

War on Drugs

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February 1981

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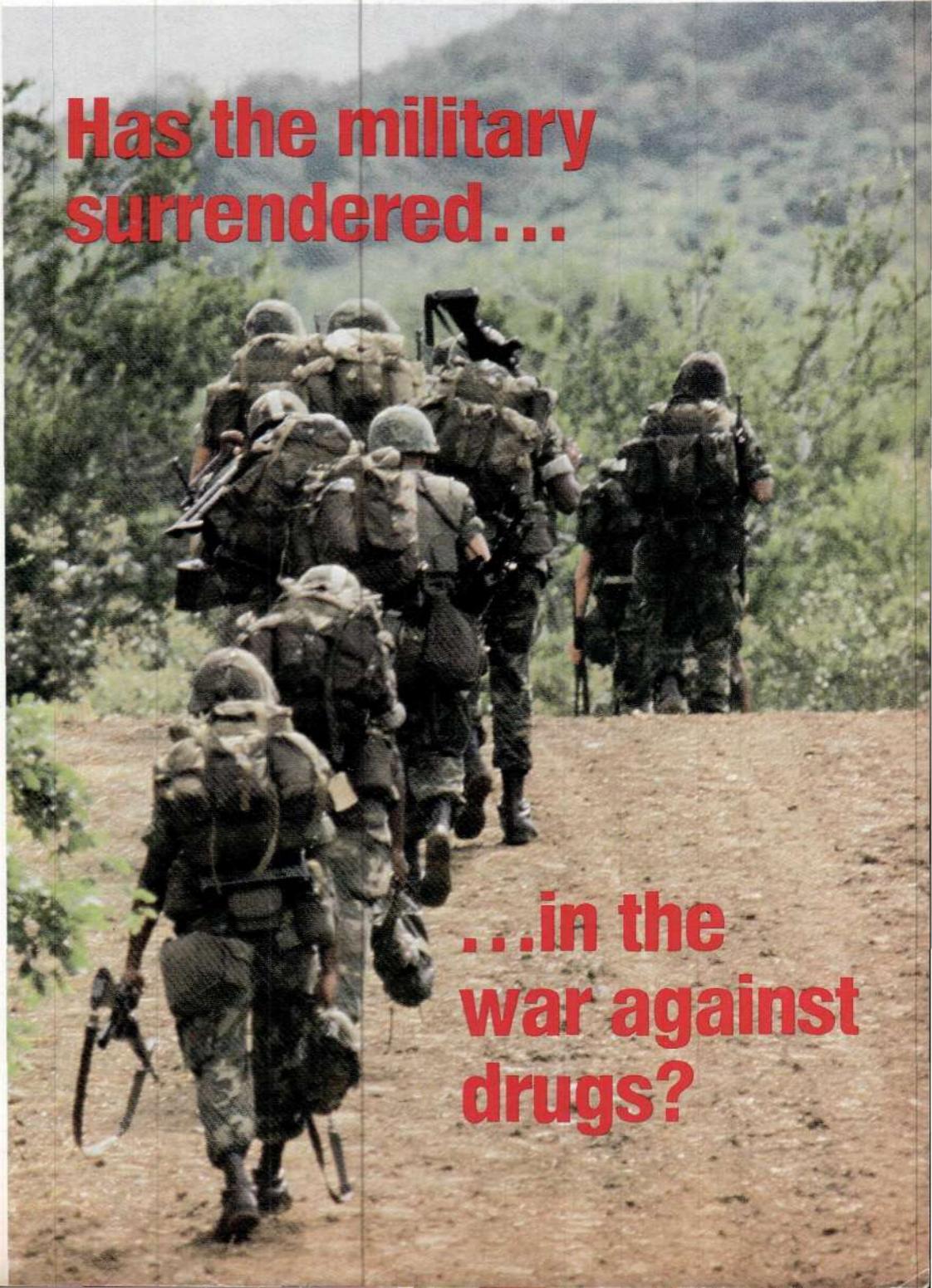
The cultural basis for susceptibility to drugs

by Lyndon LaRouche

Let's make great music popular again!

Exclusive:
Ronald Reagan's policy on drugs

Why we must junk METHADONE
by Ned Rosinsky, M.D.



Has the military surrendered...
...in the war against drugs?



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On the cover: Soldiers of the U.S. All Volunteer force on maneuver. There is a good chance that at least half of the men pictured here are either stoned, addicted, or otherwise under the influence of hallucinogens or narcotics as a result of regular use.

Photo: Alain Keler/Sygma

The antidrug mandate: making it stick

The Nov. 4, 1980 elections have proven that we, the antidrug forces, are indeed the majority in the United States. By turning Jimmy Carter out of the White House, the American voters delivered a mandate for a return to tough antidrug laws and their enforcement after four years of cocaine scandals, rising drug consumption among the young, and "decriminalization." Ronald Reagan has committed his presidency, in his detailed reply to the National Anti-Drug Coalition's questionnaire, to fulfilling that mandate.

Of course, we intend to hold the President-elect and the new Congress to their promises. But the fight against the drug epidemic is only beginning. The results of the 1980 election have merely posed the question of this nation's future on a more fundamental level.

For example, this magazine has documented the existence of a well coordinated *syndicate* pushing drugs and pornography. But why, since we are the majority, is there not a far more powerful syndicate dedicated to the revival of the American System of industrial progress? Why is classical music dying—Shakespeare's English all but incomprehensible to high school youth—the film industry devoted to the cult of violence? Why is television programming, potentially a great tool for uplift-

ing and informing our people, so unspeakably banal? Why has scientific education so decayed that a recent national report describes the U.S.A. as a "nation of scientific morons"?

There is another crucial question that must be asked, although it may not be obvious to everyone that it is the same question. Why does Ronald Reagan, whose personal commitment to fighting drugs is not in doubt, tolerate among his most influential advisers the evil Milton Friedman, a man who publicly advocates marijuana and heroin legalization and who proclaims the world's heroin capital of Hong Kong to be an example of his idea of "economic freedom"?

If we cannot answer these questions by taking positive steps to remedy the problems they describe, then the new electoral mandate will melt away. After all, in 1968 Gov. Reagan of California stood helplessly by as a British intelligence project called MK-Ultra, led by British aristocrat Aldous Huxley, made that state the breeding grounds for the hideous drug-rock counterculture that has since become a national plague.

A question of science

It should be obvious that to win the war on drugs, the antidrug majority must be armed with far more powerful cultural tools than those of our enemy.

War on Drugs has performed a unique service in this regard by naming the evil forces that are behind the drug plague. Some people don't like us for that, but it has made the Anti-Drug Coalitions the most effective enemy of the international dope cartel.

Now you must take the further step of mastering the scientific method that has made us so effective. Two features in this issue especially embody that challenge.

The first is the Anti-Drug Coalition's cultural initiative launched by Lyndon LaRouche's thought-provoking statement on the cultural basis for drug susceptibility, and



"We need another Boston Tea Party; only this time we should throw out the pot, too."

the accompanying report by Peter Wyer on how we can make great music popular once again. The second is our new "Detective Dupin" column.

We have turned in both cases to the early 19th century for inspiration. In that period, after the American republic was founded by Benjamin Franklin and his international collaborators, the struggle was to safeguard America's freedom to grow as an industrial republic. It is a suppressed fact of our history that Great Britain never accepted its defeat in the Revolutionary War and tried to destroy the new nation by economic warfare disguised as "free trade"—the antecedent to Mr. Friedman's "free enterprise" doctrine.

The Dupin 'mystery'

Some readers will recognize in C. Auguste Dupin the character portrayed by America's great poet Edgar Allan Poe in such famous stories as "The Purloined Letter." There is a special, ironic justice in

resurrecting the literary method of Poe to instruct antidrug fighters in the scientific investigation of a crime, because Poe has been so persistently slandered as a drunk and even a drug addict.

The motive behind this web of lies is that Poe was no ivory tower intellectual, but a leading operative in the American patriotic intelligence service that saved the United States from British subversion.

Poe's Dupin is above all the teacher. He shows his pupil how to discover the truth through creating a series of successively more precise (higher) hypotheses: "Don't ask yourself what has happened," he advises. "Ask what has happened that never happened before." Of course, this is the method of the greatest poets—and the greatest physical scientists!

Perhaps few readers know that there was an actual historical Charles Auguste Dupin, who belonged to the same pro-American republican networks as Poe. A

prominent statesman and scientist of early 19th century France, Dupin applied the political economy of American founding father Alexander Hamilton to the task of developing French industry.

We set our "reincarnated" Dupin on the trail of one of the nasty diversions that have been thrown out to entrap Americans ignorant of their true history—so-called Secular Humanism. No one knew better than Poe and other American System patriots that good names often mask evil enterprises.

To understand what the British liberals have achieved by draping themselves in the name of humanism, contemplate how many good but historically uninformed Americans have cut themselves off from the greatest moral tradition of mankind—the true humanists such as Dante and Beethoven—due to a gut negative reaction just to the word "humanism."

Or take the case of music. Only the systematic subversion of what was in Poe's day and even more recently America's favorite music—the tradition of Beethoven, Schubert, and their peers—has given us the modern notion that music is merely a matter of taste.

As Dr. Wyer demonstrates in his article, music is *science*. Through his or her desire to make beautiful music, a child learns true freedom—*creating* to resolve the problems posed by necessity. He or she becomes scientific in outlook even before mastering geometry and physics, the next phase in a well ordered curriculum.

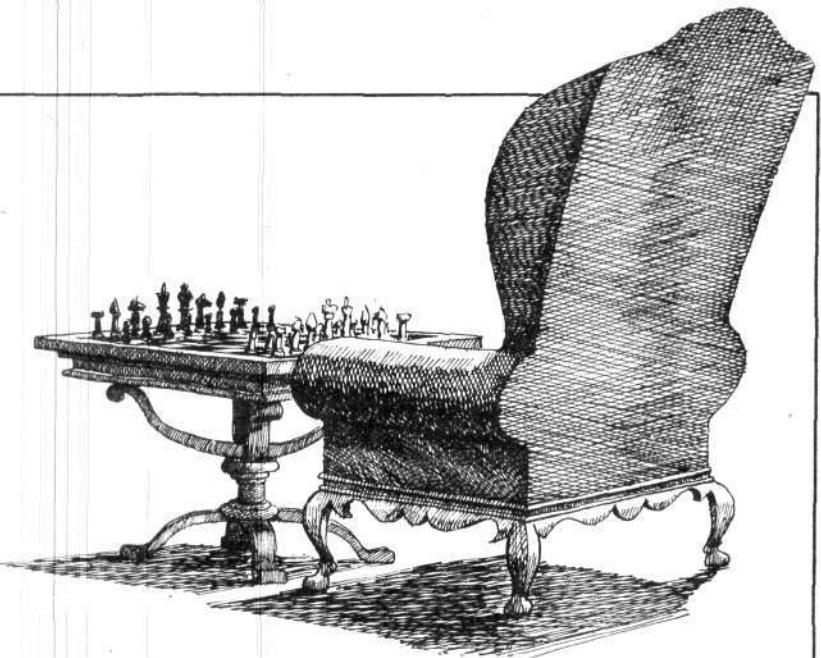
We will be just as adamant that our elected officials take positive action on such educational issues as we have been in insisting on drug law enforcement. It is the *American* tradition; it is why we are waging the war on drugs; and it is the only way to win.

Nora Hamerman
—Nora Hamerman
Editor in Chief

Detective Dupin

On the trail of the Secular Humanoids

by Scott Thompson



While the waning dusk still stretched into sable night, my friend, the Chevalier Auguste Dupin, and I gathered in the library of the tottering and grotesque mansion that was our current residence. As was our accustomed habit, we passed the gloomy interval until the descent of true Darkness in perusing the newspapers, political manifestoes, and other items that measured the commerce of our fellow man.

It was but a few days earlier that my friend Dupin had successfully penetrated the mysterious murders on Rue Morgue, and he was still, though in seclusion, the toast of all Paris for his brilliant solution to this black crime. On just such an evening we had first become acquainted with the circumstances of the heinous murders for which a man was soon arrested, largely on the basis that he had been near the scene and could not provide the zealous Prefect of police with any other plausible solution.

Having read the available news accounts and examined the scene where the grisly crime had been committed, a singular feature stood out: the murderer had a

strength superhuman, a ferocity brutal, a butchery without motive, in all a grotesquerie in horror absolutely alien from humanity. Once Dupin formed this uncanny hypothesis that the murders were not the work of human hand, it was but a few short steps to uncover the supporting evidence that had eluded the earnest, if misinformed, Prefect of police.

As the general public is now aware, the author of the atrocious butcheries in Rue Morgue was an Ourang-Outang brought to the city by a Maltese sailor which had escaped and committed the crime in brute panic at recapture.

While I reviewed my friend's last astonishing success, he occupied himself leisurely reading through the accumulation of papers that had amassed during our last adventure. "Ah," my friend said rousing himself slightly in his chair, "now here is a group that but for its physical frailty, might have been a prime suspect in the Rue Morgue murders. I refer to 'MACOS, or Man—A Course of Study.'

"In this particular treatise a Mr. Dow writes that 'to understand man's humanness we look beyond

man to other animals. . . . Study of baboon social behavior invites an examination of human society.' Here then is a group which confuses man with ape, and no doubt out of that confusion has committed the most outrageous crimes in the name of humanness."

At the name MACOS I sat bolt upright, for I had just read a most chilling account in the *Times* of a group calling itself the Secular Humanoids to whom MACOS was affiliated. The *Times* coverage was most favorable. Well I knew from my own efforts to publish a newspaper in New York the seditious role that the editors of this paper and their Tory British forebears had played in continuing efforts to subvert the American Revolution. If the *Times* was somehow involved with MACOS and the Humanoids, then Dupin was undoubtedly correct in his assessment that bloody crimes had already been committed.

Gripped by this chilling fear I began a frenzied reading outloud to Dupin of something called Humanist Manifesto II which the *Times* had extracted:

"The next century can be the humanistic century. . . . In learn-

ing to apply the scientific method to nature and human life, we have opened the door to ecological damage, overpopulation, dehumanizing institutions, totalitarian repression, and nuclear and biochemical disaster. . . .

"Traditional moral codes and newer irrational cults both fail to meet the pressing needs of today and tomorrow. . . . Individual(s) should be permitted to express their sexual proclivities and pursue their life-styles as they desire. . . . [This] includes a recognition of an individual's right to die with dignity, euthanasia, and the right to suicide. . . .

"We deplore the division of humankind on nationalistic grounds. . . . The best option is to transcend the limits of national sovereignty. . . . Thus we look to the development of a system of world law and a world order based upon transnational government."

Dupin clutched the paper from me, exclaiming: "Genocide in the name of Parson Malthus' 'overpopulation'; promiscuity and youth drug addiction in the name of free 'life-styles'; euthanasia called 'death with dignity'; and the suspension of national sovereignty—all in the name of 'Humanism.' Not one of these creatures would even be located in Purgatory in the *Commedia* of Dante, who was one of the truly great humanists. Each is burning right now in his own living Inferno.

"Look at who these bestialized creatures are. Having cloaked themselves with the name of 'Humanism,' they publicly flaunt their black crimes and grotesque doctrine by signing the Humanist Manifesto:

"Baroness Barbara Wootton, a member of the British House of Lords and companion of the despicable author of *Brave New World*, Aldous Huxley, and the dirty Lord Bertrand Russell. Wootton worked to transform the Soviet Union into a brave, materialist new order on trips there after the 1917 Revolution. Later, she directed the first symposium on the decriminaliza-

tion of marijuana, calling it a victimless crime.

"B. F. Skinner, a man who not only confuses humanity with apes, but also with rats. For him human life is truly 'nasty, brutish, and short': an endless run through a maze governed by pleasure and pain. What matters it to such a brute whether that 'pleasure' is derived from the haze of drugs, or from the joy of creative labor on behalf of others whose very existence he would deny.

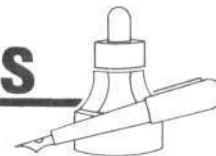
"Corliss Lamont, the infamous companion of Frederick Vanderbilt Field who was once known as 'The Wall Street Red,' who helped finance the founding of the Communist Party with parts of his father's fortune from the Morgan Bank. Lamont was later exposed for proposing an alliance with the Red Chinese, the same who are poisoning men's minds with heroin from the Golden Triangle, through the Institute for Pacific Relations that he once financed.

"John Dewey is cited by the *Times* as a founder of the movement. Dewey, the man who created 'pragmatism,' the materialist doctrine designed to subvert the republican tradition fostered by the great Humanist Founding Fathers of your own nation. It was Dewey who with Walter Lippmann in the 1920s and 1930s trained a generation of leaders of the American Trotskyite and Communist parties.

