

War on Drugs

MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG COALITION
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**Marijuana's
dangerous
biological
effects**

by Dr. Gabriel Nahas

**Pot is being
legalized
behind your back**

**Who's pushing
drugs on
America?**

**22 congressmen
who backed
decriminalization**

What You Can Do To Stop Marijuana



What You Can Do To Stop Marijuana

A June 1980 report issued by the National Institute of Drug Abuse reporting a national survey on drug usage for 1979 contains the following startling results: "Two-thirds of young adults (68.2 percent), three in ten youth (30.9 percent), and one-fifth of older adults (19.6 percent) report having ever used marijuana." Over 50 percent of these users had smoked marijuana within the last month when questioned, most reporting a pattern of usage five days or more within the month.

The largest recruitment period is high school age. Current usage, the report says, "increases fourfold between youth ages 12-13 and 14-15 (4 percent and 17 percent, respectively)." This pattern of rapid increase is not just true for marijuana. In 1979, 5.4 percent of our nation's youth had already used cocaine.

Since the mid-1970s, eleven states have "decriminalized" marijuana, effectively ceasing to enforce any laws against personal use. The results are indicated by a 1978 New York State study, conducted one year after that state had decriminalized. In one year, "heavy" high school age users had increased by 300 percent. Other "harder" drugs which the promarijuana lobby claims are unrelated to pot smoking had taken corresponding leaps in use.

The federal government has done nothing to stop the drug epidemic. The Carter administration and leading members of Congress in both major parties have been in league with the biggest prodrug lobbying group, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), whose avowed goal for the 1980s is full legalization of drugs. Not only has the Carter White House campaigned since entering office for marijuana decriminalization, but the administration has curbed federal drug enforcement.

The administration's worst measure was the October 1980 shutdown of the Paris regional office of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the center

for stopping heroin from entering the United States from the Middle and Far East via European transshipment and refining centers.

Even worse is in store for the nation's future under a possible Ronald Reagan administration. One of the Republican presidential candidate's top economic advisers, Milton Friedman, has publicly and repeatedly advocated legalization of both marijuana and heroin.

The stink of immorality in our country's highest political institutions confronts the American people with a fundamental moral decision. Will our citizens stand by and watch as the minds of the next generation are blown away in the illusory pleasures of marijuana smoke? Will they continue to look away as entire nations are reduced to poverty in the service of policies dictated by the international drug cartel? Will they stand passive as these same policies are applied to wreck our own industrialized states.

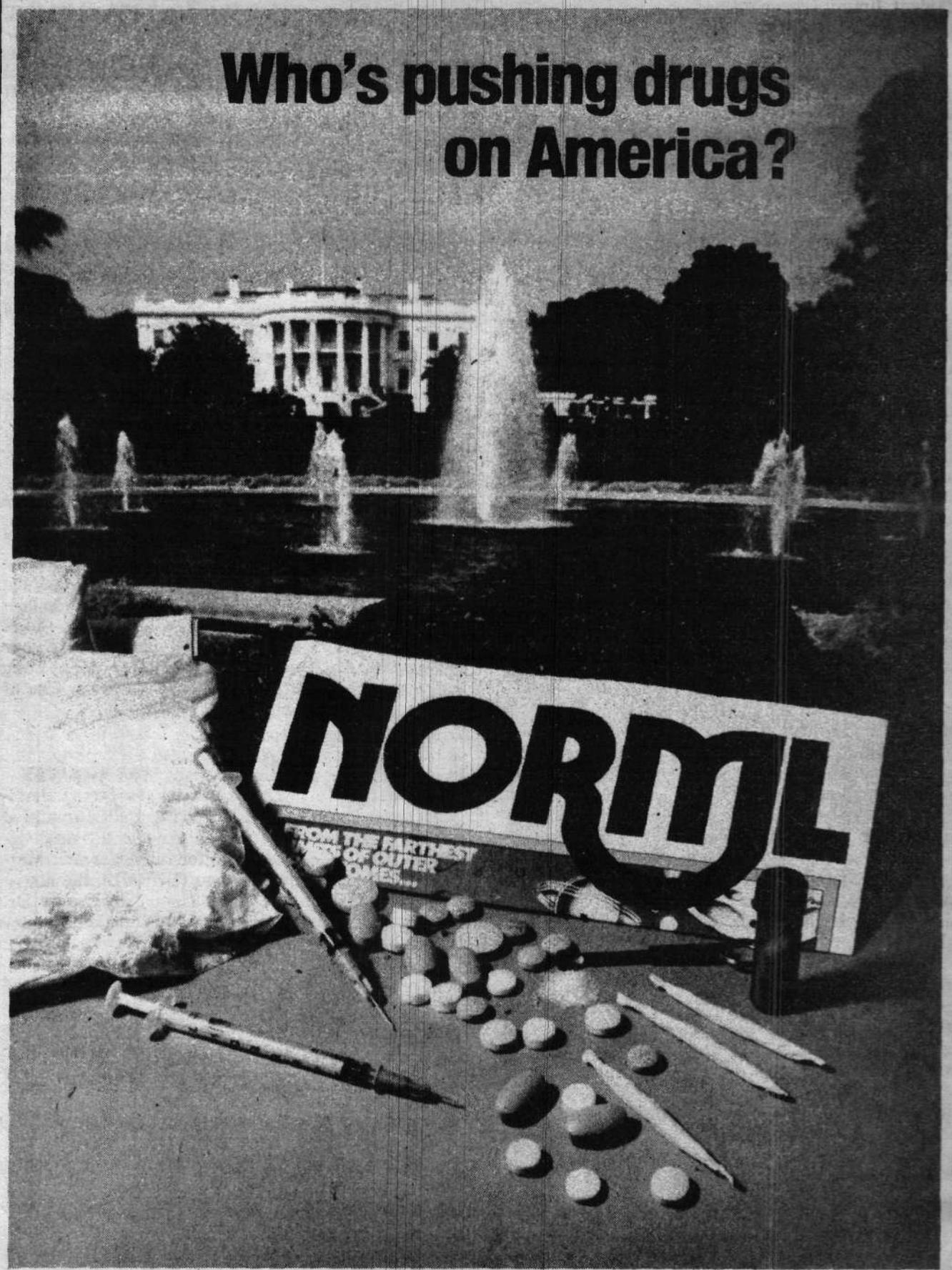
Two tasks are on the immediate agenda if we are to stop the drug epidemic. First, we must force Congress to restore the functions of the DEA that were cut from the 1980-81 budget. Second, we must block marijuana decriminalization and legalization from passage in any state or national legislative body.

The articles reprinted here from **War on Drugs** contain the ammunition for the urgent citizens' defense against the marijuana lobby. Dr. Gabriel Nahas has summarized the authoritative medical evidence showing that marijuana is not "harmless." Other articles identify the pot lobby's goals, methods, and protectors in high places. Now, it is up to you to act.



Nora Hamerman
Editor-in-Chief

Who's pushing drugs on America?



Since January 1977, when President Jimmy Carter took office in the White House, the use of dangerous drugs has undergone the largest increase ever in the United States. On March 15, 1977, the *New York Times* reported that "the Carter administration asked Congress today to decriminalize marijuana possession, and said it was 'carefully reexamining' its position on penalties for possession of cocaine." On Aug. 2, 1977, Jimmy Carter stated in his Message to Congress, "I supported a change in the laws to end federal criminal penalties for possession of up to one ounce of marijuana, leaving the states free to adopt whatever laws they wish concerning marijuana. Decriminalization is not legalization."

The American people have been paying dearly for Jimmy Carter's support of the decriminalization of dangerous drugs. According to Dr. Robert L. DuPont, head of the National Institute for Drug Abuse from 1973 to 1978, who gave testimony before the Criminal Justice Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in Baltimore, Maryland on Nov. 16, 1979, "The increase of marijuana use among young people is literally off the charts in the United States. The most recent data shows that one out of nine high school seniors smokes marijuana every single day of the high school year." Other statistics are even more staggering:

- In November, 1978, the New York State Substance Abuse Service showed that marijuana use in public school in grades 7 to 12 had increased by 300 percent since the decriminalization of marijuana 18 months earlier. The report also showed a 10 percent experimentation rate with cocaine for the same age group.

- A study by the University of Michigan released in January 1980 showed that the use of cocaine by high school seniors has soared—to 12 percent, double the number in 1975. One hundred and thirty

Under Carter the use of psychotropic drugs has become a national epidemic. We commissioned Michele Steinberg, Donna Levit, and Christian Curtis to investigate the dope lobby, from the big money down to the small politicians. Here are their findings.

schools nationwide were included in the study.

- For 1978, statewide surveys in Maine and Maryland showed that one in every six high school students gets high on marijuana on a daily basis; and a growing percentage of children under the age of 12 are smoking marijuana.

- The latest report from the Carter administration's Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), released June 19, shows how rapidly drug use has increased during the past three years. The proportion of persons age 18 to 25 who have used marijuana at some time in their lives jumped from 4 percent in 1962 to 60 percent in 1977 and 68 percent in 1979 according to HHS. In the young adult (18-25) group surveyed, nearly half those who had used marijuana said they used it at least 100 times. In the same age group, 19 percent had tried cocaine at least once in 1977, Carter's first year in office; by 1979 the figure had jumped to a whopping 28 percent—up by nearly 50 percent!

But even with the information on how the decriminalization has brought vast numbers of American youth into the depths of self-destruction, Carter persists in supporting the same liberalizing policy. Nowhere is the crux of the dope problem in America seen more clearly than in the 1979 *Federal Strategy for Drug Abuse and Drug Traffic Prevention*, where Carter states:

"Penalties against possession of a drug should not be more damag-

ing to the individual than the use of the drug itself; and where they are, they should be changed. Nowhere is this more clear than in the laws against possession of marijuana in private for personal use.

"Therefore I support legislation amending Federal law to eliminate all Federal criminal penalties for the possession of up to one ounce of marijuana."

Carter's policy on drugs is the product of a highly financed, powerful drug lobby which has conspired for the last 20 years to make drug use a part of American life. Members of the drug lobby occupy top positions inside the Carter administration and the U.S. Congress; they control key posts in institutions like the Rand Corporation, Stanford Research Institute, Harvard University, and the Xerox Corporation. They have created a generation of so-called doctors who support the "right to die" for the aged and other "useless eaters" and tell us that dangerous drugs are not harmful. These people—with a few exceptions—don't go out and sell narcotics like your neighborhood pusher does. They are worse. They push the *idea* of drugs.

The opium war strategy

Opponents of marijuana decriminalization are well acquainted with names like the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), the magazine *High Times*, Harvard's Dr. Norman Zinberg and U.S. Senator Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) who lead the up front drive to legalize "recreational" drug use.

But behind these operatives are forces which have conducted an ideological battle against the American people since the early 1950s, beginning with the unleashing of the project codenamed MK-Ultra that created a counterculture of "pleasure seekers" (*War on Drugs*, June 1980). As the book *Dope, Inc.: Britain's Opium War*

Against the United States documented, the drug culture operation is a repeat of Britain's Opium War against China—subverting a nation by stupefying its people.

