriyet*, published a letter from an NAP defector who detailed how the party uses drug running to finance the purchase of weapons for its sizable paramilitary force inside Turkey. In a vote of confidence in the Turkish parliament some weeks ago, both the NAP and the NSP—the Khomeiniac group—swung their small number of votes to Demirel to allow him to narrowly win the vote.

Enter the IMF . . .

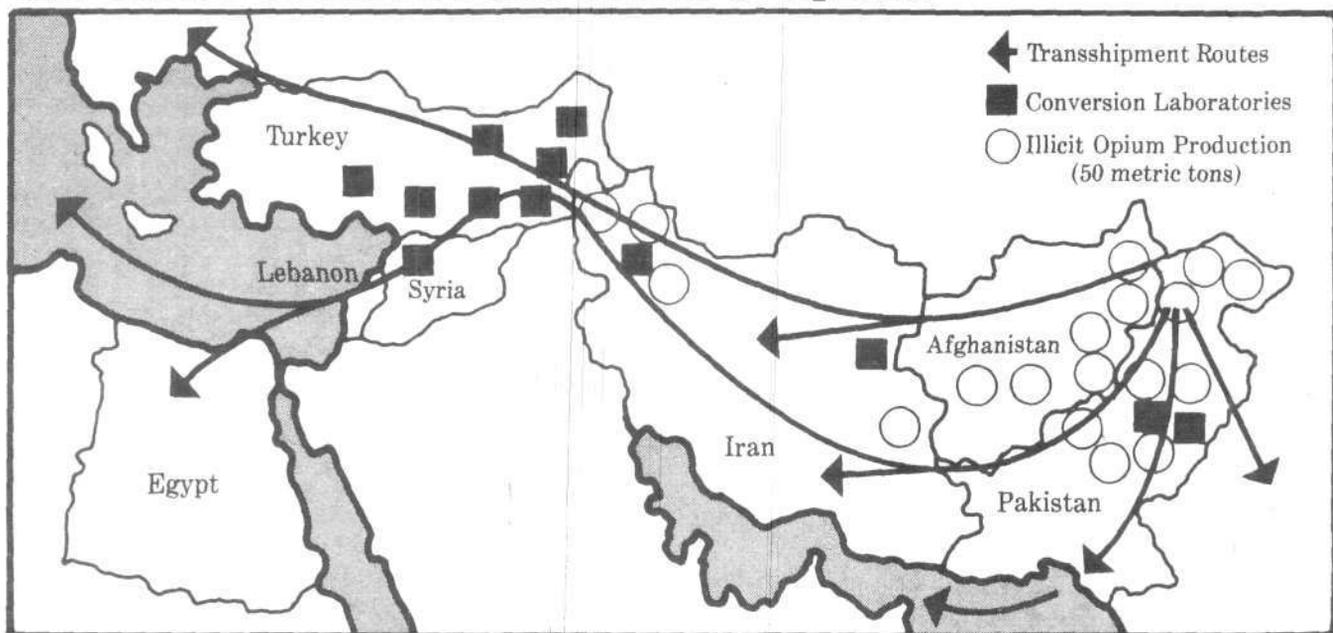
On the economic front, the case for Turkey's dependency on the opium trade is convincing. An article in the London *Financial Times* last June noted that the economic crisis is so grave in Turkey that Prime Demirel had announced that domestic banks will be allowed to accept deposits from the black market, in any currency, no questions asked. This action was timed with the granting of an International Monetary Fund loan of \$1.6 billion to be given to Turkey over a

three-year period—the largest loan in the IMF's history.

In 1972, when the ban on opium production was imposed on Turkey by the United States, the estimated income from the illicit opium market was in the order of \$48 million per year. In 1974, Turkey was forced to reestablish controlled opium cultivation for pharmaceutical purposes, since the crop substitution program outlined by the United States in 1971 was a failure.

Exactly as is detailed elsewhere in this issue for the case of Jamaica, the IMF conditions outlined for approving the recent loan are making it impossible to foresee any economic recovery for Turkey through legitimate industrial and agricultural exports. These conditionalities include: devaluation of the Turkish lira (it has been devalued 66 percent during Demirel's eight months in power); the raising of the interest rate ceiling; the ending of state subsidies to consumer product markets and public services, further increasing inflation, which was already over 100 percent annually as of January, 1980; and curtailment of Turkish

The Golden Crescent: Illicit Source of Opiates



The opium growing and heroin conversion areas of the "Golden Crescent" as mapped by the DEA.

trade with the East bloc's trading entity, the Comecon, a lucrative export market.

Similar economic conditions were imposed on Turkey in 1970-71, and illicit opium sales climbed to 90 metric tons a year, as the drug replaced the unstable lira in the black market as a form of "hard currency"!

An IMF official dealing with Turkey was interviewed in Washington and indicated that he is aware, but unconcerned about Turkey resorting to opium sales to meet its economic difficulties. "Needless to say, we hardly discuss the black market in policy discussions," he commented. "We view situations only in macroeconomic terms. The remainder of the loan package will be based on performance criteria. Turkey has taken the necessary steps to cut its losses...."

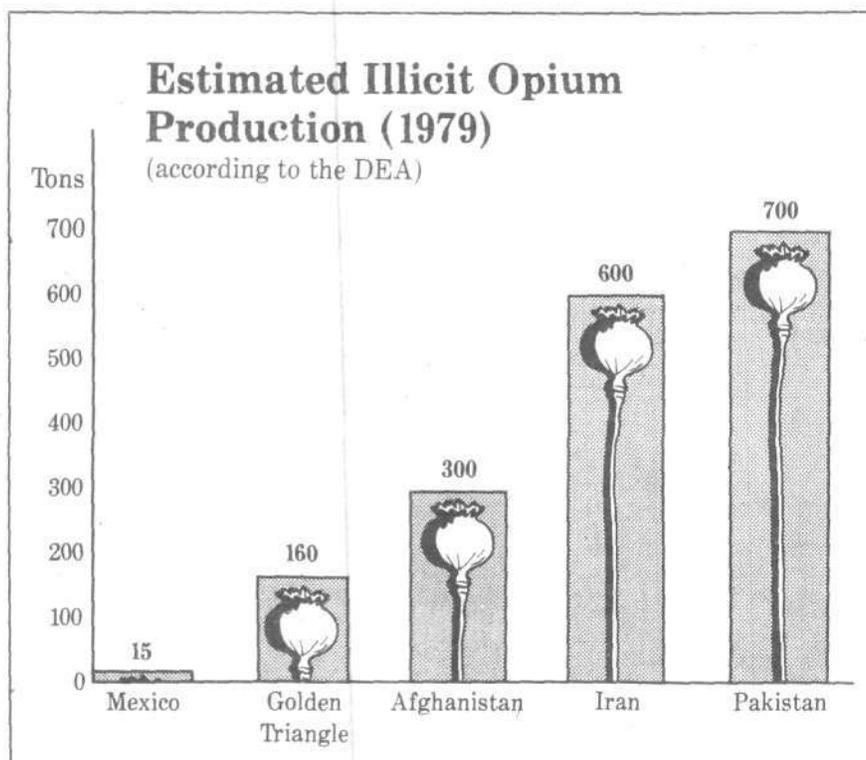
Turkish dope into Europe

In the past, Turkish poppy cultivators processed their opium gum into morphine base which could then be easily transported from the villages to collection points in small cities. There, it was safely stored until a "patron" in Istanbul placed an order for shipment to Europe.

The overland smuggling route went through the Balkans to Yugoslavia, and then branched out either to the north or southward to labs in Italy and France. Morphine was also shipped directly to the Italian and French ports.

The routes currently employed are the same ones used in the past, according to reports from both DEA officials and their European counterparts. European officials report that the traffic that branches southward to France and to the Trieste area in Italy (just over the border from Yugoslavia) supplies the growing population of Italian heroin addicts. It also provides a lucrative export market for Sicilian-based organized crime networks, of which we shall hear more below.

The significant difference between today's traffic and that of



the pre-1972 "French Connection," experts say, is that Turkey has developed its own refining capability and cut out the European middlemen. One narcotics official reported that the Turks are demanding too high a price for their morphine base right now, which hinders the revival of the European refining and distribution network.

But if the Turkish "industry" is servicing Western Europe on its own account, nonetheless evidence is mounting fast that the old French Connection is reemerging rapidly for the U.S. market, which it dominated totally until around 1972.

The French Connection

The French Connection was the popular collective name for a trafficking network that included the Union Corse (the Corsican dominated organized crime group in France), the Sicilian based Mafia, and the organized crime families in the United States and Canada. These big-time drug pushers enjoy the sponsorship of some of the oldest "black noble" families in Europe, such as the Sicilian counts

Spadafora and Monterreale, and the protection of a substantial part of the political class, especially in the Socialist Parties of France and Italy.

From right after World War II until around 1972, 80 percent of the U.S. heroin market was supplied by French sources. Most of the opium and morphine that was used came from Turkey, and it was processed in the laboratories of southern France into white, high purity heroin. The Turkish opium production ban of 1972 coupled with the intensive international campaign of President Nixon's short-lived "war on drugs" led to the arrests and conviction of dozens of French Connection chemists and major traffickers. By 1973-74, the "Connection" was broken.

Though worried, Drug Enforcement Agency officials tend to discount the French Connection as an immediate threat today. Thomas Sparks, intelligence coordinator on Mideast heroin for the DEA's regional headquarters in Paris, said earlier this year that "increasingly, there have been heroin shipments going directly from Sicily to Mafia

groups in New York," and that "the French end of it is not reestablished so well yet."

The Red China connection

The fact that the documentation on Turkish involvement in the heroin trade is being brushed aside is not an oversight. The U.S. State Department's treatment of Communist China since the reign of Henry Kissinger as Richard Nixon's national security adviser has established that drug eradication is considered low on the priority list compared to "geopolitics"—the dream of encircling and conquering Russia.

Aside from the fact that they are all dope runners, and widely acknowledged as such, the Khom-einiacs in Iran, the Afghani rebels being supported by the U.S. State Department, and the Muslim Brotherhood thugs that have muscled their way into a blackmail power over the Turkish government with the good graces of the International Monetary Fund have one other thing in common: the anti-industrial world outlook of Maoism.

And aside from the most brutal dictatorship the world has yet seen, Maoism means an opium war against the United States. In 1965, only a few years before Kissinger launched the "China card," the foreign minister of Peking, Chou en-lai, told Egyptian President Nasser: "Some of them [U.S. soldiers] are trying opium and we are helping them. We are planting the best kinds of poppies especially for the American soldiers in Vietnam. . . . We want them to maintain a large army in Vietnam that will serve us as a hostage, and we wish to demoralize the troops. The effect of this demoralization on the United States will be greater than anyone can imagine."³

Many of the American troops in Vietnam did become addicted to the high-quality (up to 90 percent pure) No. 4 heroin produced in the Golden Triangle area of Southeast Asia—Burma, Laos, Thailand and China. They returned from Asia

not only with their heroin habits, but with heroin as well. According to a DEA report, active duty and retired military personnel were responsible for "smuggling more than 450 kilograms of Southeast Asian heroin into the United States between the years 1968 and 1976"—an amount worth almost \$1 billion in street sales, according to DEA figures.

While Kissinger turned around and made an alliance with the Communist Chinese, the U.S. military never fully recovered from Peking's opium war. Drug abuse among U.S. troops continues to constitute a major security threat

to NATO, particularly in Europe, where over 8,000 men—equivalent of half a division—were arrested on drug charges over the past year. In the state of Hessen in West Germany, site of major U.S. bases, law enforcement officials report that Southeast Asian heroin is as plentiful as the Middle East variety, with seizures last year turning up 50 percent of the heroin originating in the Golden Triangle.

Golden Triangle heroin accounted for 38 percent of the U.S. domestic market in 1978, and close to 30 percent in 1979.

Until 1971, the involvement of Communist China in the opium

The French Connection regrouping?

Sicily may be being built up as a base of operations for the French Connection. The evidence:

- Dec. 23, 1977: 3.4 kilos of 89 percent pure Mideast heroin were seized at Kennedy International Airport in New York. The drug was smuggled on an Alitalia flight originating in Palermo, Sicily.

- June 21, 1978: U.S. Customs officials seized 5.8 kilos of 80 percent pure Southwest Asian heroin at Kennedy International Airport. It was concealed in a canister of olive oil smuggled into the United States aboard an Alitalia flight from Palermo. Further investigation revealed that the heroin had been obtained in France by individuals traditionally involved in the French Connection networks in Sicily and the United States.

- Jan. 16, 1980: 23.5 kilos of 90 percent pure Mideast heroin were seized at Kennedy International Airport by U.S. Customs. The heroin was found concealed inside two suitcases in the unclaimed baggage area. The suitcases had been loaded aboard an Alitalia plane in Palermo bound for Rome. At Rome, the shipment was transferred to a TWA plane and flown to Kennedy.

- A significant number of raids conducted by French and Italian police between Marseilles and Milan since last summer have led to the arrest of two French Connection "grandfathers," Antoine Rastoni and Jean Jehan.

Italian police speculate that the buildup of the Sicilian base may be a factor in the rash of murders on the island since last year. A journalist, several local politicians, and police commissioner Boris Giuliano have been killed. Giuliano at the time of his death was investigating French-Italian-U.S. drug trafficking operations in Sicily. Carmine Galante, a New York mafia chieftain whom Giuliano was investigating intensely, was also "rubbed out" in July 1979. Police conjecture that the Galante murder may have stemmed from his alleged muscling operations against rival crime families, as well as a renewed involvement in the French Connection.

and heroin financing, production and transport was a well publicized subject of concern by U.S. officials. Harry Anslinger, the first chief of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics said in 1961, "Heroin made in Chinese factories out of poppies grown in China is smuggled into Hong Kong and onto freighters and planes to Malaysia, Macao, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, and the United States..."

Catherine Lamour and Michael R. Lamberti in their book, *The Second Opium War*, reported that "in 1971 on their return from a mission to Asia, two American congressmen, Morgan M. Murphy and Robert H. Steele, proclaimed aloud what had hitherto been only a whisper, namely that 10 to 15 percent of the American expeditionary force was known to take heroin."

The last public attack on the China-Hong Kong heroin axis occurred in 1973 when Congressman Lester Wolff visited Hong Kong on behalf of the House Select Committee on Drug Abuse. Citing the Nixon administration's effective crackdown on Turkish heroin and the spread of Golden Triangle heroin, Wolff stated, "All the narcotics entering the United States must be coming from somewhere else, the center of which is Hong Kong."

But all official concern about Red Chinese heroin came abruptly to an end, thanks to Kissinger. It was Kissinger who in late 1971 ordered the termination of reconnaissance flights over the Golden Triangle area which were being used to compile a "poppy cultivation map" for Nixon's newly constituted Cabinet Committee for International Narcotics Control. The flights had been ordered by a member of the committee, Nelson Gross, and included the Yunnan province of the People's Republic of China, which borders the other three countries of the Triangle—Burma, Laos, and Thailand. Kissinger's rationale was that the flights would be provocative to the Maoist regime.

The reader should consider the fact that the latest deluge of hero-



A seizure of heroin in Hong Kong; it had been hermetically sealed in fruit cans.

in into the West coincides with an escalation of Kissinger's China card policy under the Carter White House, extended by Defense Secretary Harold Brown and National Security Adviser Brzezinski. In January 1980 Brown was quoted by the U.S. news media during an official visit to China saying, "I hope one day American troops and Chinese troops will stand together against the common enemy." He called for "coordination of policies against the Soviet threat." Informed sources report that behind the scenes, Brown's visit and a similar one by Brzezinski included arrangements to provide U.S. military technology to aid the Red Chinese in their defense capability against the Soviet Union.

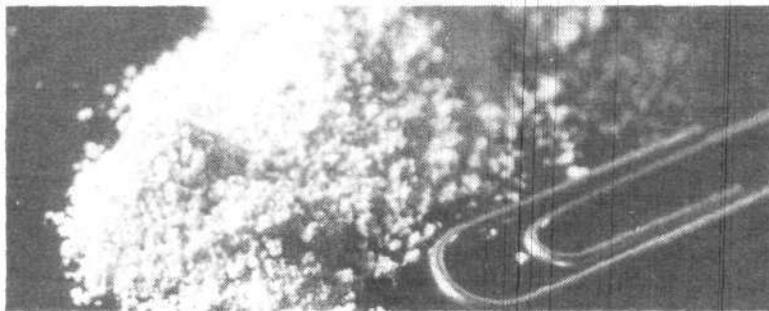
The Pakistan puzzle

One knowledgeable source who spent years investigating the Golden Triangle emphasized that China still has one of the only in-depth capabilities for handling the amount of opium specified in the DEA and State Department's recent reports. "Consider for a moment," the source said, "the tremendous logistical difficulties in moving raw opium or even morphine base out of these areas. Iran is in a state of virtual civil war among tribes in the opium growing western areas; Afghanistan is under occupation by the Soviet army. The opium areas are virtually in-

accessible without roads, except for transport by slow moving caravan. To handle production in the Golden Triangle, roads had to be constructed and airstrips built."

As documented in the book, *Dope, Inc.* by Kalimtgis, Steinberg and Goldman, China's main interest in the opium trade is in shipping and financing, not as a producer. Through the expatriate communities of Ch'ao Chou Chinese throughout Southeast Asia, the Peking regime controls every step of moving the illicit opium through production and onto market. These expatriates have sent tens of millions of dollars of "remittances" back to families in China since the 1950s. In the mid-1960s, Peking determined that a more lucrative approach would be to use the Ch'ao Chou directly as a source for foreign reserves by having the remittances paid to British controlled banks in Hong Kong. Peking holds its foreign reserves in two leading banks of the international drug trade, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., and the Standard and Chartered of Hong Kong.

This provides a thread leading back to the single exception in the assessment of the expert just cited: Pakistan, a political ally of China that receives military aid from Peking at the rate of several hundred million dollars a year for defense against the U.S.S.R.



The chemistry to make heroin

Only basic knowledge of chemistry is required to refine opium gum into morphine base and heroin. However, conversion to high purity "white" heroin requires considerable expertise and equipment. From poppy to white heroin, the production of opiates moves from Chinese peasant to professional chemist, in the following three-phase process.

Phase one: Poppy pods are lanced by incisions made vertically or horizontally, allowing collection of the opium "gum" that oozes out of the pod. Impurities are separated out; the opium gum is then dried. The separation process may be repeated several times before the "gum" can be kneaded into loaves or ball shapes, ready for transport to the conversion lab.

Phase two: The opium gum is mixed with water and heated to a temperature just below boiling point. Lime is added to the solution to separate the opium from the morphine. This morphine solution must be heated and treated with ammonium chloride which precipitates the morphine from water. The result is morphine base which, in turn, is dried and purified with ether.

Phase three: Morphine base refinement into high purity marketable heroin must begin with repurification of the base using acetone, which acts to separate the morphine base from other alkaloids such as codeine. Then, it must be passed through a filter, into a flask where the base is further purified using tartaric acid, and dried. At this stage, the base must be treated with acetic anhydride—one part morphine to two parts acetic anhydride—and heated again. Temperatures must be carefully controlled: Should the solution go beyond the boiling point, an explosion can occur. The excess acid is distilled from the solution, which when cooled yields an impure heroin in a solid form. This heroin (diacetylmorphine hydrochloride) must be washed with water and bone black, filtered, precipitated with sodium carbonate or ammonia, dried and sifted. Afterwards, it must be purified again using water and tartaric acid, whitened, filtered, precipitated, dried, sifted. Finally, it is tested for purity. Once the heroin has reached the desired purity levels, it must be subjected to hydrochloration—it is passed through a boiling acetone solution to which exact amounts of alcohol and hydrochloric acid must be added. Then, it is cooled and dried.

Only now is the heroin ready for "market."

Of the three countries identified as the Golden Crescent, the United States has friendly relations only with Pakistan, Red China's ally. Mathea Falco has stated that much of the information publicized in the Cerberus report was provided by Pakistan's ruler General Zia. Pakistan is also at present the center for anti-Soviet insurgents from Afghanistan. It is well established that these "Afghan rebels" are financing their military efforts through the opium trade and the good graces of the Communist Chinese.

Most of the illicit opium produced in Pakistan comes from the region known as the Northwest Frontier Province (NFP), an area between the Khyber Pass (a wide plateau that cuts horizontally across both Pakistan and Afghanistan) and the Chinese border. These areas are populated by autonomous seminomadic tribes who traditionally deal in opium cultivation and recognize no central government authority. In 1979, the DEA reports that two heroin producing laboratories were discovered in the Pakistan NFP.

A Chinese-built highway used for the transport of weapons and other logistical aid and contraband between Pakistan and China cuts directly through the NFP connecting the Chinese border to Islamabad in central Pakistan. It is believed that this road, patrolled in some parts by the bellicose tribes of the area, has also been used for transporting the critical chemicals, like acetic anhydride, without which heroin cannot be produced.

Thus, "Golden Crescent" heroin is being aided by Communist China, exactly as Communist China built the Golden Triangle's production by building airstrips and roads in Laos and Burma. Grown and processed into heroin inside Pakistan, with Chinese support, the drug is transported into China and from there into the already well-established transshipment centers of Bangkok and Hong Kong.

A clever deception for drug in-



Poppy cultivation in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province.

telligence officials: When it is confiscated on the streets of Frankfurt or New York, heroin signature tests would establish the heroin's origin as Golden Crescent—obscuring the Chinese source.

Over the last year, the People's Republic of China has been involved in the large-scale purchase of armaments with no corresponding increase in exports to raise foreign capital, and no known financing of these purchases through international credit institutions. Where is the reserve capital coming from? Given the relationship of the Hong Kong banking network to Peking and the expatriate Chinese drug-runners, the answers would provide a key to narcotics financing.

In Turkey, one year before its recent huge loan, the International Monetary Fund blocked a proposal for a much smaller loan package being offered by West German and other European bankers for expansion of industry and agriculture. Is the "poppy, Turkey's oil," as has been suggested, the IMF's "solution" to an export-starved economy?

But the biggest open question is what the U.S. government is going to do.

Domestic narcotics enforcement under the Civiletti Justice Department has deteriorated so much that it is almost impossible to determine the magnitude of the heroin problem. In New York City, the number of heroin related deaths in hospital emergency rooms has not been monitored since 1973, although this is a key indicator for both the number of addicts and the purity of heroin on the streets.

Police departments in the heroin target cities identified by Civiletti in a February special White House meeting on the narcotics problem, have not received a penny in increased federal funds to deal with the problem.