"Thus, in another age we see that these 'Secular Humanists' sought to pass themselves off as 'liberals,' or even 'Communists'—whatever disguise served their evil purpose of the moment. Those who could confuse man with the talking parrot, the laboring ox, are fully capable of the crazed violence of the marauding ape. They are incapable of knowing the beauty of man's creative soul which distinguishes him from the beasts whom we slaughter for our sustenance.

"But, I see that Night has fully fallen, let us see what more we can find about these 'Humanoids,' for this is truly their hour to be about."

LETTERS



Sex ed and 'Humanists'

To the Editor:

I would like to thank you for sending our office a copy of your magazine, *War on Drugs* (July, 1980 edition). The story on sex education is indeed excellent, and the ties to the drug lobby are most appropriate.

. . . In their order of priority, our concerns as a national group are: Abortion, Sex Education (i.e. porn), materials of any kind being distributed without parental consent when those materials are passed out in the school, at a clinic, etc.; continued government intrusion in the family, the total departure from the Ten Commandments of God in favor of the secular humanism which is robbing this nation of its humanity.

With God for Life,
Judie Brown, President
American Life Lobby, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

The editor replies: Many profamily groups have expressed the same antipathy to "secular humanism," and some were upset when the November *War on Drugs* ran an interview with Sheila Jones, a leader of the Chicago Platonic Humanist Society. Historically, the term "humanist," which originated in the Renaissance, signified the unity of science and religion in the concept of man's self-perfection, as was expressed in the U.S. Constitution with the phrase "toward a more perfect Union." We don't think that the good people in America should allow the liberals to pervert this term for the purpose of "robbing this nation of its humanity," as you rightly characterize the secular humanists. For more of the real story, see "Detective Dupin" in this issue.

NEWS BRIEFS



The Nuremberg trials

Heinz amendment restores DEA funds

The effort to restore \$1.7 million cut from the Drug Enforcement Administration's domestic task force budget narrowly passed the congressional deadline, when Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.) submitted an amendment to the Senate appropriations bill Nov. 12. Heinz acted after the Carter White House reneged on a pre-election promise to ensure the funds through a re-allocation by the Office of Management and Budget. On Nov. 11, Michele Steinberg, an Associate Editor of *War on Drugs*, met with Heinz's staff to present the NADC's resolution and accompanying signatures to the Senator. "The passing of this amendment is unquestionably a victory for antidrug forces," Mrs. Steinberg said, "but we still have to make sure these funds actually reach the DEA." The amendment, reinstating full operations in DEA task force cities of Philadelphia, Reno, and El Paso, passed the Senate Nov. 18.

Last time around they were hanged

"The last time they did this in Nuremberg, they were hanged," read a sign protesting a conference on "dignified death" in Nuremberg, West Germany last November. The conference, sponsored by the "Humanist Union," was held to found a "right to die" movement that would push for doing away with "useless eaters," as a "burden to the state." Leading the protest was the German Anti-Drug Coalition. The ADC pointed out that in the Nuremberg trials following World War II which convicted the Nazi hierarchy of atrocities, the Nazi practice of euthanasia was declared a crime against humanity, and that Nazis convicted of it were hanged.

The German ADC reports that the Humanist Union is merely a front for the Free Democratic Party, and is also used to propagandize for legalizing hashish.

America's end of the bargain

President Julio Cesar Turbay of Colombia, the world's leading marijuana producing country, embarrassed Washington by pointing that Colombia is doing more than the U.S. in cracking down on pot. "The leading power in the Western world with its millions has confiscated less [drugs] in its territory than Colombia with its limited resources has in its," Turbay said in a Nov. 2 interview with the *New York Times*. "If the United States would only make a substantial investment in Colombia to match the contribution made by the Colombian government, drug traffic would be reduced in a very big way."

Davis wins in California, Wolff loses in New York

Former Los Angeles police chief Ed Davis won his bid for California state senator by a wide margin in the November general elections against liberal Democrat Rosemary Woodlock. Davis, a former president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is known for his hard stand against drugs.

In New York, Rep. Lester Wolff, a Democrat, lost his seat in the surprising Republican sweep. Observers are anxiously watching to see who will replace Wolff as head of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.



Ed Davis

'Heavy lira' a blow to drug profits

The Italian Anti-Drug Coalition has launched a campaign to wipe out Italy's black market economy, which is based largely on dope profits, with the creation of a "heavy lira." The plan, first proposed by the American conservative economist Lyndon LaRouche, calls for the Italian government to replace the entire currency supply with new one-lira notes, leaving the dope financiers with caches of old lira bills. Traffickers would then have to exchange their old notes—and declare their profits legally—or watch their cash become worthless.

Decrim bill on ice?

It doesn't look good for marijuana "decriminalization" during the next session of Congress. Sources on Capitol Hill told the National Anti-Drug Coalition that the House decrim bill, H.R. 4906, will probably never get out of committee. "It hasn't gone anywhere," complained an aide to Rep. George Miller (D-Calif), a sponsor of the bill. "Nobody wants to stick their neck out on this one." Decrim is "no longer the most popular position to take" in Washington, the aide said. In 1980, *War on Drugs* published the names of all the sponsors of H.R. 4906 during the fall election campaign.

'Dead' from Los Angeles . . .

According to Los Angeles newspapers, Timothy Leary, the pioneer of "blowing" one's mind with LSD, has landed his first job since leaving his Harvard lectureship in 1963. He is now "throwing little harpoons into your gray matter" on radio station KEZY-AM in Anaheim every morning. Now conservative Orange County residents can wake up to the mellow sounds of Leary's stream of consciousness: "We've raised the feeling-good quotient 43 percent. . . . The orgasm rate is climbing. . . . Your brain is a gland of 30 billion cells that want to be amused; they want to be fondled; they want to be shocked. . . . I've knocked out death and dealt a lot of dope here. . . . been kinda laid back."

Christian speaks in Harlem

Edward Christian, assistant to the medical examiner of Philadelphia, was a featured speaker at a meeting in East Harlem in New York City, co-sponsored by the First Methodist Hispanic Church and the National Anti-Drug Coalition last Nov. 9. Fifty people attended, including representatives from nine churches of the United Methodist Hispanic Association. Speaking with Dr. Christian was Fernando Oliver of the New York-New Jersey Anti-Drug Coalition, and Rev. Thomas of the First Methodist Hispanic Church.

Dr. Christian, a columnist for *War on Drugs* magazine, used slides to demonstrate the deadly effects of drugs. He attacked the myth that marijuana does not kill; the first case he presented was that of a teenager who was killed in a car accident because his perception of distance was altered after using marijuana. Several of the clergy present requested that the presentation be brought into their churches and New York City schools.



Heroin bust in Italy



Fernando Oliver and Rev. Thomas

NSIPS/Stuart Lewis

NATIONAL NEWS

Election results

The mandate against drugs

The 1980 election is a sweeping mandate against the decriminalization of marijuana and other mind-altering drugs, according to a statement released Nov. 5 by the National Anti-Drug Coalition.

The Coalition pledged that it would move on the basis of the Nov. 4 results to reverse the marijuana decriminalization laws that

have been passed in 11 states, as well as fighting for the restoration of U.S. drug enforcement.

"We have put the presidential candidates, Congress and many local officeholders on the line on this issue," said Allen Salisbury, acting chairman of the NADC. "Our magazine published a list of all the congressmen who had supported 'decrim' since the last election in 1978. And the NADC submitted a questionnaire on drugs to the presidential candidates, the results of which we published in August.

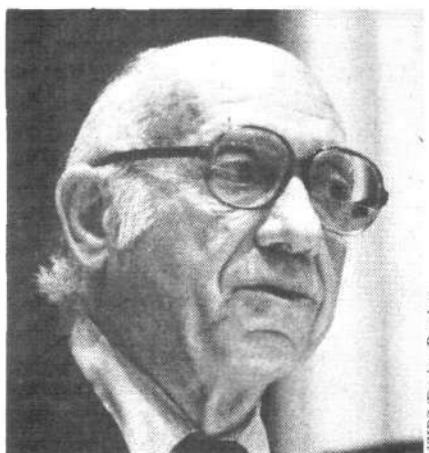
"The electorate responded to our information and voted against the pot lobby, starting with the President."

The antidrug mandate showed up in four areas, Salisbury continued.

- **The Presidency.** The Carter White House was plagued by cocaine and other drug scandals. Carter appointed members of NORML, the pot legalization lobby, to top government posts in the drug abuse field.

Reagan in his answers to the NADC questionnaire categorically ruled out any decriminalization and said that members of NORML were "entirely unacceptable" for drug abuse posts.

Reagan is also pledged to renewing U.S. cooperative programs with countries such as Mexico and Colombia to eradicate marijuana using the herbicide paraquat. He opposes the Percy Amendment that prohibits U.S. funding for paraquat programs.



NSIPS/Dorian Bartlett



NSIPS

Decrim sponsors defeated in New York:
Javits (top) and Holtzman.

Exclusive

During the presidential primaries, President-elect Ronald Reagan responded fully to a National Anti-Drug Coalition questionnaire on drug abuse. We are reprinting some of his answers, first published in the August 1980 *War on Drugs*, and we urge anti-drug forces to help make sure these policies are in fact carried out.

Q: Do you think the federal government has been aggressive enough in pursuing investigations into banking and other business institutions suspected of involvement in financing and transshipment of illegal narcotics? If not, how would you use your powers as President to stop international drug traffic?

Reagan: No, I do not think the federal government has been aggressive enough in pursuing investigations into the overall question of origin, shipment, and marketing of illegal drugs. . . . I would use my powers as President to (1) augment the resources and powers of the United States Customs and other federal law enforcement agencies to detect the attempted smuggling of narcotics from abroad; (2) apply political and economic pressures on other nations through appropriate international agencies for the cessation of drug traffic; . . . and (3) propose stiff new penalties for international drug trafficking.

Q: Do you favor what is referred to as decriminalization of marijuana, hashish, cocaine or other mind-altering drugs under state or federal laws?

Reagan: I am firmly opposed to decriminalization of marijuana, hashish, cocaine, or other mind-altering drugs under state or federal



NAPS/Linda Ray

Where Ronald Reagan stands on drugs

laws. While proponents argue that "decriminalization" is not the same as legalization, it is very much a step in that direction.

Q: As President, would you consider appointing individuals associated with the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) to government posts in the drug abuse field?

Reagan: The record and views of those associated with [NORML] are such that, in my view, their holding government posts in the drug abuse field would be entirely incompatible with the views of the population generally or the scientific world in particular.

Q: Do you believe that marijuana use is medically harmful?

Reagan: Recent medical tests have indicated that marijuana is medically harmful—the psychoactive agents in marijuana are fat-soluble (as opposed to those in alcohol, which are water-soluble; any comparison with alcohol is inappropriate from both a physiological and policy point of view); and the principal psychoactive agent (Delta 9 THC) has been shown—by researchers at Tulane University—to cause significant brain damage.

Q: Do you support resumption of the cooperative marijuana eradication program with Mexico employing paraquat and the initiation of such a program with Colombia? How did you publicly stand or vote on the Percy Amendment which prohibits the herbicide paraquat on marijuana fields?

Reagan: I would support resumption of cooperative marijuana eradication programs in Mexico, Colombia, or elsewhere, including their use of paraquat. I oppose the Percy Amendment's prohibition on their use.

Q: Do you think that heroin maintenance—known as the "British System"—could provide a model for the United States in dealing with the heroin addiction problem here?

Reagan: Not enough is known, I believe, about the so-called British System of heroin maintenance to even begin to consider it as a model for the United States in dealing with the heroin addiction problem here. . . . Does it make any sense whatever to maintain persons on a dangerous drug when our overall policy goal is to limit or in fact eradicate its use? . . .

Q: What is your conception of a positive culture as an alternative to the drug culture?

Reagan: My conception of positive culture as an alternative to the drug culture is one which emphasizes the natural ability of human beings to function most capably when they are free of debilitating substances in any form. It is one which stresses the value of the family, individual responsibility, and the fact that our youth are one of the most precious resources this nation has. The efforts of this nation should be committed to finding ways to affirm and develop creatively those resources rather than to permit ill-advised destructive forces to become "official policy."

• **The Senate.** The incoming chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Strom Thurmond, is strongly antidrug. It is now considered unlikely that the criminal code reform bill S. 1722 authored by the former head of the committee, Sen. Edward Kennedy, and containing greatly reduced federal marijuana penalties will be considered by the Senate.

In the New York Senate race, Senator-elect Alfonse D'Amato defeated both Sen. Jacob Javits and Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman. Javits, a member of the NORML advisory board, introduced decrim bills into every Senate session for years, and Holtzman was a cosponsor of similar legislation in the House. D'Amato had endorsed the NADC's campaign to restore funds to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

• **House of Representatives.** The National Anti-Drug Coalition hailed the defeat of Rep. Andrew Maguire of New Jersey, who along with Rep. Holtzman had been a cosponsor and leading advocate of decriminalization, by antidrug conservative Republican Marge Roukema.

• **Chicago** Illinois State Senator Richard Daley, Jr., son of the former mayor, won a hotly contested race for Cook County state's attorney against Republican incumbent Bernard Carey. Daley, a Democrat, had attacked Carey for failing to prosecute drug and gang related crimes in Chicago, and issued a 7-point program to fight drugs emphasizing law enforcement.

The Daley victory is likely to have national repercussions, since it unseats a member of the liberal wing of the Republican Party associated with Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois. Percy, the author of the Percy Amendment which Reagan opposes, is said to be in line to take over the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"We would not like to see Percy in that post," *War on Drugs* editor Hamerman said.

NEWS

The Latin American connection

Marijuana cartel takes over in Jamaica

Drug traffickers around the world rejoiced at the conclusion of Jamaica's elections last Oct. 30: a totally drug-backed government had seized power.

Edward Seaga, head of the Jamaican Labour Party and an admitted practicing voodoo cultist, defeated incumbent Michael Manley, and will become the new prime minister. Seaga is backed by the \$1 billion-per-year marijuana trade, and drug circles internationally say that full legalization of not just consumption but the *trading* of marijuana is imminent.

The election results merely put the finishing touch on the dope

mafia's total takeover of this island-nation. Months prior to the voting, the drug traffickers had taken de facto control, flaunting their power and violating the law with astonishing impunity. Jamaica's sovereignty was reduced to a joke, as dope runners built airstrips throughout the countryside, took over entire segments of the economy, and engaged in wild shootouts with the military—which the military lost.

But beyond the fact that another country has fallen to the international dope trade, there is an even more serious threat to the United States. If Seaga follows through



Members of Jamaica's Security Forces seize a marijuana field during Operation Buccaneer, a joint program with U.S. narcotics agencies, during the mid-1970s. The new Seaga government intends to legalize exports of the drug.

DEA

on his promise to legalize marijuana exports, the stage will be set for the overthrow of the 1961 Single Convention, the treaty signed by more than 120 nations that bans drug trafficking.

As *War on Drugs* reported last December, the dope mob is just waiting for some small Third World country to legalize, setting a precedent for Colombia, the largest pot exporter in the world. U.S. legalization would not be far off.

One senior U.S. drug intelligence official told *War on Drugs* that if Jamaica violates the Single Convention, that would set a precedent for countries like Colombia."

'Free enterprise'

Seaga's victory over incumbent Michael Manley has been hailed by press and politicians alike in most of the United States as a victory of "free enterprise" over "socialism," and thus a strengthening of U.S. interests in the Caribbean.

The only "free enterprise" Seaga represents, however, is the powerful nexus of drug, gambling, and financial interests who run Jamaica's massive marijuana trade.

Legalization of internal consumption of marijuana has been a leading point of the Jamaican Labour Party's program for months, as an important part of the program for economic "salvation" Seaga and his team of economic advisers have drawn up.

The center of the program is to turn Jamaica into another Paradise Island tourist haven, attracting tourists by offering everything from casinos to "getting stoned in the sun." Jamaican Tourist Board spokesman John Issa hailed Seaga's victory immediately as the way to bring Jamaica's tourist income alone up to \$500 million.

Last July, Seaga's cousin and leading economic adviser, Winston Mahfood, who heads the powerful Jamaican Manufacturing Association, took to the stump with the demand that marijuana dollars themselves be legalized.

One incident before the elections in particular epitomizes how the



Wide World

Prime Minister Edward Seaga admits he is a practicing cultist.

drug trade has permeated every economic and political aspect of Jamaica.

Last Sept. 14, policemen guarding a small plane that was seized on suspicion of marijuana trafficking were suddenly attacked from the ground and the air in a rural town in St. Elizabeth's parish. Gunfire erupted from the bushes alongside the plane, while another small airplane machine-gunned the policemen from the air. Immediately as the police fled, the attacking plane landed, a pilot ran from it to the seized aircraft and both small planes took off and disappeared.

That incident shook Jamaica. Literally hundreds of small planes have been landing, loading bales of marijuana, and leaving for the United States with virtual impunity in recent months. But banner headlines on the drug traffickers battling, and defeating, Jamaica's Security Forces (army) demon-

strated vividly who was winning the long-term battle.