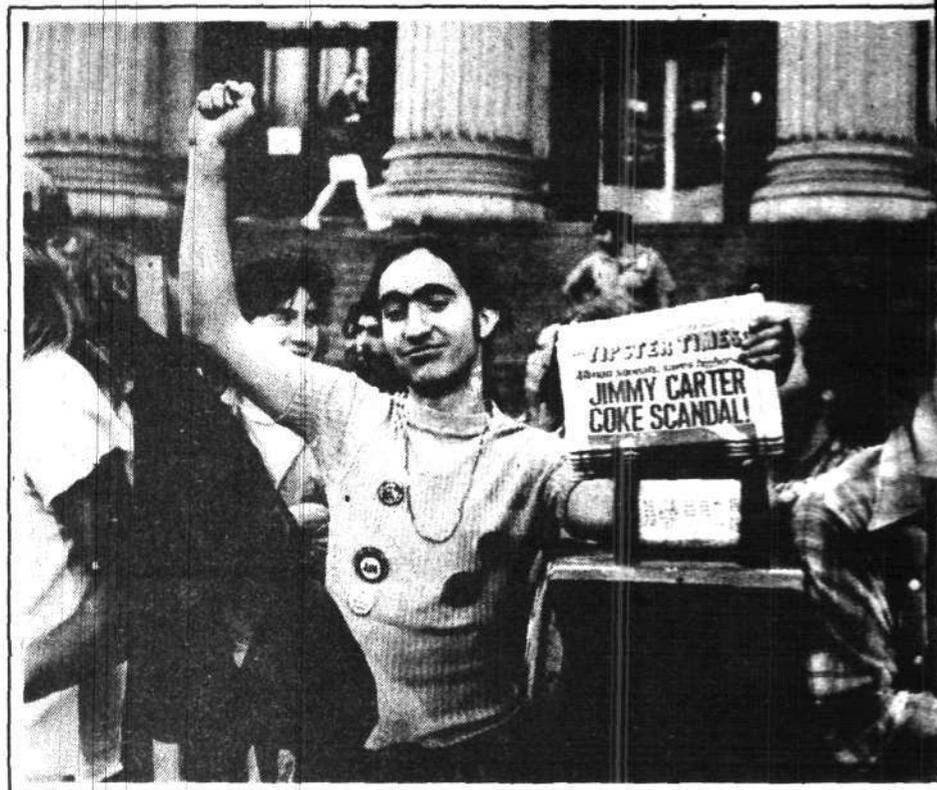
The full, shocking story of how the European oligarchy centered around the British Crown has willfully conducted this war of subversion was told in the book *Dope, Inc.* and is further documented in Carol White's forthcoming volume, *The New Dark Ages*. Here, we will merely summarize the facts of the matter which have been fully documented in the cited sources.

The high priest of the American counterculture was Aldous Huxley, a third generation agent of the British Crown who launched the psychedelic cult through his book, *Door of Perception* (written in 1953, after Huxley experimented with peyote), long before Harvard experimenter Timothy Leary urged American college youth to "turn on, tune in and drop out" with LSD.

Huxley had been initiated into the practices of the "Isis-Uranian Temple of the Hermetic Students of the Golden Dawn," of the degenerate British aristocracy, by the circles of occultist Aleister Crowley at Oxford University in the 1920s. By the early 1960s, this free-drugs, free-sex cult was in full operation in California, led by the psychedelic priesthood of Huxley, Alan Watts, Gregory Bateson, and later, Dr. Timothy Leary.

Along with this rainbow of perversities the British oligarchy and their U.S. sympathizers had a grey-flannel operation going in the legal community. This involved exhuming the concept of the "victimless crime" out of the musty archives of British law. The very same legal gobbledegook that was concocted in the late 18th century in an attempt to destroy the newly established American Constitution, is now being used for justification of drug abuse.

In the late 18th century, British Crown agent Jeremy Bentham



Yippies in 1976 "protested" Carter's immunity from drug charges.

wrote a counter-constitution based on his theory that all society is organized on the principle of "pleasure vs. pain," that is, that the guide to men's actions is the seeking of pleasure and avoidance of pain. Bentham argued therefore that a person who committed a crime against himself did not need to be punished since he had already damaged himself, and only himself. In this view, society has no interest in the development of the individual.

Precisely this perverted outlook is the basis for legal reforms like the Criminal Code Senate Bill 1722 sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy and authored by Prof. Allan Dershowitz of Harvard University. The exact language of old Bentham's legal codes occurred in the first court decision decriminalizing marijuana in Alaska in 1975. Chief Justice Rabinowitz in the case *Ravin v. State* ruled in favor of personal possession of marijuana with this argument: "Tenet to a basic free society is that the state

cannot impose its own notions of morality . . . on individuals when the public has no legitimate interest in the affairs of those individuals."

Who's pushing drugs

The dope lobby, properly speaking, encompasses an immense network of institutions and individuals at several levels of American life, working in tightly coordinated fashion to set up the preconditions for a full-scale drug assault. What many well-meaning people think is the dope lobby, NORML, is merely the most visible face of the operation, the "hands and feet" of the apparatus. The more important question is: Who makes up the head and trunk of this monster?

Above, we had a brief glimpse of how the drug trade has historically been controlled and promoted by an elite of noble families and their hired lieutenants and related institutions. Now we shall meet their descendants and hired hands who are at large promoting dope within



Photo: Philip Ulanovsky

House. The DAC, which advocates legalized heroin "maintenance," includes on its board Dr. Norman Zinberg, who also sits on the advisory board of NORML. Zinberg has received several grants from the Commonwealth Fund for his prodrug "research." The Fund also channels money into the various behavioral science branches of Stanford that were instrumental in running the MK-Ultra Project for spreading LSD. Finally, it should be noted that the Commonwealth Fund was one of the original financial backers of SIECUS, the Sex Information and Education Committee of the U.S., which has prompted degeneracy in American schools in the name of "sex education."

The Trilateral Commission. A project of the Council on Foreign Relations that includes David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, George Bush, John Anderson, and most of the senior members of the Carter administration, including the President himself, the Trilateral Commission is directly involved in the drug lobby through such members as J. Paul Austin and William R. Hewlett.

J. Paul Austin. Austin, chairman of Coca Cola and a member of the Trilateral Commission, is a key funder of Emory University in Georgia, which has supplied several top operatives to the drug lobby, such as Peter Bourne, Thomas Bryant, and Robert Dupont. In addition, Austin's Coca Cola is interlocked with Warner Communications, which in turn owns Capricorn Records and the contract of the Georgia rock group known as the Allman Brothers. Capricorn and the Allmans are unabashed cocaine users and pushers. (See below).

William R. Hewlett. Director of the Drug Abuse Council, which was recently disbanded under a reorganization with the Carter administration, Hewlett is the president of the Hewlett Packard elec-

tronics firm, a top director at David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank, a trustee of MK-Ultra's Stanford University, and a Trilateral Commission member. He is also a trustee of the Rand Corporation, which plays a critical role in the drug lobby.

The Rand Corporation. Like Stanford University, Rand was instrumental in Project MK-Ultra during the 1960s, conducting "medically oriented" LSD experiments. According to a 1962 Rand abstract, the think-tank carried out a study on the "Long-Lasting Effects of LSD on Certain Attitudes in Normals." A year later Rand ran another series of LSD experiments called "Short-Term Effects of LSD on Anxiety, Attitudes and Performance," which amazingly concluded that LSD improves emotional attitudes and reduces anxiety.

The Kennedy family. With Sen. Edward Kennedy one of the premier advocates of marijuana "decriminalization," the Kennedy clan has long been running errands for the British nobility, since Joseph Kennedy—who made his fortune smuggling illegal bootleg booze into the United States—was appointed ambassador to the royal court in London more than 40 years ago. Besides Edward's infamous legislative proposals—about which we will learn more below—the Kennedy family is the chief patron of the Kennedy Bioethics Center at the Jesuits' Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. It is not to be overlooked that the Kennedy clan is directly involved with the more public aspects of the drug lobby through former in-law Peter Lawford, the Hollywood actor. Lawford sits on the advisory board of NORML.

The Kennedy Bioethics Center. Founded to "study" the Nazi policies of "the right to die," the Bioethics Center is based on a centuries-old practice of the nobility

the United States today. The institutions and individuals named below are organized on different levels, from the elites who make up the Council on Foreign Relations and similar organizations that arch across national boundaries, down to the lowest level of pot-smoking victims who have little notion as to who is pulling their strings.

Level I: policy and mind control

Here we find the elites, the well-dressed ladies and gentlemen "above suspicion" who occupy many positions of great power and influence within our society. We also find their institutes, foundations, and think-tanks.

The Commonwealth Fund. Named after the British Commonwealth and formally headed by Queen Elizabeth II of England, this foundation was one of the original funders of the Drug Abuse Council, which advises the White



Above, billionaire GM-heir Stewart Mott, addressing a meeting of NORML; top to bottom, NORML advisors Canon Dennis of New York's St. John the Divine (Anglican); Dr. Lester Grinspoon of Harvard and MK-Ultra; and John Finlator, former DEA official.

of using drugs to get rid of unwanted elderly citizens and terminally ill patients. This practice was called the "hospice movement," founded by the Most Venerable Military and Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, an inner circle of the elite nobility, during the 11th century. The hospice movement was resurrected in Britain in 1967 at St. Christopher's Hospice in London, where patients are administered a mixture of heroin, cocaine, alcohol, tranquilizers, and chloroform water every three hours until they die. In 1978 the Kennedy Bioethics Center and the

Order of St. John financed the first annual National Hospice Organizing Meeting in Washington. Edward Kennedy was a keynote speaker.

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Hospice, Inc., the U.S. chapter of the hospice movement, is financed by the Kaiser Foundation, which includes on its board the current ambassador to the British crown, Kingman Brewster. Brewster, former president of Columbia University, is a Knight of the Order of St. John. Kaiser also financed the MK-Ultra Project through Timothy Leary, who conducted his first LSD experiments at the Kaiser Experimental Hospital in San Francisco. Edgar Kaiser, the Foundation's chairman, is also a member of the Trilateral Commission. Not surprisingly, the Kaiser Foundation also funds Stanford University's behavioral psychology program and Emory University (see J. Paul Austin, above).

Harvard University. Harvard sits above other universities in that it not only works out the nuts and bolts on how to spread drugs, but it is a center for actually elaborating the policies of the powers "above suspicion." As a key center of Project MK-Ultra, Harvard spawned such LSD pushers as Timothy Leary, and three of the primary actors of the "second generation" of MK-Ultra brainwashers: Norman Zinberg, Lester Grinspoon, and Andrew Weil. More on them later.

The Ford Foundation. Established in 1948, the Ford Foundation is the largest private funding institution in the world. It was the primary financial support for the Drug Abuse Council, and funds everything from zero-growth policy studies, to "black nationalist" movements, to environmentalist groups. It was the Ford Foundation that set up the Institute for Policy Studies in 1963, the "new left" think tank that at various

points has included as activists both current and "retired" members of such terrorist groups as the Weathermen, the Revolutionary Communist Party, the Baader-Meinhof gang, and the Japanese Red Army.

There are many other "big names" intimately involved in the dope lobby. Some of them, such as billionaire Stewart Mott, Xerox chairman Max Palevsky, we will meet below in connection with specific drug-promoting operations.

Level II:

White House takeover

Beneath the wealthy and powerful names and organizations who have decided that this nation is to be put on drugs are the people and institutes in charge of putting this decision into practice. These are the "experts," the sick psychiatrists and sociologists who make up the maze of "councils," "institutes" and policy bodies that make the specific White House drug policies. They conduct the "studies" showing drug abuse not as a deliberate, well-planned attack on our society, but as a "sociological phenomenon" that has somehow "naturally" occurred within our youth. These same "studies" tell us it's impossible to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the U.S., and, therefore, we should learn how to cope with it the best we can. They tell us marijuana is not harmful and should therefore be "decriminalized;" that heroin has potential "medical" value.

These are the people that were ushered into the highest levels of federal government as senior "advisors" the day James E. Carter was sworn in as President. They actually number quite few, and are so tightly knit that it is difficult to tell one from another. Their careers are almost identical, they are all close friends socially, and they serve simultaneously on "advisory boards" of each others' institutes.

Meet Level II of the dope lobby: the ring that has taken over the White House.