Footnotes

1. See Kalimtgis et al., *Dope, Inc., Britain's Opium War Against the United States*, New York: New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Co., Inc., 1978, p. 113-139.
2. See "The GOP Platform: Praise for Peking, Threats to Europe," *Executive Intelligence Review*, July 29, 1980, p. 55.
3. Kalimtgis et al., *Dope, Inc.*, New York: New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Co., Inc., 1978, p. 113.

War on Drugs

REPRINTS

For classroom, community and drug education programs

The Presidential Candidates Answer Questions About Drugs

Carter, Kennedy, LaRouche, Reagan and Anderson take their stand on the drug plague. August 1980 8 pp. with illustrations

The Biological Effects of Marijuana

by Dr. Gabriel Nahas
What the media blacks out about marijuana's medical impact—by one of the world's leading experts. June 1980 10 pp. with illustrations

The Sex Education Conspiracy: Brainwashing by Perversion

by Christian Curtis
The backers of "sex education" are the same crowd that created the drug culture. July 1980 8 pp.

How Carter Let the World's Biggest Dope Bank into the U.S.

by Dave Goldman
How did the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank grab control of Marine Midland Bank, one of our nation's largest commercial banks? July 1980 6 pp. with charts

All reprints available for
\$1.00 each
50 for \$25
100 for \$35

Make checks payable to

War on Drugs

National Anti-Drug Coalition
304 West 58th St., 5th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10019



Who made Jamaica a drug economy

An International Monetary Fund 'economic cure'



Photo: Bill Sparrow

In the past three years, Jamaica has become one of the major sources of the marijuana flooding into the United States, supplying an estimated 10 percent of the growing U.S. market, a share that will increase if U.S. policy toward the developing sector does not change—and fast. Smugglers are increasingly turning Jamaican marijuana into “hashish oil,” a powerful concentrate of the drug, allowing some 200 pounds of “grass” to be reduced to one, small bottle for easy smuggling.

Within Jamaica, marijuana has assumed an even greater significance, where it is by far and away the only major “profitable” sector of the economy left. Marijuana trade in Jamaica is now netting up to one half billion dollars a year, in an amount equaling half of Jamaica’s total legal export earnings!

In Jamaica’s otherwise shattered economy, marijuana in fact is fast becoming the focal point of *all* economic activity, with the international drug traffickers effectively running four of Jamaica’s parishes (the equivalent of a state) the way the drug mafias run the Guajira Peninsula in Colombia. “The key is that a whole political-economic milieu has grown up” around the traffic, commented one prodrug anthropologist who frequents the island. “The Americans who buy the crop agree to pay any fines, provide legal aid if required, and even sometimes tractors to clear the land.” “Guaranteed” markets have reoriented local food producers to drugs. According to *one* report, up to one-half million small farmers now depend at least partly on marijuana for income—20 percent of the entire population.

Not surprisingly, drug usage in Jamaica itself has soared with the introduction of large-scale commercial cultivation for export. Marijuana, or “ganja” as it is called locally, has been a perennial problem in Jamaica since the British introduced the plant to pacify indentured servants brought over from India in the 1850s to supplement the dwindling supply of

black slaves for sugar plantations.

But estimates of marijuana usage in Jamaica are now that 65 percent of the population are *regular* users, probably a conservative estimate; it is certainly higher in the poorer areas of the country. And “regular” usage goes far beyond what even most pot-smoking American hedonists can imagine. Many Jamaican agricultural workers smoke, drink, and eat “ganja” at incredible levels as they work under conditions not much advanced over the British plantation days.

Spokesmen for Jake Javits’s National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), America’s largest public drug lobby, estimate Jamaica’s potential at \$5 billion worth of marijuana production—that’s wholesale figures—within two to three years.

Its market? Wholly the United States.

Jamaica was targeted as a key production center by the U.S. drug lobby several years ago. In July 1977, Keith Stroup, the Washington-based lawyer who formerly headed NORML, laid out to an antidrug researcher a scenario for using the successful establishment of a drug economy in Jamaica to force through legalization in the United States.

Admitting that the primary obstacles to drug legalization-for-export in Colombia, Costa Rica or Jamaica lie in the United States, Stroup recommended the following intervening steps to weaken and destroy U.S. opposition: First, countries like Jamaica should open up drug availability to tourists visiting the island. Let the word get around, Stroup said, that you can “get stoned in the sun” in Jamaica. The second step is to establish a “free port” from which smugglers can easily pick up the drug and ferry it across to the southern United States. By building up the financial flows of the drug trade and furthering corruption around its extension, you establish the basis for arguing “legalization” as the only solution.

From the IMF to the “Dope, Inc.” oligarchy in Jamaica and Canada, to the social engineering projects that created the Rastafarian cult of ganja, Gretchen Small and Carlos Wesley trace the story of a nation forced to export drugs for cash.

Stroup suggested five years would be required to see success: U.S. legalization by 1982, as the aftermath of a monstrous drug epidemic already well established.

Three years later, despite this or that setback, Stroup's scenario is moving ahead—right on target. Selective de facto decriminalization for tourists is already in force in Jamaica, the current director of NORML, Gordon Brownell, told another researcher in July, and Negril Beach, one of the newer tourist areas on the island, is now de facto serving as the "free port" suggested by Stroup. Drugs are so available in that hedonist haven, famous for nude beaches and orgies as well as drugs, that it is almost a "nuisance factor," Brownell said, reporting that during a recent "vacation" to Jamaica he found pushers swarming all over Negril Beach, offering marijuana and cocaine to passersby.

Negril Beach was the focus of a scandal in Jamaica earlier when it was reported that a new airstrip had been put in, owned by the Jamaican government. One of the key figures in Negril Beach's operation is Sir Kenneth McNeil, a senator from the People's National Party connected with Jamaica's drug lobby for over 20 years.

Now, legalization of marijuana is a leading political issue in upcoming elections in Jamaica, expected sometime in October. The U.S. drug lobby is counting on the opposition Jamaican Labor Party (JLP) to unseat current Prime Minister Michael Manley's PNP. Jamaican Labor Party spokesmen are openly proposing drug decriminalization. Bruce Golding, the number two man in the JLP behind Edward Seaga, reported in a late April interview published in Chicago's *Daily Defender* that the JLP is seriously "examining" the possibilities of legalization, since "it has become a way of life here." Golding added that "there is a resolution before parliament which was moved by one of our deputy leaders, seeking to decriminalize" marijuana.



Prime Minister Michael Manley: targeted for overthrow

The elimination of the Manley government is the next step. Despite the inroads Dope, Inc. forced through during Manley's turn of office, Manley's continued refusal to turn Jamaica into a new Paradise Island Sodom and Gomorrah by institutionalizing gambling and drugs still stands in the way.

It's no wonder drug lobbyists are calm about apparent stalemates in pushing through their decriminalization plans in the United States. Don't worry about the current environment against legalization, Brownell told his caller. Marijuana use is spreading throughout the U.S. and other industrialized countries. In the long term, said Brownell, they'll have to legalize.

The IMF story

With rare candor, an article appearing in the *London Observer* a few months ago hinted at the real story behind Jamaica's degeneration into a "pot" economy. "In the complicated and topsy-turvy world of international finance," the *Observer* wrote, "the International Monetary Fund is now effectively helping those who want to legalize pot."

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has done much more than "effectively" encourage legal-

ization of drug usage and export in Jamaica. The story of Jamaica's degradation into a drug economy is one of those stark cases in the world today of how the IMF has brought entire nations to their knees—and then imposed drugs as the "solution."

Jamaica was not always a commercial-scale producer of marijuana. Export-gearred cultivation of the weed began seriously when Mexico's crackdown on drug production and border smuggling sent international traffickers scurrying to new ground in the mid 1970s. Initially, joint operations between the Jamaican government and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration hit traffickers hard. "Jamaican marijuana was even scarce in the U.S." at that time, one NORML official complained.

During the past two years, however, marijuana production increased "exponentially" in Jamaica, according to U.S. drug enforcement officials—precisely the period of direct IMF "surveillance" over Jamaica's economy—also precisely the period of the Carter administration's rule.

Jamaica, like most of the non-oil producing countries in the so-called Third World, was hit hard by the 1974 quadrupling of oil prices and the subsequent spiraling of inflation internationally. Depending primarily on agricultural commodities such as sugar and bananas along with tourism and bauxite as its primary means of earning foreign exchange, Jamaica saw its reserves driven down to the danger point as export earnings plummeted relative to rising imports and debt costs. Surviving, although with increasing austerity for the population, Jamaica had no recourse by the end of 1976 but to go to the IMF for a loan.

In April 1977, Jamaica adopted the first conditions required by the IMF for that new loan: A 30 percent devaluation of the Jamaican dollar was imposed for most imported goods, sending their cost in Jamaica soaring. The Manley government tried to protect the prices

of basic items, like oil and food, by adopting a two-tier exchange rate which held the devaluation to only 17 percent for those items.

Between the April devaluation and the adoption of an across-the-board IMF austerity program barely four months later, the drug lobby—both inside and outside Jamaica—"went to town."

A commission in Jamaica's parliament, including members of both political parties, Manley's PNP and the opposition JLP, was established to study the question of legalization of marijuana. *High Times*, the U.S. drug lobby's slickest magazine (virtually synonymous with NORML), praised Jamaica's drug production potential in a feature article that prominently quoted a leading member of the new parliamentary committee, Percival Broderick. Broderick, a member of the JLP, bluntly stated: "We must realize that ganja is a primary export product of Jamaica, with possibly more export potential than bauxite ore," launching what would rapidly become the major refrain of the drug lobby: Drugs are the solution to Jamaica's economic crisis.

Members of Jamaica's Tourist Board, controlled by local oligarchic families, simultaneously leaked "reports" to the *Daily Gleaner*, the island's major newspaper, that the antidrug efforts of the DEA and Jamaican government in fact were hurting the island's economy by driving away tourists!

Adding a typically British touch, the *Daily Gleaner* reported that the use of ganja arises from "the despair and anguish of life" of the lower classes. "It is reasonable to expect that human beings of those levels will need some opiate." The *Gleaner* called for the government to "license producers and pass other regulations" to ensure no "abuse" occurs from the inevitable epidemic of drug usage. Around the same time, U.S. lawyer Keith Stroup, then head of NORML, met with the JLP's Broderick to work out a "model decriminalization" plan.

By August, Jamaica had to turn again to the IMF, this time facing more stringent "conditions" on the loans. Jamaica was forced to adopt a two-year, "comprehensive program to stabilize the economy." Measures included a sharp reduction in government borrowing, increased taxes and cutbacks in government expenditures, a ceiling on wage increases, plus a host of other restrictions. For that, Jamaica was granted a \$74 million stand-by credit it could draw down over the next two years . . . provided it passed quarterly "reviews" of its economic behavior by the IMF!

There occurred increasing labor and political unrest as inflation soared, unemployment increased, and wages were limited under the IMF program. Yet, Jamaica didn't sufficiently curtail economic activity, as far as the IMF was concerned. At the end of December 1977, the IMF announced that Jamaica had "failed" to pass the IMF requirements agreed on under the August program. The Jamaican government had exceeded the IMF ceiling on "domestic assets" (internal credit) by a full 2 percent—a result of allowing higher imports for the Christmas season!

The IMF demanded a further 10 percent devaluation as a condition



Montego Freeport, key to marijuana trade.

for even reopening talks. On that, Jamaica obliged.

What followed was one of the most brutal "negotiating" periods in the history of the IMF. An international credit embargo was imposed on Jamaica until it produced an economic program meeting with the IMF's approval. By the end of March, only the most essential foodstuffs and some government materials were being imported, and the Jamaican government faced a \$34 million shortfall in cash for that month. Operating expenditures for the government depended on day-to-day tourist-related income. Private industry could get no credits whatsoever.

Jamaica was being starved into submission.

But the daily *Daily Gleaner* offered a solution in a March 21 editorial, "The salvation of this country lies in ganja. . . . We should stop producing so much sugar cane and produce more ganja instead. We wouldn't have any strikes because smokers would be glad to help with production . . ." The *Gleaner* added that Jamaica should base its tourist trade on advertising for drugs. "We can make the tourist come for it and bring their dollars. . . . You would just pass loads of tourists all over the island puffing the thing and because they feel good, they just smile with you, spending money. . . ."

Prime Minister Michael Manley reflected the pressure. Interviewed around that time by the ubiquitous *High Times*, Manley states: "The question of marijuana exposes me to extreme temptation. As you know, Jamaica has a balance of payments crisis, and we have never been able to get marijuana sales to pass through our Central Bank."

The May 1978 agreement with the IMF, replacing the one the IMF had kicked over in December, imposed a drastic reduction of any legitimate economic activity on the island. A near 50 percent devaluation was imposed on imported basic goods: raising the price of fuel and imported food items by nearly

half overnight. Rate hikes for electricity, water and telephones were ordered to make utilities "self-financed," while new taxes were imposed. Gasoline was hit the hardest, with an immediate 75 cent jump in the cost of a gallon leading to transportation fare increases ranging from 45-300 percent in parts of Kingston!

The IMF's official press release announcing the "agreement" reached on the loan conditions duly noted that the Jamaican government had successfully "reduced consumption" of the population.

The Final Ratchet

That, in effect, was the end of the real Jamaican economy. Internal credit was nonexistent. Capital flight by the millions of dollars worsened the situation as the local oligarchic interest who dominate virtually all of the island's economic activity drained every penny they could out of the economy—and invested it in Miami real estate and dirty money operations tied to the drug trade.

The Gaming and Lotteries Commission, composed of the families

who control tourism and the race tracks, launched a campaign for the institution of legalized casinos on the island. The public argument was to attract more tourism, and thus increase earnings. The real objective was to establish a larger pool of dirty money through which the soaring earnings of the marijuana traffic could be laundered.

Manley's response this time was unrelenting: "We will not under any circumstances permit casino gambling in Jamaica and there is nothing to persuade the government to change its mind. Casinos breed corruption, crime and prostitution and other aspects of degradation." Jamaica already has enough problems with "crime, including drug trafficking," Manley stated.

A few months later, however, the Carter administration delivered a shocking signal to the Jamaican government that the drug trade would henceforth be the determining factor in U.S. relations with Jamaica. In February, 1979, Loren Lawrence was appointed ambassador to Jamaica. Lawrence is a man whose previous foreign

service experience had been limited to serving as a consular official, in some of the world's most notorious centers of international drug trade, including Hong Kong, Macao, Jerusalem and London. Jamaican officials were left stunned.

"Entire districts, entire communities were already structured around the growing and selling of ganja," local columnists began reporting by mid-1979. "Ganja pervades Jamaica," were the headlines. *Gleaner* articles explained: "Ganja is the only thing that pays," so that's what is planted.

The Technocratic Drug-Pushers

Did IMF officials not know what was occurring?

On-site "surveillance" of Jamaica's economy by IMF officials had been a crucial "conditionality" imposed by the IMF in the May 1978 negotiations. "Surveillance" was not "advice" offered by telex from Washington. From that point on, IMF technocrats ran Jamaica's economy firsthand, down to minor day-to-day decisions.

A recent conversation with an IMF official responsible for overseeing Jamaica in Washington reveals at least one method the IMF consciously adopted to push Jamaica toward drugs. A primary condition demanded by the IMF over the entire 1977-January 1980 period was that Jamaica "violently" limit, as one official put it, the issuance of domestic credit, including government printing of money, and consumer credits.

One result of the restriction of credit was that local importers could not get funds to pay for their imports. Spare parts for machinery, raw materials for processing brought in from abroad, simply could not be paid for. IMF officials acknowledged the difficulties, but stuck to their policy: Imports must be "drastically limited." The only question, the same officer added, is "who should take the brunt of this cutback: the state or private sector?"

Lacking funds, importers turned



An official helicopter in a marijuana field, part of joint U.S.-Jamaica eradication program that was stopped by the "tourist lobby."

to the drug trade for financing. "Industry may also be managing to pay its foreign bills through Jamaica's version of agro-business. Ganja (marijuana—ed.) thrives in the island's conditions, and competes with the Colombian weed in America's affectations," wrote the London *Economist* on June 21 this year. "Ganja is grown mostly by small farmers, who do not want to be paid in American dollars," the *Economist* explained, "so the traffickers sell their dollars to industrialists in exchange for local currency . . . and then pay the farmers in Jamaican dollars."

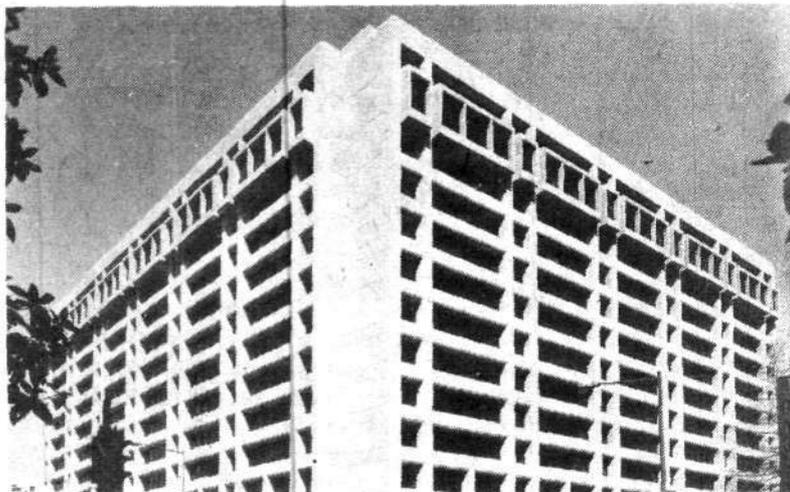
It's good business, the Rothschilds' magazine noted, "Industry thus manages to pay its foreign suppliers just before they cancel the next shipment, while the ganja money has taken the edge off some of the hardship in the hills."

Now the IMF is proposing the "legalization" of this black market in dollars, according to a Washington-based IMF official. The idea is to allow commercial banks to accept dollars earned abroad—no questions asked—for local currency, thus tapping what are now huge economic transactions taking place in "parallel" to the "real" economy.

Wouldn't the vast expansion of credit inside the country that could result violate the three-year policy of the IMF to "drastically limit" internal credit? An IMF officer replied, absolutely not. Dollars earned abroad would "have no inflationary impact."

Hong Kong West

IMF policies have left Jamaica wrecked. Officially, over one quarter of the population is unemployed; real figures probably reach at least 50 percent. Wages for those that still have work have been held to 15 percent by IMF wage guidelines, while inflation runs at officially 78 percent. The standard of living of Jamaica's already poor population has dropped by 25 percent since 1973 according to the London *Economist*. Growth rates



The offices of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D.C.

What is the IMF?

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established after the Second World War as the centerpiece of the postwar international monetary system, dominated by Anglo-American financial interests. Meeting in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire in 1947, Treasury officials and other financiers from Europe and the U.S. agreed on a modified version of British Lord Maynard Keynes' proposal for the creation of a World Central Bank, which would have had very great, supranational authority to impose credit and economic policies upon nations. The IMF, as agreed on, was limited to the task of overseeing currency and balance of payments policies internationally.

The IMF's central role in destroying developing sector economies developed largely in the 1970s, when Third World indebtedness mushroomed, as rampant inflation and the world economic downturn drove down Third World export earnings, and forced them to turn to international financing simply to meet importing needs. As Third World debts reached the danger point, particularly following the 1974 quadrupling of world oil prices, the IMF was called in to assure debt payments were met.

The IMF's power to dictate economic policy does not stem from its own relatively small financing capability, but from the unwritten but generally rock-firm agreement that no commercial bank lends funds to a country until its economic program receives the IMF's "stamp of approval." Until the recent steps taken by European countries to set up alternative sources of financing for Third World countries, any country which refused to follow the IMF's "conditionalities" was subject to financial strangulation.

The worldwide debate over the role of the IMF in the past several years has stemmed precisely from the kinds of "conditionalities" the IMF has placed on its loans. Even more recently, the issue of "surveillance"—the IMF's demand that its officers directly monitor compliance with its conditions—has provoked intense debate for its violation of the agreed-on principle of a nation's sovereign right to set its own internal economic policy.

during the past three years of IMF rule have oscillated between zero and negative 3 percent. Outside of pick-and-shovel road building, capital investment last year, according to the IMF, occurred only in the tourist "industry," where one new hotel was built, and one refurbished.

This year, 90 percent of Jamaica's export earnings must go to pay debt service and oil imports, leaving 10 percent for food, raw materials, industrial plant and equipment, etc.

"You would have thought that because of Jamaica's economic shape, they would have taken a lot more steps to legalize marijuana," NORML Director Brownell commented in a recent interview. Frankly, "onlookers" had "expected much more of Manley."

As successful as the drug plans have been, unbridled rule by Dope, Inc. is now demanded. Plans have been in the works for some time to establish huge "Hong Kong Wests" in the Caribbean, to involve as many of the islands as possible. Central to a "Hong Kong West," as it was dubbed in a plan set for

Dominica in 1979, is the establishment of "free ports" under private, international control, and through which drugs, arms and other contraband could pass untaxed and unchecked by government customs officials. Casinos, racing and other games of the "beautiful people" are to provide the financial complement to the free port, while the local population is employed in packaging and assembling plants run alongside the legalized black-market, with dirt-cheap labor.

In the case of Jamaica, one of the principal islands targeted to become a "Hong Kong West," that means Manley must go.

In January of this year, the IMF demanded further conditions of the Jamaican government. In particular, a budget cut of \$300 million was demanded to "balance" the budget, beginning with an overnight cutback of \$150 million. To implement that, the Jamaican government would have had to fire an estimated 11,000 workers (70 percent of the Jamaican budget is made up of wage bills), end municipal services including bus service in Kingston, close Air Jamaica,

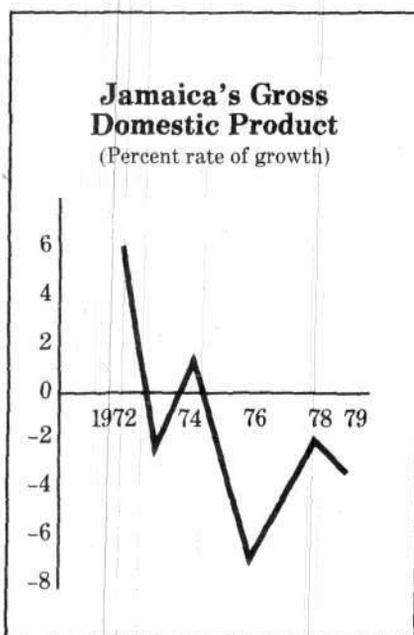
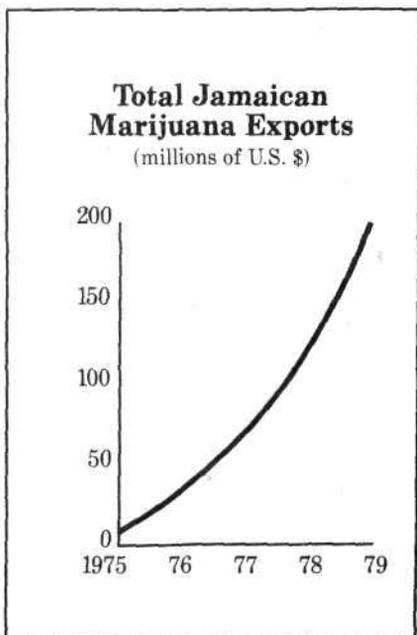
etc. To have done so would have meant the collapse of the government in the midst of mass riots and violence.