Emergency operations against known clandestine airstrips were ordered, and within a week some 28 illegal landing sites in different parts of the country were destroyed by Security Forces. Airstrips run from the most sophisticated to the simple conversion of a country road into a landing site as "Men at Work" signs are thrown up to block traffic.

The incident in St. Elizabeth's, however, revealed more than the extent of the drug problem facing Jamaica: the battle occurred on one of the vast estates of the Ethiopian Coptic Zion Church, a cult operation which claims marijuana as their "sacrament" in religious ceremonies.

The Coptics run their self-contained cult operation as a virtual empire within the country, controlling politicians as well as the economy. "The Coptics are getting very rich, buying up real estate, a supermarket, a trucking firm, etc.," wrote a *Wall Street Journal* correspondent at the end of September. "And the word around Kingston is that if you badly need U.S. dollars to buy, say, a spare part for your factory, you probably won't get them from the government, but you can certainly get them . . . by going through a Coptic connection."

Edward Seaga is well qualified for presiding over such chaos and lawlessness. The long-favored candidate of the International Monetary Fund, which is counting on the new prime minister to repay Jamaica's debts with marijuana money, Seaga is a kook. As *War on Drugs* (November 1980) documented, Seaga personally practices the "black arts" and voodoo, which he studied from his earliest days as a Harvard-trained sociologist. He also spent two years studying voodoo in Haiti under the guidance of a famous French "medium."

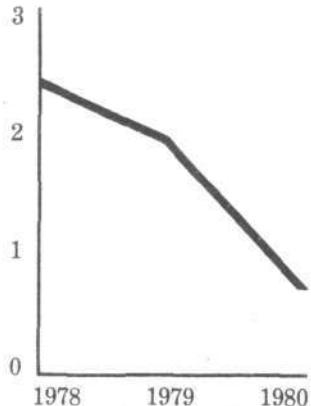
He is the perfect prime minister for a country thrust back to the dark ages.

—Gretchen Small



A seized prop airliner, above, converted for hauling dope from Latin America. While the U.S. faces an ever-increasing tide of drug traffic, the collapse in interdiction has left American shores wide open, as indicated in the chart below.

**Marijuana seizures
by federal agencies***
(millions of pounds)



*April-September period

Source: DEA

Record drug crop headed for U.S.

According to a secret government intelligence report, the largest marijuana crop in history was ready for harvest in mid-October in Central and South American countries. The report, leaked to the *Atlanta Constitution*, stated that over 55,000 acres of marijuana were cultivated in Colombia alone. A large harvest is also expected in Jamaica, and the classified report indicated that there were significant marijuana crops grown for the first time in Brazil, Belize and several other Central American countries. The 1980 record marijuana crop was reportedly 10 percent larger than the amount grown

in 1979, and its estimated value was placed at \$21 billion.

In addition to the record marijuana harvest, over one million pounds of Colombia's 1979 crop were reportedly moved out of the country's interior last fall, up to the Guajira Peninsula, which is the major jumpoff point for South American drugs being smuggled into the U.S.

In a report issued by the National Narcotics Consumer Estimates Committee, it was stated that 80 percent of the marijuana harvested in Latin America will be smuggled into the United States. The report estimated that approxi-

mately 10,000 metric tons will come from Colombia and about 1,000 metric tons from Jamaica.

The Florida connection

Drug smuggling aircraft—predominantly twin-engine Beechcraft and AeroCommanders, the preferred craft of the smugglers—are flooding into Florida airports as pilots compete to get a jump on pot shipments to fill the traditional summer shortages in the market.

Paul Gagnon of the Boward County, Fla. Office of Planning has told the press that drug smuggling is a "big industry" for Florida. Gagnon described the smuggling as a "basic industry" that "brings money in," and whose "greatest effect is in retail trade and services," two of the staples of the country's economy.

In 1979, Miami real estate economist Charles Kimball told a U.S. Senate subcommittee that the drug traffickers have caused an average \$2,000 increase in the price of southern Florida housing.

Although it is difficult to get a precise dollar figure on the total worth of the smuggling industry, police seizures can provide a clue. In 1979, an estimated \$500 million in drugs were confiscated by police in Boward County alone.

Federal enforcement curtailed

In previous years, the Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Customs and the Coast Guard all joined to mount major offensives against the drug smugglers during the traditional harvest periods. However, last fall, only Customs planned a large enforcement effort involving aircraft and radar installations to counter the increased smuggling activity. The DEA apparently did not plan a major offensive and the Coast Guard, so burdened by the Carter administration with handling the Cuban and Haitian refugee problems, was overextended and unprepared to match the invasion of ships used in smuggling the drugs.

—Marilyn James

NEWS

The European connection

Chinese heroin ring surfaces in Portugal

Recent drug arrests in Portugal are threatening to uncover what narcotics officials there are calling a major international heroin ring that could involve the governments of the People's Republic of China and elements of the Portuguese regime.

Twelve individuals have been arrested since last September, two of whom are agents in Portugal's Center for Drug Investigation and Control (CICD). A third was described by authorities as a member of the Portuguese Air Force, and three others are Chinese residents of the Portuguese colony of Macao, near Hong Kong.

Drug enforcement experts in the United States have long considered Macao a prime outlet for heroin from Red China.

The involvement of CICD agents and Air Force personnel points to involvement of a certain faction in Portuguese politics linked to the prime minister, Francisco de Sa Carneiro, according to the daily *O Diário*.

The arrest of the two corrupt CICD agents was made by the Judicial Police, which also has responsibility over narcotics matters, and a bitter dispute has arisen between the two agencies. The CICD is controlled by the Council of Ministers, which is under the prime minister, whereas the Judicial Police are deployed by the Public Security Police under Gen. Lopes Alves. Shortly after the heroin arrests, Lopes Alves was removed from his post, under pressure from Sa Carneiro.

Besides the rather obvious

moves by Sa Carneiro to derail the ongoing heroin investigation, another connection surfaced implicating his government. On Oct. 1, *O Diário* cited Judicial Police sources who stated that a well-known industrialist who finances the political parties backing the prime minister is the key financial backer of the heroin ring. His name, however, has not been released in order not to jeopardize the continuing case.

The Macao link

The Chinese connection to the Portuguese ring has important implications for international intelligence officials. "Old hand" analysts have insisted since the 1950s that Red China is the primary controller of the source of world heroin. But this view has been purged from the official U.S. "line" since Henry Kissinger took over the State Department in the early 1970s.

The link to Macao, however, leaves little doubt of Chinese involvement. Macao is a Portuguese colony in name only, according to veteran intelligence experts. This arrangement works to China's trafficking advantage, so much so that when Portugal offered to give Macao to the Peking regime a few years ago, China said thanks, but no thanks.

The current governor of Macao, in fact, is an official liaison to the Chinese Communist Party, one China expert told *War on Drugs*. Hong Kong, he said, is the capital of heroin traffic, but Macao is not far behind.

NEWS

Law enforcement



California Attorney General

State narcotics officials prepare to burn "home grown" marijuana confiscated under Operation Sinsemilla.

Crackdown on California pot crop

California law enforcement agencies, led by State Attorney General George Deukmejian, have declared war on the state's marijuana growers. Employing the combined capabilities of local, state, and federal agencies, they are conducting hundreds of raids, seizing thousands of pounds of marijuana, and making scores of arrests against an illicit activity that is expected to gross between \$500 million to a billion dollars a year.

Operation Sinsemilla, named after the strain of marijuana plant being grown, is a million-dollar program. It employs the resources of the California State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, local police departments, and the federal Drug Enforcement Administration and the Customs Bureau.

The campaign was launched following the defeat of a case by the growers before the State Supreme Court attempting to force law enforcement agencies to stop conducting aerial surveillance of pot farmers for "environmental" reasons.

Steve Helsley, chief of the state's

Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, told the press that he hoped this year to triple last year's 522 raids against pot farms. He also declared that the military-style combined aerial surveillance and overland raids have created paranoia among long-time cultivators in Mendocino and Humboldt, two of the most notorious of the pot-growing rural counties.

"Along the North Coast," Helsley asserted, "we think we've nipped it in the bud."

Paraquat needed

Marijuana growing is so widespread in other areas, however, that Helsley says the only effective way to deal with it would be through the use of paraquat and assistance from the Army and Navy to supply manpower, planes, and intelligence. "If they could give us helicopters, AWACS radar surveillance planes like those sent to Saudi Arabia, and the U-2, we could really do some harm."

A confidential Drug Enforcement Administration report lists marijuana as California's tenth

largest crop. Some list it as high as third or fourth and estimate it grosses between \$500 million and \$1 billion.

Despite the commitment of local law enforcement officials, the growers are protected by a coterie of lawyers and corrupt district attorneys, not to mention a governor whose pro-pot policies are well known.

In Mendocino County, a sparsely populated rural county where the pot crop is expected to gross \$150 million, the district attorney, Joe Allen, is in favor of legalization of pot growing. "If you don't want people to make huge profits," he told one reporter, "legalize it, then it will be like sunflower seeds. I've told the legislature, I've told the attorney general."

Allen merely gives the growers a "slap on the wrist, a little more serious than a traffic ticket." Allen, who is married to the publisher of the local underground newspaper, when asked whether he smoked dope replied: "Rumor has it I smoke dope."

—Dean Andromidas

The cultural basis for susceptibility to drugs

by Lyndon H. LaRouche

Recently, I was pleasantly surprised to hear report of statements on the growing drug problem by Father General of the Society of Jesus Pedro Arrupe.

Speaking at the Synod of Bishops in Rome on Oct. 15, Father General Arrupe echoed the warnings of the U.S. National Anti-Drug Coalition. He warned of the financial interests behind the growing international drug trafficking, and of the need to attack the spread of drug culture, in calling for a Catholic organization to mobilize its forces against the evil of drugs.

Although associates of the Father General have collaborated with the National Anti-Drug Coalition's efforts during a recent period, the

news from Rome was as unexpected as it was pleasing.

I would prefer that Catholics continue to join with the efforts of the Anti-Drug Coalitions in various countries, so that the effort might be made ecumenical with respect to both religious and secular forces, and thus more effective. However, the creation of a distinct Catholic organization is useful, if it is created and developed in addition to participation in more ecumenical efforts with ministers, rabbis, Islamic imams, as well as secular groupings. The latter, more ecumenical form, is needed for a broadly effective effort. The experience of the U.S.A.'s National Anti-Drug Coalition has demonstrated this in several ways, in-

cluding the panicked reaction this work has already evoked from *Der Spiegel* and other supporters of drug lobby propaganda internationally.

There are two key points no antidrug effort should omit. Firstly, as the results of the Carter administration's softness on drugs have shown, the effort must be explicitly political, and must be targeted by name on the enemy forces of both the drug lobbies as well as the politically powerful financial interests which have continued to coordinate the international drug traffic since the British East India Company first became prominently notorious in this connection. Secondly, the effort must expose as variously incompetent or



NSIPS/Carlos de Hoyos

The author, second from left, in discussion with participants at the NADC founding convention, 1979. "Ecumenical efforts with ministers, rabbis, Islamic imams, as well as secular groupings . . . [are] needed for a broadly effective effort."

liars those who attempt to attribute the drug problem to the consequences of "industrial society."

It is the second of these problems on which I focus attention.

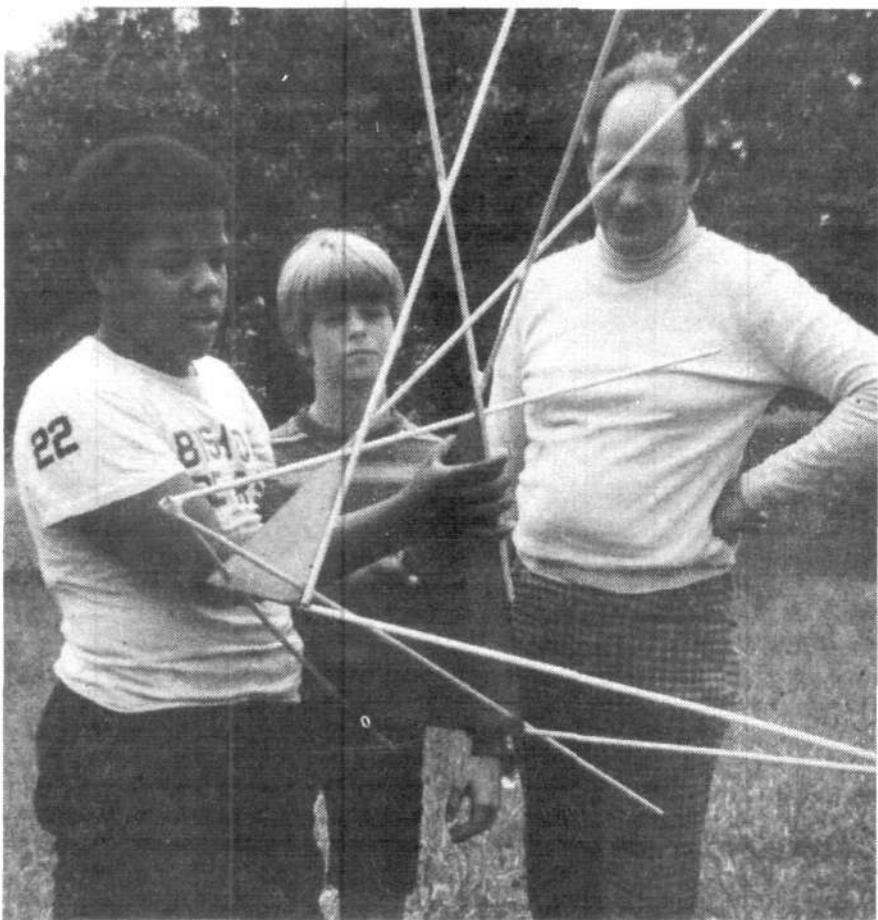
The drug addict, or member of the "drug culture" more generally, is characteristically a representative of the existentialist current in practiced philosophy, and hence locatable within the "Inferno" of Dante Alighieri's *Commedia*. Furthermore, the historical precedent for the modern drug culture is the Phrygian cult of Dionysus, which combined rock-like orgiastic dancing, psychotropic intoxication, terrorist assassinations, and anti-technology bucolic utopianism, exactly as the modern "environmentalist" drug-culture does.

It is intrinsic to this characteristic of the drug culture that it is directly opposite to the characteristic features of the industrial-capitalist development. The epitome of industrial-capitalist development is the scientist, the engineer, the skilled parascientific specialist or technician, and the skilled industrial workman. All these are characteristically rational, and locate their social importance in the development and the protection of their rational mental powers.

It is to be granted that mindless, repetitive labor, and prolonged unemployment, tend to degrade the personality, through de-emphasis on the practical importance of rational powers of the mind. However, the unskilled workman aspires to become semiskilled and, hopefully, either skilled or a technician. The family of the unskilled workman sacrifices consciously to the purpose that the children of his household might secure a better education, and become skilled workmen or even professionals.

In general, but for generous social welfare programs and crimes, the existentialist world outlook is not a successful "survival adaptation" for industrial-capitalist culture, and is not therefore a product of the industrial-capitalist impulse within society.

It is absurd to conjecture that



NSPS/Lawrence Hecht

"We must re-establish true education." Above, students demonstrate a three-dimensional model of the Desargues triangle theorem in projective geometry.

perhaps industrial society as such creates susceptibility to drug culture.

Whence, then, comes the adolescent child's susceptibility to the influence of the drug pusher? An examination of the ancient cult of Dionysus shows us the direction in which to seek the modern answer.

It is indicated by medical research that "rock music" has biologically damaging effects on mental potential analogous to drug usage. The promotion of pornography and sodomy is a correlated problem. These instrumentalities, which have been injected willfully into society by agencies centered around the psychological warfare center for British secret intelligence, the London Tavistock Institute, with aid of other, continuing elements of the wartime British "Special Operations Executive"

(SOE), have introduced thus the spread of the rock-drug counter-culture.

Looking at the matter of susceptibility to the drug pusher and the child's drug-pushing peer group members further, we know from close study of the emergence of the drug culture during the 1960s that the influence of the "New Left" and its anarchist ideology contributed to drug usage potential in a very specific fashion. By denying that nations had proper purposes, and that the individual in society should therefore adopt no future-oriented, fruitful purpose of his or her own life, the existentialist doctrine of the "now" generation was proliferated.

In other words, by playing upon the potential resistance of children to the authority of parents, by rejecting rationality in favor of the

existentialist "now," and by promoting rock and pornography, agencies connected to the continuation of the drug-trafficking British East India Company created the potential susceptibility which was exploited on the combined initiative of Aldous Huxley and associates, intersecting the deployment of retailer traffickers in service of the international drug traffic.

The "Year of the Child" stands exposed nakedly as an element in promoting the potential increase of drug usage among children, as does the so-called reform of education in directions typified by the proposals of the Frankfurt School.