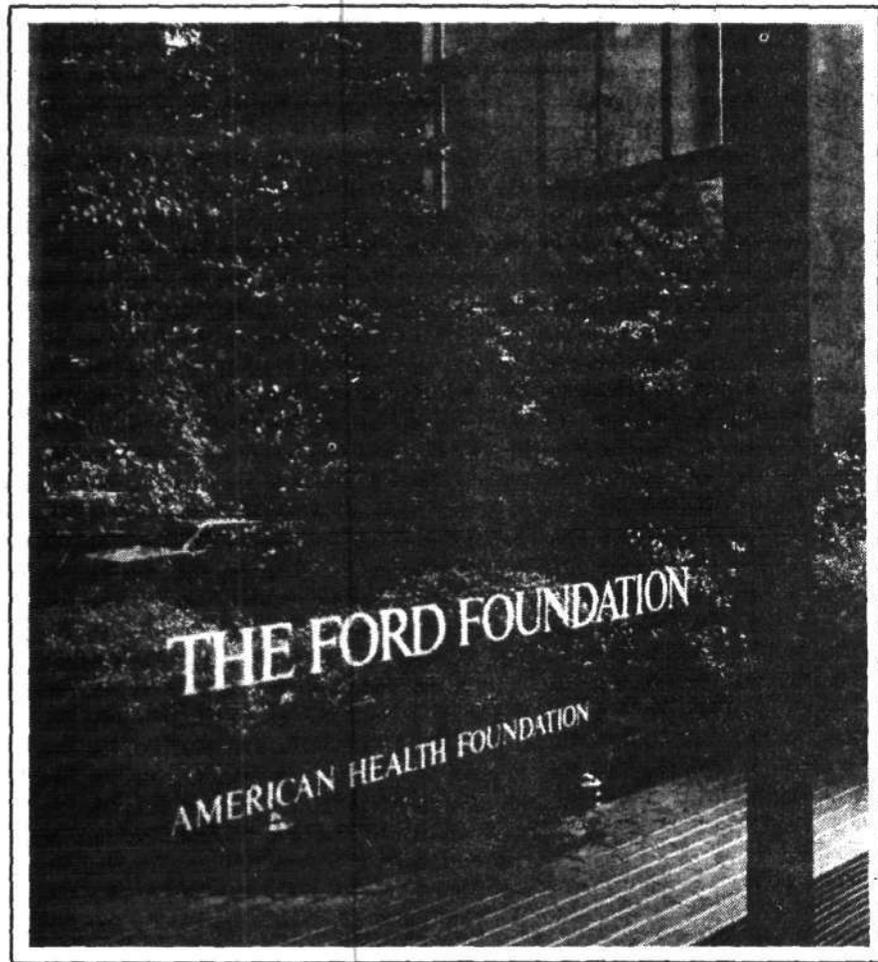


Photo: Philip Ulanovsky

The Ford Foundation, world's largest private financing institution, and funder of the Drug Abuse Council that says Americans must "learn to live" with drugs.

The Drug Abuse Council (DAC). The oldest of the so-called drug advisory panels to the Presidency, the Drug Abuse Council was commissioned in 1970 by Ford Foundation's president McGeorge Bundy, former director of the National Security Council. During the early 1970s, most of the DAC work was focused on promoting methadone as the primary means of dealing with the heroin problem. Once the idea of methadone was accepted in certain circles, it was not long before the DAC came out with a proposal for legalized heroin. The report, by Paul Danaceau, calls for "a legal distribution system" of heroin "to compete with the illegal one." And it goes almost without

saying that the Drug Abuse Council is an enthusiastic supporter of marijuana "decriminalization."

Not only is the DAC the dean of the "expert" panels that determine White House drug policies, but if we look at who funds and directs it, we find the "cream of the crop" of Level I above represented. Its funders are—besides the Ford Foundation—the Carnegie Corporation, Queen Elizabeth's Commonwealth Fund, and the Kaiser Foundation. Its board of directors includes William R. Hewlett of the Trilateral Commission and Thomas Bryant, about whom we will learn more later. Other leading members have included Robert DuPont, Patricia Wald, Malthea



Photo: U.S. Coast Guard

Coast Guard officers examine part of 40,000 pounds of hashish seized on March 17, 1979—a small portion of the drugs pouring into the U.S.

Falco, and Carter's confidant Peter Bourne.

Although the Drug Abuse Council, its assignment completed, was formally dissolved in April of this year, it is still possible to refer to it in the present tense. Most of its key members have been absorbed into top cabinet posts within the administration.

The DAC's final report has caused outrage in drug enforcement and police circles. Titled "A Study on Drug Abuse," authored by Thomas Bryant and Norman Zinberg, the report calls for the legalization of marijuana and an easing of penalties for possession of cocaine, hashish, and methadone. The report concludes by stating that the American people must put an end to its "fear" of the drug problem, and instead learn to deal with it, since drugs are obviously here to stay. And the DAC was an official advisory body to the White House!

The National Institute on Drug Abuse. NIDA, another of the series of prodrug agencies that rings the White House, is the federal arm on drug abuse within the newly reorganized Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Set up in the early 1970s, NIDA still serves as a clearinghouse for funding drug "treatment" programs and research into the medical and social "effects" of drugs. NIDA's "findings" are almost indistinguishable from those of the DAC; it supports marijuana decriminalization and "growing your own" at home.

NIDA's staff "experts" are the same people who made up the DAC and several other components of the drug lobby, as we shall see.

The Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP). This was the official office *within the White House* that was headed by Dr. Peter Bourne.

Now the Drug Policy Branch of the White House Domestic Policy Staff under Stuart Eizenstat, this outfit has been the direct conduit into the Oval Office for every study, proposal, and scenario cranked out by the DAC, NIDA, and NORML. ODAP and the Drug Policy Branch not only promote drugs, but they have even been involved in trafficking illegal dope, as shown by the case of Bourne, who was forced to resign after it was discovered he was filling out illegal prescriptions for quaaludes for ODAP staff members.

The President's Commission on Mental Health. Like many of the other components of the network of institutions feeding "findings" into the White House, the Commission, under honorary chairman Rosalynn Carter, was dismantled in 1978. Its final report included the proposal of the Liaison Task Panel, headed by Dr. Norman Zin-

berg, on "The Use and Misuse of Psychoactive Drugs." The problem, the panel stated, is that Americans are not "educated" on the use of mind-altering drugs: hence, "misuse."

The Commission was directly connected to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), which was founded by Dr. Nathan S. Kline. Kline once proposed to solve the nation's social problems by dumping valium into municipal water supplies. An expert in Haitian voodoo, Kline has stated that voodoo should be imported into the United States as a "therapeutic tool" in conjunction with drug use.

Now that we know the agencies that are responsible for opening



Photo: Carlos Wesley



Photo: James Gelevin

the doors for drugs into your community, let's meet the individuals involved. Their names appear so frequently in the several facets of the drug lobby that they can be considered interchangeable parts in a single machine.

Dr. Peter Bourne. The most notorious of the drug lobbyists because of his White House quaalude scandal, Bourne is linked to every major aspect of the drug empire, from Southeast Asian heroin, to MK-Ultra operations in San Francisco, to the well-paid staffs of the Washington advisory bodies, to NORML.

Bourne is to this day Carter's intimate confidant, the psychological manipulator who, by Carter's own admission, oversaw the President's transition to a "born again" fundamentalist. A product of J. Paul Austin's and Coca Cola's Emory University, where his father directs the brainwashing behavioral psychology center, Bourne did his psychiatric residency at the Haight-Ashbury Free Medical

Drug lobby "assets" on Capitol Hill: Senators Ted Kennedy, whose legislation would decriminalize pot; Jacob Javits, who likes the idea of "recreational" drugs; and Charles Percy, whose amendment banned effective use of the herbicide paraquat.



Clinic in San Francisco. The Free Clinic was one of the small handful of outlets for LSD distribution in the late 1960s phase of Project MK-Ultra, and is regarded as the birthplace of the "hippie" movement.

Prior to his residency with MK-Ultra in California, Bourne was a military psychiatrist in Vietnam, where he conducted "stress tests" on Green Berets and did studies on heroin-addicted soldiers. It was during this period, from 1964 to 1966, that a scandal erupted revealing that the CIA was actively involved in trafficking opium and heroin from the Golden Triangle area.

In the early 1970s, Bourne returned to Georgia, where he worked with Marcus Raskin, now a director of the "new left" and proterrorist Institute for Policy Studies. Bourne became Georgia's special advisor on health matters and held the only license for methadone dispensing in the state under Governor Jimmy Carter. Shortly before Carter came to Washington as President, Bourne took up a post as advisor to the Drug Abuse Council and helped found NORML.

Bourne has been a member of NORML's advisory board ever since, even during his stint as the head of Carter's Office on Drug Abuse Policy. And even though he was forced to resign for pushing quaaludes, he is still a consultant to the Drug Policy Branch of the White House Domestic Policy Staff. Bourne's present "formal" position is staff member of a United Nations commission studying "water resources" in the Midwest—which has recently become a hotbed of heroin traffic.

Dr. Thomas Bryant. President of the defunct Drug Abuse Council, advisory board member of NORML, and chairman of Rosalynn Carter's President's Commission on Mental Health, Bryant is a close friend of both Bourne and Jimmy Carter. Like Bourne, he is a product of Emory University.

Bryant was the previous director of the Office of Economic Opportunity's Office of Health Affairs during the early 1970s. From this post, he directed OEO funds to Bourne's Atlanta South Side Methadone Clinic.

Dr. Norman Zinberg. Member of NORML's advisory board, co-founder of NORML, chairman of the Liaison Task Panel of the President's Commission on Mental Health, and advisor to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Zinberg is a graduate and professor of Harvard University's psychiatry department. He is also a founder of the National Committee on Intractable Pain, which is a key part of Hospice, Inc. (see Kennedy family, above), and which is funded by the Queen's Commonwealth Fund.

Like his fellow doctor Peter Bourne, Zinberg was sent by the Pentagon to Vietnam in 1971 to study the effects of heroin addiction among American soldiers. Shortly upon returning, he co-founded NORML and wrote, "Drugs should be legalized. . . . There is a lack of knowledge on how to use drugs, but if we educate the population, misuse will end. . . . After all, drugs are a part of the social setting." Zinberg has since become a standard witness in cocaine possession trials, arguing that possession is not a crime.

Dr. David E. Smith. Smith is the founder and director of the Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic dating from 1967 and more recently funded by the National Institute of Drug Abuse. He is also the director of Youth Project, Inc., which is financed by the Marshall Field Foundation of Chicago. The Youth Project, it has been revealed, is involved in the spawning of various drug-running youth gangs around the country. Smith's association with Peter Bourne dates back to Bourne's internship at the Free Clinic. One of the clinic's most prominent products was murderer-cultist Charles Manson.

Smith is the direct descendant



Photo: Drug Enforcement Administration

Methadone partisan Leo Dogoloff, head of White House Drug Abuse policy; the man he replaced, Peter Bourne; and Mathea Falco, the State Department's own drug lobbyist.

of the first generation of the creators of the LSD counterculture based out of Stanford University, including Dr. Richard Blum, author of *Utopiates: The Use and Users of LSD 25*; Dr. Richard Albert, who became a guru of an Eastern mystical cult and later a top advisor to Gov. Jerry Brown of California; and Dr. Joel Fort, director of Fort Help, yet another San Francisco mental health clinic frequented by radical convicts involved in the creation of the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army.

Dr. Andrew Weil. Formerly on the faculty of Harvard University, Weil is an advisory board member of NORML and a contributing editor to the drug-pushing magazine *High Times*. His input into the Carter administration was through his position as a founder of the Drug Abuse Council.

Weil is the author of the book *Natural Mind*, which advocates the complete legalization of cocaine-related drugs. He freely admits his own use of these drugs, particularly coca gum.

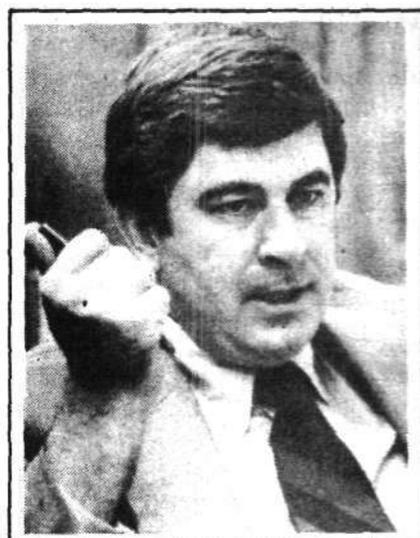


Photo: Drug Enforcement Administration



Photo: Drug Enforcement Administration

Ramsey Clark. Although Clark is best known for his links to terrorism and as official White House envoy to the Ayatollah Khomeini, he also plays an important role in the drug lobby. He is the chairman of NORML's National Legal Committee. He is personally handling the legal case of a Jamaican-based dope cult in Miami called the Ethiopian Zion Coptic Church, which claims the right to use marijuana as part of its "religious" ceremonies.

Lee Dogoloff. Dogoloff took over the White House Office on Drug Abuse Policy after Peter Bourne got caught illegally prescribing

dope. Formerly with NIDA, where he ran research on methadone maintenance, Dogoloff now runs the Drug Policy Branch of the White House and still retains Bourne as his personal advisor.

Dogoloff's methadone project was part of efforts to sabotage drug-free therapy and maintain permanent addiction for heroin victims. As Carter's top drug adviser, he is responsible for continued White House support for marijuana decriminalization. Dogoloff is behind administration efforts to channel antidrug parents' groups into "family therapy," undercutting the urgent need for greater allocations to law enforcement.