The Manley government announced it was withdrawing from agreement with the IMF and would look for financing elsewhere. But Manley also announced that general elections would be called within the year, placing his government on the line.

If the Jamaican Labor Party wins those elections, their program will be to implement the Hong Kong West plan—piece by piece, beginning with legalizing the parallel money markets, opening the country for the return of drug monies, and legalization of marijuana.

Edward Seaga, the candidate of the JLP for Prime Minister, has built up his power base within the party by putting together a coalition of small, rural farmers involved in the marijuana trade, and the more monied oligarchs. Winston Mahfood, in fact, Seaga's cousin and right-hand advisor who heads the Jamaican Manufacturing Association, in mid-July issued a public call for the government to "devise a system whereby legitimate imports of needed raw materials could be imported" using the monies earned from the drug trade—precisely the plan first floated by the IMF.

Mahfood, Seaga's "hit-man" within the JLP, is exemplary of the nexus of mafioso-styled thugs through which he operates. Pernel Charles, now a senator, was jailed by the Manley government during the 1976 State of Emergency when it was found that highly sophisticated paramilitary terrorist squads were operating under his control. Charles himself is from the parish of St. Thomas—the most notorious marijuana area in the country, where the Ethiopian Coptic Church of Zion is now based. One of Charles' buddies in the JLP, Peter Whittingham, also jailed during the State of Emergency for running guns into the



It has reached the point that marijuana production and export is about the only profitable sector of the Jamaican economy left.



Edward Seaga, "Opposition" leader and drug lobbyist

country, is now resting in a Florida jail—waiting out a 10 year sentence for trying to smuggle marijuana.

Charles' release from jail by the Jamaican government in early 1977, it was widely rumored at the time, was a condition placed on the Manley government by the Carter administration for a "thaw" in the extremely tense relations between the U.S. and Jamaica. The State of Emergency imposed by Manley after terrorist squads began wreaking violence in the country apparently violated Carter's notion of "human rights"—and men such as Charles' were let go scot free.

Seaga the Cultist

Personally, Seaga is most often represented as a "technocrat," a reputation attributed to his period as Minister of Finance in the late 1960s when he oversaw the crea-

tion of a National Lottery designed as a first step to legalized gambling.

Seaga, however, has more than a "business" relationship to the drug traffic: His main expertise is as an "anthropologist," specializing in spiritualistic cults and faith healings. Not only has Seaga been one of the key creators of the hideous cult operations which provide the "ideological" cover for the drug trade, but he is a notorious primitivist cultist himself, a practitioner of Jamaica's voodoo-based "pukumania" rites!

He began his career with a sociology degree at Harvard, earned in the early 1950s; he returned to Jamaica to work under the direction of one of Jamaica's top profilers, M.A.G. Smith. Seaga was one of a nexus of Jamaican sociologists and anthropologists, like Rex Nettleford (see box), who applied on a mass scale Smith's "thesis" that the mass of Jamaica's poorest should be treated as a virtually distinct species, a "bottom" class with their own "evolved indigenous culture" totally different from the "Western imitative culture" of the middle classes.

Seaga specialized in "examining religious cults as the central organizing element of the 'bottom' class," according to one sociologist who collaborated with him in the 1960s. He began this project in depth in Tivoli Gardens, one of Kingston's worst ghettos. For nearly two decades now, Tivoli Gardens has been an ongoing project, a model designed to prove that by making "religious cults" the basis for "organization" in the ghetto, one could transform the ghetto into "a place people will stay in, and not flee from," as his collaborator explained it!

To this day, Tivoli Gardens remains Seaga's most important power base.

Seaga achieved national prominence in Jamaica as Minister of Culture and Welfare in the early 1960s, using that position to promote Rastafarianism domestical-

ly—and internationally—as Jamaica's "true" popular aesthetic. Key to this was the National Festival of 'folk art' which Seaga established. It has since been staged annually in the month of August. Reggae, the barbaric music used to promote the Rastafarian drug cult worldwide, was largely born out of Seaga's festival, which culled the future stars of reggae from local groups who were raised to national and soon thereafter, international prominence.

Seaga personally owns a commercial recording company which promotes reggae and other examples of the bestialist "popular aesthetic." Seaga used his post as minister to ensure international exposure to the growing cult operations on the island, financing international tours and bringing in Americans, in particular, to Jamaica so that they could extend the "primitivist" operations upon their return.

During this time, Seaga became associated with the central international propagating arm for cult operations, the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), where he reportedly collaborated on the creation of a special international fund to promote the spread of "indigenous cultures" worldwide.

This is the man who has now received the backing of powerful U.S. organizations—as a "conservative" who will favor U.S. interests in the Caribbean. The conservative-profiled American Enterprise Institute, the Council of the Americas, the business grouping of American companies operating in Latin America, and Ronald Reagan's Latin American policy advisors, like Carter administration officials, have all endorsed and, according to some reports, are funding Seaga's election campaign. He would return "free enterprise" and end "statism" in Jamaica, say Reagan spokesmen. It is not hard to imagine which "industry" will gain most from Seaga's "free enterprise."

Who made Jamaica a drug economy

Jamaica's '21 families': The Canadian connection

In June 1980 prominent Jamaican businessman Lonsley L. de Leon was arrested on charges of trafficking in \$1.1 million worth of marijuana destined for export. Although this is a sizable haul, it is a mere fraction of Jamaica's dope trade.

Lonsley de Leon is not an isolated entrepreneur with an exotic penchant for drug dealing. He is connected into the highest levels of organized crime, banking, corporate empires, and the "blue blood" nobility. In a word, de Leon represents Dope, Inc./Jamaican subsidiary.

Nothing can be known about Jamaica or the Caribbean without grasping the fact that, for all practical purposes, Jamaica is a subsidiary of the powerful corporate and banking interests based in Canada that have been crucial in the evolution of world dope trade for over 100 years: the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Eagle Star Assurance Company, the Canadian-West Indies League, and such prominent names as the Bronfman family, Lord Beaverbrook, Sir William Stephenson, and Maj. Louis M. Bloomfield.

Exemplary is the career of James Bruce, governor general of Jamaica from 1842-46. Bruce was the 8th Earl of Elgin—a branch of the Scottish nobility that dates from the throne of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland from 1306-29. For the next eight years, Bruce was the governor general of Canada. From 1857-61, he was the British Crown's ambassador and minister plenipotentiary to China, which was the period of the Second Opium War.

The British East India Company,

which had the Empire's monopoly on opium poppy production, sought to sell the drug to what was potentially a lucrative market of millions of Chinese. The Chinese resisted the British drug-pushing effort until finally succumbing to outright military occupation. James Bruce, the former Jamaican Governor General, oversaw the entire operation.

Then came the massive importation of Chinese "coolie" slaves into North America to work on infrastructural projects, particularly railroads. For the coolies, Bruce brought in opium to keep the workers "stimulated."

The principal instrument used by Bruce and his successors in opium and slave traffic was the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Today, Canadian Pacific, Ltd. is interlocked with all five of the major Canadian banks—including Royal Bank of Canada and Scotiabank—Sun Life Insurance (which is linked to Eagle Star Assurance), the Bronfman family, and almost every other major Canadian private institution. Canadian Pacific ships are still manned largely by Hong Kong Chinese crews.

With the post-Opium Wars development of the Canadian branch of the international drug empire, control of Jamaica shifted from London to Montreal. The elites of Canada formed the Canadian-West Indies League. In the 1880s the Bank of Nova Scotia moved into Jamaica full force, and became so prominent that for decades it was known there as simply "the Bank."

Well into the 20th century, the Canadian-West Indies League continued to be the coordinating body of Canadian control over the Caribbean, and included:

T.H. McCauley, president of Sun Life Assurance, Ltd., which is interlocked with Eagle Star and Scotiabank and represents Rothschild interests.

Lord Shaughnessy, third president of Canadian Pacific, Ltd.

Ken Patrick, former executive with RCA, director of Canadian Aviation and Electronics, Ltd., which was founded by Sir William "Intrepid" Stephenson, U.S. station chief for British intelligence during World War II;

Max Aitken (Lord Beaverbrook), "Caribbeanist" financial tycoon, newspaper chain magnate, and member of the British noble family, the Cecils.

The League still exists informally as a "round table" of family interests. Beneath are the local Jamaican oligarchical families, known as "the 21," who serve as the equivalents of colonial plantation overseers. The key Jamaican families are Zionist, as are the Bronfmans in Canada and the Rothschilds in Europe. These are the Hofjuden, the "court Jews," as the nobility has historically referred to the families that were hired to run the less pleasant aspects of their empires.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

The Bank of Nova Scotia is one of the top handful of banks in the world for "laundering" the receipts of international dope traffic. It was one of the founding financial houses of the notorious "offshore" banking haven in the Bahamas, the money laundering center for billions of drug dollars annually.

The Bank of Nova Scotia shares directors and financial holdings with the Eagle Star Assurance Company, Ltd., one of London's largest financial corporations. Eagle Star also controls a significant share of the world's flow of drug money through insurance fronts, real estate, and indirectly through its control of several major British and Canadian banks. In addition, it is the major financial power behind the vast holdings of the Bronfmans of Montreal. It was



Air Jamaica, whose planes after mishaps have been found to be carrying marijuana.

Samuel Bronfman who traveled to London with U.S. Zionist mobster Meyer Lansky at the onset of American Prohibition to meet with Sir Winston Churchill for the purpose of consolidating the liquor franchise that provided bootleg whiskey to the U.S. mob. Bronfman's major sources for the illegal booze that he smuggled to Lansky were two: Scotland and Jamaica. When U.S. gangland families moved heavily into dope during the 1950s and 1960s, the Bronfmans, through their close ties both to Hong Kong and the opium-growing oligarchy in Mexico around Miguel Aleman, continued to be a reliable source.

Through the person of Sir Kenneth Keith, a board member of Scotiabank and Eagle Star, the Canadian companies are represented in the fraternity of huge British banks known as the London Committee, set up more than a century ago for the express purpose of overseeing the Asian opium trade through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. As late

as the close of World War II, the official documents of this bank declared this activity to be its major function.

In the case of Jamaica, the majority of capital illegally leaving over the past five years was handled by the Bank of Nova Scotia, according to sources interviewed by *War On Drugs*. Aiding in the conduit of these funds, a good portion of which derive from drug traffic, is a Jamaican senior official of the well-known New York brokerage firm Drexel Burnham Lambert. Another money-laundering channel operated by Scotiabank involves the transfer of funds stemming from illegal purchases of gold by Jamaican and other Caribbean nationals. This particular scam includes a double-invoicing scheme run by Mocatta Metals of New York, which enables the businesses of "the 21" Jamaican families to circumvent laws curbing the transfer of funds abroad.

The case of narcotics smuggler Llonsley de Leon leads to another crucial component of the world's

drug trade, a connection he shares with the powerful Canadian-West Indies League: a "trading" company called Permindex.

Permindex, founded in Switzerland in the late 1950s, is an international network of political assassins. It has been identified by several sources, including former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, the intelligence service of the French government, and the bestselling book *Dope, Inc.*, as responsible for the murders of John F. Kennedy, Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei, and over 30 attempts against the life of former French president Charles de Gaulle. Although forced to disband as a formal corporate entity under pressure from European governments, it still exists as a private intelligence and assassination bureau for the drug syndicate.

One of Permindex's co-founders was Maj. Louis M. Bloomfield of Montreal, an operative of the British Special Operations Executive (SOE) intelligence unit who served under SOE North American sta-

tion chief Sir William Stephenson. Stephenson was one of the leaders of the Canadian-West Indies League.

Another co-founder of Permin-dex was Israeli Zionist financier Tibor Rosenbaum, who was the head of the European division of Israel's secret intelligence service, the Mossad.

Llonsley de Leon's connections to Permin-dex stem from a string of investments he is known to control in the African country of Liberia. Liberia is not a republic properly speaking, but rather a legal entity controlled by Permin-dex that has historically served as a haven for international drug runners, weapons smugglers, and dubious "shipping" concerns. The Liberians' trade representatives for the Western Hemisphere and Europe, respectively, are: Maj. Bloomfield and Tibor Rosenbaum.

It is quite probable that de Leon

is linked to a Permin-dex branch set up in Jamaica itself by the Canadian-West Indies League. In 1946 Stephenson set up "residence" near Montego Bay, Jamaica. In reality, his compound, called the Tryall Club, became the haunt of top British intelligence figures such as Beaverbrook, Noel Coward, Charles Hambro and Ian Fleming. Based out of Tryall, Stephenson formed the British-American-Canadian Corporation, which became the World Commerce Corporation. Stephenson's WCC had close "business" connections with several of Permin-dex's World Trade Centers, as they were called, and in particular with Clay Shaw's World Trade Development Commission in New Orleans. Shaw and his operation were named by New Orleans D.A. Jim Garrison as complicit in the JFK assassination. One of Shaw's associates, Gordon Novell, is reported by the Warren

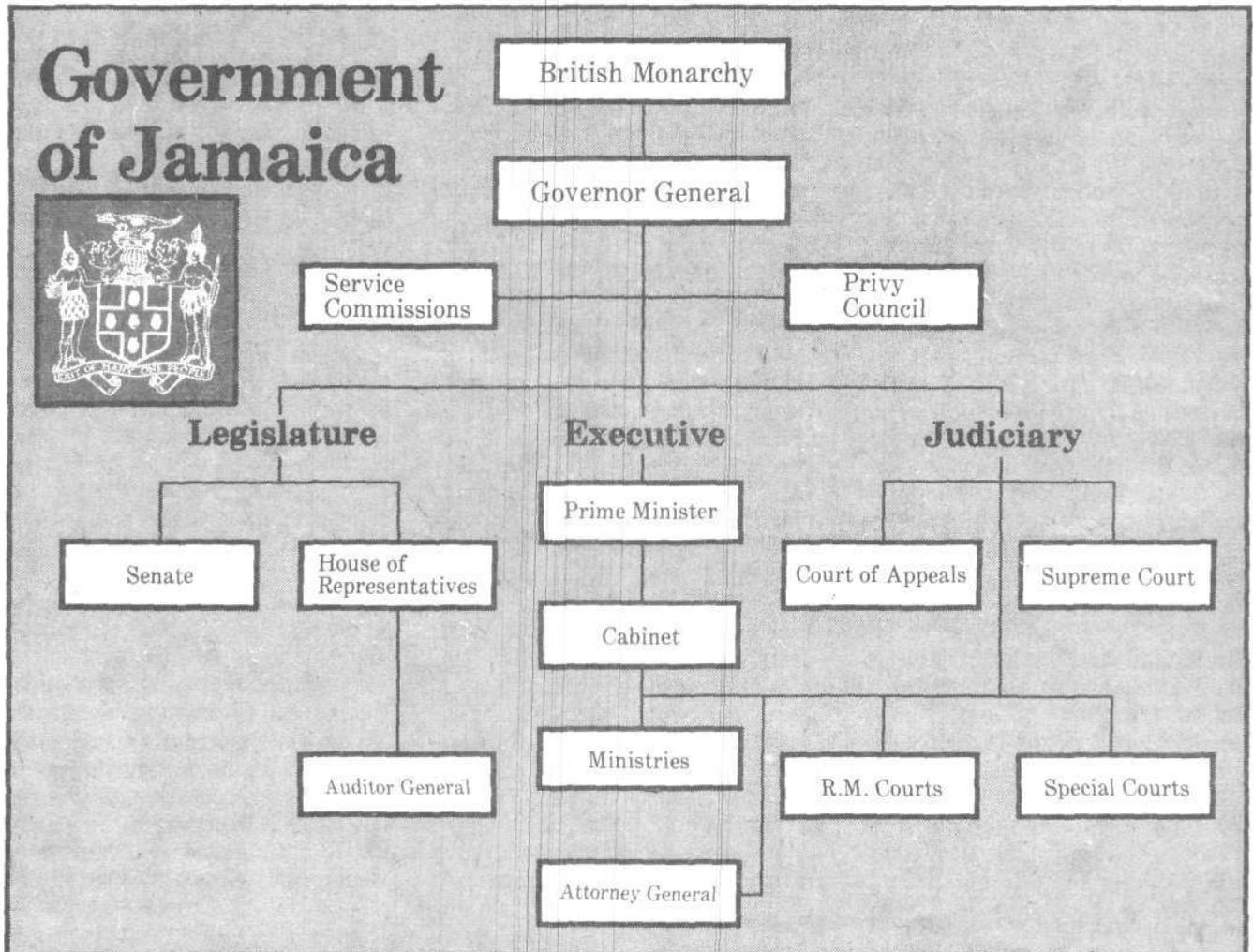
Commission to have visited Tryall in Jamaica on a number of occasions prior to the assassination.

De Leon and "the 21"

These Anglo-Canadian circles own "the 21" Jamaican families for whom individuals like Llonsley de Leon work. Seventy percent of the chairmen of all Jamaican corporations are from "the 21."

Llonsley de Leon is the marketing director for a Jamaican soap manufacturing company called Se-prod, which is owned by the Jamaican Coconut Industry board. Three of "the 21" families control the directorships of the Board and Seprod: Henriques, Hart, and Matalon. All three are represented on the board of the Jamaican branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Henriques family: Rudolph D. Henriques is the chairman of the Coconut Industry Board. He is



A chart, provided by the Jamaican government, shows who really rules.

a director of Bank of Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Ltd. Rudolph and Owen Henriques control most of the island's sugar industry through the directorship of the old Sugar Manufacturers Association and current Wray and Nephew, Ltd, which controls 90 percent of Jamaican rum production. One of the companies controlled by Wray and Nephew is the Bernard Lodge Sugar Company, which used to be the franchise of the United Brands Company of New York. United Brands, formerly the United Fruit Company, was headed until recently by Detroit Zionist Max Fisher, a reputed organized crime boss, and the corporation is cited by U.S. drug intelligence officials as the conduit for 25 percent of the cocaine entering the United States. Wray and Nephew over the years has also had a longstanding relationship with the London commodity house of Tate and Lyle, Ltd., which investigators have found to be one of the most "fool proof" drug money-laundering operations internationally.

The Matalon family: Married into the Henriques family, the Matalons have Issac J. on the board of directors of Seprod and Mayer M. on the board of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Ltd. Issac is a former member of British military intelligence.

Mayer M. Matalon is also on the board of something called the Cutlass Bay Development Company, Ltd., which is a direct subsidiary of Eagle Star Assurance of London. He also represents the family's interests in gambling on the board of Racing Promotions, Ltd.

Aaron J. Matalon is the Honorary Consul of Israel to the Jamaican government.

The Hart family: Like Rudolph Henriques, Herbert T. Hart is a director of the Coconut Industry Board, which interfaces with de Leon's drug-running operation through Seprod.

Anthony Hart was a director of *Montego Free Port, Ltd.*, now a

subsidiary of the Prudential Group of the United States and is a leader of the effort to establish the IMF plan for "free" drug-money financial havens on the island. He is also a member of the executive committee of the prodrug Jamaican Labour Party.

Clinton Hart is a director of Bank of Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Ltd.

The Ashenheim family: One of the oldest established Jamaican families, the Ashenheims control Meyers Rum, a subsidiary of the Bronfman's Joseph E. Seagrams and Sons, Inc. Meyers was the Jamaican source for Bronfman's bootleg rum smuggled into the United States during the 1930s. The Ashenheims also have a stake in the island's gambling operations through Track Service, Ltd. Leslie E. Ashenheim, an Oxford graduate, shares business interests with the Matalon family. Sir Neville Ashenheim is a director of Henriques Brothers, Ltd.

Richard G. Ashenheim is a board member of the Royal Bank, the Jamaican subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada, which is part of the interlocking network of directorates and finances that includes Scotiabank and Eagle Star. According to a former senior diplomat of a Caribbean nation contacted by *War on Drugs*, the officials of the bank told his government point-blank that it should promote the cultivation of marijuana as a "cash crop."

The Abrahams family: Eric W. Abrahams sits on the board of the Caribbean Health and General Insurance Company along with a relative of Llonsey de Leon.

In 1975-76, the Jamaica Tourist Board openly moved to sabotage the joint Jamaican-U.S. government drug crackdown, and leaked critical information on the efforts of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to *High Times* magazine. The Tourist Board was also the source of a campaign to pressure the Jamaican government to legalize gambling. The president of

the Jamaica Tourist Board at that time was Eric A. Abrahams.

Eric A. Abrahams was a Rhodes scholar to Oxford in 1962 and became president of the British oligarchy's Oxford Union in 1963. In 1968 he became the director of Air Canada's subsidiary, Air Jamaica. Air Jamaica aircraft involved in various sorts of mishaps have been found to be carrying marijuana. Air Jamaica was founded by Air Canada which, through a complicated series of mergers and Canadian government "deregulation," was effectively absorbed by Canadian Pacific, Ltd.

The de Cordova family: The de Cordovas have their hands in the interest of just about every other "21" family, and they are intermarried with the Harts and the Ashenheims. The late Col. Michael R. Hart was a member of the West Indies Committee. He is also a former director of Cogwell and Harrison, Ltd. of London, an important arms manufacturer—a fact not irrelevant in light of the huge volume of marijuana-for-guns trade that is sweeping the island.

There are other important families, such as Geddes, Desnoes, and de Mercado. All of them are interconnected through partnerships and intermarriages.

Finally, there is The Gleaner Company, Ltd., publisher of the *Daily Gleaner*, the *Sunday Gleaner*, and the *Weekly Gleaner*. Marijuana, says the *Gleaner*, is Jamaica's "salvation." The *Gleaner* is not some sort of radical, "far out" paper controlled by Yippies. While there is no lack of ganja smokers on the *Gleaner* staff, to be sure, on the board of directors of the Gleaner Company we find the de Cordovas, the Abrahams, and the Ashenheims.