Drug addiction is not a sociological phenomenon of "industrial society." Its potential was cultivated by powerful influential agencies, and the problem was created as the international drug traffickers deployed networks of drug pushers at rock concerts and other locations to convert that potential for drug addiction into actual drug addiction.

We are faced with four categorical tasks.

1) Use of law enforcement and intelligence operations, with full support of courts and legislatures, to detect and destroy every arm of the international drug traffic, and to enforce the principle of law enforcement that the individual who uses drugs is spreading an epidemic against the fabric of society.

2) Education to bring hatred against the evil of the rock-pornography and related existentialist poisons as catalysts for spread of drug addiction.

3) Medical therapy for the drug victim, but excluding the introduction of Tavistockian so-called therapy techniques in the misused name of "therapy."

4) Re-establishment of development of true education in schools, emphasizing both scientific and prescientific requirements of all students, together with emphasis on classical music, classical literature, and classical visual arts as builders of the powers of mind.

NADC cultural initiative

Let's make great music popular again

by Peter Wyer

If millions of adolescents in America are to be rescued from destroying their own creative intellectual faculties with mind-altering substances, the environment generated by that drug-promoting indecency known as rock and disco must be offset through a major scaling up of the performance and teaching of classical music in the public schools.

This is the determination of the leadership of the National Anti-Drug Coalition, which will draft federal legislation to provide for such an expansion as part of a comprehensive antidrug package over the coming months. Such a program will not only provide a musical environment in the public school system conducive to the study of science and other challenging subjects. It will help to set a standard that will allow a shift in popular sentiment away from the drug counterculture to effect a return to pre-1930s standards of morality in popular music.

A major feature of the legislative program to be drafted will be the provision of federal subsidies for a rapid expansion of public

school orchestra programs to immediately restore the level of orchestral activity in the school system to that of the 1950s and early 1960s. Ultimately, every public school of enrollment of 500 students or more should have a 60-piece orchestra capable of performing works by Haydn and Mozart and the easier movements from Beethoven's symphonies, and a chorus capable of singing polyphonic music.

To meet this demand, special attention will have to be given to expanding programs of string teaching in the school system and to motivating children to learn strings and other orchestral instruments.

The basis for such motivation must be the integration of the teaching of music into the core public school curriculum at the classroom level. Although few, if any, music teachers in the school system are presently competent to provide the kind of rigorous introduction to the elements of contrapuntal music in the well-tempered system which is ultimately required, a return to the long stand-



"For reasons having nothing to do with aesthetic judgment, it is the duty of the public school system to teach the principles and practical skills of classical music in preference to other genres." Left: children learning the cello.

radio last fall: "The biggest problem we face in the fight against drug use among young people is rock music. The kids see the big rock stars as heroes, and this makes taking drugs legitimate for them," He added: "It must be possible to write better music than this."

Following the Martinez interview, several New York area ministers came out supporting his attacks on rock, and one claimed to be organizing a public burning of rock record collections by members of his parish.

The National Anti-Drug Coalition's mobilization of national opposition to the fraudulent video series "From Jumpstreet" being promoted by Public Broadcasting Service for placement in the nation's schools has similarly demonstrated the wide popular appreciation of the connection between the drug problem and popular culture.

Drug use and rock music are common and related symptoms of a social context in which the larger portion of an entire generation of young people seems to be defined as "useless eaters" by the decline in the availability of productive employment in the failing economy. The cutbacks in school curriculum of the very disciplines needed to produce competent scientists, engineers and other technical people further communicates to a teenager that his creative intellectual faculties are more of a burden than an asset.

Every youth currently standing on the street corners of U.S. cities with his peers smoking pot and listening to blaring "talk rock" knows deep down what that music has come to mean to him. It is the cynical image of his own self-de-

ing traditional emphasis on part singing, including simple rounds and canons, together with an elementary history of music history, will effect a vast improvement in the short term over what is currently available in most schools.

This can be supplemented by specially prepared video programs for national distribution, the expansion of existing resident-artist programs for primary and secondary schools, and a general emphasis on live performances and demonstrations during the assembly periods.

Similarly, the expansion of the Young People's Concert programs by the major symphonies and chamber societies can play an important role.

For the longer term, part of the federal subsidies for this music program should include special funds to allow the experience and expertise of leading professionals and pedagogues in different specialty areas of classical music to be brought to bear on shaping a more intensive and far reaching basic music curriculum than has ever existed in America.

Part of the funds needed to put this program into immediate effect should come through a repeal of the Emergency School Aid Act of 1972 and the liquidation of the division of the federal Department of Health and Human Services that bears that name. Disguised as a program to smooth the process of racial desegregation in urban areas, ESAA's hideously racist video series "From Jumpstreet" is currently intended to become the pretext for the final elimination of classical music programs from American schools.

Jazz, rock, & drugs

There is wide acknowledgement among law enforcement officials and a growing percentage of the general public that most of what has gained acceptance in the last two decades as "American popular music" plays a direct role in promoting drug use among adolescents.

Julio Martinez, the head of New York Governor Hugh Carey's Division of Substance Absues Services, said in a widely publicized interview on New York City's WINS

structive accommodation to the reality around him. Both drugs and rock music represent an adolescent's attempt to resolve the conflict between his own inner drive to become a creative adult and the negating reality presented to him both at home and in school, by blocking out the intellectual processes of his own mind, even to the point of irreversible damage to his or her mental powers.

But the relationship between rock, disco and drug use is not just one of association. Such forms of music have the same effect on mental processes as do drugs themselves.

The incessant repetition of fragments of melody and pounding rhythms reduce the very elements of music and language to meaningless gibberish.

Perform this experiment yourself: Repeat the same word over and over; it will soon lose any coherent meaning and become just a "sound." During the first part of this century, psychological warfare experts at Harvard University and elsewhere, who later played an important behind the scenes role in developing rock music itself, studied this same phenomenon in the process of perfecting brainwashing techniques for military and counterintelligence use. These experts recognized at the time that the kinds of mental states produced by such techniques are identical to drugged states.

In such a state, the basis of all cognitive coherence is undermined. The mind is freed from the task of locating order and meaning in the sequence of events before it; the conscious mind drifts into a formless feeling state of raw emotions and sensations. The individual becomes fixated on the moment and loses all objective sensibility to the effect of his behavior on others. The only thing "real" is the internal feeling state, over which the individual no longer has control. External events which he barely registers can "flip" him from one mood to another. The antisocial self-concept that

emerges from the rock-drug experience converges rapidly on a frankly criminal outlook.

Although champions of rock music and the drug experience have claimed that these mental states represent "expanded" states of consciousness related to artistic creativity or profound religious experience, this is an outrageous lie. The experience associated with creating great music or poetry represents an "altered state of consciousness," but of a completely different form, resulting from a heightened connection between *ordered* and *coherent* elements of conscious perception and preconscious phases of mental processes.

Drugs and rock music induce a *dissociated* state of mind bordering on psychosis by obliterating the coherence of the conscious phase of mental activity, turning the mind over to a formless sea of impulses and feelings. Such an individual cannot generally conduct an intelligent conversation, let alone engage in artistic activity.

Healing powers of great music

The peculiar qualities of great classical music are also accounted for by scientific psychological principles. In this case the music is organized according to principles which work in harmony with the natural processes of the mind rather than against them.

For one thing, classical music is played more softly. This is very important; a low volume invites the conscious mind of the listener to extend itself outward to explore the music. The shearing decibel levels of rock and disco force not only the conscious mind but the very nerve cells in the inner ear to beat a retreat in self-defense.

Secondly, classical music is based on principles of poetry that involves the interplay of different voices. Melodies are frequently divided between different voices, instrumental or vocal. This kind of relationship between voices requires careful attention to intonation and other refinements of the

performance of the individual line. Because more than one thing is occurring at once, more than one level of consciousness is appealed to in the listener, while the conscious mind is fully awake—not bludgeoned into insensibility.

Most importantly of all, in great classical music *ideas are developed*; a melodic idea is transformed or superseded in the course of the work. The mind is challenged to grasp the relationship between the original and altered form, and between melodic ideas carried by one voice and the interplay of different voices simultaneously.

To fully describe the workings of great music requires complex geometric conceptions of the same order involved in advanced physical and mathematical problems. A fully adequate approach to music education both at the public school and university level would be based on a close integration of music and geometry curricula.

At the same time, great music exerts its unique influence on mental powers irrespective of whether the listener is fully cognizant of the principles upon which it is based. The quality of emotion elicited in such music is inseparably bound to the excitement of the intellect; a listener is led by his experience of classical music to seek knowledge of the principles upon which it is based. In turn, this becomes a quest to understand the inner workings of the listener's own mind.

Popular music

Popular music can be based on the same principles. Whenever in history scientific accomplishments have occurred that bring mankind to a higher level of social development, one finds that the better genre of popular music serves directly to create an expanded audience for the greatest music and culture.

Even through the early part of this century, before Gershwin and comparable "soft" pornography became accepted, the better popu-

lar songs continued to reflect the musical idiom created a century earlier by the art songs of Schubert and Beethoven. Some of the latter, such as Schubert's "Ave Maria," have remained in the popular repertoire even to this day. Good popular songs are based, though in a less rigorous way, on the same relationship between sung melody and contrasting musical lines as govern art songs and classical symphonies.

The foregoing distinctions between various musical idioms, although firmly grounded in scientific principles, are at the same time aesthetic judgments. Ultimately one cannot legislate a preference for this or that genre of music. Rather, one must rely on the capacity to *create* morality in a population through education and political leadership.

However, we must insist that for reasons having nothing to do

with aesthetic judgment, it is the *duty* of the public school system as a whole to teach the principles and practical skills of classical music in preference to other genres.

Unless one is to view the institution of a public school as a kind of "prison without bars," then the purpose of having schools is to equip successive generations of young people with the skills and ideas they need to master the most complex and challenging tasks before the human race.

The most advanced and challenging development in music occurred in the 18th and 19th centuries, centered around Beethoven, his predecessors and immediate successors. This is *not* a question of aesthetic judgement, but of scientific fact. Even classical musicians who specialize in the performance or composition of works in the modern style concede that their basic musical education had to be grounded in rigorous study of the classics. No musical competition jury passes judgment on a performer unless he demonstrates mastery of the classical repertoire. Even the leading jazz performers acknowledge this fact, insofar as they routinely emphasize a background of classical music studies as evidence for the legitimacy of their jazz improvisations.

Therefore, no public school has the right to teach rock music or jazz in lieu of what used to be standard musical education. No school has the right to substitute a jazz or rock band for an orchestra, regardless of what teachers or students may think of rock and jazz. No school has the right to accept the ESAA's hideous "From Jumpstreet" program as a bona fide music curriculum.

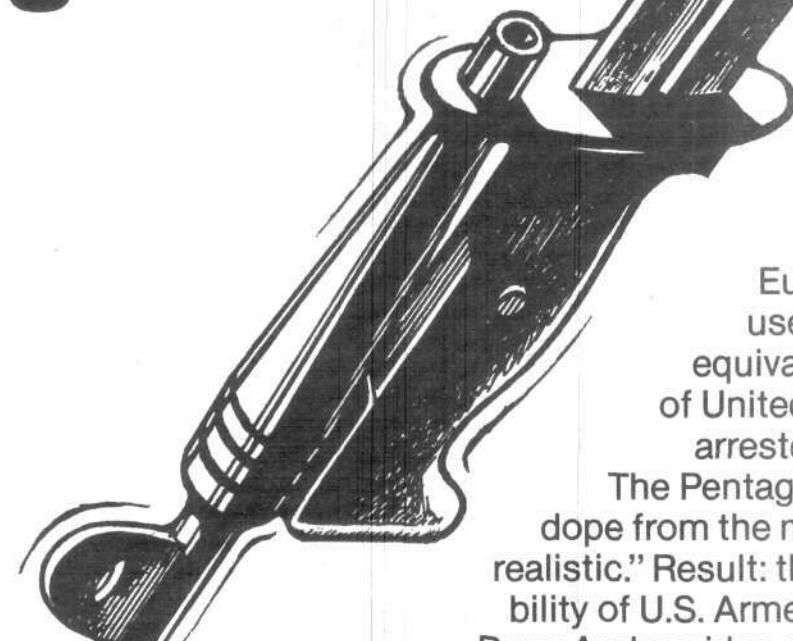
Therefore let the sound of great orchestral music resound in our public school corridors once again. And let our young people be given the knowledge of music in the course of their primary studies that will allow the most musically talented among them to bring greatness to even our popular music once more.



NSIPS

Well known Dutch violinist Thomas Magyar and Danish-American pianist Bodil Frolund take a bow after their September 1980 concert sponsored by the Anti-Drug Coalition in Munich, West Germany. Leading professionals in different specialties of classical music must be drawn in to help shape a basic music curriculum for children.

Has the military surrendered in the war against drugs?



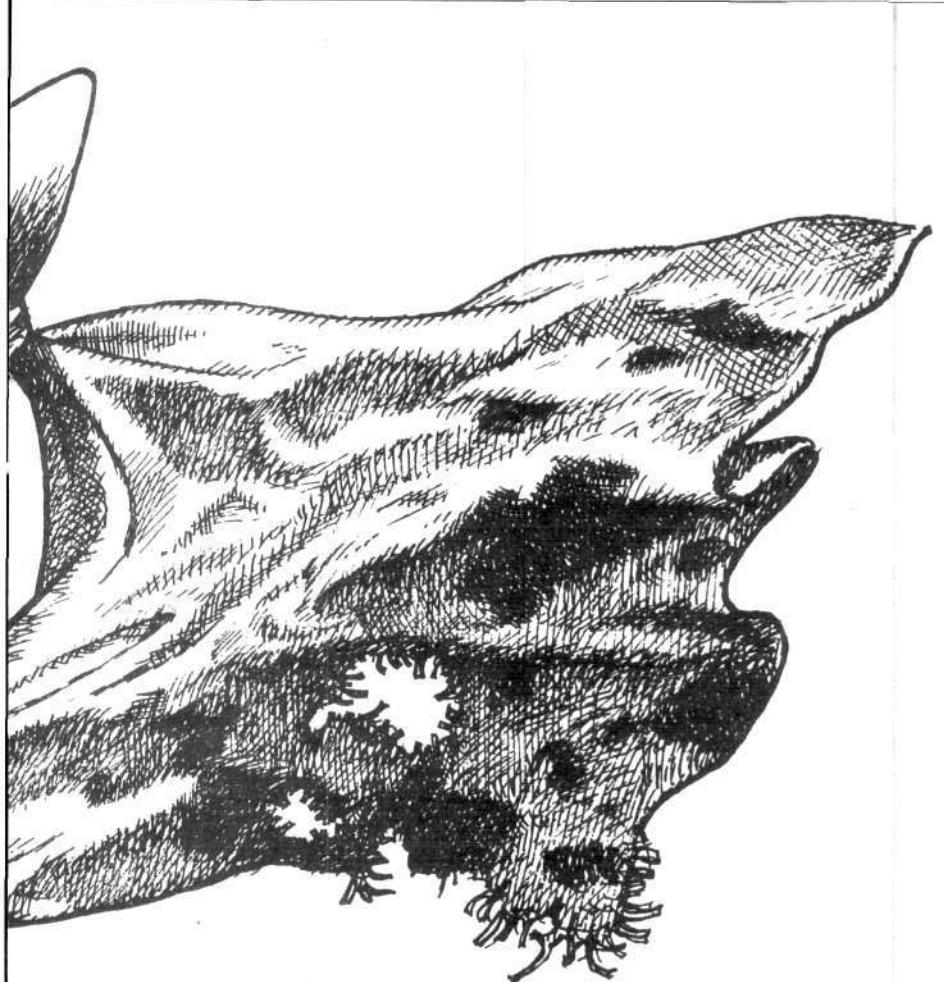
Over half of the American troops in Europe are regular drug users. In 1979 alone, the equivalent of half a division of United States soldiers was arrested in West Germany.

The Pentagon says that banning dope from the military would be "unrealistic." Result: the very fighting capability of U.S. Armed Forces is in doubt.

Dean Andromidas and Elijah Boyd document how this situation came about, who is responsible, and what can be done to solve it.

About the authors: Dean Andromidas has written on the military campaigns of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as well as on narcotics matters. Elijah Boyd, a former noncommissioned officer with the Special Forces in Vietnam, is a specialist in counterterrorism.

Alex Bloch



On Nov. 7, 1979, Congressman Billy Lee Evans of Georgia, at a hearing on Drug Abuse in the Armed Forces, issued a scathing attack on the Department of Defense for its continued tolerance of a massive drug problem in all branches of the U.S. military. Commenting on a "Concept Paper on Substance Abuse" issued by the Defense Department only weeks before the hearings, and which is in effect today, Evans stated:

"I feel like I am wasting my time, and I am wasting these gentlemen's time by being here, because if nothing is going to be done, then we would be better off working on something else.... I want to finish one other thing about the concept paper here. It looks to me like what we are doing is reducing the drug problem in the military by changing the terminology."