Patricia Wald. Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs at the Justice Department, Wald is a trustee of the Ford Foundation, where she helped write the book *Dealing with Drug Abuse* a publication which laid out the blueprint for such organizations as the Drug Abuse Council and NIDA. She is also a former partner of the Arnold, Porter and Fortas law firm, which founded the Institute for Policy Studies terrorism support center.

Mathea Falco. As Assistant Secretary of State for Narcotics Control Matters on appointment from Jimmy Carter, Ms. Falco presents one of the more interesting cases of a fifth column operative at work inside the government. At the time of her appointment, Falco was on the advisory board of NORML and worked on the Drug Abuse Council. She also worked under Peter Bourne for a time at the White House.

From her post in the State Department, Falco has been key in sabotaging international efforts to fight the drug trade. For example, in several testimonies before Congress, she has stated that the U.S. has its hands tied in stemming the flow of drugs into this country, because of the "lack of cooperation" from other governments. Yet while Falco fakes hopelessness

from inside the administration, her own collaborators in NORML helped Senator Charles Percy draft the legislation that attempts to prevent Mexico and Colombia from spraying marijuana plants with the herbicide paraquat. What's even more outrageous, NORML filed suit in court to stop marijuana spraying—*against the State Department!*

Finally, in terms of direct channels from the drug lobby into the

White House, we have the case of Coca Cola and Warner Communications, mentioned briefly above. Jimmy Carter represented drugs long before he assumed office. His campaign was financed by the drug lobby. Coca Cola's J. Paul Austin has been Carter's political and financial patron since the days when Carter was governor of Georgia. Through Austin and his links with Warner Communications, Carter's 1976 presidential



Photo: James Gelvin

The case of Ramsey Clark

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, known to most Americans as the Ayatollah Khomeini's U.S. agent, also happens to be one of the top lawyers for the drug lobby.

A zombie cult called the Ethiopian Zion Coptic Church, based in Miami, Florida, claims that marijuana smoking is essential to its "religious" ceremonies, and has filed suit in Florida courts for permission to legally possess and smoke pot. The lawyer for the Copts in this effort is Ramsey Clark.

The Copts are no minor sect. The Miami branch is an offshoot of the "church" of the same name in Jamaica, which is a voodoo-worshipping, drug-taking cult. The Jamaican and Miami Copts, besides running "ganja" (the Jamaican term for marijuana), are also principal conduits for illegal flight capital out of Jamaica through such notorious "offshore" banks as the Bank of Nova Scotia. They are also the main proponents of legalized ganja production in Jamaica.

According to sources within the drug movement, the Copts Clark works for, paid one-third of the bills incurred at the gathering of the international drug lobby in Amsterdam, Holland two months ago. The host of the meeting was the International Cannabis Association for Reform (ICAR), which encompasses almost every propot group in the world, including NORML from the U.S., the Legalize Cannabis Campaign (LCC) of Britain, InHale (Initiative for Hashish Legalization) of West Germany, and many others.

So the next time you see Mr. Clark on your television screen, remember that he not only sides with those who want to make America hostage to terrorists, but hostage to drugs as well.

campaign received \$1 million in proceeds from record and ticket sales from Phil Walton, chief of Capricorn Records, a Warner subsidiary. Walton's promotional instrument was the Allman Brothers rock band, which has since been invited to White House receptions on numerous occasions. Members of the Allman Brothers were arrested in 1976 and convicted of cocaine smuggling.

... and Congress

A special word needs to be said about the agents of the drug lobby on Capitol Hill. Although there are many Congressmen-for-hire on drug issues, including Charles Percy of Illinois, there are two key "inside" figures of the dope industry that Americans should know more about: Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) and Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Jacob Javits. Since 1968, Javits has been the sponsor of every piece of Senate legislation that has attempted to "decriminalize" marijuana on the federal level. Constantly praised by NORML as their "man" on the Hill, Javits has been involved with drugs long before many of the NORML staff members were even born. Not surprisingly, Javits is a member of NORML's advisory board.

During World War II, Javits was assistant chief of Chemical Warfare at the Office of Strategic Services (the precursor to the CIA). From 1954 to 1956, as New York State Attorney General, Javits, through his old connections to the CIA and Project MK-Ultra, administered a clandestine LSD experiment. At least one military officer died as the result of being given an unsolicited dose of LSD, according to information disclosed through the Freedom of Information Act. In 1977, Javits was sued by relatives of the officer.

According to drug investigators as well as informants within the upper circles of organized crime, Javits is considered as "asset" of the drug-linked Bronfman family



Above, David Smith of the Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic; and Aldous Huxley, high priest of drugs.

and of gangster Meyer Lansky. According to affidavits on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Javits functions as a conduit of classified government information for the Lansky syndicate.

Javits's links to Lansky and mob financier Robert Vesco were made most apparent in October 1978. After a several ton marijuana bust off the coast of Massachusetts, the defendants were represented in court by James Lawson, the head of the state chapter of NORML. Javits is a member of NORML's advisory board. Evidence surfaced in the course of the trial that the front money for the captured mar-

ijuana shipment had been provided by Meyer Lansky and Robert Vesco.

Edward Kennedy. Next to Javits, Kennedy is the most outspoken drug lobbyist in Congress. As chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, he is the sponsor of Senate bill S.1722 which would federally decriminalize marijuana. Like Javits, Kennedy too is up to his neck in Lansky-Vesco criminal activities. At the top of Kennedy's 1976 campaign contributors list is Joseph Linsey, known as the kingpin of organized crime in New England. Linsey is a business partner of Meyer Lansky in the International Airport Hotel Disc Distributing, Inc.

Level III: propaganda for drugs

Here we get down to the gutter-level of the drug machine: the people who disseminate the ideas and "glamor" of drugs, the radicals who attract media attention through forms of "living theater" to make a mockery of our nation, the "mod" lawyers who get drug runners out of jail, the promoters of drug paraphernalia. These are the people who make drugs "what's happening."

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML). NORML was founded in 1971 by Keith Stroup, a former "public interest" lawyer (Ralph Nader-style). He was personally involved in drafting legislation introduced by Sen. Charles Percy to prevent Mexico from destroying its marijuana crop. Stroup now has his own law firm in Washington specializing in defending drug traffickers.

NORML gets much of its money from the Playboy Foundation, which has three of its members on NORML's board of advisors, including Playboy czar Hugh Hefner himself. Hefner gave Stroup a publicity boost by interviewing him in a 1978 issue of *Playboy*

magazine. In that interview, Stroup revealed that an additional source of funds for his operation came from "frequent anonymous contributions from drug dealers." The Playboy Foundation, like the Commonwealth Fund and several of the foundations that poured money into the LSD MK-Ultra Project, is an important funding source for the "sex education" operation in U.S. schools.

Other NORML funders and collaborators indicate a direct line of command down from the higher echelons of society, the executives we met in Level I. For example, another NORML financial backer is General Motors heir Stewart Mott, who also finances *High Times* magazine as well as the Institute for Policy Studies. Until recently Mott was also the money man for Trilateral Commission hopeful John Anderson. Then there is Max Palevsky, the chairman of the board of the Xerox Corporation. He sits on the advisory board of NORML. Other members of the advisory board have included:

William F. Buckley, Jr., the "conservative" who admits to having smoked marijuana offshore.

Canon Walter D. Dennis of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

Geraldo Rivera, ABC television reporter.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, former Assistant of Administration of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Arieh Neier, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Dr. Lester Grinspoon, Harvard psychiatry department colleague of Timothy Leary during MK-Ultra, and author of the book *Cocaine*.

NORML is almost indistinguishable in many cases from the ACLU and Ralph Nader's Public Interest Research Group (PIRG). ACLU chairman Neier and ACLU legal coordinator Ramsey Clark are both on NORML's advisory board. Like NORML, the ACLU also receives funding from the Playboy



Photo: Philip Ulanowaky

The New York quarters of Queen Elizabeth's Commonwealth Fund, and Dr. Norman Zinberg, member of the Fund's board and NORML's board.

Foundation. In many states, NORML shares office space and staff with both the ACLU and Nader's PIRG.

The rest of NORML's money comes from dope runners through the proceeds of *High Times* magazine. *High Times* is supported largely by advertising revenues from the so-called drug paraphernalia industry. The magazine in turn converts a full 50 percent of its profits into support for NORML through its High Times Charitable Trust.

NORML founder Keith Stroup's new law firm, called Stroup, Goldstein, Jacobs, Pritzker and Ware, also provides interesting links between the lower levels of the drug

lobby and the prestigious family names at the top. Stroup's principal partner is Michael L. Pritzker, from the well-established Pritzker and Pritzker law firm of Chicago. The Pritzker family are long-time members of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and participate in the financial control of the hotel chain Hilton International. Hilton, in turn, is situated in the middle of the nexus of old nobility families and businesses that have historically controlled the narcotics trade.

Michael Pritzker himself is the attorney for the Accessories Trade Association, the lobby of the drug paraphernalia industry. Before joining Stroup, Pritzker helped his father's law firm of that same name gross over \$1 million in drug cases. He also travels to Colombia, where he teamed up with drug kingpin Ernesto Samper Pizano to push through that country's marijuana legalization law. A close friend of Peter Bourne, Pritzker says he and Stroup were at the cocaine-and-quaalude party in Washington that got Bourne in trouble for passing fraudulent prescriptions.

Another Stroup law partner is Ted Jacobs, the former Executive Director of Nader's Raiders.

High Times magazine. *High Times* is the unofficial voice of NORML and the drug-running mob. Founded in 1974 by a former leader of the "Yippies" named Tom Fourcade, who shot himself in the head in 1978, the magazine is published by Andrew Kowal. Kowal also happens to be the publisher of *Accessories Digest*, the magazine of the paraphernalia industry, represented by Keith Stroup's law partner, Michael Pritzker. Kowal also sits on NORML's advisory board, and according to reliable sources, he launched *High Times* nationwide by utilizing the distribution networks of pornography merchant Larry Flint, publisher of *Hustler* magazine. Other sources at *High Times* report that the magazine was also distributed

alongside drug shipments around the country.

High Times, which reaches some 4 million American dope users, was not the project of a burned-out Yippie and a couple of young lawyers, however. The real story is that the magazine's initial capital came from a publishing company called the New American Library (NAL), a subsidiary of the Times-Mirror Corporation. The Times Mirror owns the *Los Angeles Times* and runs a joint news service with the *Washington Post*. A former executive director of NAL is Robert Gutwillig, now a co-owner of the Newmag publishing company in Europe, which puts out the pornographic magazine *Lui*, modeled on *Playboy*. Newmag is also the publisher of Hans Magnus Enzensberger, the German leftist pop-writer identified by intelligence authorities on both sides of the Atlantic as a terrorist "controller."

Two of the editors of *High Times* (until a very recent cosmetic clean-up of the masthead), Craig Pyles

and Chip Berlet, are operatives deployed out of radical front groups associated with the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington. Berlet is an advisor to a magazine called *Public Eye*, which comes out of a network of radical lawyers from the Repression Information Project and the National Lawyers Guild. The latter is a known shelter organization for terrorist groups, particularly the Puerto Rican FALN. Pyles is a former associate of the Center for Investigative Reporting, which stems from something called the Fund for Investigative Journalism. Investigators looking into the backgrounds of Pyles and Berlet found that all of these institutions have the same financial backing as the organizations we have met as part of the drug lobby proper—Ford Foundation, Commonwealth Fund, Kaiser Foundation, Stern Foundation, Playboy Foundation, Field Foundation, and so forth.

Other drug magazines have been generated off the "success" of *High Times*, and, oddly enough, they are

controlled by the pornography trade. For example, *Head* is owned by *Chub* magazine, while *Rush* is a subsidiary of the publishers of the pornographic rag *Swank*.

This is the dope lobby. Small wonder drug use among our youth is skyrocketing and our local police agencies are powerless to stem the tide: the drug runners occupy the federal government. Meanwhile, you are told by these same conspirators that there is no conspiracy. Witness the recent comments of Michael Pritzker, the paraphernalia industry's attorney: "social pressures cause drug abuse," he said. Parents are venting "their own failures" by going after the drug lobby, he continued, adding, "It's not like some outside force is corrupting America's children."

That's an odd statement coming from someone who helped drug traffickers in Colombia legalize marijuana production, and who has teamed up with the founder of NORML to set up a law firm that plans to rake in over \$1 million defending narcotics smugglers.