This is the network—from top to bottom—that has turned Jamaica into a junky. The arrest of Llonsey de Leon with \$1.1 million worth of marijuana is the equivalent of a high school adolescent getting caught speeding in his father's car.



Nettleford's dance company celebrates synthetic "Jamaican" culture.

Who made Jamaica a drug economy

The Rastafarian cult: made in Britain

The transformation of Jamaica into a drug economy was accomplished by destroying the sense of moral purpose of its population and replacing it with a synthetic ideology: the cult of Ras Tafari. Twenty-five years ago, there were perhaps no more than 2,000 Rastafarians in all Jamaica. Today, they number in the hundreds of thousands and almost all Jamaicans have been infected to some degree by the Rastafarians' reggae music, marijuana and "Back to Africa" millenarianism.

What has been done in Jamaica with the Rastafarians is an experiment in spreading Dark Age cultism and "small is beautiful" ideology throughout the Caribbean,

the Third World generally, and into the industrial nations. The Rastafarians, according to one of the cult's behind-the-scenes controllers, are a model, proving that "smallness and limitations and constraints of resources suggest a certain overall limit that doesn't necessarily mean a poverty kind of existence, but a more meaningful internal existence."

Even more explicit is Tracy Nicholas, a popularizer of the cult: "What would the world be if 'Rasta' philosophy rose and spread among most people? Ganja would be smoked practically universally; legalization would take place everywhere and quality and cultivation of the herb would increase

Rex Nettleford's

"The Rastafarians have done a marvelous thing," said Rex Nettleford recently, "absorbing the values of the master in order to destroy the master."

Nettleford knows what he is talking about. His principal occupation for the past two decades has been *importing* "genuine Jamaican culture" from Oxford, England and British Canada where "genuine Jamaican culture" was developed. The Rastafarians are the result.

Rex Nettleford was once just "a poor black boy from Falmouth, Jamaica." Today, he is head of the National Dance Theatre Company, head of the Institute of Jamaica, head of the Trade Union Education Institute, head of the Department of Extra Mural Studies at the University of the West Indies, and one of three persons who belong to the unofficial "kitchen cabinet" of Prime Minister Michael Manley.

The key to Nettleford's success is very simple. He was selected by the "masters."

In 1957, the head of the Extra Mural Studies Department at the University of the West Indies was Sir Phillip Sherlock, Knight Commander of the British Empire, and an expert on "cultural relativist" social-engineering methods. He recommended Rex Nettleford for a Rhodes scholarship, the indoctrination program created by Cecil Rhodes to train an elite within the colonies to preserve and expand the Empire.

At Oxford, Rex Nettleford came under the direct supervision of Rhodes Trustee Sir Kenneth Clinton Wheare, Companion of the Chivalric Order of St. Michael and St. George. Nettleford's tutors at Oxford were the expert on Communism, Carey Hunt, and the Commander of the British Empire,

'genuine culture'

Sir Isaiah Berlin, once president of the Aristotle Society.

Returning to Jamaica, Nettleford was placed under the supervision of M.A.G. Smith, leading sociologist for the Empire in the West Indies. In 1960, they produced a report on a cult that grew marijuana in the hinterlands of the island, and worshipped the drug as a deity. The report on these followers of Ras Tafari advised Prime Minister Norman Manley (Michael Manley's father) that his government should officially sanction the "back to Africa" features of the Rastafarian cult.

This decree was strengthened by proclaiming the early 20th century "back to Africa" snake-oil salesman Marcus Garvey an official National Hero of Jamaica. The British Crown returned Garvey's bones to the island.

In this period Edward Seaga, head of the Jamaican Labor Party today, then Minister of Culture, inaugurated the Jamaica Festival with Rex Nettleford's help. It was to be the annual coming-out party of the Rastafarians. Through the festival, Rastafarian marijuana smoking and Rastafarian "music"—the blend of blues, rock, jazz, and the bleating of sheep called "reggae"—would become "genuine Jamaican culture."

Following the Rastafarian report co-authored with M.A.G. Smith, Nettleford was selected to become a founding member of the International Development Research Center. This institution was created in Canada, by former Canadian prime minister Lester Pearson, a founder of NATO and the World Bank. Also involved in Nettleford's selection was Barbara Ward (Britain's Lady Jackson); and Maurice Strong, head of the Canadian Oil Corporation, and a prominent pub-



Nettleford sponsor, Lady Jackson

lic supporter of the "Aquarian Conspiracy," the worldwide spread of cults and drugs.

Nettleford received assignments to study "genuine cultures" in Israel, India, and other former colonies, and was employed at Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Latin American arm of the New York Council on Foreign Affairs, called the Council on Inter-American Affairs.

Within Jamaica, Nettleford employed his Institute of Jamaica to publish Edward Seaga's works on the legitimacy of local cults; he employed his Department of Extra Mural Studies (he succeeded Sir Phillip Sherlock) to recruit and indoctrinate Rastafarian leadership; and he employed his National Dance Theater Company—he had learned to dance in England—to promote the cancerous growth of "genuine Jamaican culture."

Nettleford and Seaga's efforts and official government sanctions caused the once-tiny Rastafarian cult to grow to over 100,000 today, totally dominating Jamaica's culture, with overriding political influence. To Rex Nettleford, this is "liberation of the mind," which he says, for Jamaica, "is as important as the North-South dialogue, rescheduling the debt, or debt cancellation."

in its availability and opportunities for its production. Labor and industrial production would relate more directly to the fulfilment of human needs; things would be getting down to basics," she says.

"They have destroyed us," a prominent Jamaican said recently. And indeed they have. Every week scores of Jamaicans are killed in the so-called "political violence" carried out by Rastafarian street gangs, with guns brought in by the marijuana trade. Many of Jamaica's youth have been forced to give up hope of making something out of their lives in a collapsing economy and have turned to the marijuana-smoking Rastafarians, who offer the rationalization that they are fighting to bring down "white, capitalist, corrupt 'Babylon'." Prime Minister Manley has not been immune to accommodating to the growing influence of the Rastafarians, in the name of "political realities."

The Rastafarian cult is a mish-mash ("syncretism," in the jargon of the anthropologists) of obeah, animism, pseudo-Christianity, and Isis cultism mixed with liberal doses of "black power" and environmentalist notions. The cult's god is Ras Tafari, the pre-coronation name of the former emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie I; marijuana is their sacrament.

Their self-conception is, literally, bestial. Rastafarians believe that they are the original "sheep people." In fact, they wear their hair in knotted plaits, called "dreadlocks," because it resembles sheep's wool. Like sheep, they eat no meat or any other animal product, including eggs or milk. Their food is fruits, grains and grass—grass mostly, for marijuana is consumed in every conceivable way, as a beverage, a food spice, or in huge cigarettes called "spliffs."

Names such as "Horsemouth," "Buckey" and "Bongo" are common appellations in Trench Town and other Kingston slums, and among the practitioners of Rastafarian reggae music. English, which was once Jamaica's lan-

guage, at least among the elites, has largely been swept aside in favor of the childlike "pig-latin" favored by the Rastafarians; the word "power," for example, becomes "i-ower," "total" is transmuted to "ital" and so on.

Life style of the future

Rastafarians are opposed to the use of language to convey concepts—"Western man depends too much on his intelligence," they say. Instead, words are used for their presumed magical attributes. "Wordsound is power," they claim. The degeneration of the language has been so thorough that a recent

movie promoting the cult—which is being shown in the U.S.—requires English subtitles.

However, one of their apologists insists that "the Rastafarians have been responsible for a fantastic cultural revolution in the Caribbean." The cult has spread throughout the region, to Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Dominica and Grenada. And with Rastafarians, the use of marijuana has also spread. Lambros Comitas, who conducted the "Ganja in Jamaica" profiling operation with Vera Rubin, predicts that the cult of Rastafari "is the alternative lifestyle of the future . . . the only Pan Carib-

bean movement . . . in the area."

The Rastafarian epidemic has also reached London, Toronto, Miami and New York City, where bloody gang wars for control of the marijuana trade reveal the cult's deadly nature.

Notwithstanding its "black power" rhetoric, the Rastafarian cult was created and is controlled by racists. Working through black-faced agents primarily based at the University of the West Indies and the Afro-American Studies department at Stanford University, they have created an army of foot soldiers for the drug trade in Jamaica, in the same way that the British succeeded in maintaining a state of enforced backwardness in China during the "Opium Wars" of the 19th century.

In Jamaica, this has been accomplished by taking the remnants of the "Back to Africa" movement established by Marcus Garvey earlier in this century, as the core of the Rastafarian movement of the present time. Garvey's movement was started by the British to prevent the emergence of a true nationalist challenge to British colonial rule in Jamaica. Another advantage of Garveyism, from the social manipulators' standpoint, was that it was well known internationally. The sociologists' profile on Jamaicans is that they "distrust their own judgments and reserve opinions until the seal of approval has been given abroad."

Garvey's prestige stemmed from his creation of a huge hoodwink operation on the U.S. black population at the turn of the century manipulating them into abandoning all notions of fitting into the American System to instead return to Africa. Garvey raised millions of dollars and created several corporations and a steamship line. During this period Garvey also collaborated with another British operation, the Ku Klux Klan. The U.S. government ended Garvey's career by imprisoning him for fraud.

However, in the 1960s the British

Leaders ask progress, not pot

In a letter to the editor of the prodrug *Daily Gleaner* in March, 1979, a group of leading political figures, including Peoples National Party leader John Maxwell, Roy McNaughton, Vin Lundsden and others, sharply stated the inalterable opposition between drugs and development of the country.

The letter was written in objection to the *Gleaner's* prominent coverage of drug lobbyist, Dr. Freddie Hickling, the senior medical officer at Kingston's largest hospital, Bellavue. Accusing Hickling of suppressing the medical evidence that marijuana causes serious brain damage, they called Hickling "less than honest."

"Dr. Hickling's assumption that it [marijuana-ed.] is a part of our culture and we must learn to live with it, is irresponsible and harmful. . . . Praedial larceny and irresponsible fatherhood are also parts of our culture; this however does not mean that they should be accepted . . . and held up as examples of ways in which society as a whole can be improved and make progress.

"In fact, if Jamaican society is to progress, improve living conditions for its members and evolve a stable and independent economy, almost certainly we have to fight against certain aspects of our culture which are at present retarding our development; ganja smoking, like praedial larceny and irresponsible parenthood, is one such aspect.

"Dr. Hickling trivializes the concern of parents as well as of teachers, social workers and general practitioners, at the drastic effects that ganja use can have on the mental and physical health of their children, by saying that it is the parents who freak out. It is not merely overwrought parents who react to the marked effects of ganja on behaviour and health; a number of psychiatrists in the U.S., where there is growing concern over the problem of ganja, have set out in detail their findings on the effects of ganja on behaviour and mental processes. . . .

"We feel it is our responsibility to bring to the attention of the public . . . the harmful effects of ganja use. . . ."

government dug up the body of Marcus Garvey, who had died in England in the 1940s, and sent it to Jamaica where it was put on display for several days. Garvey was declared a national hero.

During the same period a University of West Indies commission made up of British trained anthropologists M.A.G. Smith, Roy Augier and Rhodes scholar Rex Nettelford, went to work overtime to convince Jamaicans that their ideas about the violent nature of the Rastafarians—also known as “rude boys”—were mere myths. The commission also succeeded in convincing the Jamaican government of Norman Manley, the father of the current prime minister, to send a delegation to Africa “to study the feasibility of resettling Jamaicans there.” This was done in 1961, and of course, it provided the Rastafarian ideologues with a cover of legitimacy.

By 1968, the Rastafarian had enough influence to have the government invite former Ethiopian ruler Haile Selassie himself to Jamaica. Over 250,000 were at the airport to receive him.

How Reggae was sold

Reggae music has been a related aspect of this brainwashing. Invented in the late 1960s—again, from the “syncretism” of rock, jazz, African bush rhythms and the local calypso—reggae has now achieved the status of “Jamaica’s true national music.” In part, this has been accomplished by a massive worldwide promotional campaign for the music and the Rastafarian cult which spawned it, including two movies—“The Harder They Fall,” for which financing was provided by Grove Press, the American pornography publishing house, and the more recent “Rockers.” The elevation of Rastafarian Bob Marley from second-rate Kingston night clubs to international “superstar” status has also contributed to Reggae’s popularity. Marley, who smokes marijuana in amounts that “would make an ele-

phant dance,” according to an admirer, has played a major role in the spread of Rastafarianism.

Perhaps the most accurate picture is provided by drug advocate Dawn Ritch, who writes for the island’s prolegalization *Daily Gleaner*. In a column about a visit to the white Rastafarians of the Zion Coptic Church, the largest producer of commercial marijuana in Ja-

maica, Ritch said: “My ganja spliff burned neglected in the ash tray as I listened to a fire and brimstone reading of the scriptures and heard the men lace their responses liberally with the most foul expletives imaginable.” It was, Ritch says, “the closest experience I ever had with what the atmosphere must have been at Jim Jones’ People’s Temple.”

The ‘study’ that linked ganja and slave labor

From 1970 to 1972, Jamaica was the site of the world’s first joint medical-anthropological study. The subject of research was marijuana use “in the field” by a “normal” population. Commissioned by the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health, run by two anthropologists from the New York-based Research Institute for the Study of Man, and paid for in good part by the U.S. taxpayer, courtesy of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Contract 42-70-97), it

was the “first intensive multidisciplinary study of marijuana use and users to be published.”

Forty-five anthropologists, psychologists, sociologists, medical doctors and assorted “ethnographic” experts, both Jamaican and American, participated in the two-year project. The Research Institute for the Study of Man (RISM) was chosen to lead the study, partly because of its long-established expertise in Jamaica from 15 years of “investigating” the Caribbean. Its director and associate director Vera Rubin and Lambros Comitas promptly assumed the job of heading the project. Vera Rubin, also a consultant for the World Federation of Mental Health, had studied the “use of ganja” by Jamaica’s “natives” personally since the early 1950s. She heads New York’s University Consortium for Caribbean Studies. Lambros Comitas, equally familiar with Jamaica, is head of Columbia University’s Joint Program of Applied Anthropology.

Dr. Nathan Kline’s computer at Rockland State Hospital was utilized to compile “findings.”

The project’s final report, published in a shortened, popularized version under the title, *Ganja in Jamaica*, has since become a virtual bible of the drug lobby. The “underlying role of culture in controlling drug abuse” in Jamaica has been identified; that is the cen-



Symbol of the Research Institute for the Study of Man.

Photo: L. Hecht

tral result of the two year study, the report claims. Jamaica, where marijuana is used pervasively, with higher potency and longer duration than in the United States, and yet without causing "deleterious social or psychological consequences," the report concludes, demonstrates that drug use is not abuse when it is "culturally conditioned and controlled by well established tradition."

In the foreword to *Ganja in Jamaica*, drug lobbyist Raymond P. Shafer, ex-chairman of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, and ex-governor of Pennsylvania, summarized its conclusions:

- "Ganja in Jamaica serves to fulfill values of the work ethic," and its "primary use is as an energizer";

- There is no problem of drug escalation; in fact, Shafer claims: The "use of ganja appears to be a 'benevolent' alternative to heavy consumption of alcohol by the working class!"

"How refreshing it is," Shafer wrote in the Foreword, to "have available an objective study" which manages to "separate fact from fiction in an area so important to human beings everywhere, namely the use of a psychotropic substance such as marijuana."

What Shafer calls an "objective study" is an evil, monstrous lie—even on its own terms. In fact what a reading of *Ganja in Jamaica* best demonstrates is that the current proponents of mass drug use, believe that marijuana's value lies in its ability to allow whole populations to docilely tolerate inhuman, back-breaking labor.

"The study concentrated on making an objective assessment of the widespread Jamaican belief . . . that ganja use enhances physical energy, and consequently, work productivity. . . . Almost without exception, users maintain that ganja enhances their ability to work, that is, perform manual labor . . ." The report continues: "Almost uniformly, informants categorically stated that ganja, partic-

ularly in spliff form (cigar-like "joints"—ed), enabled them to work harder, faster and longer. For energy ganja is taken in the morning, during breaks in the work routine, or immediately before some particularly onerous work."

What the researchers actually found, however—and they could not suppress this evidence—was that laborers working under the influence of marijuana *use more energy* to do the same tasks.

Despite lowered productivity, the report argues that "the perception of an increase in output is a significant factor in bolstering their motive to work," noting that "behavioral changes related to heavy ganja smoking are significant in agricultural work over extended time periods, and both moderate and heavy smoking reinforces social cohesiveness during work in group situations."

The study itself

Resident anthropologists filed notes on how groups of men working together in a field would sit around smoking before beginning the "onerous task," and then start off happily, chatting, working manically; would quiet down, working steadily and, finally, remain almost depressed—within 45 minutes of smoking.

For example, John Elias: A small farmer who owns 9.5 acres of barren land, John spends 189 days a year working his farm, spending the rest of the year working in road construction or as a wage laborer. His wife and children help him on the farm. During the harvest period, the time of hardest work, he smokes three times a day.

Another subject was closely studied and observed as he weeded his few acres of bananas with a machete. It took him 1.56 times as long to weed an acre after smoking marijuana.

A series of "subjects" had their every activity, including conversations with others, "recorded chronologically" during waking hours for 14 days. Take, for example, the case of "Poppy Silver," a 50-55 year

old man who had smoked every day since he was 25. Poppy was videotaped working as a carpenter. He was "trained," as were all the subjects, to "emit his thoughts every 15 seconds" while performing his task and being videotaped. When correlated, graphed, and drawn into "scientific" chart form, Poppy's thoughts while sawing produced the following results:

Without smoking: 60 percent of his comments focused on questions of daily life; 15-25 percent on the environment, weather, etc. and some 25-30 percent on the immediate job of sawing.

After smoking: 60-70 percent of Poppy's "thoughts" were focused either on the sawing itself—or his body! Only 15-20 percent on daily life, and an estimated 5-10 percent on "abstract questions, like dreams, religion or fornication" (sic).

The conclusion? "The effect of ganja, then, reserves Poppy's thought content from concentration on daily life to concentration on the work task."

It had the same effect on Elija Bickman, whose thoughts shifted from 24 percent to 50 percent concentration on the immediate task at hand following "ganja" smoking, and from 63 percent concern about people, crops, and general daily life before smoking, to 18 percent after smoking.

Marijuana's lauded effect, in short, is to take the already inhumanly limited parameters of a peasant worldview and narrow those horizons down to nothing—making even "questions of daily life" too broad for consideration!

The totally unscientific methodology hanging over the entire project hinges on the fact that no notion of actual humanity was ever introduced as a standard against which to judge the effects of marijuana use; thus, no "deleterious social and psychological consequences" were discovered, nor could they be unless the marijuana smokers themselves reported them. But they can't remember the brains they lost.

Congress has all too many supporters of drug legalization, but some have gone a step further, becoming sponsors and co-sponsors of legislation to "decriminalize" marijuana since the 1978 election.

We looked into their background, and the extent of the drug problem in the districts where they must run for re-election in November. Here are the findings.



The congressmen who sponsored marijuana 'decrim'

Significant numbers of senators and congressmen are up for re-election this November. Since the last election in 1978, those incumbents cited below have not only supported legislation to "decriminalize" marijuana (many other supporters could be listed), but have put their names down as sponsors of the decriminalization bill H.R.4906 in the House of Representatives. This bill would remove criminal penalties for personal possession of marijuana, imposing only a \$100 civil fine.

The National Anti-Drug Coalition is inalterably opposed to any form of drug decriminalization. Decriminalization is legalization in fact. To stop drug traffic, the taint of criminal must be maintained and strengthened as it applies to the sale and purchase of all illicit narcotics and mind-altering substances. Removal of penalties is to tell youth in particular that, faced with the organized evil of the

drug trade, their society lacks the moral purpose to protect them by using the force of the state to guarantee their potential for productive lives.

Secondly, there is no such thing as a "recreational drug." Documentation of the harmful medical effects of marijuana, including irreparable psychophysical damage, has filled volumes of transcripts from congressional hearings and other forums and publications.

In publicizing the action of the following congressmen, foremost in mind is the fact that people can change.

One case admirable for honesty is Dr. Robert DuPont, formerly director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Dr. DuPont was a supporter of both national and international legalization of drugs, but shifted his position to one of firm opposition to such policies after studying the medical and other facts about marijuana.

Between now and November, senators and congressmen can also learn and change.

War on Drugs encourages readers to contact these legislators and others running for election:

- Call their attention to the medical facts and the testimony presented at last fall's hearings of the House Select Committee on Narcotics and Drug Abuse.

- Call their attention to Dr. Gabriel Nahas's book, *Keep Off the Grass!* and other excellent sources on marijuana's impact on the user.

- Call their attention to the New York State Attorney General's report that documented a three-fold increase in "pot" use after decriminalization.

- Call their attention to *War on Drugs*, and what this magazine documents in every issue.

If there is any election issue more important than the drug problem for the future of this nation, we cannot think of it.

HR-4906 SPONSORS



George Miller

(D) California, 7th District

Miller, whose district is centered in heavily black Richmond, was first elected in 1974. Between 1969 and 1974, he was Legislative Aide to the California Senate Majority Leader, playing a key role in 1972's passage of the state's marijuana decriminalization bill. Miller introduced H.R. 4906, with Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.).



Benjamin Rosenthal

(D), New York, 8th District

First elected in 1962, Rep. Rosenthal represents the 8th district of Queens, neighborhoods dubbed the nation's "cocaine capital" where there have been scores of drug-related murders in recent years. In March 1979 as a senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Rosenthal proposed that the U.S. send \$16 million to Colombia to bolster its attempts to crack down on drugs. One crucial element, however, was missing: The foreign aid package stipulated that no funds could be spent on paraquat spraying—the bill's actual purpose seeming to be putting an end to this highly effective antidrug program.

HR-4906 CO-SPONSORS



Anthony C. Beilenson

(D) California, 23rd District

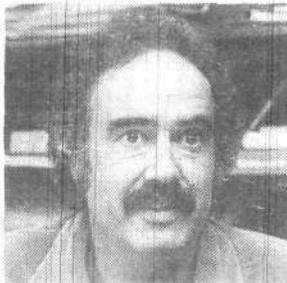
First elected in 1976, Beilenson is the Congressman from wealthy Beverly Hills. He was a California state senator when the state legislature decriminalized marijuana in 1972.



Fortney H. Stark

(D) California, 9th District

Rep. Stark's district is centered in the suburbs south of Oakland, where he was a local banker and funder of the Vietnam peace movement, which was largely responsible for his 1972 election.