"Now we are going to downplay the illegality of drug use, and we are going to focus on the behavioral consequences. We could do away with crime in this country if all we had to do was just not make it illegal to murder and rob and steal and do all of that."¹

With this observation, Congressman Evans has identified the crucial weakness in the last ten years' noneffort to deal with an epidemic drug problem in the armed forces. Over the past four years the Carter administration and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, reflecting the White House's advocacy of the decriminalization of marijuana, emphatically refused to identify conditions like the 58 percent use of marijuana and the 15 to 20 percent use of hard drugs (including heroin) among U.S. NATO forces in West Germany as "drug abuse."

Instead of adopting a "get tough" attitude on drugs in the military as a national priority, the Carter administration codified the creeping liberalization of drug enforcement in the military into federal policy. In March 1979, The White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy of the Executive Office of the President, headed by Lee Dogoloff, issued a policy directive which changed the definition of "drug abuse" from "the illegal, wrongful, or improper use of any narcotic substance, marijuana or dangerous drugs, or the illegal or wrongful possession, transfer or sale of the same . . ." to the following: "Drug Abuse—The nontherapeutic use of any psychoactive substance, to include alcohol or tobacco, in such a manner as to adversely affect some aspect of the user's life, the lives of others, or the community at large."²

For the military command, this approach means that the use of mind-altering illicit drugs in the military is not being stopped; it is being "evaluated" to see if the use of psychotropic substances like hashish, cocaine and heroin are having an "adverse effect" on the performance of military duties. Only after the adverse effects have been statistically verified, will the Defense Department in its current state of mind be able to justify a war on drugs.

Nowhere is this total disorientation more clear than in the statement of Brig. Gen. Joseph Lutz, the Carter appointee to the position of Director of Human Resources Development for the U.S. Army. Lutz entered that position in late September 1979, and told the Congressional Task Force on Drug Abuse in the Armed Forces on Nov. 7, 1979:

"We have accepted the fact that alcohol and drug abuse problems are endemic in our society. As such, *we do not believe that total elimination of the abuse of alcohol and other drugs in the Army is realistic*" (emphasis added).

In line with this "evaluation versus enforcement" view, the major

innovation set forth in the Defense Department's concept paper will be the assignment of "one behavioral scientist" for every battalion (600 men) assigned to NATO's European theater. But as long as the Office of the President and the cabinet departments continue to downplay the illegality of psychotropic drugs, and blur the distinctions between these substances and tobacco, or alcohol, there is no number of "behavioral scientists" that can make a dent in the extent of drug use in the military.

Compounding the problem of the executive branch's tolerant attitude toward drug abuse, a series of legal cases backed by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) have left commanding officers helpless in the face of drug users and traffickers in the armed forces who flaunt their right to "privacy" and have been protected by the Court of Military Appeals (CMA).

As the laws presently stand in the military, a drug user in the military has *complete amnesty*

from prosecution if he or she voluntarily enrolls in a drug abuse program; any drug user identified through random urine analysis tests cannot be charged with criminal drug use regardless of the type of drug identified through the test; traffickers who are awaiting trial are not allowed to be separated from their barracks under most circumstances; unless a drug user has been convicted of trafficking or selling drugs, the most punishment he can receive is an honorable discharge *with full veteran's benefits*.

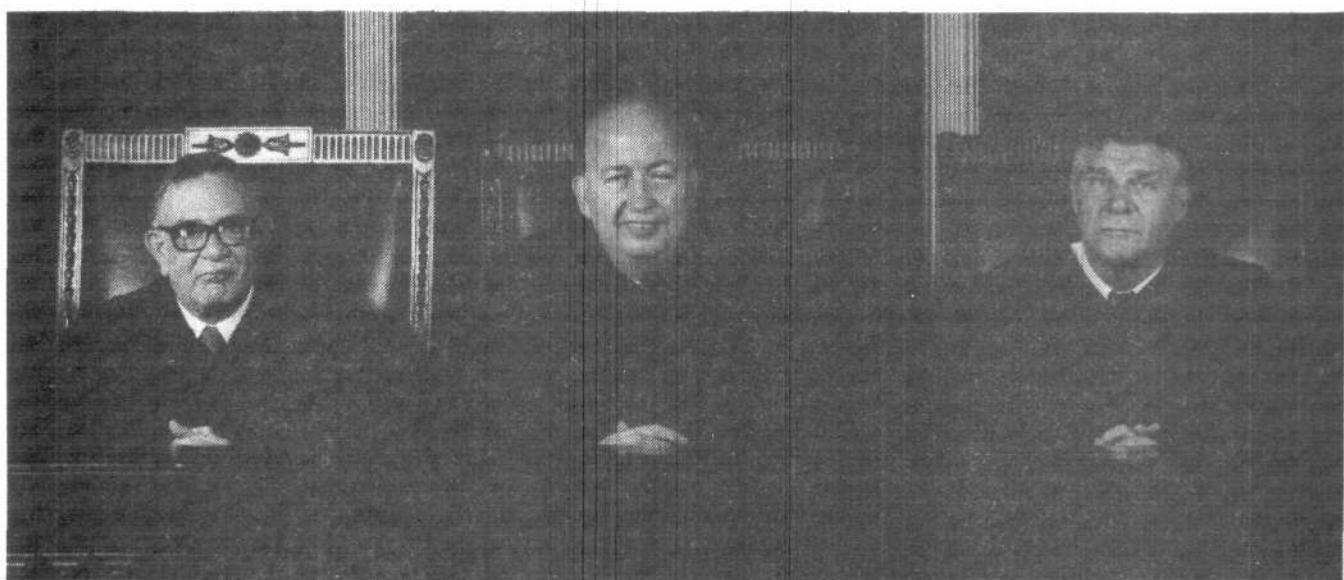
Moreover, Congress has failed to enact the legislation that would aid the military command in increasing the penalties for drug abuse. In 1978, a bill that would have allowed for a general discharge instead of an honorable discharge (a considerable penalty because of the loss of veteran's benefits) failed to pass the Congress. It was not reintroduced in the next session.

In an interview with *War on*

Drugs, Dr. John Johns, Defense Department Special Assistant for Drug Abuse until his retirement in September 1979, exposed the basic dilemma facing the military: if all the drug users in the military were discharged, America would have no military. In his statement to the Select Committee Task Force in November 1979, Johns was specific:

"If we develop a capability to detect marijuana use through urine tests, how do we want to use that capability? Do we want to aggressively identify all users? If so, what do we do with them? We cannot punish them,³ so do we discharge them? The Strategic Air Command adopted a 'get tough' policy a little over a year ago. Anyone identified as a drug user was offered the opportunity to attend a 14-day rehabilitation center at a centralized location or be discharged. Of 2,800 persons identified, 72 percent were discharged."

The results of the investigation into military drug abuse by *War on Drugs* reveals not only a level of



U.S. Army

Judge Albert Fletcher (far right), former chief of the U.S. Military Court of Appeals, has been described as the individual most responsible for the military's inability to enforce laws against narcotics. The charges came from Gen. John Johns, former Special Assistant for drug abuse to the secretary of defense and current faculty member at the Army Industrial College. Under Fletcher, who remains on the three-man court although he is no longer chief judge, countless narcotics offenders and major traffickers had their cases thrown out for alleged violations of civil rights or technicalities.

Gen. Johns charged that "particularly the court of appeals" used to be "under the blanket of a very warped judgeship that wanted to protect individual rights over everything else. This really tied the hands of the commander...."

Current Chief Judge Robinson Everette (center) is said to be of a more traditional persuasion. The judge on the left is William Cook.

drug abuse that approaches the worst conditions of the Vietnam War period, but more seriously, a systematic coverup of the magnitude of the problem. Most officials who were asked for interviews, including General Lutz and the office of Defense Secretary Harold Brown, refused to grant interviews on the question of drug abuse and opted to reiterate information which had been provided to Congress over one year ago. The policy of the Defense Department also reflects the desire to sweep the problem under the rug—there has been no general survey of drug abuse in the military since 1974 when random urine analysis tests were discontinued because they were "not cost-effective."

Drug epidemic in armed forces

In 1976, the research budget of the Walter Reed Army Hospital, which was about to begin an evaluation of the effects of drug use on performance, was dramatically cut. The cuts have not been reinstated. In spite of this, top Defense Department officials continue to insist that the effect of drug abuse on combat readiness is "minimal."

As of 1980, the only recent statistics existing on the extent of drug use are the results of a survey in West Germany conducted by the Select Committee Task Force on Drug Abuse in the Military in a several-week tour of NATO bases in Europe. Their findings paint a grim picture:

- 58.1 percent of U.S. troops in Europe are using cannabis (primarily hashish) on a regular basis. Over half of these admit to smoking while on duty. Daily users are 16 percent, and 26.1 percent use hashish several times a week.

- There is a staggering 10.3 percent of heroin usage among U.S. troops in Europe. Over 8 percent are using heroin at least once a week, or more regularly. Adding to the problem is that the heroin supply in West Germany has been determined to be up to 10 times more pure than heroin generally obtained in the United States.

ACLU: drugs and 'rights'

In late 1978, the Department of Defense issued a severe reprimand to the Air Force Office of Special Investigation (OSI) for that enforcement body's efforts to identify users of psychotropic drugs among civilian contract personnel and enlisted personnel on U.S. Strategic Air Command bases. According to the Defense Department, the OSI had violated the "civil rights" of the personnel by informing them that the questions on marijuana use were related to a "national security" investigation.

After the reprimand, the American Civil Liberties Union initiated a law suit against the Air Force on behalf of the 23 civilian employees who had lost their security clearance for admitting to drug use. All but five were reinstated in their top security clearance posts. The case is illustrative of the destruction of law enforcement in the U.S. military over the past decade, led by an ACLU legal offensive. The campaign started with the rights of military men to participate in antiwar protests in the 1960s, including those that overtly supported North Vietnam.

In 1968, Sen. Sam Ervin, the North Carolina Democrat later of "Watergate" fame, introduced an amendment to the Uniform Code of Military Justice enabling a soldier to obtain a civilian lawyer for court martial offenses. The door was opened for numerous cases where it was argued that military discipline violates First and Fifth Amendment rights.

In 1970, Captain Curtis R. Smothers was appointed to the Army's Military Court in Europe, and quickly established that "equal opportunity" had higher authority than the military brass. In one celebrated case in December 1970, Smothers dragged General J. H. Polk, the Commanding General of the U.S. Army in Europe, before higher-ups for a reprimand on Polk's alleged failure to uphold Army regulations against "racism." Under pressure, Polk resigned his post.

As of Sept. 30, 1975, DoD Directive 1332.14, enclosure 2, paragraph F stated that an *honorable* discharge be issued to a service member for personal abuse of drugs when the discharge is based on evidence developed as a direct or indirect result of an urinalysis test administered for detection of drug abuse, or by a service member's *volunteering* for treatment for a drug problem.

This directive resulted from *U.S. v. Ruiz*, which ruled that identification of a drug user through urine analysis was a violation of Fifth Amendment rights to not incriminate oneself.

In 1976, *U.S. v. Roberts*, 39 USCMA 25, 54 CMR 39 (1976) provided the basis for throwing out drug prosecutions entirely: a service member could argue that a cache of drugs found during an inspection of barracks was not legal evidence.

Through institutions like the Military Discharge Review Project of the ACLU, and the Lawyers Military Defense Committee based in Heidelberg, West Germany, the ACLU is actively recruiting service members to bring suits against the military around the "right to privacy" applying to every area from drug use to the "right" to be a homosexual in the military.

• Cocaine, a relatively new phenomenon for troops in Europe, is used by 9.4 percent of the troops, but the availability is rapidly rising. From 1978 to 1979, seizures of cocaine doses (in grams) increased from 2,808 to 25,177 according to statistics provided by the U.S. Air Force Headquarters in Europe.

• The use of depressants, including barbiturates which have been proven to be deadly when mixed with alcohol, is at 12.9 percent. Meanwhile, 3.6 percent of U.S. troops are regular users of amphetamines, and another 7.3 percent are using hallucinogens including LSD, peyote, and PCP.

It becomes apparent that these finds represent a national security crisis when one realizes that soldiers are popping pills, snorting cocaine and smoking hashish while repairing sophisticated aircraft and manning national security facilities, including nuclear installations. Moreover, major drug trafficking networks exist throughout military bases, representing in some cases organized crime gangs that threaten and undermine the chain of command on which a competent military capability depends.

In 1979, (up through Sept. 30) the U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Division (CID) reported seizures of \$139.6 million in illicit drugs, with 95 percent (\$133.3 million) of this amount seized in Western Europe. Anyone who attempts to claim that the U.S. Army is only using "soft drugs" or that the armed forces are not involved in large-scale trafficking must face the fact that 50,960 grams of heroin with a street value of over \$51 million, were seized from soldiers in Western Europe last year. In West Germany, the front line of NATO defense, the U.S. military has become one of the largest, best organized drug trafficking networks. Last year, 8,875 soldiers—more than one half of an infantry division—were arrested for drug offenses.

Most of the case histories were not made available to *War on*

Drugs. But several cases confirm that the military drug runners are directly involved in supplying the civilian population with drugs. On June 1, 1980, a drug ring in Karlsruhe led by a 1st Lt. William Curry out of the military quarters there was cracked. The group consisted of 12 members, including an unidentified woman, and was responsible for smuggling 35 pounds of drugs from Amsterdam. The Amsterdam-West German connection is known as one of the major supply routes for high-grade heroin from Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle.

Only 10 days later, on June 10, another drug ring in Heidelberg, made up of 55 U.S. soldiers, was busted for dealing in heroin and other drugs worth \$1.8 million on the street. In July, 1979, Army law enforcement officers raided a clandestine laboratory in West Berlin, where U.S. military personnel had manufactured over 24 million doses of LSD. The Army estimated the value of drugs seized in that raid at \$74 million.

This situation has led to increased strain with U.S. NATO allies. One officer in the West German army, the Bundeswehr, put it this way: "The American soldiers here are mercenaries really. In fact, spiritually and mentally they are poor mercenaries at that. As for the officers, we think they could do something about the drug problem if they really wanted to."

Does the U.S. have a fighting force?

There are two major situations to consider in recognizing the full hideousness of the drug epidemic in the armed forces. The first is the present superiority of the Soviet armed forces in Europe, where the smaller number of U.S. troops of the notoriously pathetic All Volunteer Army has a 58 percent rate of use of psychotropic drugs. The second is the experience of the drug epidemic of the Vietnam War period, when over 50 percent of U.S. troops were using marijuana and 28.5 percent were using heroin.



Top: Former NATO commander Alexander Haig chats with a Dutch soldier. Above: Gen. Lutz, who told Congress that wiping out drugs is "unrealistic." Right: Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, who says the military must adjust to drug use.

U.S. Army



UPI



U.S. Army

In a report issued by *Executive Intelligence Review* entitled, "The Erosion of U.S. Military Capability," in early 1980, author Susan Welsh writes, "The United States armed forces today are less capable of fighting and winning a war than any peacetime armed forces this nation ever had. Under the regime of the 'All-Volunteer Force,' between 10 and 20 percent of troops in Europe are on heroin or cocaine, with a much larger percentage of habitual users of hashish or marijuana; 25 percent are classed by the Army as 'problem drinkers.' The average recruit reads at a fifth grade level, and 60 percent of recruits are rated 'below average' in the Army's mental aptitude tests . . ."

"If war were to break out in Europe, one full reserve division (18,000 men) could be sent over from the United States within ten days; the next soldier, however, would not arrive for 180 days."

In mere numbers, the American troop deployment is vastly inferior to the Warsaw Pact. U.S. armed forces in Western Europe number four divisions with 193,000 men and women (including support personnel), while the Soviet Union is deploying 31 divisions and over 300,000 troops (Soviet divisions are numerically smaller than U.S. Army divisions). The Soviets also maintain more armor and artillery than the United States at a ratio of three to one. One must also remember that over one-half of a division in U.S. soldiers was arrested in 1979 for drug possession and trafficking cases.

On the level of strategic doctrine, the U.S. forces are in even worse condition. American military doctrine today, the result of the work of "utopian" military thinkers like "cost-efficiency" fanatic Robert McNamara in the 1961-62 period, is predicated on "flexible response" and "limited nuclear war" capabilities against the Soviet Union. Quite apart from the issue of whether this doctrine has any credibility, on its own terms it depends on the superiority of a

smaller number of troops whose level of technological skills enable them to wield firepower far more sophisticated and powerful than their relatively small forces would suggest.

With drugs pandemic in the armed forces, no such situation exists.

The U.S. strategic defense sector includes a network of nuclear warhead-carrying intercontinental ballistic missiles, both land- and sea-based, as well as nuclear-armed bombers which together form the Strategic Air Command (SAC). This is backed up by an extensive satellite-based warning and guidance system, which represents the most sophisticated technological system seen anywhere in the U.S. economy.