Photo: Philip Ulanowaky

Henry Kissinger snuggles with "conservative" William F. Buckley, a member of the board of advisers of NORML who smokes pot "offshore" on his yacht.

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

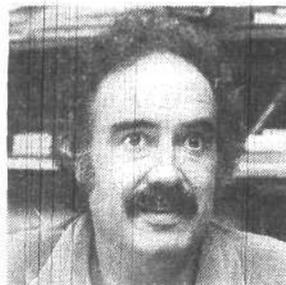
First elected in 1976, Beilenson is the Congressman from wealthy Beverly Hills. He was a California state senator when the state legislature decriminalized marijuana in 1972.



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 recriminalize 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.

Marijuana is being legalized behind your back

Tax programs, marketing strategies, 'venture capital' schemes—all are being put into place by the pot lobby. Christian Curtis reports on how the drug mafia is not waiting for legalization, but is forcing it on America.



An illegal marijuana plantation raided by authorities in California.

A de facto legal market in marijuana, from cultivation to distribution, exists in the United States right now. Entirely outside the bounds of the constitutional process, the drug empire is putting into a place a vast private as well as governmental structure for growing, shipping, "regulating," and taxing legalized pot—long before Congress or any state legislatures even consider debating the question of legalization.

The marijuana "industry" in the U.S. is estimated to gross over \$40 billion annually in retail sales. Consumption has quadrupled in five years. Domestic cultivation, practically nonexistent three years ago, now nets a tenth of the growing pot business, threatening to destroy food production in several states.

California is being turned into a parody of Colombia: pot lobby sources now brag that California-grown marijuana is the state's number one cash crop, bringing in more money than grapes. In Hawaii, grass has also become the largest agricultural commodity, earning more than the \$300 million sugar industry.

Marijuana production in Tennessee ranks fifth, and in Oregon it is among the ten largest crops. In Kentucky an estimated 2,000 farms are reportedly involved in marijuana cultivation, while the dope racket in Arkansas has already begun organizing growers' "syndicates."

At the same time that the drug trade cranks up its production "infrastructure," law enforcement is being stripped of its power. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has cut back on personnel drastically, threatened to shut down its Philadelphia office, and cut its strategic Paris branch down to a mere seven agents.

Attempts to enforce drug laws are ridiculed within the federal government itself. "It's like throwing sand against the tide," said one federal law enforcement official.

In Humboldt County, California, an area of particularly heavy mar-

Photo: USDA/Drug Enforcement Division

ijuana cultivation, District Attorney Bernard de Paoli said recently that the stiffest penalty he will seek against large pot runners (those caught with \$300,000 worth or more) is a year in the county jail. And there is so much pot grown on federally owned land in neighboring Mendocino County, that a U.S. Forestry Service official told a reporter simply, "I turn my back."

Media campaign

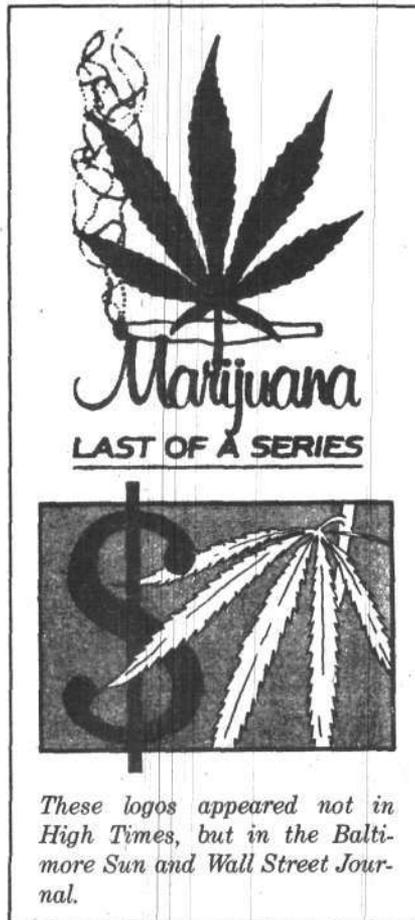
Meanwhile, the press is being used to play up the idea that pot is "all over the place," and that it is an "economic question" that promises financial boom for America's depressed farm sector. Pot lobbyists point to the rigged press coverage to claim that the marijuana plague is the "will of the people," while at the same time developing arguments about the "medical" uses of grass. With the appropriate climate of demoralization and helplessness sown among the citizenry, the drug syndicate quietly lays the groundwork behind the scenes for inevitable legalization.

"Everything has happened as we foresaw it in 1976," Ed Rosenthal, a former Wall Street financier who is now a leading marijuana "economist," said recently. "The biggest question emerging is who will control the distribution of profits of marijuana in its licit form. We believe the answer to that is being decided right now, well in advance of it being formally discussed by politicians in public."

What does he mean by "we"? For nine years Rosenthal was the top security compliance officer with the well-known brokerage house of Unterberger-Rothschild—one of the top positions in the financial world. Among his accomplishments has been organizing an under-the-table market in marijuana "futures" for enterprising bankers.

Here is what Rosenthal and his Wall Street friends "foresaw."

Look at the press. The *Baltimore Sun* of Aug. 3, 1980 began a three-part series on the marijuana "industry," stating, "Clearly, mari-



These logos appeared not in High Times, but in the Baltimore Sun and Wall Street Journal.

juana trading has become a part of the total economic scene in the United States." An almost identical series ran simultaneously in the *Wall Street Journal*.

The March issue of *Playboy* magazine, which funds the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (Norml), pointed to the soaring marijuana output of California under the rubric, "the people take over." And an editorial in the *New York Times* of Aug. 14 praised the shifts in dope production in recent years as a sign of the vigor of American "capitalism" and "Yankee entrepreneurs." "There is a moral here both for private enterprise and law enforcement," the *Times* said, referring to domestic cultivation.

While the media rants about the "spontaneity" of the marijuana boom, the following preparations for legal dope have been made via the back door:

- In 1976 the now defunct Drug

Abuse Council, which advised the Carter White House, commissioned Houston lawyer Alan S. Garber to draft "a regulatory marketing scheme for marijuana." Garber told *Playboy* that potential tax revenues on legalized pot could total \$4 billion.

- Irving Goffman, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services has cooked up a plan whereby federal and local governments could skim 50 percent in taxes off the top of marijuana trade.

- Gaitwood Galbraith, head of the Kentucky Marijuana Growers Guild, has written a tax plan for legalized dope in Kentucky at the request of members of the legislature and the state Department of Agriculture. "The Governor [John Y. Brown, Jr.], who I am on a first name basis with, and 30 top officials in the state legislature are studying my agricultural licensing pot feasibility study," Galbraith said recently. "They're all ready to jump on board when the time is ripe."

- In Alaska, where "home growing" is legal, a network is being put together for pot marketing that destroys the myth that "home grown" is anything but big business for the drug mafia. "This whole business of legal grass," says *Playboy* magazine, "bodes well for the greenhouse industry. . . . With legalized marijuana, sales could really bloom." What about home-grown? A fairy tale. Says Norml's Alaska coordinator Robert Wagstaff: "It's difficult if not impossible to get marijuana to flower indoors up here."

Wouldn't legalization pull the rug out from under the price of pot? No problem, according to Blair Neuman, a founder of the pot lobby who ten years ago did the first feasibility studies on the "economics" of marijuana. "You run it just like liquor," he said recently. "The end of Prohibition sure didn't hurt whisky producers, did it?"

The price would be supported by taxes and supplies would be regulated by state liquor boards, he

explained. Neuman, now a computer executive, had his scenario echoed by John Kaplan of the Stanford University law school, who was cited in the Aug. 8 *Wall Street Journal*.

In fact, as *Playboy* points out, the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has held "in-house casual conversation" about marijuana legalization. "We don't care if you sell marijuana," says Bill Drake, an ATF deputy assistant director, "as long as the Internal Revenue excise tax is paid."

The parallel with Prohibition is no coincidence. It was families

Pot Lobby cleans up its act

Proceeding according to the dope mob's legalization plans, the marijuana lobby recently staged a "split" in its ranks. Last July Alice O'Leary, who quit as the coordinator of Norml's "medical" campaign, helped set up a front called the Therapeutic Cannabis Association, a lobby designed to promote the "benefits" of pot for medical uses. The idea is to play up this effort as "serious" and "scientific" work, so that marijuana can eventually be reclassified as a controlled substance with medical value, paving the way for the U.S. government to dodge its international treaty obligations.

As O'Leary told a reporter recently, she was too closely identified with the "recreation people" at Norml—those who are pushing the legalization of marijuana as a "recreational" drug. Under the TCA, she and her cohorts are mounting a nationwide letter campaign praising the use of grass on glaucoma and cancer patients.

such as the Bronfmans of Canada, owners of Seagrams, that supplied U.S. gangsters with bootleg booze during the 1920s, and who still control drug-running underworld channels. There is no question that producers like Bronfman would move into the "legit" side of pot as well, as soon as it gets legalized, Neuman pointed out. The Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S. and the California Retail Liquor Dealers Associations are already reportedly keeping a close eye on the pot market.

One large liquor company, Heublein, has been doing marijuana marketing profiles and interviews for a number of years. Executive vice-president C.W. Carriuolo told *Playboy* last March, "If the government chose to distribute grass through our legalized distribution system, rather than invent a whole new bureaucracy, and we were designated as a master distributor or manufacturer, we would have no choice. We'd simply assist them in marketing a legal product."

For "quality control," over marijuana potency when grass goes "legit," a Cambridge, Mass. management consultant named Laurence McKinney, a Harvard graduate, has developed a device designed to enhance marijuana's THC content. The machine was designed to treat a ton of pot at a time.

Paraphernalia racket

Aside from liquor producers and distributors, the so-called paraphernalia industry is perhaps best positioned to cash in on legalization, according to dope lobby sources. The paraphernalia racket already has 25,000 retail outlets across the country, and it has plenty of big money behind it when the time comes to market legal dope. One of the "industry's" kingpins and its attorney, Michael Pritzker, comes from the prominent Chicago family that has key holding interests in such giants as Hyatt and Hilton hotels, plus millions in other real estate.

Another is Burt Rubin, a former

Wall Street metals trader who moved into the rolling paper business (E-Z wider) some years back, where, of course, he makes much more money. Rubin, who has lectured on "entrepreneurship" at the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania, bragged to *Playboy* that many foreign banks are "eager to lend" to potential marijuana distributors once the drug becomes legal.

Meanwhile, at the ground level of the operation, the drug lobby is trying to stampede debt-stricken farmers into marijuana as a "cash crop." Pritzker's law partner, Keith Stroup, one of the founders of Norml, is promoting what he cynically calls the "Grow America" plan, which will throw farmers back into the feudal system of sharecropping under the thumb of large real estate lords. Under the plan, "grower syndicates" would be set up in which "people would invest in pot without getting their hands dirty." Profits would then supposedly be divided between the sharecropper and the landowners.

Playboy, which backs Stroup, says legal dope would mean a "jolt of economic adrenaline into American agriculture," and paints a charming picture of turning "idle acreage into profitable miniforests of leafy plants."

Playboy's pipe dreams aside, the



Office of Kentucky Governor Brown (above) denied knowledge of legalization plans.

Photo: UPI



Photo: Linda Ray

Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition leader Fausto Charris, shown here during his 1979 U.S. tour, fights the dope lobby's legalization plans.

fact remains that the domestic production push in the U.S. is the product of the international drug network. Ed Rosenthal, besides being a marijuana "economist," also happens to be a botanist specializing in the development of unique strains of marijuana suited for U.S. climates. "I've developed strains that can grow in Maine," he remarked recently. Right now Rosenthal is touring Asia, including a stop in Red China, searching for new marijuana strains.

The Colombia tack

With all these machinations going on, however, there remains

one key problem for the drug lobby. The United States is bound by an international treaty, the 1961 Single Convention, which outlaws marijuana along with other drugs. The strategy of the drug pushers is simple. First, as Ed Rosenthal points out, "You get somebody else to legalize first. Colombia will definitely legalize. . . . All the big banks are calling for it. It's only a question of whether they'll do it now or in 10 years. The Netherlands, one of the gateways to Europe, also might legalize."