John Burton

(D) California, 5th District

Rep. Burton's district includes northwest San Francisco, which encompasses the Haight-Ashbury center of the 1960s "hippy" drug movement, and all of Marin Coun-

ty, a center of "far-out lifestyles" for the well-to-do. Burton voted for decriminalization in California in 1972 as a state assemblyman. He was first elected to Congress in 1974. His brother, Rep. Philip Burton (6th District), has also supported decriminalization legislation, both California's and now in the House.



Ron Dellums

(D) California, 8th District

Rep. Dellums's base of support are the students and "ex-students" of Berkeley, whose campus was the site of the first marijuana "smoke-in." In addition to decriminalization, Dellums has focused on "welfare reform," which has supported the "lifestyle" of runaway teenagers.



Vic Fazio

(D) California, 4th District

Rep. Fazio was an Assistant to the Speaker of the California Assembly at the time that the nation's first marijuana decriminalization bill was introduced and subsequently passed. Newly elected in 1978, Fazio's district includes the very liberal campus of the University of California at Davis, where marijuana and other drugs are not very hard to obtain.



Don Edwards

(D) California, 10th District

Rep. Edwards's district in the San Jose area encompasses a larger Mexican-American population than all but two other districts. Drugs have become a growing problem among both the Chicanos and the white working class.



Paul McCloskey

(R) California, 12th District

Rep. McCloskey's district is centered around Palo Alto, whose Stanford Research Institute helped launch the "drug-rock counterculture," and Menlo Park, the home of many far-out types, including the *Whole Earth Catalogue*, promoters of a "lifestyle" that includes psychotropic drugs.



Norman Y. Mineta

(D) California, 13th District

Rep. Mineta was the Mayor of San

Jose from 1971 until his election to Congress in 1974. San Jose grew from fewer than 100,000 to nearly 500,000 people in only 20 years, and since the 1960s, drug use has grown so seriously that Colombia Anti-Drug Coalition leader Fausto Charris and Philadelphia (Pa.) medical coroner Dr. Edward Christian—both *War on Drugs* columnists—were invited to speak in San Jose by citizens groups.



Richard Ottinger

(D) New York, 24th District

Rep. Ottinger's district is Westchester County, home of many wealthy and many other middle and low-income white and black working class families. During the 1978 election campaign, Ottinger joined with county executive Alfred Del Bello to propose that the independent office of county sheriff be abolished—the sheriff at that time was engaged in a heavy crackdown on drugs. The sheriff survived the Ottinger challenge.



James Scheuer

(D) New York, 11th District

Rep. Scheuer's district circles Jamaica Bay, including the Rockaway peninsula, Canarsie, and the drug and crime-ridden Brownsville ghetto in Brooklyn. Scheuer's

district has been the site proposed for legalized gambling casinos in New York, with his support. Numerous sources establish that casinos and their operators function to "launder" drug-related dirty money through their high cash-volume business.



Elizabeth Holtzman

(D) New York, 16th District

Rep. Holtzman's district encompasses most of Brooklyn, centered around the Flatbush section. First elected eight years ago, she is running in 1980 for the senatorial seat presently held by Jacob Javits, author of S.696, the decriminalization bill on which H.R.4906 was based.



Theodore Weiss

(D) New York, 20th District

Rep. Weiss is the Congressman for a twisting-and-turning district that geographically includes Greenwich Village, Chelsea, the Times Square pornography and prostitution district, the Upper West Side "welfare hotels," and Columbia University student apartments. Weiss campaigns with New York State senator Franz Leichter (D), who every year introduces a bill to sell pot in liquor stores.

HR-4906 CO-SPONSORS



Stephen J. Solarz
(D) New York, 13th District

Rep. Solarz's heavily Jewish district stretches from Flatbush to Coney Island. Two former congressmen from the district, one of them indicted, engaged in unsavory practices in connection with banking in the Bahamas, a center of drug financing and smuggling.



David Bonior

(D) Michigan, 12th District

Rep. Bonior's district encompasses Macomb County, a blue-collar (auto worker) suburb of Detroit.



John Conyers

(D) Michigan, 1st District

Rep. Conyers's district includes the north and northwest side of Detroit. While far from the poorest of Detroit's black (70 percent) neighborhoods, this district has suffered from a growing drug

problem—autoworkers find drugs available in their plants.



James Oberstar

(D) Minnesota, 8th District

Rep. Oberstar's district encompasses the blue-collar suburbs of Minneapolis and St. Paul, but is concentrated in the Lake Superior port of Duluth.



John H. Seiberling

(D) Ohio, 14th District

Rep. Seiberling, of the tire industry family, represents central Akron, where the dominant fact of life today is unemployment.



Louis Stokes

(D) Ohio, 21st District

Rep. Stokes, the brother of the former mayor of Cleveland, Carl Stokes, represents Cleveland's east side, overwhelmingly black, drug-ridden, and one of the poorest

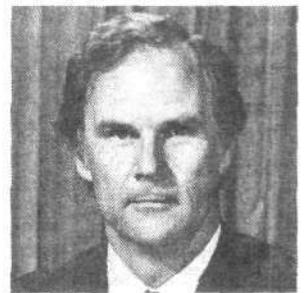
ghettos in the nation. The Stokes brothers were supporters of decriminalization advocate Dennis Kucinich, who succeeded Carl Stokes as mayor but was defeated in 1979, a few days after the Cleveland City Council passed a resolution mandating the state legislature to re-criminalize marijuana following the damaging impact of Ohio's decriminalization a year before.



William Clay

(D) Missouri, 1st District

First elected in 1968, Clay represents northern St. Louis. In 1974 the *St. Louis Globe* charged that Clay was involved in heroin trafficking. The charges, which were later withdrawn after a \$1 million suit against the newspaper, were based on a court case that convicted several of Clay's staff on heroin trafficking.



Andrew Maguire

(D) New Jersey, 7th District

First elected in 1974, Rep. Maguire represents the predominantly suburban area of Bergen County. In 1978 he agreed to be the guest speaker at a "smoke-in" held by some students at Fairleigh Dickinson University to demonstrate their desire to smoke marijuana. The rally was cancelled.

Legislative calendar

Heroin for cancer pushed by death cultists

On May 13, U.S. Congressman Edward R. Madigan (R-Ill.) introduced a bill, H.R.7334, "to amend the Controlled Substances Act to authorize the use of heroin for terminally ill cancer patients." The bill defines "terminally ill cancer patients" as a patients with "a cancer generally recognized as having a high and predictable mortality." It prescribes heroin because unlike morphine and other equally effective pain relievers, heroin "produces euphoric sensation, countering anxiety."

There is little other pretext offered for a piece of legislation that, if passed, would contribute very significantly to the legitimacy drug traffickers seek for themselves and heroin.

Nevertheless, the bill already has 14 cosponsors:

Norman Mineta (D-Cal.)
Norman Shumway (R-Cal.)
John Duncan (R-Tenn.)
William Green (R-N.Y.)
Norman Lent (R-N.Y.)
Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.)
William Hughes (D-N.J.)
Matthew Rinaldo (R-N.J.)
Jon Hinson (R-Miss.)
Stewart McKinney (R-Conn.)
Paul Simon (D-Ill.)
Keith Sebelius (R-Kan.)
Frank Guarini (D-N.J.)
Marjorie Holt (R-Md.)

The chairman of the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, Henry Waxman (D-Cal.) promised that hearings on the bill will not be held "in the near future," but one source close to Waxman said that hearings would occur "soon, possibly this summer."

The standing law outlaws heroin because it has no medical value



Rep. Edward R. Madigan

not fulfilled by other drugs with less damaging impact than heroin. H.R.7334 would amend the existing law to shift heroin from an outlawed "Schedule I" narcotic into "Schedule II"—prescribable by a physician—in this case for dying persons in hospitals and "hospices."

It gives enormous discretionary powers to the U.S. Attorney General, including the power to regulate "the manufacture, storage, distribution and dispensing of heroin."

The bill reads:

"A practitioner may be registered for the dispensing of heroin if the Attorney General determines that . . . the practitioner is authorized under the law . . . to dispense controlled substances in Schedule II. . . . [and] the practitioner will comply with the requirements established by the Attorney General. . . ."

Madigan's H.R.7334 was written by the death-cult movement and the drug lobby, which overlap in the "hospice movement." The bill was actually authored by former California Senator Kenneth Lazarus on behalf of the National Committee on the Treatment of Intractable Pain (NCTIF), formed by death cultists and drug lobbyists three years ago to capitalize on human tragedy like terminal illness to promote the legalization of outlawed drugs.

NCTIF was created as a branch of Hospice, Inc., a British-based foundation set up in Connecticut, whose St. Christopher's Hospice in London administers "death with dignity" by shooting patients full of a mix of drugs ranging from tranquilizers to heroin until the patient dies.

Hospice cultists, whom H.R. 7334 specifically authorizes to dispense heroin, believe that advanced medical technology is "too costly, and prolongs life needlessly."

Behind H.R.7334 are such NCTIF members as Norman Zinberg of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML); Jesuit Rev. Lawrence Madden, Georgetown University vice-president; Jesuit Rev. John Sheehan of Marquette University; Rabbi Harold S. White of Georgetown University; and Bland J. Keith, listed as "intelligence officer, retired."

Congressman Waxman himself, who will largely determine the bill's fate, reportedly set up a model hospice in California last year. He will give the Madigan bill "serious consideration," says his office.

Interview with Sheila Jones

An alternative to the rock-drug culture in schools



Photo: Phil Ulanowsky

Sheila Jones is co-director of the Platonic Humanist Society of Wisconsin-Illinois, which has become well known under the name "humanist academy" and is associated with the international humanist academy movement. Polemically opposed to the lying association of "humanism" with liberal hedonism, the Platonic Humanist Society and cothinker groups in Western Europe were founded by economist Lyndon LaRouche to revive the unity of "natural science" and "spiritual science."

The Platonic Humanist Society is leading a nonpartisan movement to restore the idea of scientific progress as the basis of American education. Ms. Jones previously taught in the Milwaukee public schools for six years and led a 300-person chorus in one of the city's junior high schools.

Q: *The humanist academy has worked very closely with the National Anti-Drug Coalition in designing educational programs, especially around music. You have described the collapse of the schools, with the decent teachers hiding in the trenches, so to speak. How do you connect the drug problem with this?*

A: Let me reference a discussion I had with the head of the drug education program in the public school system of a very large Midwestern city. Now we knew when we started the humanist academy—around Lyndon LaRouche's concept—that the only thing that would make our music or other educational programs different was that they must be seen explicitly as a counterpole to the drug-rock culture. Because there are a lot of "classical music for the ghetto" programs going on that don't make any distinction between inferior music such as that of Tchaikowsky and Wagner and truly great music by Mozart and Beethoven.

When we made this clear to the school official I just spoke of, he immediately wanted to know *how*. We said look, you have to address the question of why are people, and particularly children, taking drugs. What will reduce a human being to the level of thinking that there is absolutely nothing of value to him, nothing that has any-

thing to offer to mankind as a whole? That's a pretty serious question because it gets down to the *why* of education—if you don't address that, you have no education. We proposed that the rebuilding of the human soul cannot take place unless a child understands beauty.

Now you might say, "Isn't that kind of deep?" But people understand that, because we took it from the standpoint of economics, pretty much Lyndon LaRouche's economics, from the standpoint of city-building and what is real wealth. You take them through the concept of how you measure real wealth. Is it managing debt or is it creating, generating new wealth? That is how we addressed the question of developing human beings, in the schools and prisons, where we are meeting with officials in charge of education.

The prisons are, unfortunately, a lot like the schools. You have the managing of debt—the controlling of people who have damaged society and themselves—but not the investment to develop a higher order of production in them. That's a problem of economic policy.

So, what do we have to lose by starting from the top? Every child must understand that he is the greatest creation God ever made. It is evil to say to him that there are limitations to growth within yourself. This is how we have addressed the drug question: not by saying you are drugged, you are burned out, because everybody knows that now.

Now this particular school official became very excited when we presented it in this way. He didn't understand the music of Bach and Beethoven, but he said, "I'm intrigued by the fact that you are talking about saving the total child. You're talking about a child that is not just going to be saved from his own demise but be released to have a purpose in life. Therefore man can have a future." The result is that he wants us to be consultants for the drug program in the entire school system.

Q: *Have you found that high school children in Chicago and Milwaukee insist that they like, even preferred rock music?*

A: No, not at all. There are two ways you can approach these classes. If you just go in and show how ugly rock is, it doesn't work in the best way. First you have to show what rock "ain't," so to speak, by showing that if you see yourself as unlimited, as the greatest, then it makes sense that you would want to expand your horizons and ideals.

We found that the question of rock or jazz would only come up afterwards, when the kids would reflect and say, "this music doesn't do what Beethoven's music does, does it? I know kids down the street who can't even read and they play jazz, they play rock—it doesn't challenge their minds to think, does it?"

Q: *How did you find the high school students responded when you taught them how to sing in the correct way, to produce a beautiful tone with their own voices?*

A: They were amazed. The first thing you have to do with children is let them know that they are going to be frightened and that indeed whatever resistance is going on is fear of the new, but more the fear of them creating the new. It's different when the new is out "there," you can go see it and turn your back on it, than when it's in you. Once they have been forced to look at the fact that they literally have an alternative within themselves and that they have power over that, that is frightening. To address that I use Dante's *Commedia* [*Divine Comedy*].

Q: *How do you use that?*

A: In one classroom there was a kid who was on drugs. The kids had accepted it and so had the teacher. More or less, if the kid can stay on his feet and is not disruptive they approach it as something they can't and won't deal with. I told them the story of the *Com-*

media from their own surroundings, the three levels in their own community. The Inferno was the dope pusher around the grade school selling pills to four and five-year-old kids. All the while he is in hell because he is conscious of the evil he is doing but he decides to do it anyway.

Then I went through Purgatory. I said Purgatory could very well be you yourself watching this going on. You see it but you stand there saying it's not my business. But you are actively involved and responsible because you do not intervene with your morality.

The kids started to squirm in their seats. They knew where I was going.

Then I said, Paradise is when you understand that your surroundings do not determine your destiny. And I quoted the poet Schiller that man must rise above his destiny, that the physical world does not define you. Just because you live in a neighborhood that is this way, it does not define how you choose to live your life. That is why great music is key. We're not going to be kind or easy on people. We are saying, whoever you are, the fact that we are talking to you now means you must be different when we are finished.

Q: *How are the teachers and music professionals responding?*

A: Our main task is to pull the humanist academy into the existing institutions and make that the center whereby to implement changes in those institutions. Even though the school system is committed not to education but to babysitting, still there are independent teachers. There are the ones and twos who have held out at least something in themselves as a part of their commitment to education despite what they are actually doing.

They may not have the strength themselves to implement changes but they will have abstracted some area of morality. Some will say, "I'll never give in to teaching jazz." Others: "I'll never give up the fact

that I must teach Bach if I'm to be a piano teacher." Or: "If I'm a singer I will never give up Schubert."

We see our main task as educating the educators. Their response to us is, "I want the kids to learn, but can you teach me? Am I too old to learn?" It comes down to this: the children must have teachers who understand that teaching is not magic or something that comes about through book learning alone, but is teachers who understand why education has to be, and that it has nothing to do with jobs in the narrow sense of just feeding themselves.

Q: *What do you think the readers of War on Drugs should do?*

A: I expect them to take the educational fight a lot more seriously than they are, because what has happened up to now could not have happened without their knowledge. The fight against the "sex education" mandate in New Jersey is the kind of fight that should be going on all over the country. We have in our educational system the orchestras being shut down all over, but big increases in jazz bands and swing choirs where the children are learning "doo-be-doo-be-doo." One school was teaching the kids a song called "commercial" and the words were pop, fizz, jiz, biz; and in others the children are learning atonal music.

You have to take this question on and ask, "Why is there no orchestra in my school? Why aren't you doing operas?" Along with taking on the sex education issue.

And you have to start looking at your educators very seriously. If you know that a teacher is a disgusting liberal who tells the children, "I use marijuana and there's nothing wrong with it"—and I've heard teachers say this—"just use it a little more appropriately"; or if you have homosexual teachers pushing that in the schools, and you turn your back, then you are totally responsible. You have to stop it now or we don't have a chance.

BOOK REVIEW



Sir Winston Churchill "stimming" in London during the Battle of Britain: "this delicious war."

THE NEW DARK AGES CONSPIRACY: Britain's Plot to Destroy Civilization by Carol White

The New Benjamin Franklin
House Publishing Co., Inc.
\$5.95



Author Carol White

The Minds Behind Dope, Inc.

As the author states in her Preface, *The New Dark Ages Conspiracy* was written to answer a question—a question that nearly every person who has taken up the fight against drugs and the international cartel that runs the drug trade has asked himself or others. How could people be so evil as to willfully set out to destroy the minds of millions of children and youth?

The New Dark Ages Conspiracy was written as a companion book to the best-selling *Dope, Inc.*, which uncovers the huge \$200 billion a year British control over the international drug trade. This book takes us from the corporate boardroom to the insides of the conspiracy itself. *Dope, Inc.* answers the question Who? *The New Dark Ages Conspiracy* answers the question Why? Or, it would be more accurate to say that the

forces behind *Dope, Inc.*, residing at the top of the British aristocratic oligarchy, answer the question themselves.

Beginning in the book's first chapter, we are placed at the table of a 1903 planning session of the British oligarchy—in the form of extracts from meetings of the Coefficients Club, a dinner club that pulled together the Empire's different ruling factions. The major topic on the agenda is how Great Britain will manage to stop the threat of the fast-growing, combined industrial might of the United States, Germany, France, and Russia. The solution agreed upon was World War I.

But this was only a partial solution; the United States emerged stronger from the war and Lenin turned the tables on the Russian destabilization to create a nation

dedicated to industrializing the vast expanses of Russia—posing a worse problem than the industrialization proposals of the earlier Russian minister Count Witte.

Hence, from the viewpoint of the British oligarchy, the necessity for World War II. White thoroughly debunks the common sense idea that World War II was fought by the British simply to defeat the Nazis. As she proves, Adolf Hitler was a product of cults, such as the Odin and Thule societies, that had been created by the British. His *Mein Kampf*, ghost written by Major General Karl Haushofer who admired Bertrand Russell, is a rewritten version of the goals set forth by British geopolitician Halford Mackinder in the beginning of the century. Until 1938, the Nazi dictator was adulated by the entire spectrum of the British ruling class—from Lloyd George to the deposed King Edward VIII to Winston Churchill himself. And at every point that the German military and others attempted to fight Hitler from inside, their requests for British help were summarily denied, as British cash continued to pour into the coffers of the Nazi Party.

For what, then, was this “delicious war,” as Winston Churchill called it, which claimed the lives of more than 35 million people, fought? The 1944 Morgenthau Plan—which White shows was the brainchild of Churchill and which proposed that devastated Germany be maintained as a nation “pastoral in character”—gives a glimpse of the answer.

To the British, for every faction of the aristocracy, every geopolitical objective, every tactic, is subsumed under a broader goal: the destruction of the nation-state. The destruction of that institution, which when mobilized morally around a national goal, transforms a mere collection of individuals into a potent citizenry capable of mastering science, capable of mastering new technologies for development, capable of challenging the

feudal-minded rule of the oligarchy.

For that objective, Churchill proposed that the United States march on the Soviet Union as early as his Potsdam Conference with Truman in 1945; for that objective the British instigated the Cold War and to this very day continue to risk the nuclear conflagration of the world.

As the reader goes through the history of World War I and World War II that White presents, behind the fascination in seeing the true facts finally put on the table, there is in the back of one's mind a wish or a hope that it might not all be true. But the facts are undeniable, and presented to the reader for verification in long quotes taken from the speeches and writings of the oligarchs themselves. The insanity of the oligarch's mind is luridly exposed in the words of Bertrand Russell, who was born into the landed aristocracy:

“At present, the population of the world is increasing at about 58,000 per diem. War, so far, has had no very great effect on this increase, which continued throughout each of the world wars. . . . War . . . has hitherto been disappointing in this respect . . . but perhaps bacteriological war may prove more effective. If a Black Death could spread throughout the world once in every generation, survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full. . . . The state of affairs might be somewhat unpleasant, but what of it? Really high-minded people are indifferent to happiness, especially other peoples’.” And then Russell declares the oligarchical goal: “The present urban and industrial centers will have become derelict, and their inhabitants, if still alive, will have reverted to the peasant hardships of their medieval ancestors.”

This statement appears in Russell's *Impact of Science*, and as White, who is also a scientific historian shows, he has probably done more to destroy the tradition

of continental European science—through his creation of the anti-science method of logical positivism—than any individual of the century. At the root of it, is the oligarch's hatred for the human soul—the mind guided by reason seeking to expand man's mastery over the universe. Would such people hesitate to destroy the minds of an entire generation of youth with drugs?

With the decline of the British Empire, it is the Russell-H.G. Wells faction of the British oligarchy that has come to the fore. This is the faction that as early as 1903 scorned geopolitics and war as crude methods to achieve the same ends they believe mass psychological manipulation, drugs, and television and media brainwashing can achieve much more quietly, efficiently, and more permanently. These are the forces that created and imposed the drug-rock counterculture on the American population and that have seized control of the U.S. government through the Carter administration.

Their image of humanity is captured in the last picture in this illustrated book: the Peruvian peasant in the mountains, bent over with the load of stones he carries on his back, his lips crooked with a smile of euphoria produced by the cocaine he is chewing to relieve his pain.

Reading about these men who planned this century's world wars and their contempt for humanity, there are few Americans who will not say to themselves: “I'm better than these people, better than these people who run things.” It is just for that reason that every American should read this book. The people exposed have pushed the United States to the edge of destruction. *The New Dark Ages Conspiracy* is a powerful weapon in bringing Americans to find the morality and courage in themselves to defeat the British oligarchy and their drug trade once and for all.

—Linda de Hoyos



'War on Drugs' sets pot legalizers back

Fausto Charris Romero is the president of Colombia's National Anti-Drug Coalition. Charris, formerly the president of the National Agrarian Federation (FANAL), has been an outspoken opponent of efforts to legalize Colombia's drug trade and to replace food production with marijuana growing.

In July of 1979, Charris traveled extensively throughout the United States at the invitation of the New York-New Jersey Anti-Drug Coalition

I am glad to inform *War on Drugs'* American readers that this magazine and the work of the National Anti-Drug Coalition in the United States have had tremendous impact in Colombia. As president of the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition, I have given nearly a dozen interviews on radio and television broadcast all over Colombia during the past two weeks, together with Gerardo Terán, the coordinator of the coalition's chapter in Cali, Colombia.