One can hardly conceive of a "pothead" or any other drug user getting near such facilities. The Department of Defense claims this would be impossible and cites the Personnel Reliability Program with its rigid guidelines as protection for screening drug users. Yet only last February (1980), 23 security police at the Cheyenne Mountain facility of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) were stripped of their security clearance for using drugs. In 1976, 1,474 military personnel out of 115,855 selected for this program to man nuclear programs had to be transferred to nonsecurity programs because of drug use.

The Air Force Office of Security Investigations in 1978 identified marijuana users not only among junior enlisted personnel, but among officers and civil personnel assigned to top security installations of the National Security Agency, installations where surveillance satellites as well as early warning systems are monitored.

Naval horror story

In the U.S. Navy—the most powerful and sophisticated in the world—ground crews service jet aircraft while smoking pot, popping pills and snorting cocaine. These charges were not made by a

muckraking reporter but by a captain of the Navy, commander of four destroyers and a cruiser.

Captain Raymond E. Helms, frustrated by the Navy Department's inaction, felt compelled to write in the Naval Institute's prestigious journal, *Proceedings*, that seven out of ten sailors use drugs on board ship and on shore. He charged that drug abuse has led to late sailings, bred a subversive structure for purchase, transportation and distribution of drugs, caused racial tensions, fights and even deaths. Also maintenance of ships and their sophisticated aircraft has suffered immeasurably along with watch performance.⁵

In San Diego, the home port of the Pacific fleet, dealers can be seen peddling drugs right up to the docks. Thomas Angioletti, of the San Diego county Narcotics Task Force, told the *San Diego Union*, "You go downtown on any payday and you can see them trying to score."

The Defense Department's failure to deal with this level of drug prevalence leaves many disturbing questions. If drugs can be brought onto military bases, what else can be brought in—contraband, bombs, guns? If criminal syndicates of servicemen can proliferate, what about espionage networks or the radical terrorist groups that are known to parallel drug networks? If drug users can get past military screening, what about a terrorist or saboteur?

Under Defense Secretary Harold Brown, these questions went unanswered—indeed, unanswered. The Department of Defense's policy paper, *Cannabis Use*, shows that on the issue of marijuana, there was *absolutely no* commitment or even desire to impose penalties for drug use. Instead, the document said the military must "recognize the change in our social mores regarding the use of cannabis . . ." and action against an offender "must be tailored to the level of abuse . . . (and) will vary according to the seriousness of the behavior."

We only have to look at the experience of the Vietnam War to detect the stench of a coverup in the Defense Department's insistence that effect on combat performance will be "minimal".

The Vietnam experience

The American forces in Southeast Asia from 1965 until the pullout of troops in 1972 were fighting two wars—one a military action, the second a biochemical war of drugs. In Vietnam, where heroin use rose to nearly 30 percent of the troops by 1970-71, drug use was not a "sociological phenomenon," it was a deliberate military tactic launched by the leaders of the People's Republic of China.

In 1972, the published memoirs of Egyptian President Nasser exposed that Red Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai had a far better grasp on the effect that narcotics have on fighting capabilities than does the

Pentagon today. The memoirs relate a confidential statement by Chou en-Lai to Nasser in 1965:

"Some of them (U.S. troops in Vietnam) are trying opium. And we are helping them. . . . Do you remember when the West imposed opium on us? They fought us with opium. And we are going to fight them with their own weapons. . . . The effect this demoralization is going to have on the United States will be far greater than anyone realizes."⁶

For the fate of the American armed forces, there was an even more serious problem. In 1961, with the appointment of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara under President John Kennedy, "traditionalists" in the military who stood by a strict disciplinary code and conventional concepts like firepower, were squeezed out of positions of power in the military. They were to be replaced by "whiz



kids" like McNamara and Kennedy's national security adviser, McGeorge Bundy, whose specialties were not war-winning, but "cost-benefit" analysis.

The troops in Vietnam became guinea pigs for a series of sociological/military experiments such as replacing conventional troops with small "elite" units. From the top brass at the National Security Council, the objective of the Vietnam War had little to do with "total war" winning, but with testing theories of "counterinsurgency" ground warfare that would fit in with the emerging doctrine of "deterrence."

At a seminar held at the Rand Corporation in the spring of 1962, British Brigadier General Frank Kitson, an architect of counterinsurgency warfare and author of a book, *Gang and Countergangs*, which elaborated his theories, laid out the prospects of such warfare

to American military specialists. The outcome was the development of such tactics as McGeorge Bundy's "strategic hamlets," and the emphasis on "special forces" rather than overall training and readiness of conventional troops.

Thus, The United States adopted *British colonial* counterinsurgency doctrine which had been developed during the Second World War at the Tavistock Institute, the headquarters of the British Army's Psychological Warfare Bureau, and this policy opened the floodgates for an unprecedented devastation of the troops assigned to the Southeast Asian theater.

In 1965, drug use was relatively limited among U.S. troops in Southeast Asia, and even marijuana smokers were ostracized by others in their units. By 1970, American G.I.s could buy sealed packs of marijuana joints boxed in Winston and Marlboro packages for \$2 from young children on the streets. Heroin in 150-grain vials, 95 percent pure, was also sold for \$1.50. Opium joints, (called "O.J.s"), where heroin was sprinkled on marijuana and smoked, became one common form of abuse.

Marijuana in the army: A clinical view

Dr. Joel H. Kaplan, a former army psychiatrist who operated a psychiatric clinic for drug dealers in Vietnam from November 1968 to October 1969, provides one of the most detailed and horrifying clinical accounts of what marijuana does to the Army. Dr. Kaplan also gave his story to a congressional committee investigating the drug problem in Vietnam in 1970. Ten years later, his descriptions are ignored.

"I didn't realize the magnitude of drug abuse until I went to Vietnam," says Dr. Kaplan in an article for *Look* magazine in 1970. "Marijuana was the most popular drug in Vietnam. I came to feel that it is much more dangerous than what we've been led to believe, in terms of chronic illnesses, toxic

psychosis and impaired performance. If marijuana were legalized here, the potent varieties from places like Vietnam would be introduced, and you'd see what we saw in Vietnam." In 1980, the cannabis used by troops in Europe is generally Middle Eastern hashish—8 to 10 times more potent than marijuana available in the United States. Kaplan describes the effects of such potent cannabis as hallucinogenic, producing "a trip like LSD."

Kaplan describes the effects as "toxic psychosis," a condition which French colonial forces identified from Vietnamese marijuana as early as 1830. Contrary to arguments that such effects last only about three days, Kaplan found many patients would remain in a schizophrenic state for a prolonged period, requiring them to be sent back to the United States and ultimately removed from service.

Many of them, however, managed to do severe damage before they were taken out of combat. In some ways, marijuana is more destructive to the military than heroin. A heavy heroin user will "nod out" and not be able to carry out any duties, while a marijuana user will have a false sense of euphoria, and actually believe that pot "sharpens" his senses.

Dr. Kaplan relates:

"When a guy got stoned, he just couldn't do his job. We learned of men on patrol who missed ambushes and got themselves or their buddies killed. They thought their reactions were better under pot, but in fact they were missing what they should have seen . . . or seeing what wasn't there."

"I heard of one pot-smoking soldier, who when he was at base camp, picked up his weapon and, convinced that everybody around him was Vietcong, shot a colonel and several enlisted men coming to take his weapon away."

"One man told me he had been smoking pot on guard duty in the DMZ. He decided to make peace with the Vietcong, took off his shoes and tried to walk across the



U.S. Army

While Henry Kissinger dined in Peking with Chou en-Lai (l.), his host was pushing heroin on U.S. troops in Vietnam.

barbed wire. His friends pulled him back. . . ."

"We had one patient brought in, in a thoroughly paranoid schizophrenic state. He was a hospital medic and had been smoking OJ's. He was found naked in front of his quarters, raving that everyone in his outfit was out to get him. . . ."

These were not isolated instances, but merely the most dramatic representations of an internal disintegration of the U.S. Army. In Vietnam, as in descriptions of present barracks life in Europe, "potheads" banded together in gangs against their officers and NCOs. The "fragging" or assassination of officers by troops in their command was far more common than in any other war, and many cases were attributable to drugs. Brig. Gen. John Johns called this experience an "aberration of good order, discipline and conduct. The unprecedented use of marijuana and heroin led to men hallucinating on the perimeter."

The Rand experiments were the extension of the notorious MK-Ultra project: under influence of the Tavistock operatives, the U.S. military and intelligence agencies since 1947 had been experimenting with LSD-25 and other psychoactive drugs in a futile search for the "ultimate" biochemical mind control agent. As authors Michele and Jeffrey Steinberg described in *War on Drugs* June 1980, it was the Mk-Ultra project that created the drug counterculture to begin with.

When the drug problem became acute in Vietnam, dozens of behavioral scientists, including Dr. Peter Bourne—later Jimmy Carter's drug abuse adviser and a supporter of total drug legalization—were dispatched to Southeast Asia to study the effects of drugs on the troops, and the reaction of servicemen to conditions of stress.

Unlike the more limited MK-Ultra experiments, Vietnam provided the "Dr. Strangeloves" of institutions like the Rand Corporation, the Stanford Research Institute and other Tavistock-influenced think tanks with a broad popula-

tion of drug-influenced subjects for study. By 1970, at the recommendation of one Defense Department assigned commission, drug users were given "amnesty." They were no longer considered criminals, but "sick people" whose drug use was a symptom of unhappiness. Users were not to be punished, but treated by counselors.

This amnesty program is one of the greatest contributing factors to the present drug epidemic in the military. Many officers believe that it is an "easy out" for enlisted personnel to leave the military early with honorable discharge and full benefits. "All it takes," said one retired officer, "is for an enlisted man to volunteer for a drug treatment program, claim to be 'dependent' and get out. If he's considered a poor risk for retraining, has a history of discipline problems, he'll be out with a full honorable discharge."

How the military was destroyed from within

The final death-knell for U.S. military readiness was sounded with the replacement of the draft by the All Volunteer Force in 1973 under President Richard Nixon. Since many Americans are hoping that the Ronald Reagan presidency will begin cleaning up the mess in the military, it is our duty to underline by way of warning that some of the very same personnel who designed the pernicious All Volunteer Force played prominent roles as advisers in the 1980 Regan presidential campaign.

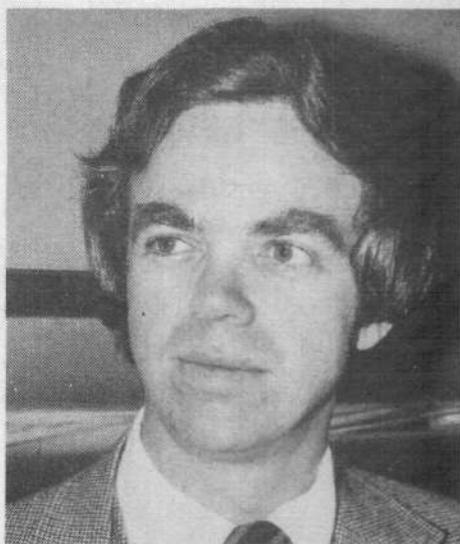
The All Volunteer Force concept was sold to President Nixon because the Vietnam disaster meant that it was becoming virtually impossible to operate the Selective Service Commission anyway. In 1969, Nixon appointed a commission headed by former Secretary of Defense, Thomas Gates, Jr., to review the matter.

The commission included Milton Friedman, who resurfaced as an economic adviser to Reagan in the 1980 presidential campaign. Friedman argued in 1969 for the appli-



U.S. Army

The architects of the All Volunteer Army: Robert McNamara (top); legalized heroin promoter Milton Friedman (right); and Reagan adviser Martin Anderson, a "decrim" advocate. The comparative strengths of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. show the results of their policies (below right).



Wide World

cation of the principles of "free enterprise" to the problem of military recruitment. What Friedman means by that term was thrown into sharp relief recently when he publicly argued for full legalization of marijuana, heroin and other drugs of abuse, so that the individual can "choose freely" whether or not to use them. Martin Anderson, another Reagan aide who is close to Friedman, worked

with the Gates commission and wrote the legislation that brought the All Volunteer Force into being. Martin also supports marijuana legislation.

As will be developed more fully below, the framework for the volunteer army was not a special Republican Party creation. It was the "utopian" military doctrine first imposed at the Pentagon by Robert McNamara, Kennedy and Johnson's

defense secretary. McNamara's "whiz kids" argued that America's "strategic deterrent" made an in-depth war-fighting capability unnecessary, since the Soviet Union would not dare to take on the U.S. strategic arsenal. By this line of reasoning, advanced research and development, conventional weapons and manpower training were not "cost efficient." The Friedmanites simply took this bookkeeper's approach to national security to its logical extreme.

What the McNamara ascendancy and its sequel signified for the nation was more than an organizational mistake. Anyone with a knowledge of this nation's history knows that not just American military power, but the American System itself was under attack.

The "utopian" approach began the decline of the United States as a great power that had been known for its ability to export the "American System" of economic and technological development, including the corresponding educational and other standard of living benefits necessary to develop a citizenry that could further that progress. For the United States, as for every republic since Athens, the military force is the expression of the highest technological and industrial capabilities of that nation.

The "citizen-soldier" is not a mercenary hired gun, but the guardian of the nation from the threat of external attack. The military command must represent the ability to mobilize all of the nation's resources—industrial, technological, and moral—into that activity.

This concept of a republican army is rooted for Americans in the historical precedent of the Revolutionary War. The commanders of our War of Independence—General Washington, Benjamin Franklin and their European allies, Baron von Steuben and the Marquis de Lafayette—trained the revolutionary troops into a superior army based on a political understanding of building a republic.

The best solution to the present crisis in the military is to restore

the notion of the republican citizen-soldier through the model of universal military training developed by the French allies of the American Revolution, Lazare Carnot and Gaspard Monge, from 1793 to 1804 in France. Their approach was to combine the development of a scientific training institution, the Ecole Polytechnique, with the creation of a new style army which drew its forces from an educated citizenry capable of incorporating the scientific and technological breakthroughs of the Ecole into military science. Although most Americans today are ignorant of this fact, without the Ecole, U.S. military science would not have developed as it did.

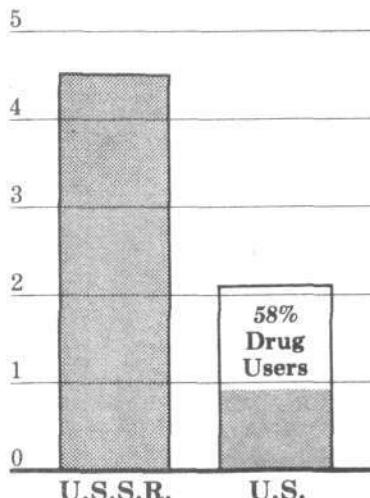
In the United States, continuing work between Benjamin Franklin and his principal French collaborator, Vergennes, laid the basis for the 1783 establishment of an international conspiratorial association known as the Society of Cincinnati. Originally headed by George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette of France, and the Baron von Steuben of Germany, this Society bound the military and political leaders of the American revolution into an alliance that would further develop internationally the republican traditions of America. This was the force which created the Federalist Party of Washington and Alexander Hamilton, which created the U.S. Constitution, which launched the American System of political economy, and which created the West Point military training academy⁷ on the model of the French Ecole Polytechnique.

The essential requirement of coupling the scientific and industrial capabilities of the United States with its military force has been demonstrated in every prolonged military action the United States has been engaged in since the Revolutionary War. During the Civil War, it was the ability of an engineering adjunct to the Union Army to develop new technologies in road building, bridge and railroad laying that provided the



Total active armed forces

(in millions)



Source: EIR and Dept. of Defense

Union Army with the in-depth logistical capability to win. The industrial development of the North provided the strategic advantage.

The experience of the United States in the development of the first atomic bomb at the end of World War II, through the brute-force effort of the "Manhattan Project," is of course an illustration of this principle. For the present, one must recognize that the last time that the United States experienced such a surge of military breakthroughs through scientific mobilization was through the "Apollo" project of NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The McNamara approach

Since the McNamara era, there has been a decline in research and development capabilities in the United States. This erosion of military strength over the last two decades was not merely a policy of benign neglect, it was the conscious, direct consequence of the strategic doctrine that inspired McNamara and his accounting staff at the Pentagon. The McNamara theory of war developed in Vietnam was elaborated into strategic military posture, and through McNamara co-thinkers such as Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski it has controlled U.S. military activities since 1961.