Once a couple of countries have bolted from the treaty, the United States would seek a graceful way

out by what Norml director Brownell calls "redefining" marijuana as potentially useful as a medicine. Thus, Brownell says, the U.S. Senate could "amend" the treaty without violating it outright. Not surprisingly, a faction of Norml left the organization last July to form the Therapeutic Cannabis Society, designed precisely to lobby for changing the definition of grass from a dangerous drug to a "medicinal" drug.

Also not surprisingly, Colombian drug producers have dramatically stepped up their own legalization pressure over the summer. In August the largest Colombian trade union federation, the CTC, held wage talks with the Turbay government. Among the CTC's demands was that the Colombian government should "revise" all standing antidrug accords with the U.S., citing the fact that some states in the U.S. have authorized the consumption and cultivation of grass.

At the same time, Ernesto Samper Pizano, a close friend of Michael Pritzker and head of the Colombian bankers' group known as ANIF, has set up a "round table" including 65 legislators from the marijuana-growing regions to promote a legalization bill now pending in the Colombian congress.

The key to the chances for success for the drug lobby, however, remains whether or not the American public can be brainwashed into accepting the fate that these pushers have planned. Hank Koehn, the head of the Futures Research Division of Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles told *Playboy* frankly how this brainwashing is to unfold: "There will be a series of events around the country and those events will grow until they hit critical mass and gain national attention. That's when it becomes a national issue and the people will prevail."

In other words, by the time Koehn, Rosenthal, Neuman, et al. get through with you, they are betting you will tolerate legalized dope.

The biological effects of marijuana

When people take drugs, they alter some basic mechanisms in their bodies that allow them to function properly and to think properly.

In a sense it's a little redundant to go through the scientific evidence that shows how marijuana is a very destructive drug, since this has been observed directly by so many people who have as much authority as a scientist to speak on drugs. But there are some people who want to have scientific proof, so here it is. I want to note, however, that all of the scientific proofs that we scientists can give to such people might not turn them toward deciding upon a behavior that is not drug-oriented. To change behavior, especially for youth, requires much more motivation than just raw, uninspiring scientific facts.

The importance of these scientific facts is, rather, that they actually allow us to immediately discard all of the extraordinary deception that has been poured upon the American public concerning the "relative harmlessness" of drugs, especially of marijuana. We have been subjected to an extraordinarily dishonest and intense barrage of drug information that says marijuana is just a harmless weed that may even be very useful for many conditions.

This is a lot of nonsense, and there is now scientific evidence to prove it.

There is also a lot of talk claiming that marijuana has a therapeutic

Dr. Gabriel Nahas, a world-renowned expert on narcotics, surveys the medical evidence of marijuana's harm to the brain and reproductive system. The facts the media won't report.

tic effect in cases of asthma, vomiting from anticancer drugs, and in the treatment of glaucoma. Although intake of marijuana may have such therapeutic properties, all of these properties are associated with the very serious, deleterious side effects I describe below. Furthermore, there are more specific, more efficient drugs without the dangerous side effects of marijuana that can be used with a much greater rate of success. So the talk that marijuana is an effective medical treatment is just as much nonsense as the talk that says marijuana is harmless.

10 years of research

It took 10 years of intensive study to prove what people already knew; namely, that marijuana is destructive. These years have been very interesting, because they have shown how much knowledge we have and how well, using such knowledge, we can relatively rapidly determine what a substance can do to the body—in other words, to go to the very basis of the action of marijuana.

Marijuana is a plant that is known in technical terms as *Cannabis sativa*. There are two different varieties. One is the fiber type with which ropes and fibers are made, and this has been cultivated in the West for a long time. Even George Washington had some hemp plants on his plantation, like many other colonists, because he had to make ropes. Since the advent of synthetic fibers, this variety is not cultivated very much.

The second variety, the drug type of marijuana, is cultivated mostly in the semitropical areas of the world, in a belt that spans Colombia, Mexico, Morocco, the foot of the Himalayas, Lebanon, and so forth. This drug type contains in its leaves and flowering tops certain active substances that when smoked, inhaled, or even eaten will give an intoxication or high.

The first series of studies on the marijuana drug began about 10 years ago after chemists were finally able to isolate the different substances in marijuana. This was a difficult task because these substances, such as THC, are present in very small amounts, a few milligrams or so per marijuana cigarette. This immediately implies one important thing—that marijuana is a very powerful drug, because very small amounts of its chemical substances like THC produce intoxication.

There is no question that marijuana is *not* just a mild intoxicant; it is a very potent drug that in

small amounts—milligrams, thousandths of an ounce—can have profound physiological effects.

Cannabinoid effect on cell division. I began to study these effects in my laboratory at Columbia University about 10 years ago, because as a pharmacologist I had an interest in the way the drug acts on the very basis of life, the cells. In my early experiments I was able to show that the substances extracted from marijuana, the cannabinoids, slow down cell division and prevent the formation of DNA, the genetic material, and certain other nucleic acids contained in the cell, substances that are essential for the division of the cell and for the expression of specific cell functions.

When I reported these scientific results, it created a furor. At the time I was attacked by the pro-marijuana lobby just because I said that marijuana users should be very careful because marijuana substances in very small amounts,

millionths of a gram, will slow down cell division, which might be a very serious matter for future generations, for the users' offspring.

"How can you say that; you don't know," was the chorus from the marijuana lobby. Of course, I didn't know, but it was obvious that a substance that attacked the heart of life could have some damaging effect on growing cells, the cells of the embryo. The funny thing was that everybody admitted the danger to offspring for all other drugs that slow down cell division or affect DNA, but apparently marijuana was in a privileged position. It was supposed to give you a high with no harm, and scientific facts were apparently irrelevant.

This opposition did not prevent me from going ahead and doing more research, and I was especially pleased to see that many other scientists throughout the world began to find exactly the same thing I had found in their own studies.

Cumulative effect. One of the things that caused us great concern at the time was the realization that the substances in marijuana remain in the body for a very long time. Although alcohol is harmful, it is excreted by the body very quickly; it takes about six hours for a couple of drinks to be completely eliminated. It takes 30 days, however, for a single dose of marijuana to be eliminated. The half-life of marijuana, the time it takes half of the dose to be eliminated, is one week, which means that it takes seven days for 50 percent of a single dose to be eliminated.

The relevance of these facts is that people who smoke marijuana several times a week or daily are actually storing in their bodies all those substances that might be doing harmful things to their cells.

Further experimental results

Let's look at some more of the experimental results. The first area of the body affected when one

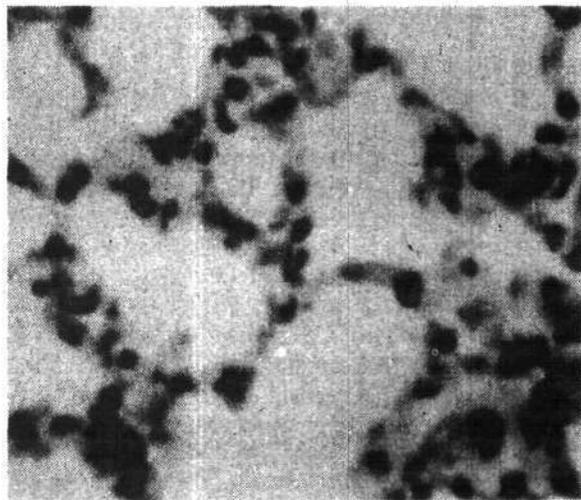


Figure 1
Normal rat lung

Shown is a microscopic section of lung tissue. The large open spaces are air sacs, which are surrounded by capillary networks. Oxygen diffuses from the air space into the blood, while carbon dioxide diffuses from the blood vessels into the air sacs.

Source: Harris Rosenkrantz and Robert W. Fleischman.

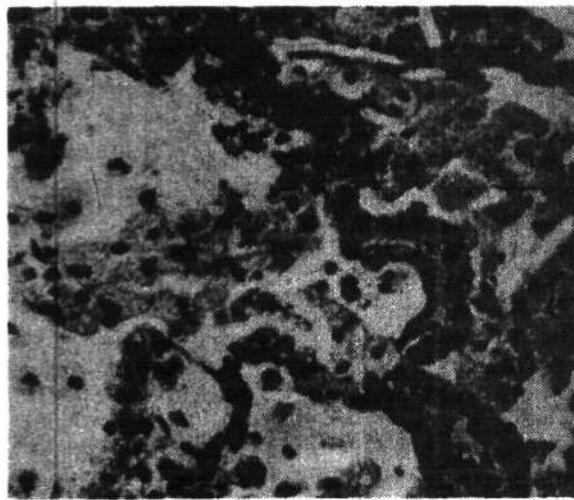


Figure 2
Rat lung after six months of marijuana smoke treatment

There are marked changes from the normal appearance after one year of exposure to moderate amounts of marijuana smoke. The open air spaces, or air sacs, seen in Figure 1 have been filled with various deposits, decreasing the functional capacity of the lung.

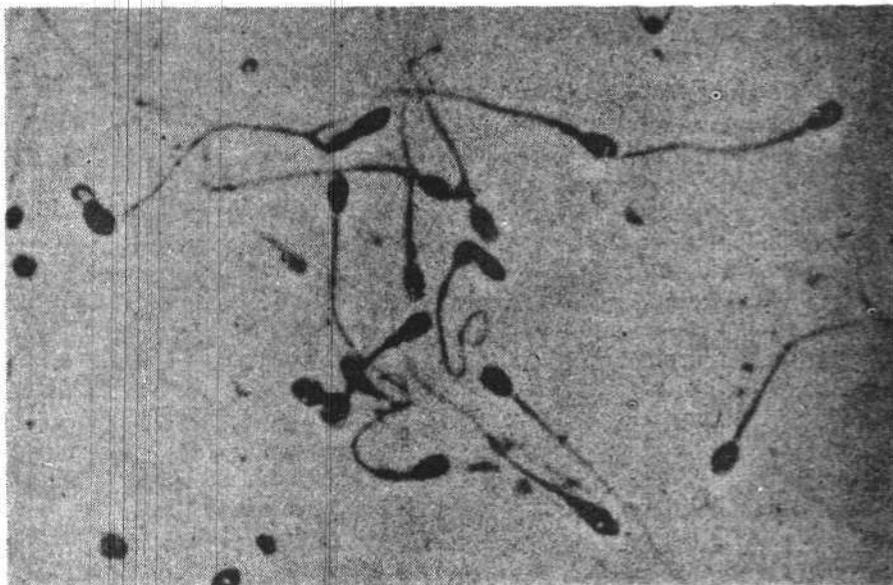
Source: Robert W. Fleischman, John R. Baker, and Harris Rosenkrantz, *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology*, No. 47 (1979), p. 562.

Figure 3

Normal human sperm cells

Note the normal components of the sperm cells, including the oval-shaped head, the protective acrosome at the front of the head, and the long flagellum used for locomotion.

Source: W. Hembree, J. Huang, G. Nahas, *Bull. Acad. Nat. Med.*, No. 9 (Dec. 1977), p. 639.



smokes marijuana is the lung, because it is the point of entry. We have now scientifically proved that the very high concentration of marijuana substances in the lung is damaging. Although everyone had known this from experience with patients, now we have the objective data.

The first people working on this problem were scientists, clinicians, studying in Boston and Los Angeles. The subjects were young men who were brought into the hospital and paid \$20 or \$30 a day to smoke marijuana. After a few days, the young men were asked to blow into machines to show what their pulmonary function [measures power of lungs to inhale and exhale] was. It wasn't good. The men could still breathe well, but quantitative measurements showed that their lung vital capacity had fallen to 70 or 80 percent of critical normal. Furthermore, special X-rays taken with radio-opaque material showed that signs of obstructive lung disease were developing.

Long-term damage. Although all of this research has been published, we are still working on the problem to determine the extent of the damage to the lung in the long run—with people who keep smok-

ing for 20 to 25 years. Remember, it took 60 years to prove that heavy tobacco smoking was related to cancer of the lung and heart disease. When I was going to medical school, there was still a great debate on this question of whether it was good, bad, or indifferent to smoke cigarettes—a debate that was settled only after millions of people got lung cancer. And the short-term effects of marijuana are some 30 times worse than cigarettes. Think what this may mean in 30 years for the millions of youth smoking marijuana now.

What the long-term effects in man will be are suggested by animal models, such as the rat. If you subject the rat to marijuana smoke for a year, it is the equivalent to about 20 years in man because a rat lives only for three years, one-twentieth the lifespan of man. This technique with rats has let us observe the formation of irreversible changes in tissues after long-term marijuana smoking—scientific proof of damage.