After Gerardo Terán and I showed *War on Drugs* on Noticolor network television news July 25, and announced our plans to bring out a similar magazine in Spanish, a raging polemic ensued where both the drug lobby and the anti-drug forces have come out openly with their positions. The realization that there is a mass-based organization in the United States opposed to marijuana is the most powerful hindrance imaginable to the pot lobby here.

In the June *War on Drugs*, it was

reported that Colombia was very close to capitulating to the pressures of the international marijuana lobby and legalizing the cultivation of drugs. President Turbay was weakening his formerly strong opposition. Ernesto Samper Pizano, a banker who heads the drug legalization drive here and who has close contacts in both the Carter and Kennedy camps, had placed a bill for legalizing marijuana before the senate.

Several hundred copies of the English-language *War on Drugs* have been circulating in Bogotá among the policy making layers of Colombia. This has given us the opportunity to break the monopoly the drug lobby has over news media.

U.S.-Colombian ties

During a half-hour interview on the national radio network, I specifically draw attention to the historical roots of republican cooperation between your nation and mine. "What would Francisco José de Caldas, the great scientist and statesman, the Colombian correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, say if he were alive today and faced with an immoral bill to legalize marijuana?" I asked.

Recognizing that the drug traffickers have substantial support in the Colombian congress, we used the radio and television spots to campaign for bringing in Dr. Gabriel Nahas and other world-renowned narcotics experts to testify before the congress on the irreparable harm caused to society by the

softening of marijuana laws. I also challenged Ernesto Samper Pizano to debate "anywhere, any time."

Two weeks ago Samper Pizano and former Minister of Justice Samuel Hoyos Arango called for the formation of special investment bonds that would legally absorb drug dollars currently leaving Colombia and divert them into the country's "urgent needs." Samper called this "open participation" in the economy for the drug traffickers, to "prevent corruption."

We of the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition have challenged the Catholic Church here to excommunicate Samper Pizano. Initially the Church's response was defensive. One month ago the Colombian Bishops' Conference met and for the first time in recent history they did not issue a denunciation of the drug problem. But following our media appearances, Archbishop Garavito of the drug port of Barranquilla announced that "any effort to legalize drug traffic is an assault on public morals."

President rules out legalization

On July 20, Colombian President José Turbay strongly reiterated that he will prevent the legalization of marijuana as long as he is in office. His term ends in 1982.

He added: "The government is alone in this fight."

I have personally communicated in a letter to President Turbay the coalition's proposal that we meet and coordinate our efforts to save Colombia from the drug scourge.

—Bogotá, July 29

When Mathea Falco took office in 1977 as the State Department's narcotics coordinator, a number of State Department professionals who had served in the Cabinet Committee for International Narcotics Control, began to prepare their resignations. One senior staff member who was active in educational work against drugs, in personal activities as well as official, expressed concern that under Falco, "no one who cares about stopping drugs can do a thing."

In February 1977, less than a month after Jimmy Carter was sworn into office, Falco, along with Peter Bourne, just appointed as Carter's special adviser on drug abuse, attended the Geneva meeting of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Representatives of the U.N. member countries were shocked to find the two senior officials of the U.S.—the largest contributor to the U.N.'s Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNF-DAC)—telling representatives in private meetings that the decriminalization of marijuana was supported by the new administration.

Bourne and Falco's actions were viewed as a direct violation of the terms of the U.N.'s Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (and its Protocols of 1972).

The 1961 Single Convention is an agreement among countries participating in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to: outlaw the cultivation of all psychotropic drugs except for controlled medical purposes; provide for international cooperation; and to maintain that the use of drugs except for medical purposes is illegal.

Up until the time of her appointment to the State Department, Falco was a member of

the Advisory Board of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML). Nor was Falco alone in her support of "recreational" drugs in the new administration. Also appointed in 1977 to posts in the drug abuse field were Dr. Thomas Bryant (head of the President's Commission on Mental Health), and Dr. Norman Zinberg (consultant to the National Institute for Drug Abuse), both advisory board members of NORML.

●Is this NORML?

Falco's Office for International Narcotics Matters (she is an assistant secretary of state) is the closest thing to an international coordinating center for NORML's efforts to unite "consumer" countries like the United States and "producer" countries like Colombia and Mexico.

Following is a partial list of Falco's accomplishments that directly contribute to U.S. drug abuse:

- In March 1977, Falco testified before Rep. Lester Wolff's Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control in favor of a "broad" reassessment of drug policy and a review of the feasibility of decriminalizing marijuana and "possibly" cocaine.

●Frees drug-runners

- In 1978, Falco negotiated agreements with Mexico and other Latin American countries for the release of U.S. citizens who had been arrested for drug running and other violations. Countries which did not cooperate with the agreements were threatened with unspecified sanctions in the name of "human rights violations."

- In February 1978, Falco and Bourne created an international incident by circulating a memo-



randum accusing incumbent President López-Michelsen of Colombia of "covering up" the involvement of his likely successor (now President) Turbay in narcotics trafficking.

Falco continues to bungle all chances to reach a workable U.S./Colombian narcotics control program. Even before the Percy Amendment banning the U.S. supply of paraquat to eliminate marijuana went into effect, Falco refused to grant U.S. aid to Colombia for such a program.

Additionally, Falco opened her office to meetings with Colombian businessman Ernesto Samper Pizano, the NORML agent who is leading an international propaganda campaign to make cocaine and marijuana the two "cash crops" for Colombia.

- In July 1980, Falco is rumored to have held meetings with Robert Possony, head of the International Cannabis Association for Reform, the international wing of NORML.

Europe

Behind the heroin lab at Cereseto Castle

Italian Health Minister Aldo Aniasi announced July 4 that he is working hard on a "decree-law" to be passed as soon as possible, to decriminalize "soft" drugs and to relieve pressure on the "small pushers."

"I want Italian citizens to be in a position to decide for themselves whether or not to use drugs," said Aniasi. The important thing is to keep the small dealers out of jail . . . and we must increase the minimum quantity allowed by law for an individual to carry—in order to avoid a repetition of the incident with Augstein last year." A. Augstein the editor of *Der Spiegel* magazine was arrested for possession of marijuana while vacationing in Sardinia. "I want to have a meeting with the other [European] health ministers to discuss this."

In rationalizing his plan, Aniasi craftily stressed that his proposal could thwart the Radical Party initiative for a national referendum to legalize drugs. The Radicals have just completed a signature-collection drive for the referendum, with the close collaboration—despite Aniasi's disclaimers—of Aniasi's Socialist Party. Over the enraged protests of party and union members, the offices of the Socialist Party and the Socialist controlled UIL union confederation were used by Radicals during the petition drive.

The Aniasi proposal opens the door to the plan devised by the Communist Party youth organization, contrary to the mainstream of that party's policy, to set up a

"drug bank," under state control. This would supply addicts with heroin, in order to "protect them from the pushers."

With the health minister's plan, the Cossiga government has reached the most extreme point of open, criminal bestiality. We must ask ourselves, who is Aniasi? Why did he propose this idea—so welcome to the Italian dope lobby—now? What are the aims of this operation, not only in Italy but all over Europe—given that Aniasi stated that he wants to expand this "debate" to the other European health ministers?

The answers to these questions will show why the Italian Anti-Drug Coalition is now organizing the most powerful campaign in its history, demanding the immediate removal of Aniasi

Who is Aniasi?

Aldo Aniasi is a leader of the Socialist Party and a leading member of the Party's faction headed by Giacomo Mancini: the faction which is notorious as the political arm of the Calabrian mafia, the *'nDrangheta*. More aggressive and ferocious than the "traditional" Sicilian mafia, the *'nDrangheta* controls several types of rackets, most importantly drugs and the "kidnapping industry."

Toward the end of the 1950s, the Calabrian mafia suddenly abandoned Calabria, its original area of operations (the "toe" of the boot—the southernmost and most backward region in Italy), and began an invasion of the industrialized

North, spreading the prostitution and pornography rackets and creating the basis for today's drug business.

The story of the modernization of *'nDrangheta* begins with the arrival in Milan, in the mid-1950s, of the Italo-American Joe Adonis (alias Giuseppe Doto), one of the bosses of Cosa Nostra. Up to his arrival in Milan, Adonis had functioned as a public relations man for the "boss of bosses," Meyer Lansky.

Lansky sent Adonis to Italy to perform two specific tasks:

- First, to reorganize the mafia structure, aiming at an alliance between the Calabrian and Sicilian mafias;

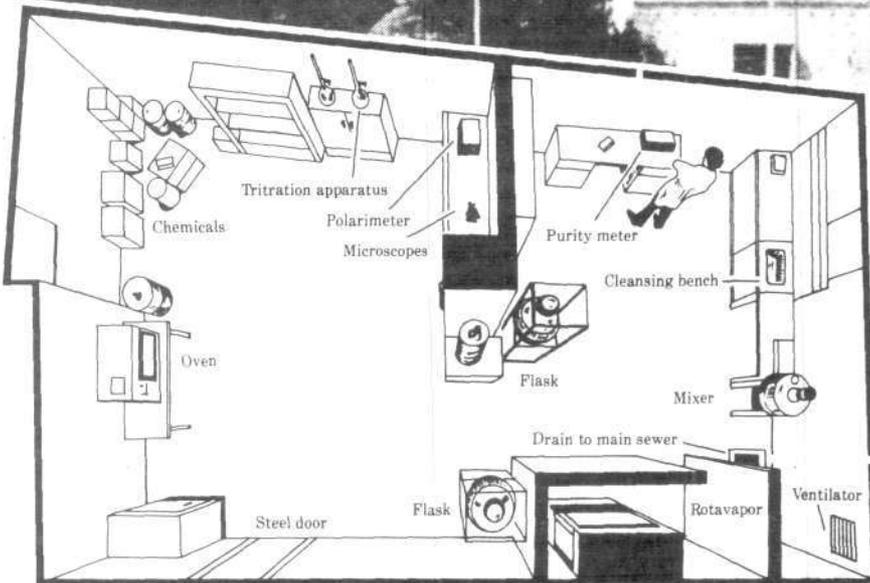
- Second, to use that alliance to build up the network for hard-drug traffic from the Far East and Middle East into the United States.

Adonis's first "geopolitical" target was Milan, the biggest and most industrialized city in Italy. The experience of Fascism showed that after the conquest of Milan, the rest of Italy falls easily.

The operation was twofold: on one hand, organized crime began a dramatic expansion in the Milan area; on the other, the city became the focus of a political experiment called the Center-Left. This was the alliance between the ruling Christian Democrats and the Socialist Party, which was later carried to the national level. There is a direct relationship between the instant saturation of Milan by the *'nDrangheta*, and the increase in the power of the Socialist Party.

Lumpenized Calabrians began to migrate to Milan, and not by chance: the migration was organized, through "Calabrians in Milan," an organization rumored to be a social cover for the mafia. Aniasi, himself a Calabrian emigrant to Milan, was the president of this organization. He was the mayor of Milan during several years when the Socialist Party took control of the major power centers of the city.

Socialist Party domination of



The most advanced heroin lab ever discovered, in Cereseto Castle near Milan; inside, one man could produce \$1 billion worth of heroin in 30 days.

Milan (which parallels, we must stress again, the escalation of racketeering activity by the 'nDrangheta) resulted in the organized destruction of the city. The drug culture and related Maoist-subversive cults ran rampant, under the protection of Socialist leadership in the city and on the national level.

The period when Aniasi was mayor of Milan corresponds to the period when the Italian media, largely controlled by the Social-

ists, presented the city as the example for the rest of Italy. A series of gigantic rock concerts took place there at the beginning of the 1970s; there the drug scene first became a "mass phenomenon"; there the first terrorist "exemplary action" took place; there the Socialist city government helped set up as pilot projects the free drug distribution centers. Thus the proposal of Health Minister Aniasi is perfectly coherent with his own and his party's past.

Ironically, Aniasi's proposal appeared less than a month after Italian Financial Police, in coordination with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and its French counterpart, succeeded in inflicting on Dope, Inc. one of the most serious blows in its history.

The biggest drug factory

On June 6, after many weeks of preparation, Milan judge Dell'Osso led a small army of 160 police in an assault on the Castle of Cereseto in Piedmont, where they uncovered the biggest heroin refinery in Western Europe. In an elaborately equipped laboratory in a tower of the castle, four chemists had been processing a huge amount of opium. Had it continued to function, the laboratory would have produced one ton of 90 percent pure heroin intended for the French and North American markets. The operation was so big that, according to rumors reported in the French press, President Giscard decided to confer the French Legion of Honor on Judge Dell'Osso.

Meanwhile another super-refinery was discovered in Milan, in Via Cardinal Mezzofanti, which was an adjunct of the Cereseto Castle operation. Cereseto Castle itself was well defended: protected by electronic detection devices, equipped with hidden passages to the outside, and defended by trained Dobermans. Dell'Osso broke in using an armored car.

Links to Milan mafia

There are several indications linking the castle to international crime networks and in particular to the Milan mafia. First—a fact that opens up new horizons for the investigation of Italian drug trafficking—the castle formerly belonged to Pietro Nenni, the past president and secretary of the Socialist Party, and the "political father" of the present party secretary, Bettino Craxi.

The present owner of the castle is Giancarlo Trombin, who lived there before his arrest June 6.



Photo: Rossana Impicciotti

The Italian Anti-Drug Coalition demonstrates against Aniasi's drug liberalization in Rome.

Italian ADC hits Aniasi

The Italian Anti-Drug Coalition has demanded the immediate removal of Health Minister Aniasi and the entire Cossiga government in two demonstrations: one at the Health ministry, where Aniasi's own staff agreed with the ADC, and another at the headquarters of Prime Minister Cossiga's party, the Christian Democrats. The Christian Democratic Party was in the middle of its national council meeting at the time.

The same day, Christian Democratic Party president Piccoli denounced Aniasi's plan as "permissive" and "irresponsible"; and former health minister and Christian Democrat Tina Anselmi pointed out that the same plan had been tried in Britain and had failed miserably to eradicate addiction.

Health Minister Aniasi has proposed legislation that would completely decriminalize sale and possession of "personal use" amounts of marijuana, and set up government clinics to dispense heroin to addicts.

The ADC demonstration was covered by the Rome Catholic daily paper *L'Avvenire*, which quoted ADC spokeswoman Giuliana Sammartino: "We are not against the Christian Democracy; we want to know why the Christian Democracy is allowing the Socialist project to continue."

The Italian Anti-Drug Coalition has also forced a municipal inquiry into a Milan drug-rock concert held in early July and sponsored by the Milan city government. The concert drew a mob of 80,000 and featured Jamaican Rastafarian cultist Bob Marley. The inquiry is based on the needles and injection paraphernalia found on the concert grounds. The ADC filed a complaint against the Socialist Cultural Administrator who promoted the concert.

Trombin is the "former" manager of illegal gambling establishments in Milan and is quite an important figure in the Milan 'nDrangheta. He was also a kingpin of the "Marseillaise clan" of Francis Turatello, the now-imprisoned head of an underworld network of prostitution and drug rings in Milan. Turatello and his gang of French-born criminals were the connection between the Italian mafia and its French counterpart—a relationship that raises questions about the relationship between the Italian and French Socialist Parties.

In particular, it must be stressed that the two crime capitals, Milan and Marseilles, are both under the control of their respective Socialist Parties; Milan through the Aniasi-Craxi political networks, and Marseilles through that of Mayor Gaston Defferre.

In addition, the *eminence grise* of the Cereseto operation, arrested in Nice minutes after the raid on Cereseto, was none other than Jean Jehan, the "grand old man" of the French heroin trade. Jehan, now 82 years old, had always been able to escape from the law by using his age to gain sympathy. He comes out of the same network as Joe Adonis, that of the U.S. Cosa Nostra and Meyer Lansky, who sent him to France for reasons similar to Lansky's dispatching of Adonis to Italy.

It is sufficient to cite the cynical joke made by Jehan when French police arrested him, to convey something of the psychology of this man. He was informed that his implication in the Cereseto refinery was due to a photograph taken with a telephoto lens, showing him in conversation with one of the bosses of Cosa Nostra. Jehan replied, "I always said that progress worsens the quality of life."

The investigation surrounding Cereseto is continuing, and several interesting leads have surfaced in the press. First, evidence of connections with criminal activity such as prostitution, blackmail, kidnapping, and in particular, illegal weapons trafficking and terror-

ism, has been uncovered at the castle.

Although the investigators did not officially reveal any details, it is a very interesting coincidence that Trombin, the owner of the castle has long been a client of the lawyer Armando Cillario, who gained notoriety defending the kidnappers of a child, Cristina Mazzotti. The case is notorious in Italy, not only for the ferocity of the crime (the girl's body was found in a garbage dump), but because when the news first broke and public outrage was at its highest point, a police officer implicated Socialist Party leader Achilli as the instigator of the kidnapping.

Finally, the lead which promises to be very fruitful is the "terrorist track." As the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* put it on June 8, "our investigators discovered networks and elements leading to a destabilization plan on a political level, concerning armed subversion in countries of Western Europe and in Central and South America." Connections, in other words, between the drug trade and international terrorism.

Such connections have already surfaced in Italy on several occasions. The series of arrests by Italian and French police in Paris and Nice last March brought to light the fact that many Italian terrorists who had been sent to France to organize the "French Red Brigades," otherwise known as *Action Directe*, were drug addicts, and completely manipulable through drugs. This terrorist group is linked to the "Communist Combat Units" organization, the clandestine terrorist gang led by Giacomo Mancini's son-in-law, Paolo Lapponi, and linked to Mancini's other famous protégé, Franco Piperno.

Piperno is the professor charged with organizing the kidnap of Aldo Moro, who was recently released under the incredible pretext of "lack of evidence." Mancini celebrated Piperno's liberation last month with a rock concert in Reggio Calabria.

—Umberto Pascali

Swedish ADC forces action vs. terrorism

The Swedish Anti-Drug Coalition, headquartered in Stockholm, has sparked a heated debate within the Swedish government and Parliament over state funding of self-avowed proterrorist and prodrug rock bands. The debate, which centers on the funding policies of the government-sponsored Council on Culture, has been taken up as a major issue by many of the daily newspapers across the country, including Stockholm's largest paper, *Aftonbladet*.

The ADC of Sweden has uncovered and publicly exposed the Council's funding of "rock bands" such as Ebba Gron (Ever Green), a group named after a Baader-Meinhof terrorist cell which was arrested for their plans to kidnap the Swedish Minister of Social Affairs, and of Pepps Blods (Blood) Band, a punk rock group that specializes in provoking violent incidents at its concerts.

Rastafarian concert

The issue of the Council on Culture's activities became public following a June 16 concert by "reggae" musician Bob Marley, a member of the Rastafarian cult which smokes "ganja," a potent form of marijuana as part of its "religious" rituals. The Marley concert was a project of the Council on Culture, which resulted in a riot and the hospitalization of dozens of youth who were among several thousand who could not get into the concert. Police reports showed that, as in the Cincinnati, Ohio "Who" con-

cert where 11 American youngsters were crushed to death when the crowd stampeded, drugs were rampant.

Even before the concert began, the ADC issued a press release denouncing the Council on Culture and asking the Swedish government to deny visas to the Marley group on the grounds that they use drugs and were undesirable. Following the violence, and after the ADC published exposés on how Jamaica was being used as a marijuana plantation by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and on the nature of the Rastafarians, several newspapers called for an investigation of the ADC's charges about the Council.

In the June 11 issue of *Kultur-rådet Informirer*, the Council, headed by Anders Klason, went into a public counterattack, claiming that the ADC was demanding that the Council "censor the arts." The Council's defense of its activities, however, began to look ridiculous after one interested newspaper interviewed the leader of the Pepps Blods Band about the ADC's charges. The "artist" replied candidly: "Sure, I've been smoking hashish for 10 years and I am always high when I play for a concert."

Prime minister responds

In early June, the ADC filed an official complaint against the Council on Culture with the prime minister, Thorbjorn Falldin, in which they requested an investigation into what other types of projects the Council is funding.

Several weeks ago, Falldin's office replied to the ADC with a letter commending the ADC for its work against the drug culture. The letter also stated that the prime minister agrees that it is "inappropriate for the council to be financing the activities of 'drug proponents.'"

The ADC is continuing to demand a full investigation and replacement of Council employees who continue to back the dope culture.

Begin gov't links to crime publicized in France

A furor has been created in Jewish communities worldwide by a book recently published in France. The book accuses Israeli government leaders of complicity in the activities of the "Kosher Nostra"—Israeli mobsters engaged in heavy drug-running into Western Europe, the United States, and Israel itself. The book also charges prominent Zionist figures in the United States with protecting the Israeli drug-runners.

The Israeli Connection: The Mafia in Israel, was authored by Jacques Derogy, senior investigative reporter for *L'Express*, the French weekly. Its impact is all the greater because Derogy earned his reputation as an author by writing a series of books very favorable to Israel. He cannot be called "anti-Semitic." That accusation, Derogy reports, was most recently used to shield the "Kosher Nostra" from an investigation by police in Los Angeles, the base of their illicit American drug trafficking.

Derogy states that he wrote the present book from his pro-Israel impulse. He warns: "Israel is at a crossroads. New winds have to blow and Israel has to find the courage to cleanse its own society." Israel has 100,000 addicts, heavily drawn from the 16-18 age category, in a total population of less than four million.

Major figures in Israeli political life are implicated, as either suspiciously "soft on drugs" or "complicit with drug traffickers," including Prime Minister Menachem Begin, former prime ministers Yitzhak Rabin and David Ben-Gurion, current Agriculture Minister

Ariel Sharon, current Interior Minister Yosef Burg, former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, and several retired Israeli generals.

Israel's own addict and "casual user" population is supplied from several sources: Thailand via such European transshipment points as Amsterdam and Frankfurt (the "Brown Sugar" connection); Egypt via routes traveled by Bedouin smugglers; and Lebanon, a trade abetted by the recently declared Christian "Republic of Free Lebanon" under Colonel Saad Haddad.

Inside Israel, drugs circulate freely, with pharmacies and flower shops serving as supply points. When Henry Kissinger paid a diplomatic visit in 1976, the FBI found a hashish plantation in the garden of the King David Hotel.

According to Derogy, the organization of drug-running, prosti-

tution and protection rackets inside and outside Israel is under the control of a handful of mafiosi collectively labeled the "Kosher Nostra" by Israeli journalists: Mordechai Serfati, a.k.a. "Mentesh," known as the "godfather of godfathers"; Bezalel Mizrahi, Mentesh's likely heir; Samuel Flatto-Sharon, associate of Mentesh and Mizrahi who has escaped extradition to France by securing a seat in Israel's Parliament; Rahamir Aharoni ("Goumadi"); Gad Shats ("Floum"); and Hershko Nello, who has been jailed for drug operations in Thailand.