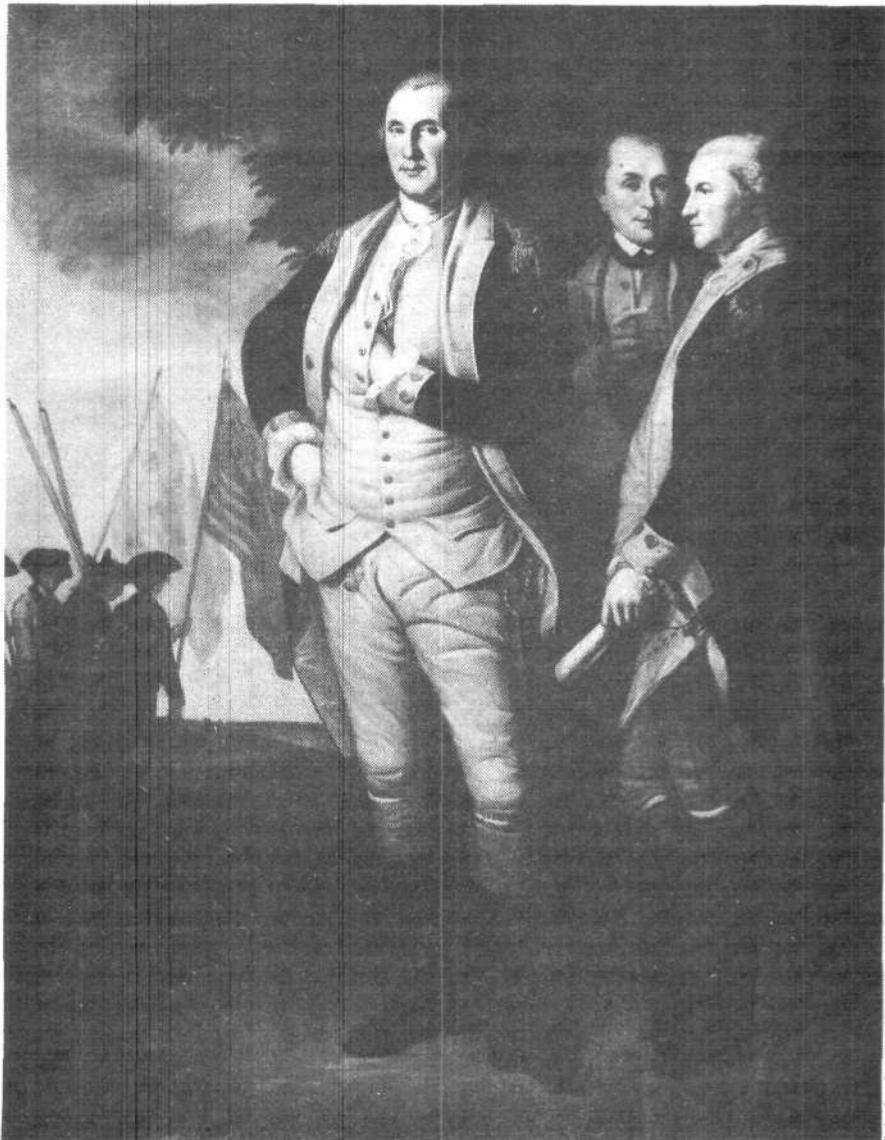
This doctrine claims that full-scale nuclear exchange is "unthinkable," since both sides in such an exchange would be totally destroyed, and hence neither could emerge as a victor, and thus such a war will never be fought. Strategically deliverable nuclear systems (ICBMs, B-52s and submarines) are therefore only maintained as a "deterrent;" the only war would be a local war involving U.S. troops, perhaps involving the use of tactical weapons, but there is a sharp distinction between such "theater" nuclear deployments and strategic deployment.

In the sphere of research and development and acquisition, this doctrine leads to emphasis on a

relatively small number of highly sophisticated weapons systems, with a consequent downplaying of the role of infantry, in-depth force, and backup capabilities. Wars are envisioned to be short, localized, very violent, but controlled. Therefore questions of attrition, of massed infantry deployments for occupation, and central traditional concepts such as firepower and annihilation of the enemy's military capability are replaced by "cabinet warfare" concepts like the "blitz-krieg" and wonderweapons.

It was on this basis that McNamara and his utopian successors fought and lost the Vietnam War. Since 1972, the picture has worsened strategically. According to Dr. Steven Bardwell in the *Executive Intelligence Review*, the cumulative difference in expenditures since 1972, when Soviet expenditure began to exceed that of the United States, is now conservatively estimated at \$65 billion in the Soviets' favor.

In spring 1979, William Perry, undersecretary of defense for re-



George Washington with Lafayette (center) at Yorktown. They shaped the Continental Army into the most effective fighting force of its time. The American "citizen-soldier" had a political understanding of building a republic.

Painting by Charles Wilson Peale

search and engineering, in testimony before the House of Representatives stated: "By all accepted measures of growth, the Soviet military investment effort continues to increase steadily, resulting in both improved R and D capabilities and the deployment of improved weapons systems. During the past year, for example, estimated Soviet investments were about 75 percent greater in dollar value than the corresponding R and D and A (acquisition) program in the United States. . . ."

This imbalance is not merely quantitative, but qualitative. According to a report entitled "The Erosion of U.S. Military Capability" published by the *Executive Intelligence Review* in January and February 1980, the Soviet Union has outstripped the United States not only in the effectiveness of immediately deployable field weapons systems, but is now concentrating on building up its strategic arsenal for two major developments: the capability of a second round of nuclear weapons and several unconventional technologies—high energy lasers, and charged particle beams that could destroy satellite guidance systems or an incoming missile or plane. According to Dr. Bardwell's report, "the beam weapon is the first possibility for a true defense against the ICBM," and if successfully perfected, would have the same revolutionizing effect on strategic capability as the nuclear-tipped ICBM did 25 years ago.

Additionally, the Soviet Union has never taken the emphasis off the development of troops as a fighting force as the United States has. For the Soviet war-winning doctrine, both sophisticated weaponry and a highly trained fighting force are maintained at full capacity. For the United States, the erosion of industrial and scientific strength of the nation has had a correspondingly devastating effect on the quality of the fighting force, a situation made far worse with the implementation of the Volunteer Army. For the United States,

the lack of reserves is particularly acute: U.S. ready reserve strength dropped from 2,661,000 in 1970 under the draft, to 1,189,000 in 1977 (the Soviets possessed at least 6,800,000 reserves in 1977). In 1979, the Pentagon fell short of its recruitment goals by 13,000 men and 2,000 women.

To turn this trend around means more than re-implementing the draft. At present, U.S. heavy industry in the areas of steel production, transportation, machine tools, and so forth has declined to such an extent that a major national effort is required to put it back together. The decline in the technological base of industry is also gravely reflected in the current skilled manpower shortage. The technicians and engineers laid off during the early 1970s are not easily reclaimable, and scientific and engineering programs in universities have consistently declined over the last decade.

Stopping the Aquarian Conspiracy

The other major obstacle to rebuilding the U.S. economy and military force is the "Aquarian Conspiracy"—the self-acclaimed enemies of growth, nuclear power and progress. The planners of the "zero-growth" economy are nestled in the same institutions and think tanks, such as the Rand Corporation, the Stanford Research Institute, the National Training Laboratories, and the Hudson Institute, that control the strategic planning of the United States. These institutes and others comprise what can be identified at the "Tavistock network," and are responsible for the bulk of personnel development studies, as well as thermonuclear warfar "scenarios" for all branches of the U.S. military forces.

The Rand Corporation provides a good example of how the Aquarian Conspiracy operates. Rand was established in 1948, as an outgrowth of the wartime Strategic Bombing Survey, a "cost analysis" study of the psychological effects of random bombings of German

population centers. Rand had been responsible for conducting such patently insane policies as "limited nuclear war" into the Pentagon through its operatives such as former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, another McNamara co-thinker.

In 1962, for example, Rand published the results of a preparatory study on the "Longlasting Effects of LSD on Certain Attitudes in Normals: An Experimental Approach," by W.H. McGlothlin. The following year, McGlothlin conducted a year-long experiment on 30 human guinea pigs, called "Short Term Effects of LSD on Anxiety, Attitudes and Performance." This study actually concluded that LSD *improved* emotional attitudes and resolved anxiety problems.

Incredibly, the Rand Corporation is one of the centers for Research and Development and Acquisition work for the U.S. Air Force.

In early 1980, a book called *The Aquarian Conspiracy*, by Marilyn Ferguson, a trainee of the Stanford Research Institute, publicly boasted, for the first time, that the conspiracy has successfully infiltrated all levels of government and organization in the United States, including Congress and the military. This "leaderless conspiracy" is characterized by its belief in zero population growth, that drugs expand consciousness, that astrology and magic, not science, determine the future, that nature and the environment are more important than nations and populations, and that starvation is the natural outcome of overpopulation.

The basic study for this book was done by the Standford Research Institute, called "The Changing Images of Man," which mapped out a computerized print-out of the erosion of "western morality." As in Rand, Stanfod is a major Defense Department contractor.

Through these Tavistock network institutions, the U.S. armed services have become a massive

testing ground for Aquarian theories to be tried out before they are implemented on the rest of Americans. This has been the case most certainly for drugs; before drug use was pandemic in the United States, it was rampant among the troops in Vietnam; before the general population would tolerate such concepts as "marijuana decriminalization," that condition was already in effect in the military.

The following excerpt from Ferguson's book illustrates how these institutions have subverted the military:

"In many ways, the military, with its guaranteed financial base, has more opportunity to fund innovation than any other institution. Jim Channon, a lieutenant colonel in the Army's public affairs office in Los Angeles, created a hypothetical First Earth Battalion, a futurist vision of what a transformed military might be like. The soldiers of the First Earth Battalion seek nondestructive methods of conflict resolution. Their first loyalty is to the planet.

"After Channon introduced the notion at an army think tank in Virginia, he was inundated with requests for more information. He created a packet of material and a T-shirt decal to send out in response to calls from army personnel all over the country. The army's Task Force Delta authorized him to prepare a multimedia presentation on the First Earth Battalion, an idea that seems to generate the response William James called the moral equivalent of war, a sense of purpose as urgent as the confrontation of danger, but without violence.

"Task Force Delta itself, the army's tool for innovation and transition, includes systems theorists, semanticists, and specialists in personal growth and the psychology of stress; the structure of the organization is circular rather than the conventional pyramid of a hierarchy."⁸

Within several months of the appearance of *The Aquarian Conspiracy*, the previously little

known "Task Force Delta" became the spotlight of the world's attention, since it was out of this center of "systems theorists" that Jimmy Carter pulled together the command of the disastrous military attempt to free the 52 American hostages in Iran!

Among the members of Ferguson's Aquarians are powerful individuals in the military command including Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser under President Carter, and Elmo Zumwalt, the former Chief of U.S. Naval Operations, who implemented Tavistock "sensitivity training" along with amnesty for drug use when he took that office in 1970.

To solve the problem created by the drug devastation of our armed forces demands first and foremost that the Aquarians be wiped out from every post involving national security of the United States. From top to bottom, the U.S. military and its leadership institutions such as West Point must be recast in the republican tradition in which they were created.

The bottom line to stopping the drug plague is a return to ruthless law enforcement for drug offenders within the armed forces. Only then can we begin to restore the military as a combat-ready, war-winning force.

Footnotes:

1. U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, 96th Congress, Hearings: *Drug Abuse Control in the Armed Forces*, November 7, 1979. Government Printing Office: 1980.
2. *Ibid.* Appendix: Department of Defense, Concept Paper on Substance Abuse.
3. U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, 95th Congress, 2d Session, *Drug Abuse Among Armed Forces in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin, Report on*. Government Printing Office: 1979.
4. *Executive Intelligence Review*, January 22-28, 1980.
5. *San Diego Union*, July 27, 1980, quoting from U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings.
6. Heikal, Mohammed Hassanein, *The Cairo Documents*, (Garden City, N.Y., 1973) pp. 306-307.
7. *Look* magazine, June 16, 1970.
8. Marilyn Ferguson, *The Aquarian Conspiracy*, pp. 347-48.

Zumwalt: the Admiral of Aquarius

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr.'s role in destroying the U.S. military as a fighting force on behalf of the so-called Aquarian Conspiracy is that it was carried out entirely in the open. This reporter, as a former enlisted man during part of Zumwalt's 1970-74 tenure as Chief of Naval Operations, personally witnessed the demoralization and the spreading drug abuse that resulted from Zumwalt's "Z-grams" (directives from the CNO) and "people programs." Yet, this firsthand experience merely corroborates what Zumwalt himself has put on the public record about his "innovations."

Zumwalt's aims were set forth in glowing public-relations language in the opening sentences of his biography in the 1971 edition of *Current Biography*, published shortly after he had been promoted to Chief of Naval Operations over the heads of 33 senior officers. "Rapidly declining enlistment rates are forcing the traditionally hidebound military services of the United States to accommodate themselves to the dawning of the age of Aquarius. The



U.S. Navy

Adm. Elmo Zumwalt

pioneering concessions to the liberated spirit of contemporary youth have been made by the Navy, under the enlightened leadership of Admiral E. R. Zumwalt, Jr., the youngest Chief of Naval Operations in history." In plain English, during the latter years of the Vietnam War, the maintenance of a U.S. war-winning fighting capability was no longer on the agenda. Zumwalt, with a background in the glorified bookkeeping domain known as "systems analysis," was brought in to cut the budget of the Navy and transform it into a "cost effective," "crisis management" entity.

The only element of candor in *Current Biography's* characterization is the avowal that Zumwalt was leading accommodation to the "age of Aquarius." The Aquarianization of the U.S. military "pioneered" by Zumwalt constitutes the total reversal of the role of the military in a republic. In the republican tradition, uneducated peasants are transformed through military training into a highly skilled, scientific labor force for an advancing urban civilization. Generation after generation of American immigrants and farm youth

have been made into citizens by this process. In contrast, the Aquarian scheme deliberately degrades youth into cult-following hedonists whose "small is beautiful" credo reflects the fears of the ignorant peasant, and whose concentration on private "freedoms" and appetites expresses the outlook of the barnyard beast.

Zumwalt's career also exemplifies the nonpartisan nature of the Aquarian Conspiracy. First hired under the Democratic Kennedy administration in 1962 by Paul Nitze, who was at the time the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, Zumwalt went on to set up the division of Systems Analysis within the office of the Chief of Naval Operations in 1966, the Johnson era. But in 1980, Zumwalt campaigned actively for Republican Ronald Reagan.

And it was Republican Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and Secretary of the Navy John Chafee who pleaded for Zumwalt's elevation to the rank of CNO at Senate Armed Service Committee hearings in 1970. "The years ahead are going to be difficult ones. . . . We have budgetary problems; we have commitments we must maintain. . . . Admiral Zumwalt's background uniquely qualifies him to make good decisions in these areas," was the argument presented by the Nixon administration.

'Humanizing' drug abuse

Zumwalt's first step as Chief of Naval Operations was to do away with "unnecessarily abrasive" discipline, allegedly to make the Navy more attractive to youth. The older career Navy men smelled something rotten. As any competent officer or senior enlisted man knows, so-called abrasive discipline is essential in conditioning troops for combat conditions. Otherwise, under stress of battle the unconditioned soldier or sailor will suffer psychological breakdown.

Zumwalt's "Z-gram" reforms were initially worded vaguely,

leaving commanding officers at a loss as to whether or not the enforcement of longstanding regulations would infringe on the CNO's new policies. For example, for several months after a new directive was issued on uniform and grooming standards, sailors on some bases and vessels were allowed to go around with long hair and untrimmed beards. Senior petty officers perceived that they were relegated to the role of zookeepers rather than leaders.

This "humanizing" of the Navy grew out of a "retention study group" established by Zumwalt about a month and half after he took command. Its head, Lt. David Halperin, left the program in 1971 to become an aide to Henry Kissinger. In sessions held over a two-year period, discontented representatives of various Navy departments were allowed to blow off steam for the retention study group. Then Zumwalt would appear and "rap" with the discontents in a sort of transactional therapy session.

Drug abuse was "humanized" as well. During the Vietnam War, the main stopping point for supply replenishment and rest for the crews was the naval station at Subic Bay in the Philippines. Just outside the main gate of the base was a community, so to speak, known as Olongapo City, which consisted of nothing but a single dirt street lined with bars and brothels. It was notorious for the quantity of marijuana and other narcotics available there. At the far end of the dirt street, in an area which was officially off limits, the actual heavy dealing in guns and drugs took place.

Olongapo-Subic, during the Vietnam era, was just as important, if not more important, a drug trafficking terminal as Hong Kong. Subic Bay was only two days away from the war zone in the Tonkin Gulf and all naval vessels serving there had to go to Subic every few weeks. A staggering amount of drugs was shipped out. Zumwalt's response to the problem was to

remove the previous strict penalties for drug abuse and open "rehabilitation" programs for those who turned themselves in, thereby making drug abuse even more attractive in the Navy.

The rehab program initiated by Zumwalt protégé Capt. A. W. Chandler at Miramar Naval Air Station near San Diego was similar to the "shoot-up room" at Fort Bragg, widely publicized in news magazines at the time, where addicted G.I.'s were subjected to drugs that caused pain, wretching and other unpleasant effects, surrounded by psychedelic day-glo decor, strobe lights, and blaring rock 'n roll. Zumwalt in his memoirs claims he "had almost nothing to do" with the rehab program "beyond signing my name to the Z-gram that announced it." Its "basic feature was amnesty for drug addicts or abusers who voluntarily turned themselves in for rehabilitation. It has been approximately as successful as most drug programs . . . which is not very."