To demonstrate some of these effects, look at the normal microscopic structure of a normal lung shown in Figure 1; the open areas are air sacs, which are surrounded by blood vessels. The air enters these air sacs, where oxygen and

carbon dioxide gas exchange between the blood vessels and the air in the air sacs. The dark spots are immune cells, which are there to defend the lung against bacterial infection. The scientific evidence shows that marijuana reduces and destroys these cells, much more than tobacco smoke does.

Figure 2 shows a section of the lung from a rat that was exposed to marijuana smoke for six months. You can see the destructive changes, appearing as deposits in the air sacs. About 15 to 20 percent of the lung is like this, which indicates that this animal has lost about 15 to 20 percent of its lung capacity from the marijuana.

Male reproductive damage. Even more serious is the effect of marijuana on the reproductive function. The first studies on this effect in man were done at Columbia University, where I worked with Dr. Hembree and his associates, who are specialists in reproductive function. We focused on this area because our prior observation had shown that marijuana products in test tubes slowed down cell division. A great amount of cell division occurs in the testes, in the formation of sperm cells at an ex-

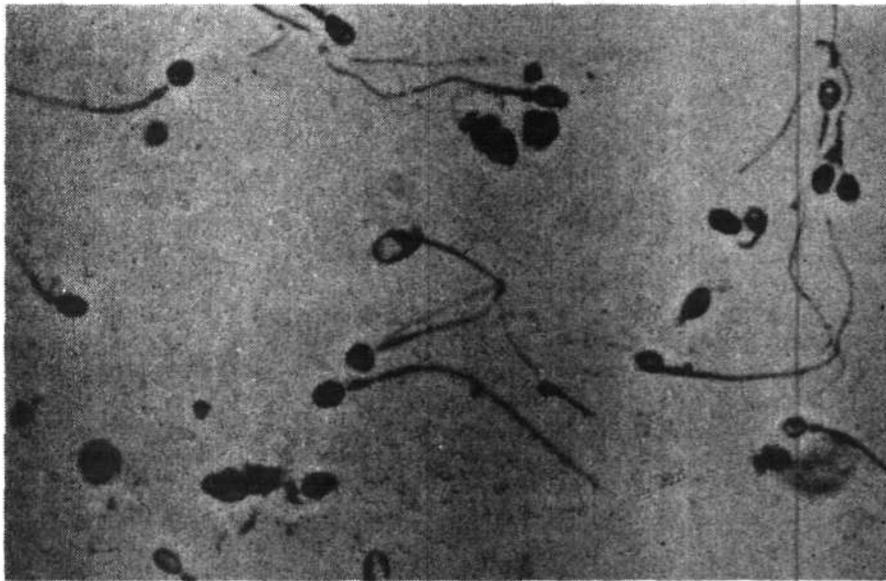


Figure 4
Sperm cells of a human marijuana smoker

There is a large proportion of abnormal forms, including abnormal shape of the head, loss of the acrosome, absence of head, and others.

Source: W. Hembree, J. Huang, G. Nahas, *Bull. Acad. Nat. Med.*, No. 9 (Dec. 1977), p. 639.

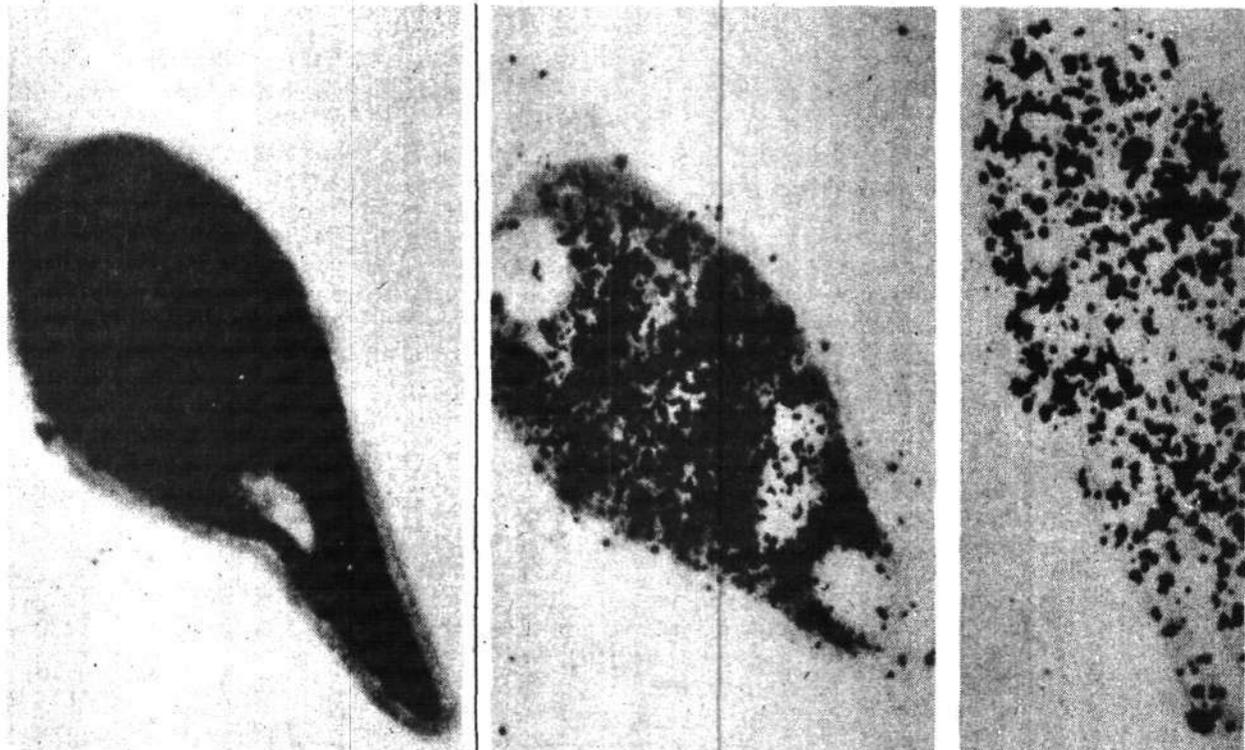
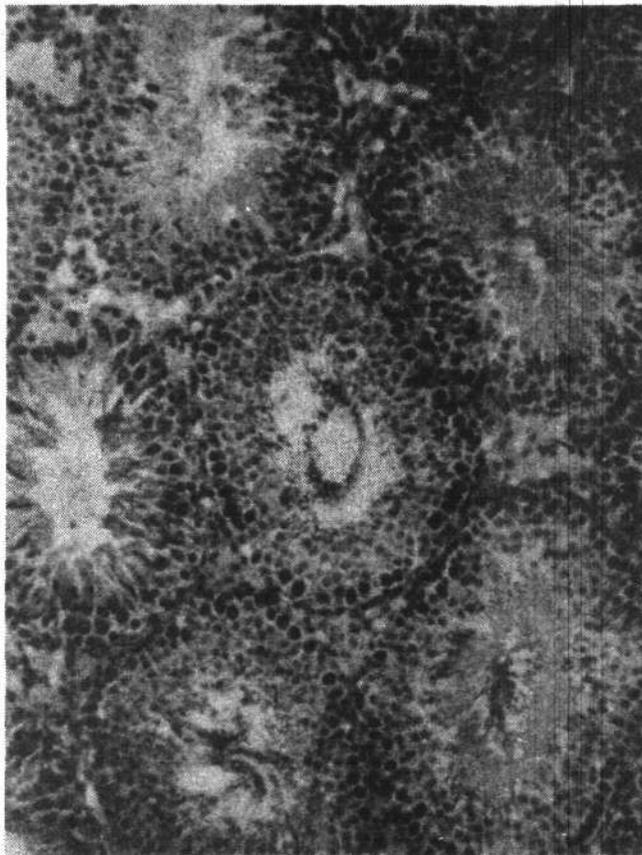


Figure 5

Sperm cells from a human hashish smoker compared to a nonsmoker

In this high-power micrograph of sperm cell heads, a sperm cell from a nonsmoker is on the left; sperm from a hashish smoker are on the right. Note the absence of dark staining material in the sperm from the hashish smoker. In this preparation, the stain is evidence of protein and genetic material, thus showing the severe changes in these substances in the hashish smoker's sperm.

Source: Drs. C. N. Stefanis and M. Issidorides, in *Marijuana: Chemistry, Biochemistry and Cellular Effects*, Nahas et al. eds., New York: Springer Verlag, 1976.



a)



b)

Figure 6
Normal rat testis

In (a), the photomicrograph shows several subdivisions of the normal rat testis. Each subdivision is lined with cells that divide at a high rate to form large numbers of sperm cells. These sperm cells accumulate in the center of each subdivision. In (b), one of the subdivisions is shown at a higher power of magnification. An accumulation of sperm cells is in the center.

Source: Harris Rosenkrantz and David W. Hayden, *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology*, No. 48 (1979), p. 380

traordinary rate, averaging hundreds of millions of cells a day.

In these experiments, we gave a number of young men marijuana under controlled conditions. We saw in these subjects not only a marked decrease in the formation of sperm, but also—and this came as a surprise to us—a marked increase in the abnormal forms of sperm.

Again this raised the question I asked myself 10 years ago when I first saw in test tubes that DNA was altered by marijuana: what about the offspring of steady marijuana users?

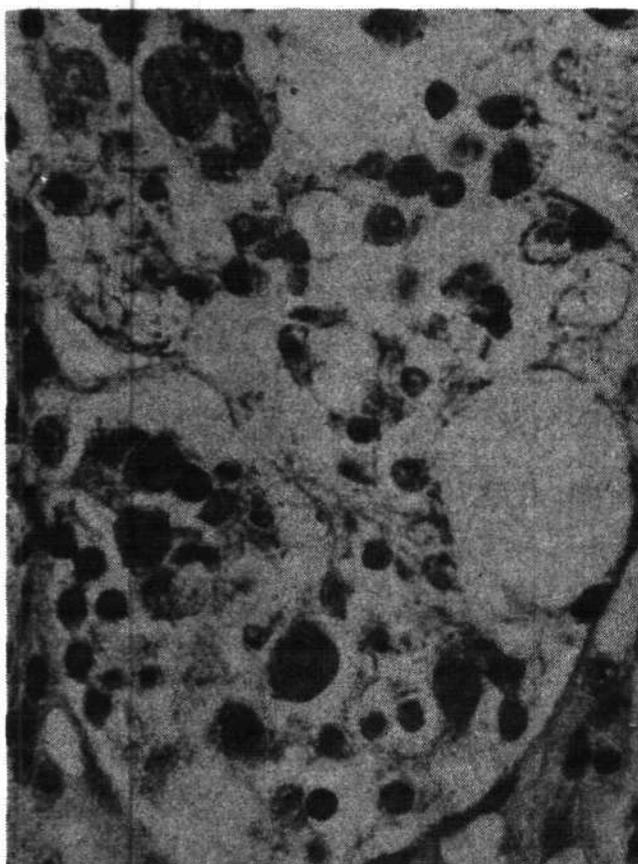
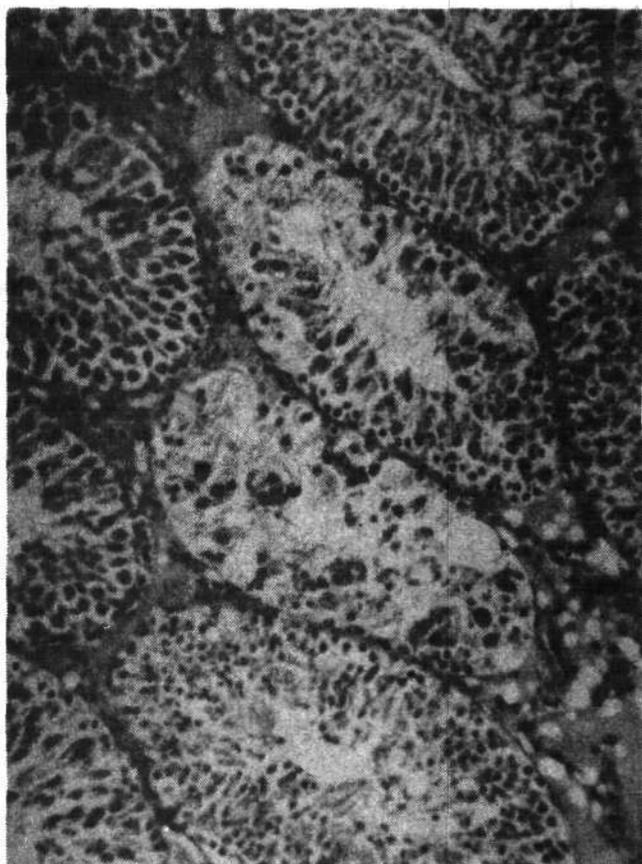
What we saw were human germ

cells made profoundly abnormal by the use of marijuana. Figure 3 shows normal sperm cells. Notice the oval-shaped appearance of the head. The head contains the genetic material, the DNA (very dark area in figure). It is protected by the rounded area covering the front of the head, called the acrosome. You can also see the long tail or flagella, with which the sperm swims. These cells are samples from a tobacco smoker, about 22 years old.