Together, they control a network stretching from Israel to California, to Thailand, Europe and the Caribbean.

Mentesh and the Jewish Agency

Mentesh was one of the pioneers. He built up a network of friends in the Jewish Agency before Israel's declaration of statehood. In the 1930s, he ran gangs of thugs and smugglers among Palestinian dockworkers who were contracted by the Jewish Agency to bring Jewish refugees into Palestine. Mentesh secured substantial profits from the refugee operation.

So "useful" was he that when he was arrested for hashish-smuggling in the early 1950s, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's son Amos interceded to free him.



Israel's former Defense Minister Ezer Weizmann, General Eytan, and Prime Minister Begin—exposed for protecting organized crime.



Author Derogy (r.) with Israeli mobster Samuel Flatto-Sharon, whose drug-running he exposed.

While Mentesh was setting up his drug operations, other Israeli drug-trafficking networks were being established in Europe, largely under the auspices of one Yosef Buchman, a millionaire involved in diamond smuggling, prostitution, and black market currency operations. With assistance from the Israeli Embassy and the late Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, Buchman came to command an extensive prostitution, pornography, and drug empire centered in Frankfurt and Munich. By 1973, 2,000 addicts were hooked on expensive Israeli-supplied "Brown Sugar" in Frankfurt-am-Main alone.

By the late 1970s, police crackdowns had begun to dismantle Israeli crime networks in parts of West Germany. Included in this crackdown was the arrest on prostitution and drug charges of Moshe Dayan's son Uri. Also arrested were Avner Kedem, the chief of security of the Israeli foreign ministry, who used his diplomatic luggage to transport heroin from Asia to Israel, and Shimon Rimon, a trainee of Ariel Sharon who had been personally protected by General Rafael Eytan—Israel's current Chief of Staff.

After these crackdowns, Derogy reports, several Kasher Nostra chiefs met in a hotel in Israel to map out the reorganization of drug operations in Europe, with Am-

sterdam chosen as the new center. In attendance at this "business meeting" was a pioneer of the Thailand-Amsterdam "Brown Sugar" trade, Pinhas Goldstein, and key distributors of hashish in the U.S., Rahamir Aharoni and Amalia Levyn, both then under intense FBI surveillance.

The Israeli mob's input into California dates from the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war period, when associates of Mentesh forced mafia competitors in Los Angeles to "relocate." The Los Angeles mob was headed up by drug merchants Schmaya Engel, Gad Shats ("Floum"), Yehuda Avital, and Yussef Zakaria. Zakaria recently was arrested for the 1979 murder of an Israeli couple—part of the battle for control of the lucrative cocaine traffic between the United States and Colombia.

In late 1979, Derogy reports, press sources on the West Coast began to expose the Israeli mobsters, and police investigators were also hot on their trail. Then, he notes bitterly, the Israeli police representative in the U.S., Michael Buchner, refused collaboration with police and attacked newspapers for saying that an Israeli mafia existed. Generally, says Derogy, U.S. opponents of the Israeli mob are hamstrung by leading U.S. Zionists perpetually haranguing them for conducting "anti-Semitic campaigns."

Police representative Buchner was responsible for authoring a 1977 report claiming that organized crime did not exist in Israel.

A Kasher Nostra government

When Samuel Flatto-Sharon sought his parliamentary seat to gain immunity from criminal charges facing him in France, his campaign was indirectly funded by Mentesh and Mentesh's probable successor, Bezalel Mizrahi. He was advised by Yaacov Halfon, a former adviser to David Ben-Gurion, Yitzhak Rabin and Ariel Sharon. Beyond this, Sharon and Ezer Weizman had earlier actively sought Flatto-Sharon's monetary support for the 1977 Likud election campaign.

One year earlier, it was Menachem Begin himself who led a campaign in Israel's Parliament to save Flatto-Sharon from extradition to France, on the basis that ganster Flatto-Sharon was an Israeli "national hero"!

Similarly, when one Israeli parliamentarian, Ehud Olmert, began to go after Mizrahi, Mentesh's likely successor and godfather, he was visited by General Rehavam Ze'evi ("Gandhi"), a former adviser to Rabin. Ze'evi informed Olmert: "There is an army behind Mizrahi. If you continue, there will be an upsurge of numerous people who are friends with my good brother Mizrahi. . . . If you want some advice, you had better retract." Olmert accused Ze'evi of threatening him. Ze'evi answered: "No. It's a simple fact."

Soon afterward, Ze'evi tried to set up Olmert for arrest by paying Israeli slum dwellers to sell drugs to Olmert.

Since Derogy wrote his book, Mizrahi has launched his own campaign for parliament. Ze'evi has been appointed by Interior Minister Burg to head an inter-agency government task force to coordinate relations between Israel's interior ministry and Israel's police force.

—Mark Burdman

NEWS

Canada

Dope, Inc. smoked out in Quebec

Canada, less a nation than a staging ground for deployments of Dope & Murder, Inc., has become the battleground in a political war over the drug issue. The center of the fight is Quebec, where French Canadian citizens who recently lost a fight to gain independence from Canada have no trouble understanding the role played by the British oligarchy in maintaining the country as a private hunting reserve for Dope, Inc.'s hired guns.

In targeting top national politi-

cal figures and financial institutions such as the Canadian banks who handle the bulk of the Caribbean drug trade, as well as prominent families who hide behind a screen of respectability, the Quebec Anti-Drug Coalition and its allies have demonstrated a highly effective battle strategy for anti-drug groups everywhere.

Decrim bill opposed

Reggie Chartrand, president of the Chevaliers de l'Independence (Knights of Independence) and a prominent nationalist and drug fighter, was quoted extensively July 12 in the *Journal de Montreal*. Chartrand, a collaborator of the Quebec Anti-Drug Coalition, denounced Quebec's Premier Levesque and Canadian Minister of Justice Jean Chretien, the author of a bill to be introduced in this session of Canada's national parliament, for their complicity in promoting both abortion and the decriminalization of marijuana.

"It is time to demand of the Parti Quebecois—the party of youth—why they have not begun . . .," said Chartrand. "While our long-time enemy, Jean Chretien, calls for the decriminalization of marijuana, the Levesque government does absolutely nothing to oppose this action. . . . It is not with drugs, nor with abortion, that we will be able to build the republic of Quebec."

As a result of widespread opposition to the bill—including that of the Minister of Health and Welfare, Monique Begin, and the Solicitor General, Bob Kaplan—Chretien was recently forced to back down. He asserted that he is not for legalization of marijuana, nor even decrim, but that he merely wishes to "soften" the law.

A June 25 announcement by the Quebec Federation of Municipal Police fully endorsing the fight of the ADC to stop Chretien's decrim bill was aired on all Montreal radio and television stations. As a result, Pierre Beaudry, Director of the Anti-Drug Coalition, was invited to speak on two popular radio



Photo: Linda Ray

Louise Ouimet: no 'debates' with addicts.

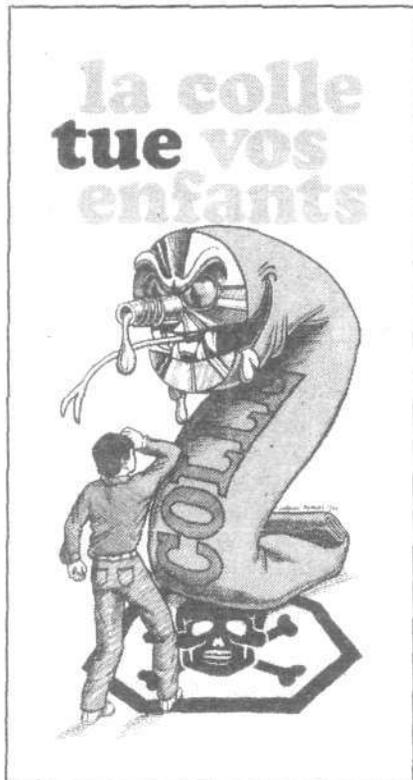
talk shows. On one, Roger Drolet, the host, repeatedly reminded his listeners that the Bronfmans of Canada are the leading drug pushers in the nation.

Dope, Inc.'s first family

The Bronfman family, explained Beaudry, attained their present position as Dope, Inc.'s first family in Canada following their notorious role as rum-runners during Prohibition. Today Bronfman, along with leading Zionist "philanthropist" Major Louis Bloomfield, founder of the international assassination bureau, Permindex, controls the North American franchise of Dope, Inc.

Among the many people calling in to the program to express support for the ADC was Reggie Chartrand, who announced his full public support and intention to work with the ADC. Chartrand's endorsement and that of the Police Federation led to an invitation to Louise Ouimet, Assistant Director of the Coalition, to appear on another talk show of the same radio station.

When Ouimet arrived at the station June 26 she was informed that she was to debate a drug addict on the pros and cons of drug use. Refusing to engage in the set-up, Ouimet denounced the fraudulent basis of the debate and blasted the



The Quebec Anti-Drug Coalition's popular poster against glue-sniffing.

announcer for his manipulative methods—on the air.

Ouimet was then hustled out of the broadcast area and into the office of the station manager, Mr. Titelman, who told her that he had received calls from four Bronfman lawyers demanding the tapes of the Pierre Beaudry show, and threatened that Bronfman and Harry Bloomfield (a nephew of Louis) were coming in to confront her in person.

While calls poured into the talk show in support of Ouimet's stand against the phony debate, she was held for over an hour and subjected to a tirade in which Titelman attacked the book *Dope, Inc.*, defended Bloomfield, and claimed: "LaRouche (Lyndon H. LaRouche, American presidential candidate and co-founder of the National Anti-Drug Coalition—ed.) is behind all this . . . he is much more powerful than Bloomfield . . . he is anti-Semitic." The station manager hinted broadly of rape, murder, and assassination, according to Ouimet.

Immediately following this incident, the ADC issued thousands of leaflets exposing this latest resort to terrorism by Dope, Inc. scions Bronfman and Bloomfield. The membership rolls of the Quebec Anti-Drug Coalition, already a substantial constituency organization, grew by several dozens.

Major demonstrations against the decrim bill are planned for August in Montreal and September in Ottawa, where numerous groups including the Knights of Independence, Optimist Clubs, PTAs, and firefighters' associations are expected to participate.

The fight continues to spread. On a June 23 Quebec radio show, popular entertainer Romeo Perusse attacked the Bronfmans for running drugs. There is "a conspiracy behind drugs, night clubs and discos," he said. He charged that the Bronfman family, once major smugglers of liquor, now smuggle drugs, using the discos to get them to young people.

—Bonnie Mesaros

NEWS

Latin America

Cocaine coup in Bolivia

The military takeover that Bolivia suffered July 17 signals the transformation of Bolivia from an impoverished mining and agricultural nation into a major, reliable supplier of raw cocaine for the cartel known as Dope, Inc.

Bolivia already produces 100 tons per year of raw cocaine, most of which is refined in Colombia into the white powder that appears on American streets.

Ex-president Hernán Siles Zuazo declared, from a clandestine retreat, that "the real objectives of the pseudo-government of [military junta chieftain General Luis] García Meza are to go on looting the country and, without any constraints, protect interests linked to the monstrous drug traffic which has made Bolivia into an international menace. . . .

The coup took no one, least of all the Carter administration, by surprise. It was widely known that the military is so corrupted by the drug mafia that it would not permit Siles Zuazo to be reelected in congressional balloting August 4 with the support of deputy Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, who has been running a congressional inquest into military corruption.

Quiroga was recognized by plainclothes soldiers on coup day. He was summarily machine-gunned on the spot. An estimated 200 to 1,000 potential opponents arrested in a similar manner have "disappeared."

The cocaine business

Bolivia, due to inadequate investment in mining, petroleum and other industries, approached bankruptcy in 1978. As in Peru,

Colombia, Guyana and Jamaica, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, with the blessing of the Carter administration, played midwives so that Bolivia was "born again" as a mere drug plantation. The World Bank's International Trade and Monetary Flow Department head for Latin America, John Holdson, revealed its plans on a Sept. 8, 1978:

"I've just returned from Bolivia, and I know that the coca industry there is highly advantageous to producers. In fact, from their point of view, they simply couldn't find a better product. Its advantages are that no elaborate technology is required, no hybrid seeds; the land and the climate are perfect."

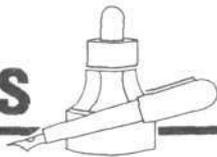
Bolivia's 1979 cocaine exports rose by 380 percent! (Agence France Presse reports a 2,000 percent increase over the last three years.)

Bolivia's role in the centrally controlled world drug trade is limited to being the number-one producer of raw cocaine. The green leaves from 25,000 acres of coca bushes grown legally are illegally condensed in primitive "kitchens" into "base" powder, almost all of which is shipped to Colombia laboratories for final refinement.

Bolivia sells itself cheap. Its cut of the \$25 billion its crude cocaine would fetch in Main Street U.S.A. retail markets is only \$1 billion. But that is more than the \$777 million the IMF reports the country earned from all its legal exports last year.

A plane belonging to former president General Hugo Banzer's top aide was found in April with 1,500 pounds of cocaine base on board. But two weeks before the coup, a Falangist mob judiciously sacked the prefecture in the drug capital, Santa Cruz, and put the records and evidence to the torch.

When presented with evidence that the Bolivian coup was linked to drugs, the State Department angrily responded that it was "pure speculation. . . . We have no hard information on Bolivian drug traffic."



Role of Huxleys questioned

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter in response to Christian Curtis's article in the July 1980 issue of *War on Drugs*.

I wish some documentation could be provided to justify the attacks on such figures as the Huxley's. For example I read *Brave New World* in my middle teens. My reaction to it was that it was an attack on some future trends that were developing. I came away from it seeing the potential and real dangers of "bottled babies," "genetic planning," destruction of the family, and the solution to problems in drugs. How could anyone read such a book and see the *Brave New World* as anything, but disgusting.

Huxley's real statement on the "ideal society" is his utopian *Fantasy Island*. Reading this book in my late teens, it was apparent that this work, published and written in his final period, represents his worldview.

It is a worldview which advocates LSD-mescaline as a spiritually enlightening drug; levels of industry much below ours; social engineering; and tantric sexual practices. The general tone of the book is despair and the inhabitants

of the *Island* are followers of a kind of Buddhism combined with Shiva worship. True Buddhist ethics repudiates all drug use, of course. It is actually combining the most nihilistic aspects of Buddhism with a zero-population growth philosophy. Since life is meaningless anyway, why bring children into the world. The only meaningful experiences of our life are LSD trips and tantric sex experiences.

I believe further research will reveal that *Island* is the actual scenario Huxley had envisioned for the world. It, rather than *Brave New World*, should be studied to understand the Aquarian Conspiracy.

Lawrence S. Taylor
Columbia, Maryland

Reply

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thanks to your letter, we intend to review *Fantasy Island* at the earliest opportunity. In the meantime, with *Brave New World* on nearly every high school reading list and the film version officially recommended by the National Education Association, it is important to keep the record straight about the consistently evil intentions of the Huxleys' literary and "scientific" output.

Our investigations into the history of the Huxley family have produced considerable documentation of their role in the drug traffic and other matters. The first famous Huxley was Aldous's grandfather Thomas. Thomas Huxley made Charles Darwin famous.

Darwin's theories (actually, they seem to have been Huxley's) served to reduce man to an animal by arguing that the essence of life was sexual reproduction rather than evolution itself. Sex, of course, has its role. But man continues to evolve in a way that is independent of biology, by his creative intellect through science and social development. Thomas Huxley promoted Darwin by saying

that with this theory, "I can convince my workers that they are monkeys."

One grandson of Thomas Huxley, Julian, founded Unesco, using it primarily to prevent scientific and industrial development from becoming the policy of many nations. What he did, and what his brother Aldous wrote and did in promoting drug use and zero-growth utopias, reflects the policy of broad layers of the British elite, the many families like the Huxleys clustered around the oligarchical Cecil family. These people have never accepted the threat to their political domination that modern industry represents. They don't like people "not born of blood and quality."

Whether *Brave New World* or *Fantasy Island*, Aldous Huxley was not really writing about the future but about a feudal past in which families like his own were powerful and secure. As Carol White's new book *The New Dark Age Conspiracy* (reviewed in this issue) proves, these families' commitment is to bringing that world back, no matter how many people die in the process.

Gentlemen:

The article "MK-Ultra is Alive ... And Out to Destroy Your Mind"—This article is true. I knew all the people in this article. I had to defend my teaching of drugs because of their philosophy with reference to drugs.

Gladys Benerd
Stockton, Calif.

War on Drugs welcomes letters from readers, including letters that have been blacked out of other media. Letters for publication must include the name and address of the sender and will be selected on the basis of general interest. We particularly invite readers to "blow the whistle" on politicians, newspapers, judges and others who are contributing to the drug problem.



Int'l conference on drug abuse indicts marijuana on all counts

The ravages of the current drug abuse epidemic were reviewed in gruesome detail at a conference entitled "Drug Abuse in the Modern World: a Perspective for the Eighties," held on June 20 and 21 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

The conference was organized by Dr. Gabriel Nahas, a leading researcher on the medical effects of marijuana, and included 40 speakers in panels on the biological and psychological effects of drug abuse; the social effects, including the damage to family structure, school functioning, and worker productivity; the devastating effect of the current drug epidemic in the military; and the financial and political structure of the international drug running cartel, including its stranglehold over the governments of many countries of the world.

No such thing as 'soft' drugs

Dr. Nahas opened the conference by destroying the distinction between "hard" and "soft" drugs. Hard drugs are usually defined as those which cause a physical dependence, so that if a regular user abruptly stops taking the drug he will go through physical withdrawal symptoms, for example, vomiting and sweating in the case of heroin addiction, and possibly convulsions in the case of barbiturates. By this reasoning marijuana is frequently described as a soft

drug, since it results in only mild withdrawal symptoms.

However, Nahas pointed out that the psychological effects of drug abuse, including both the direct effects of using drugs and the psychological withdrawal symptoms, are far more important than the physical effects. The main psychological effects of all of the abused drugs are to "provide an escape from unpleasant feelings and experiences of real life" by blurring their existence, changing sensory perceptions, and inducing a happy, detached, dreamy state.

Viewed from this perspective, heroin, cocaine, marijuana, LSD and amphetamines, while having different specific psychological effects, all converge on the overall effect of destroying the higher creative capacities of the human mind. Nahas summarized this effect: "Indeed, it has always been reported that the abuse of euphoriant drugs threatens man's creative activities with damaging results to his community. This fundamental observation has led all societies throughout history to restrict the consumption of these drugs which may be so readily abused."

Concerning the higher aspects of the mind, marijuana can be as devastating as heroin though the lower aspects, such as the ability to do mindless physical labor or strum repetitively on a guitar, may be spared by marijuana. To

say that marijuana is therefore a "soft" drug is to say that there is no distinction between man and beast.

Heath details brain damage

The actual brain damage caused by marijuana was then described by the next speaker, Dr. Robert Heath, of Tulane University:

"Those brain sites most affected by marijuana in both monkey and man are in the neural network where activity has been correlated with emotion. In time, with regular use of marijuana, alterations in electrical activity at these sites become permanent, in association with ultrastructural [microscopic] changes at the synapse [communication space between nerve cells] and the cell nuclei, as shown in the brains of monkey recipients (see fig. 1 and 2). . . .

"While much of the basic work has been done in animals, the ultimate, necessary prerequisite for establishing these correlations has been through the development of techniques that permit us to monitor and alter deep and surface brain activity in fully conscious human subjects over prolonged periods, ranging from months to several years (fig. 3 and 4). Studies in patients were an extension of our studies in subhuman primates and, in every instance, the goal was therapeutic. (For example, in some patients, electrodes were implanted in the brain in an attempt



to control intractable pain, and these electrodes could then be used to monitor the effects of smoking marijuana).

"While many methods of study that we used in patients were the same ones we used in subhuman primates—brain recordings, stimulation, and objective observations of behavior—the therapeutic studies in patients added an important dimension. By virtue of their verbal reports, we were able to gather data concerning activity of the mind, that is, thoughts and feelings. It became possible to correlate the electrical recordings of the patients with their subjective re-

sponses and, further, to stimulate various brain sites while simultaneously obtaining reports of their feelings. These reported introspective data were essential in identifying the pleasure and pain systems of the brain.

"In patients, characteristic recording alterations occur during episodes of altered emotion associated with such illnesses as psychosis and the aura of epilepsy. Most pertinent to today's presentation is the correlation between brain activity at specific sites and alterations in emotional states that are the consequence of exposure to various drugs.

"It is in this context, in our drug-prone society, that our marijuana data have significant implications. Of the drugs we have tested, marijuana has proven to be one of the most effective in inducing pleasurable feelings with corresponding activation of neuronal activity in the brain's pleasure system. In patients, we have found that *initial* exposure to marijuana activates the same system that is activated during sexual orgasm and recall of profoundly pleasurable experiences.

"Moreover, electrical or chemical stimulation of the same system invariably induces an immediate

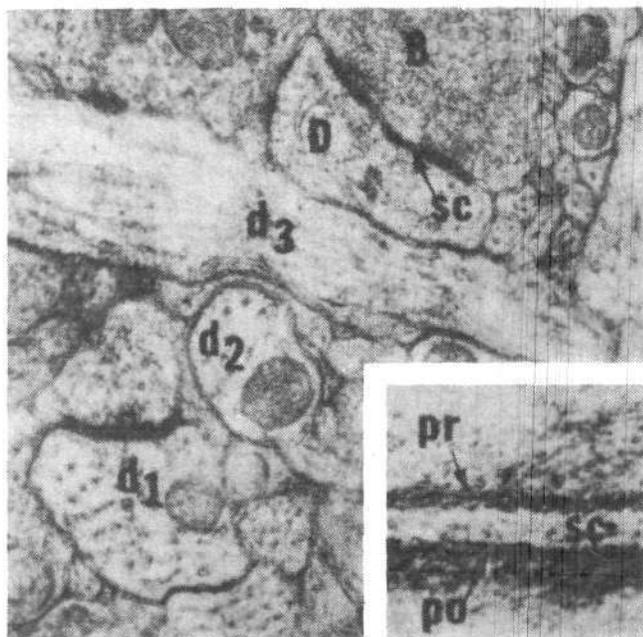


Figure 1
Normal brain cells in the Rhesus monkey

Normal Rhesus monkey brain tissue is magnified here using the electron microscope to 30,000 times original size. The black area between B and D is the synaptic cleft (SC), the communication space between two adjacent nerve cells across which the neural impulses must travel for the cells to function normally. The inset shows the synaptic cleft at higher magnification (80,000 times).

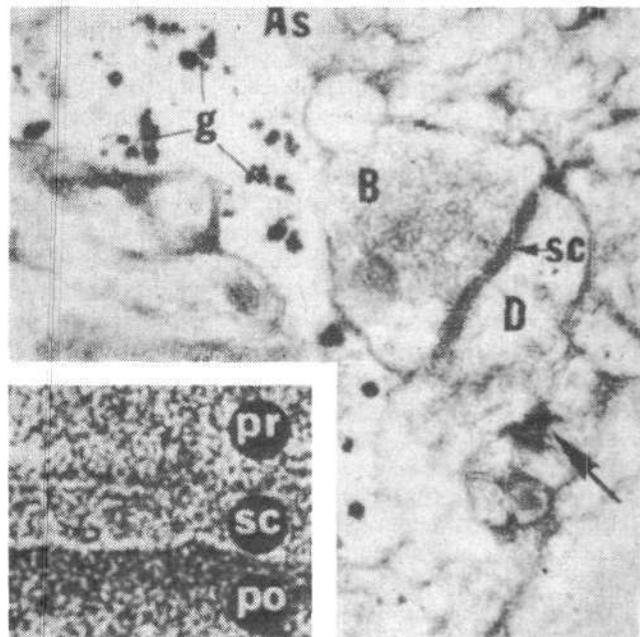


Figure 2
Brain cells of the Rhesus monkey
after the animal was treated with marijuana

In these animals the size of the synaptic cleft (magnified 30,000 times) is pathologically widened by an average of 25 percent. This change is associated in the animals with abnormal electrical activity of the cells. The inset, magnified 80,000 times, shows the widening of the synaptic cleft (SC); as well as an accumulation of unidentified dark material in the cleft space.

Animals treated with moderate amounts of marijuana for six months and then kept free of the drug for nine months still showed this evidence of brain damage. This specific type of damage is seen in several other conditions: brain poisoning with such agents as carbon tetrachloride and severe vitamin B deficiency that results in psychosis.

Source: Jon W. Harper, Robert G. Heath, and William A. Myers, *J. of Neuroscience Research*, 3 (1977), p. 89.

and dramatic pleasurable response, a response capable of obliterating intractable physical pain....

"However, objective studies have revealed that profoundly destructive complications inevitably result from drug manipulation of the fundamental pleasure-pain mechanism. The deleterious effects to both the individual and society have been repeatedly and consistently demonstrated. Our marijuana studies in monkeys clearly show the physical damage to the anatomical-physiological-brain substrate [cells] for emotional behavior. With prolonged exposure to the drug, not only was there permanent impairment of the brain's pleasure system, as observed in deep and surface electroencephalograms (EEGs), but activity of the brain's adverse [pain] system became dominant. As we have previously reported, this observation was later confirmed by histological [cellular] studies of the monkey brains.

"Paralleling the findings in monkeys, we were also being told by patients who were marijuana smokers that, in time, the pleasurable response to the drug was being attenuated and replaced by unpleasant feelings of depression and paranoia, together with the 'burned-out' syndrome of decreasing motivation, apathy, and autism.

"The 'second complication addresses the results of physical alteration of the neural mechanism—not only in terms of the individual, but in terms of the society of which drug users are a component. The fate of cultures in which drug use has been extensive serves to substantiate the consequences of inducing pleasure that is dissociated from utility and ultimately survival. In our own culture, where use of drugs is ever-increasing, the pattern is rapidly emerging.

"When the pleasure a person gains from taking a drug replaces reward for a job well done, we have shoddy workmanship. When



Conference organizer Nahas—"drugs threaten man's creative activities."

puffs from a joint replace the pleasure of a good golf game or a swim on a warm afternoon, we have apathy and physical deterioration. When apprehension developing in anticipation of an exam is wiped away by instant pleasure, the student does not prepare, and fails the exam.

"When ingestion of a chemical substitute replaces the pleasant arousal of solving a problem or designing a new engine, what are the implications for the future of our society—or even our survival as a nation?"

Other medical researchers at the conference documented the ability of marijuana to alter male and female sex hormones (fig. 5), as well as a variety of other harmful effects.

Carter indicted for drug epidemic

The conference then turned to the subject of the causes of the current drug abuse epidemic in the United States. Malcolm Lawrence, Special Assistant for International Narcotics Matters, U.S. State Department, from 1971-77, laid the blame squarely at the doorstep of the White House for its advocacy of marijuana decriminalization. In

a section of his talk entitled, "Factors Harming the Cause," Lawrence stated:

"First, we should stop sending out messages that cater to weakness at home and signal our retreat from multilateral cooperation. The Carter administration's standing endorsement of marijuana decriminalization since 1977 has been the most notorious of these messages. The White House posture has weakened our enforcement efforts nationwide, encouraged the pro-pot lobby, and induced greater levels of abuse of cannabis products, particularly among our youth—at younger and younger ages. The President's stand has persisted in the face of strong and mounting evidence on the harmful effects of marijuana on mental and physical well-being, plus the fact that marijuana is a significant social stepping stone to harder, more damaging drugs.

"If marijuana does become decriminalized under federal law, it would put the congressional seal of approval on cannabis and influence state legislatures throughout the country to do likewise."

Dr. John H. Langer, Chief of the Preventive Programs Section of the Drug Enforcement Admini-



stration, then explained how the drug pushers are frequently let off the hook:

"The majority of illicit drug money comes from heroin, marijuana and cocaine. Yet, at present, the maximum penalty for a trafficker in hundreds of tons of marijuana is five years, with the average sentence three years. Over half the convicted marijuana traffickers do not go to jail at all. In the Congress, there are proposed laws which will double the penalties for large-scale traffickers who move 1,000 pounds or more. DEA strongly supports these proposals.

"The prodrug lobby which alleges the courts give high sentences for possession of a single 'joint' of marijuana is out of touch with reality or is purposely distorting the truth. This is simply not happening today. What the courts are too often doing is releasing or giving very low sentences to hardened drug traffickers.

"The problem of low bail for major dealers is also serious. DEA is now pursuing over 2,700 fugitives, many of whom have fled after posting bail bonds of hundreds of thousands of dollars. For such men, \$100,000 in bail is

merely a cost of doing business. DEA has recommended to the Congress that a procedure be implemented, whereby a judge or magistrate would preside over a hearing in which the government would be afforded an opportunity to represent, that the defendant was a threat to the community, or was likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court.

"With a procedure of this type in force, we believe that we would see a marked decline in the excessive number of fugitives we now carry on the books. The present bail system is not a deterrent. Bail

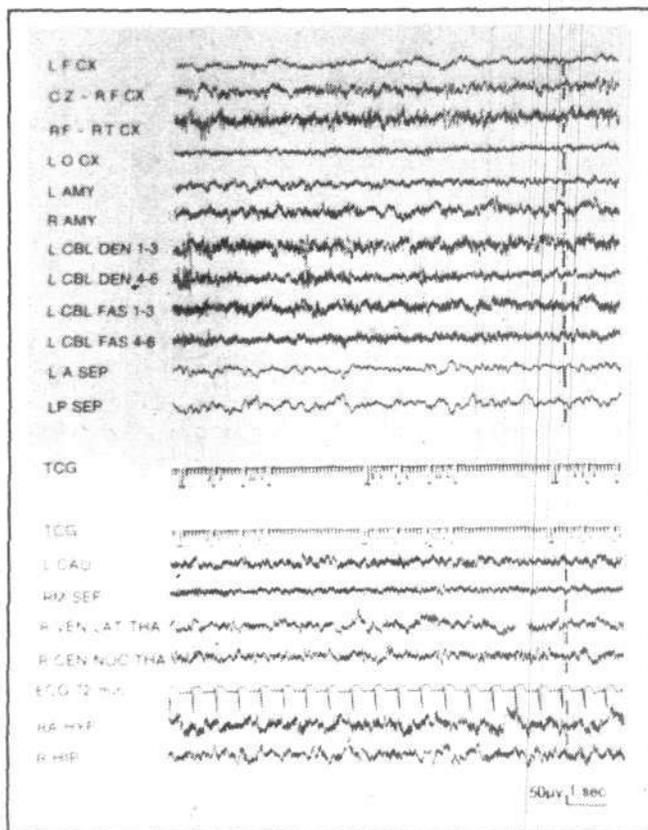


Figure 3

Pattern of normal brain waves of human subject

Each graph represents the electrical activity produced in a particular area of the brain. LF Cx stands for left frontal cortex, CZ-RF Cx stands for central zone to right frontal-cortex, etc. The area most significant in the marijuana study is the septal area, indicated here as LA SEP. In this normal reading, note the small wave pattern characteristic of the septal area.

Source: R.G. Heath, Marijuana, Effects on Deep and Surface Electroencephalograms in *Man, Arch. Gen. Psychiat.* 26: 577-84, 1972.

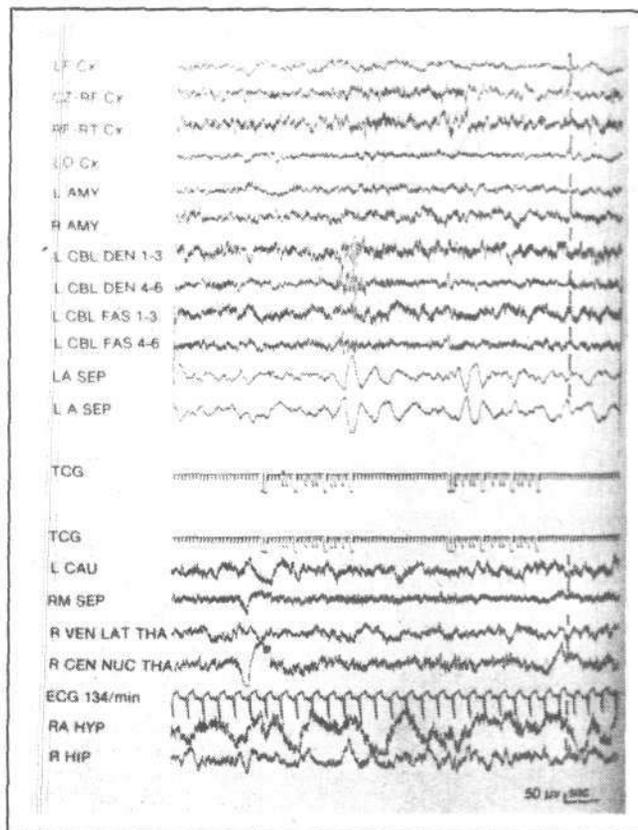


Figure 4

Pattern of brain waves in human after smoking one marijuana cigarette

There is a marked alteration in the LA SEP, or septal recording site. These abnormal brain waves occur most strongly when the patient experiences a "rush" feeling from the marijuana. In similar experiments with rhesus monkeys it is found that this is the area of the brain which accumulates the greatest amount of the marijuana substances THC, and this is also the area in which marijuana causes brain cell damage, as shown in figure 2.

is a ticket to freedom. We recently apprehended Jimmy Chagra, a DEA fugitive. At the time he fled, he had been convicted of conducting a continuing criminal enterprise and of numerous drug trafficking violations. Although his bail had been set for \$400,000, he fled the jurisdiction of the court. When he was again caught, he had \$186,000 in cash in his auto."

Drugs in the armed forces

Dr. G. Negron, of the National Navy Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., described the drug abuse epidemic in the U.S. armed forces. A significant percent of G.I.s stationed in West Germany are arrested for drugs during their tour of duty.

"The arrests are the tip of the iceberg," he stated, "and it frightens me to think that these drug users are operating complicated military equipment. They are not capable of functioning at the required level when they are on drugs."

Dr. Negron said that the all-volunteer army was part of the problem. "The people who volunteer are frequently society's dropouts. They dropped out of school, can't hold a job, can't maintain a family, so they enlist. Frequently, the reason they are having so many problems is because they are taking drugs. They bring their drug problem with them when they enter the army, and then spread it to others."

The overall rate of drug abuse among American youth was given a conservative estimate by Dr. Joan Rittenhouse of the National Institute on Drug Abuse as 16.7 percent for frequent users of marijuana in the 12-17 age group. She also noted that cocaine use in this age group increased 75 percent between 1977 and 1979.

Concerning the political and economic causes and effects of the drug epidemic, this writer spoke on the international banking and shipping cartel which controls, top down, the entire drug running ap-

paratus. As detailed elsewhere in this magazine, the cartel is centered in British and British-spawned offshore banks, such as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and outlets in the Bahamas and Cayman Islands.

The directors of these banks are also the leading members of such political clubs as the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission, and the Royal Institute of International Affairs in Britain. The New York CFR, through people like Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, control Carter, Kennedy, Bush, and most of Reagan's top advisers, such as Milton Friedman. It is little wonder, then, that local narcotics agents are frequently told "hands off" when an investigation leads too high to a political figure.

My talk was followed by a spokesman from Venezuela at the United Nations Commission on Narcotics. He stated: "This international drug cartel, to which the previous speaker referred, is the main impediment to the development of the Third World, to the creation of a new world economic order. Third World countries are being destroyed by drugs, both as producers and as consumers."

He went on to detail how drug production is imposed on Third World countries, like Colombia, by the cartel bankers, that drug production is no more a "sociological phenomenon" than is drug consumption. To stop drug running, he concluded, we must name the names and clean out the apparatus, from the top down.

—Ned Rosinsky, M.D.

References

- 1) Heath, R.G., "Marijuana, Effects on Deep and Surface Electroencephalograms," *Man. Arch. Gen. Psychiat.* 26: 577-584, 1972.
- 2) Solomon, J. et al.: "Effect of Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol on Uterine and Vaginal Cytology of Ovariectomized Rats," *Science*, 195: 875-877, 1977.
- 3) The *Proceedings of the International Symposium* will be published by Pergamon Press in the fall of 1980 at a prepublication price of \$40. Copies can be reserved at Pergamon Press, Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523.

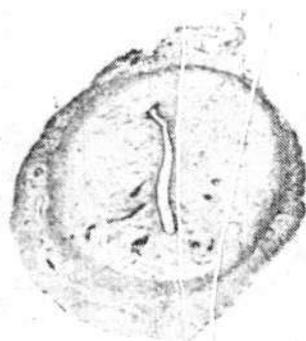


Figure 5
Uterus of rat after ovaries have been removed

The organ is small, the lumen (central space) is slit-like, and the tissue is atrophied due to lack of normal female hormones (magnified 22 times).

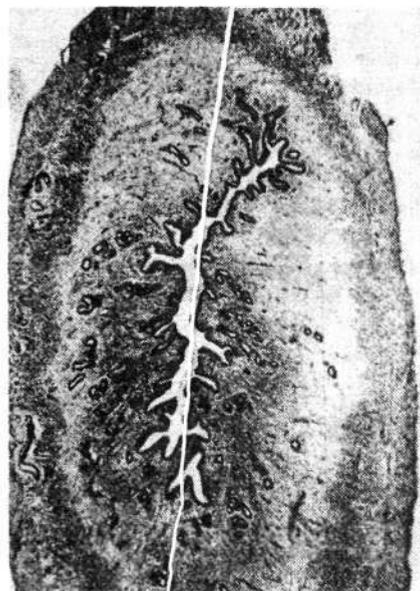


Figure 6
Uterus of rat after ovaries have been removed, followed by administration of 2.5 mg per kilogram THC daily for two weeks

The uterus is enlarged compared to the control in figure 5, and the atrophied tissues have regenerated. These changes are similar to the effect of giving the animal female hormones, showing the profound sex-hormone-type effects of marijuana. In male rats and humans, marijuana has been shown, in moderate doses, to decrease male sex hormones and cause abnormalities in the sperm cells.

Source: J. Solomon, M.A. Cocchia, and R. DiMartino, in *Science*, March 4, 1977, 195: 875-877.



The extent of the 1980 heroin epidemic

Dr. Edward Christian is Medical Examiner's Assistant in the Coroner's Office of Philadelphia. Readers are invited to submit questions for this monthly column.

Q: Heroin has been flooding into the U.S. in large quantities and at high purity levels recently. How have you seen the effects?

A: In the second half of 1979 53 percent of the drug-related deaths in Philadelphia were from heroin. This was more than two times greater than in the first half of 1979 or in the second half of 1978. We are definitely seeing a rapid upward trend, even worse for the first half of 1980.

Q: How about addiction?

A: I expect a 200 percent increase in the number of habitual users by the end of 1980. But you have to understand how the heroin influx affects the number of users. There are different stages of heroin abuse. On one extreme you have someone who smokes marijuana regularly, snorts cocaine occasionally at parties, and tries heroin once in a while for a "special kick." He tells himself that he will never be an addict, that he can "control it." Then you have people at the next stage, who use heroin once a month to once a week, usually snorting and occasionally shooting up, who are not physically addicted but psychologically need to get a "kick" on a regular basis. Moving up on the ladder of addiction, we

come to the physically addicted daily heroin user, who generally spends one to several hundreds of dollars a day on his habit, and whose entire life is oriented around his next fix.

Now, if you introduce cheap and higher purity heroin into this kind of situation, what happens? It's not that you will take people who have never tried heroin and immediately make them into hard core addicts, but what happens is that the users at the different stages will each tend to move up one notch, one step of the ladder. A large batch of "pure" heroin at a party will be enough for everybody there; even the guy who has never tried it will take a snort. The occasional user will find that the lower price is less of a pinch on his wallet, and instead of once a month he will go to once a week. And the guy with the once-a-week habit who is getting psychologically addicted but is not yet physically addicted, who may not yet be a criminal because he can afford dope once a week on his legitimate wages, may now be able to afford a daily habit, enough to get him addicted. After that point, as he uses more dope daily, he will inevitably be forced to turn to crime.

Q: Does this "going up one notch" result in many of the cases which end up on the coroner's table?

A: It sure does. We see the deaths especially on the extreme ends of the spectrum. On the one end, the occasional user who is not addicted

has not built up any tolerance to the drug, and the overdose level is related to the tolerance the user has built up. A long-time addict will frequently take a regular dose which would kill someone who is not addicted, and that is just what happens. This becomes more frequent when the purity goes up, and many of our cases are these occasional users who come into town for a special "occasion" and end up dead. The problem is made worse by the fact that these occasional users frequently do not have a regular drug contact who they trust, and are dealing with strangers who may sell them anything and everything.

On the other end of the spectrum, we see a large number of regular addicts overdosing. This is most probably because they are taking the drugs so frequently that they are more likely to get, by chance, an improperly mixed high dose from time to time. And this is also more likely when the average purity is increased.

Q: How about methadone maintenance centers?

A: That number is also increasing with the heroin influx as the new addicts try to get off the drugs. But methadone is a joke. Most methadone "patients" take illegal drugs on the side, and I'm talking about heroin, cocaine and everything else. Methadone is no answer to the problem. The only way to stop drugs is to keep them out of the country.

What is the National Anti-Drug Coalition?

The National Anti-Drug Coalition is the outgrowth of an organizing process that began two years ago, leading to the formation of the Michigan Anti-Drug Coalition in December 1978. Within months, similar organizations existed in 15 states. On September 29, 1979, these groups came together to form the National Anti-Drug Coalition at a convention of 700 persons in Detroit.

Each of the 700 was a leader—in civic organizations and local communities, in trade unions, businesses, drug abuse programs, churches, local and state governments, and including one candidate for President of the United States. Speakers came from Colombia, Mexico and India. The outcome was an organization with chapters in 27 cities in the United States, and fraternal organizations in Latin America, Canada and Europe.

The National Anti-Drug Coalition asserts that the drug plague is not the outcome of isolated children or parents' problems: It is an organized evil. We have to fight not only drugs but those who push them—not just the petty crooks, but those "above suspicion," those who have infiltrated the leadership of our national parties, who control whole institutions in Washington, New York, Britain, Canada and elsewhere.

An organized evil must be fought—and to win, we have never hesitated to name names, however prestigious or powerful the person or institution implicated.

We have already stemmed the tide of "drug decriminalization" in state legislatures. We have succeeded in having some states recriminalize marijuana where decrim bills were passed. We seek tough laws, and tough enforcement. We want mandatory antidrug education programs in schools; a free hand for parents and administrators to stop pushing in the schools—without ACLU or others' interference in the guise of protecting pushers' "civil rights"; we will keep the entire public informed of all legislation, and where local, state and federal candidates stand on this issue—including presidential contenders in this election year.

Can we win? Yes. The country is angry. Our youth, our skilled manpower, is threatened with destruction by drugs. By naming the names, as each issue of this magazine does, we can mobilize 70-75 percent of the American people to crush the drug traffic and restore this nation's moral purpose in all fields of policy.

Join us!

National Anti-Drug Coalition state and regional directory

National Centers

Detroit—P.O. Box 2421, Detroit, Mich., 48231 (313) 964-2066
New York-New Jersey—P.O. Box 214, Bloomfield, N.J. 07003. (201) 743-9124; (212) 625-5997

California

Los Angeles—711 S. Vermont Ave., Rm 207, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005. (213) 383-2912
San Francisco—1826 Noriega St., San Francisco, Calif. 94122. (415) 665-5080

Illinois

Chicago—14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604. (312) 663-3790

Mid-Atlantic

Baltimore—Medical Arts Bldg 101 W. Reed St., Ste. 301, Baltimore, Md. 21201. (301) 837-1538
Washington—2025 I St., N.W., Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 223-8750

Michigan

Detroit—P.O. Box 2421, Detroit, Mich. 48231. (313) 964-2066

New England

Boston—Box 406, 310 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. 02110. (617) 426-5616
Hartford—P.O. 1142, Hartford, Conn. 06143. (203) 247-8152

New York-New Jersey

New York City—(212) 625-5997
Bloomfield, N.J.—(201) 743-9124
Albany—P.O. Box 6325, Albany, N.Y. 12206. (518) 489-6177
Buffalo—Box 1093 Ellicott Station, Buffalo, N.Y. 14205. (716) 847-2100

Northwest

Seattle—1520 Eastlake Ave. East, Suite 102, Seattle, Wash. 98102. (206) 323-9233
Portland, Ore.—(503) 256-5317

Ohio

Cleveland—P.O. Box 729, Edgewater Branch, Cleveland, Ohio 44107.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—P.O. Box 3943, Philadelphia, Pa. 19146. (215) 561-5565

Other Cities

Atlanta—P.O. Box 12173, Atlanta, Ga. 30355. (404) 266-0744
Milwaukee—P.O. Box 10195, Milwaukee, Wis. 53210. (414) 444-1352
Montreal, Quebec—767 Belanger East, Ste. 109. (514) 272-1173