Figure 4 shows the extraordinary abnormality in the sperm cells of a marijuana smoker. You can see this abnormality in the

shape of the head, which in many cases has lost the protective shield, the acrosome, and which has lost its oval shape. There are also some very abnormal cells with deformed nuclei, which indicates that there are immature forms present. This evidence indicates the profound changes that marijuana can produce in those cells that are essential for the preservation and transmission of our genetic heritage. There is no question about this abnormality caused by marijuana.

Just as an aside, I want to note that I reported these studies two years ago and they are all in the medical journals, but we are still



a)

b)

Figure 7

Testis of rat after treatment with THC for 60 days

There is nearly a complete disappearance of the sperm cells after moderate exposure of the animal to the marijuana substance THC. The magnification of (a) and (b) is the same here as in Figure 6 (a) and (b).

waiting for them to be reported in the *New York Times*.

Figure 5 shows some more results of marijuana use on human sperm. The experiment was carried out by a Greek group studying chronic hashish users, and it duplicated the study we did at Columbia. You can see the sperm cells of the users on the right; they are very spotty compared with the dense material shown on the left, which is in a sperm cell from a control subject who does not smoke marijuana.

We were very pleased when we saw that this Greek study got results identical to ours. It shows

that there must be something in marijuana smoke or hashish smoke that destroys man's germ cells—precisely what we were able to document with the studies we did on rats.

This material on how marijuana affects male reproduction is very solid, and now we are beginning to discover the effect of marijuana on female reproductive function. It is curious to note that in Oriental cultures (which I know well because I have visited there and I was born in Egypt) the men smoke marijuana or hashish, as it is called, but there is a social taboo for women to use it. Perhaps we

will understand better why this taboo exists now that we have some results for the studies performed over the past two years on the effect of marijuana on female reproduction function.

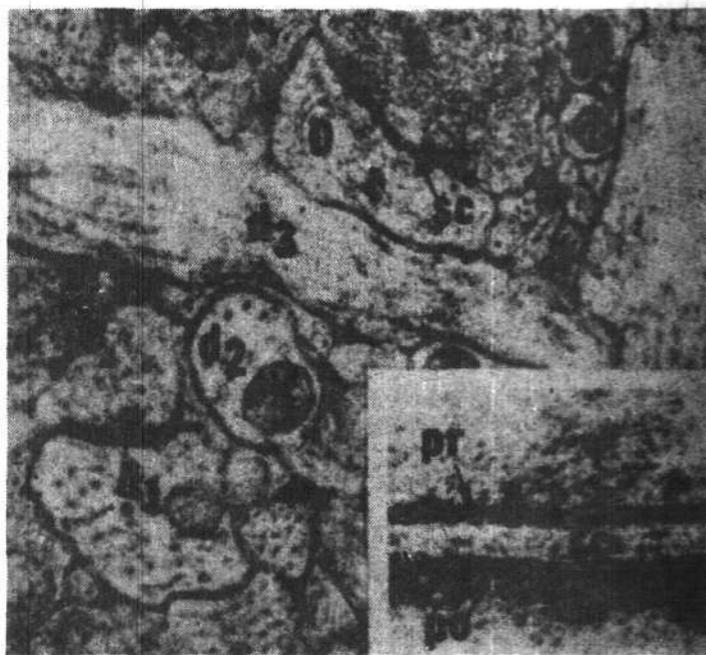
The THC question. Another question we investigated is what particular chemicals in marijuana produce these effects. Is it the THC, the intoxicating material that is supposed to be so innocuous? You can't answer these questions completely by doing studies in man because you cannot do certain studies on man that you can do on rats.

Figure 8

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).

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



This is what we did to resolve this question. We took some male rats and injected them with THC in doses that corresponded to the doses the human subjects were taking. After 60 or 90 days of this, the animals were sacrificed, and we removed their testes in order to examine their microscopic structure. The results indicate the same kind of destruction shown in the experiments with humans and we have published this in the medical literature. These results have not been reported yet in the newspapers, but when they are, there will be a hullabaloo, and I hope that some heads will fall.

Figure 6 shows a small section of the testis taken from a normal rat. You can see the beauty of nature, which is able to produce these millions of cells daily, shown here as the dark rounded cells that are on the periphery.

Figure 7 shows the testes of an animal that was treated for 60 days with THC. This rat could still run around in his cage, but he had marked alterations in his testes—a complete disappearance of sperm cells.

The next question a scientist

asks himself is what causes these changes? Is it a marijuana product that goes into the cell and prevents it from dividing, or might it be due—and this is a much more interesting question—to something that goes on in the brain?

The reason we ask this question is that we know the brain produces certain chemicals that control the reproductive organs. In fact, we have found that those changes you can see in the testes are not only due to the fact that the substances in marijuana act on the testes but also to the fact that THC changes the chemical substances produced by the brain that control the various aspects of testicular function.

The brain and female reproduction. The disturbances caused by marijuana in the way the brain controls sexual function have been clearly illustrated by studies in women as well as in primates. Most of the studies of female reproductive function were done with primates. When scientists attempted to study the effects of marijuana on women, they ran into some opposition from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration,

which claimed that there was evidence that the offspring of animals which were subjected to marijuana were abnormal or that there was an increase in abortions and neonatal deaths. Therefore, the FDA decided that young women would not be allowed to smoke marijuana in medical experiments.

As a result, the initial studies on the female reproductive function were performed on Rhesus monkeys, which have almost exactly the same physiological menstrual cycle as women. These studies were performed by Dr. Carol Smith, who showed that a single injection of THC into a primate will change the production of the brain hormones controlling the ovary.

What this means can be seen by considering the reproductive function in the female. The sexual reproductive organs, the ovary and the uterus, are closely controlled by the pituitary, the master gland located in the part of the brain called the hypothalamus. There are two main areas of the brain, the evolutionarily new brain area, or neocortex, and the old brain, or

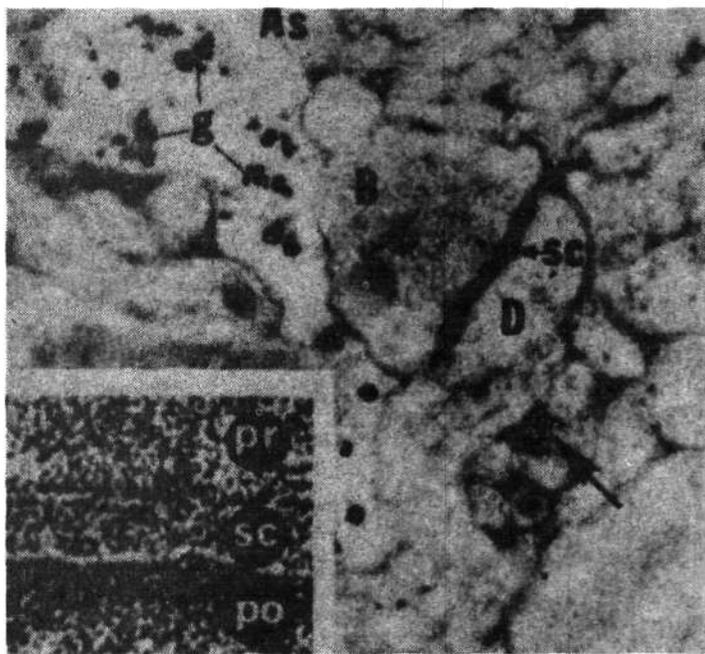


Figure 9
Brain cells of the Rhesus monkey
 after the animal was treated with marijuana
 In these animals the size of the synaptic cleft (magnified 30,000 times) is pathologically widened by an average of 25 percent. This change is associated in the animals with abnormal electrical activity of the cells. 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. 90.

paleocortex. These correspond to very different anatomical and functional activities.

The hypothalamus is at the base of the brain in the paleocortex, and it is an area that is necessary for all of the various activities related to physiological preservation, such as temperature regulation, and for reproduction. This control mechanism gives signals in the form of certain chemicals to the master gland, the pituitary, which then secretes substances called FSH and LH. FSH and LH regulate the menstrual cycle, and their concentrations in the blood vary with different phases of the female reproductive cycle.

Dr. Smith showed that a single injection of THC, which acts on the hypothalamus and which produces there a concentration of a billionth of a gram percent, will change the secretion of FSH and LH and, in turn, alter the reproductive cycle. This has also been shown recently in a group of young women studied at the well-known Masters and Johnson Institute in St. Louis.

The most important aspect of this alteration in the menstrual

cycle is that the level of these hormones in the blood in the vicinity of the ovary is essential for the proper maturation of the egg, and if the cycle is disturbed—that is, if these hormones are changed too often during the cycle—there will be no maturation or an abnormal maturation of the ovum.

Embryotoxicity. What does this alteration in the female menstrual cycle mean for the future offspring? It is foreboding. Other experiments have shown that primates which were subjected to daily administration of THC had a marked increase of loss of conception. In the group of monkeys on which this experiment was performed in Davis, California, loss of the embryo in the control monkeys (those who were not subjected to marijuana) was about 8 percent.

The group of animals who took THC daily, however, had a 40 percent occurrence of neonatal and perinatal deaths and abortions. Furthermore, the male offspring of the treated animals were hypotrophic, that is, inadequate in their growth, and had abnormal behavior.

The Davis scientists concluded that THC and marijuana are embryotoxic, meaning that they kill the embryo, the fetus. This seems to occur through the pituitary by disturbing the hormonal balance that is important for maintaining the pregnancy; in turn, this hormonal change disturbs the blood supply to the fetus, the fetal-placental circulation.

The story is now clear from a scientific viewpoint. Young women who want children should not smoke marijuana. Smoking even a couple of times a week will perturb the cycle and the maturation of the ovum.

Brain damage. The most important damaging effect of marijuana is directly on the brain cells. The drug acts primarily on the evolutionarily old structures of the brain, the limbic system, which is associated with short-term memory, certain aspects of emotions, and attention span.

Dr. Robert Heath at Tulane University in New Orleans has shown that moderate amounts of marijuana in Rhesus monkeys damages this area of the brain on the cellu-

lar level (Figures 8 and 9). Monkeys given the equivalent for their weight of one joint per day, five days a week for three months, developed unmistakable evidence of brain damage. This damage was observed as cellular changes under the electron microscope. Specifically, the synapse or communication space between adjacent cells, the area across which the nerve impulses must be transmitted, was pathologically widened. This effect has been observed otherwise only in cases of brain poisoning with agents like carbon tetrachloride and in cases of severe vitamin B deficiency associated with psychosis. Several other pathological changes in these cells were also noted, including clumping of the chemical neurotransmitter substances.

Even more disturbing, Dr. Heath found that in monkeys taken off the marijuana for periods of up to nine months, the changes did not revert to normal. These studies are available in any medical li-

brary, published in the *Journal of Neuroscience Research* in 1977 and 1979. They have never been challenged. Yet the mass media has never publicized this evidence of marijuana causing brain damage, and most practicing doctors are not even aware that such studies exist.

The case that marijuana is dangerous has been proven, as this brief review of the scientific evidence shows. Our laboratory and dozens of others around the world are continuing the effort to elaborate on what we see as just the tip of the iceberg. We are continuing this crucial area of research because it affects many millions of today's youth—and our future generations.

A preeminent authority in the narcotics field, Gabriel Nahas is Research Professor of Anesthesiology at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and Special Advis-

er to the United Nations Commission on Narcotics. This article is adapted from his speech at the April 12, 1979 conference of the New York-New Jersey Anti-Drug Coalition in New York City, and is reprinted by permission from Fusion magazine, which originally published the article in its September 1979 issue.

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