He writes, "The most I can take credit for is conspiring with [Navy] Secretary Chafee in creating a climate that encouraged all kinds of programs for all kinds of people."

'Integration'

Indeed, Zumwalt had a penchant for creating "climates." With drug penalties reduced and "Clockwork Orange"-style therapy sessions underway, Zumwalt was ready for the next phase in the destruction of the Navy. The cannon fodder for the ultimate Aquarian operation was to be the nation's minority youth, and "integration" was cynically touted as the pretext for the destruction of discipline.

It was largely through his "integration" program that Zumwalt carried out the humiliation of the traditionalist republican officers in the Navy and replaced them with "Mod Navy" types. Ironically, the programs set up through Zumwalt's Special Adviser for Equal Opportunity Affairs, Lt. William Norman, ensured that minorities

in the 1970s would not benefit from the procession of assimilation and gaining of skills that had been historically mediated by military service. Instead, minorities were encouraged to develop their own "culture"—use of ghettoized English, the black militant "dap" handshake, and other useless expressions that would return them to their communities, if anything, in worse shape than when they left.

For the officers, a series of mandatory sensitivity training group seminars were set up where officers would be subjected to 20 hours of lectures from long-haired hippies in civilian dress, or minorities who would berate them for their "lack of sensitivity" to other cultures—like drug use among youth, and the oppression of minorities. By 1971, the programs that Zumwalt created in the Navy became mandatory for officers and potential officers in all branches of the military through the newly established Defense Relations Research Institute at Patrick Air Force Base in Florida.

By his own account, Zumwalt became aware in February 1971 of "racial frictions" in the Pacific Fleet through a report, based on the findings of the Naval Investigative Office, of a flareup on Olongapo City. In reality, Zumwalt and Norman's subsequent actions actually increased the racial tensions, by further breaking down Navy discipline, and actually encouraging minorities to become militants through small-group cultural training sessions.

Through Z-66 (Equal Opportunity Directive) and a network of minority affairs assistants set up by Norman throughout the Navy, Zumwalt then altered the naval recruiting exams to attract a greater portion of unskilled, ghettoized youth into what was rapidly becoming one big welfare hotel where illicit drugs were in many cases easier to obtain than on the street.

The ability of commanding officers to maintain discipline had

eroded to the point that muggings and knifings were commonplace on the larger vessels, together with increasing numbers of drug-related accidents. This reporter personally knows of the loss of two aircraft because the flight deck personnel charged with adjusting the settings for steam catapults were stoned on amphetamines at the time of launching!

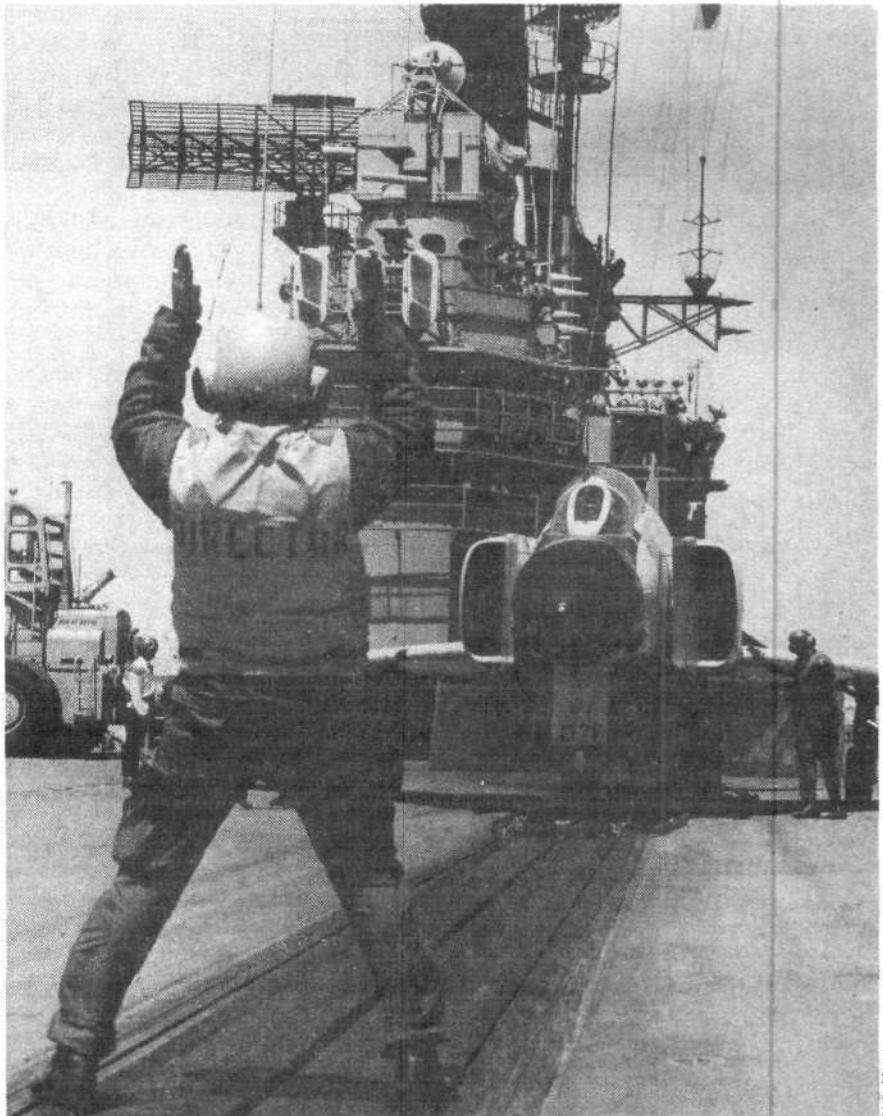
Officers humiliated

Any enlisted man who was in the Navy in the Zumwalt era will recall the sudden appearance on board ship of numbers of "transients," troublemakers who attempted to organize the crew against the officers (or "against Whitey") and went mysteriously unhindered. The volatile combination of these provocateurs with wartime conditions (eight- to nine-month deployments to the war zone with 16- to 20-hour workdays) was bound to explode, and it did in "race riots" on board the carrier *U.S.S. Kitty Hawk* and the oiler *U.S.S. Hassayampa* during October 1972.

A report by Zumwalt's minority officers' retention study group fueled paranoia of the commanding officers by blaming them for the incidents. The gist of the report was "that the Navy had failed to accept the racial situation as its problem; that being a member of a minority and a member of the Navy were incompatible." The stage was now set for a final decisive move.

In November 1972, the carrier *U.S. Constellation* was engaged in flight operations off the California coast. As the result of rumors spread through the ship, 60 or so black sailors took over a portion of the mess decks in protest against discriminatory treatment. The commanding officer, Capt. J. D. Ward, reflecting on the recent *Kitty Hawk* and *Hassayampa* incidents, decided to take no chances.

He had a list drawn up of the 15 men identified as the main agitators and brought the ship back to San Diego to send these men



U.S. Navy

"This reporter personally knows of the loss of two aircraft because the flight deck personnel charged with adjusting the settings for steam catapults were stoned on amphetamines!" Above, launch on the carrier *Midway*.

ashore as a "beach detachment" under nondisciplinary status. As a result of a rumor that anyone could go ashore who wanted to, the number had now grown to 144, but the *Constellation* proceeded back to sea and recommenced exercises.

In stepped Zumwalt and Norman. Blowing up the incident into a national media scandal, Zumwalt overruled Ward's authority and forced him to change the carrier's schedule in order to appear in person to negotiate with, and, as it turned out, be humiliated on television by, the dissidents.

"Now Washington became the

center of the excitement," Zumwalt recounts in his memoirs. "Throughout the incidents . . . beginning with *Kitty Hawk*, opponents of integration had been fulminating about how 'permissiveness'—an obvious buzz word for 'integration'—was about to destroy the Navy." Zumwalt portrayed the traditionalists as incompetent in "racial affairs" and effectively branded any opposition to his policies as anti-integration and racist.

At a special seminar for 80 admirals and Marine Corps generals called together by Zumwalt in re-

sponse to these racial tensions, Zumwalt blamed the incidents on "the failure of the command to implement those programs [“Equal Opportunity”] with a whole heart." Following this meeting, the Department of Defense issued a directive that all generals and admirals had to go to race-relations seminars at the DRRI.

Tavistock takes over

On August 6, 1973, through Zumwalt's initiative, the Navy Human Goals Plan became law. By September 1973, 183,000 middle-management personnel in the Navy had completed the program, which is nothing more than small-group encounter sessions used to break down an individual's sense of identity and self-worth. The target of this ego-stripping was the traditionalist officer.

By 1974, the Tavistock takeover was complete. The Navy had contracted a group called the Systems Development Corporation (a spin-off of the Rand Corporation) to draw up a model for a special career track—the Equal Opportunity Program Specialist. The model was developed directly from the work of specialists in Tavistock brainwashing and mind control—most notably, psychologist Edgar Schein, the man who developed the concept of "coercive persuasion," the changing of a person's beliefs by subjecting them to prolonged intensive peer pressure in a "controlled environment." In other words, an encounter group.

The plan was to have a team of two "specialists"—one white, the other minority, to act as roving shocktroops. The team would be deployed to a ship, or to a Navy base, and evaluate the commander for "racism" according to a set of "equal opportunity indicators." The chain of command had been broken. Any commander who attempted to exercise his command could be branded a "racist" or a "sexist," or an "antihomosexual" and get a reprimand from the Pentagon.

—David Lyle Barnes

As of October 8, 1980, the Italian government has legalized the dispensing of methadone, a synthetic heroin substitute, through health centers and pharmacies. The plan to deal with Italy's rapidly growing population of heroin addicts by maintaining them on government-authorized methadone was imposed by "decree-law" by Health Minister Aldo Aniasi after his earlier proposal for legalization of heroin was defeated.

In Sweden, the government is seriously considering expanding limited methadone experiments that have been going on since the 1960s. A prestigious medical organization, the Medicinska Forskningsraadet, and the Swedish Federation of Doctors have supported expansion, and lobbying articles pleading that "without methadone the addict will return to crime" have appeared in the tabloids.

The arguments for introducing methadone into Europe on a large scale are the same ones used in the early 1970s in the United States. But the record shows that these arguments are a fraud. Not only does methadone *not* "keep the addict from returning to crime," it is a danger to society in its own right. For Europe—particularly Italy, where methadone maintenance was a virtually unknown approach to therapy as recently as two years ago—to embark on the same course that has proved so disastrous in the United States would be an inexcusable mistake.

As we shall demonstrate, methadone has a record of creating a black market in illegal drugs; fostering alcoholism; endangering the lives of infants; and failing in its ostensible aim of curing heroin addiction. Methadone must be added to the list of failures that includes, at an earlier point in history, the development of heroin itself as a purported "cure" for morphine addiction!

The following documentary report was prepared to aid antidrug forces in Italy that have banded together to resist Aniasi's decree,

MEDICAL REPORT

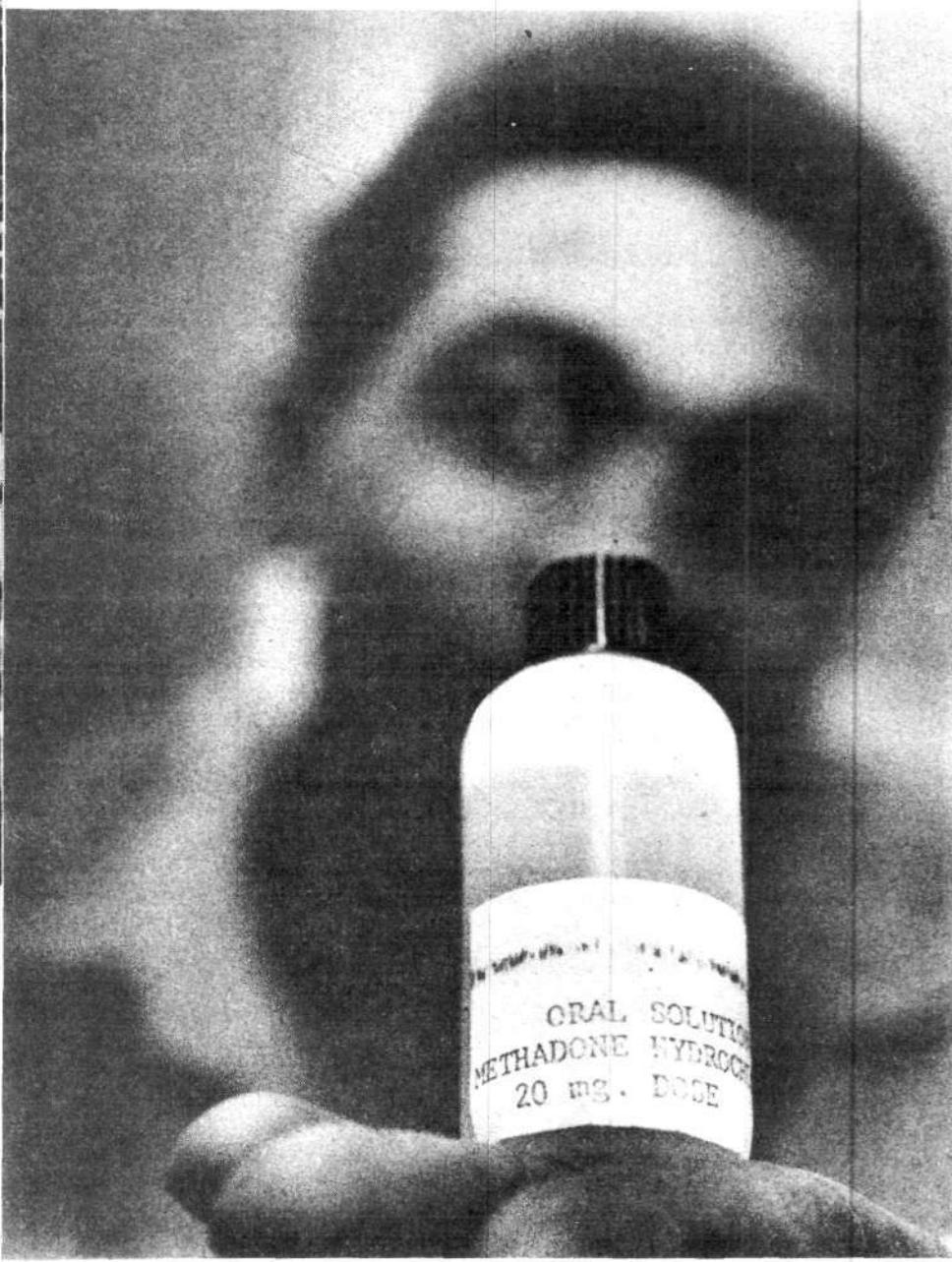
Why we must junk METHADONE

The evidence on methadone "maintenance" proves that it is a failure in curbing heroin use, that it encourages abuse of other drugs, that it has become a major black market narcotic, and that it may be responsible for more deaths per year than heroin itself. Dr. Ned Rosinsky presents the shocking conclusions in this report.

from regional governments to pharmacists to parent's groups. This documentation is now in the course of being presented by the Italian Anti-Drug Coalition in the Italian parliament as grounds for removing Aniasi from office and reversing his decree. In the U.S.A., the National Anti-Drug Coalition is using this evidence to demand the abolition of existing methadone maintenance programs.

The U.S. experience with metha-

done in the treatment of heroin addiction since the late 1960s has been a disaster. Over 90 percent of detoxification patients quickly return to drugs; the average methadone maintenance patient remains in the program for only six months and then relapses to drug use; and the maintenance and detox facilities have notoriously served as distribution points for an illegal market in methadone that since 1973 has been responsible for more



deaths annually in New York City than heroin.

Added to this failure of methadone on its own terms is the demoralizing effect on society of having the federal government sanction and support, with hundreds of millions of tax dollars, a program to deliberately substitute one addicting drug, methadone, for another, heroin. Not only is methadone highly addictive, but it can cause numerous physical problems

to the user. To give just one example: In several large cities, 10 percent of all babies born in municipal hospitals must go through a life-threatening withdrawal from the drug because their mothers are on methadone.

Statistics also disprove the argument that methadone at least decreases the overall crime rate associated with the addict population. It is the total amount of heroin use that determines the heroin-

related crime rate, and this amount is not determined by the availability of methadone, but rather by the availability of heroin itself.

The recent 1979-80 influx of heroin, resulting in soaring addiction and overdose death rates in the East Coast cities, is a prime example of this.¹ The East Coast market has such a large consumption capacity, in fact, that very little of the recent influx is getting to Chicago or points further west. Unless this influx is cut off, heroin addiction will continue unabated. The overall effect of introducing methadone into such a context is only to make matters worse, and at substantial expense.

70% go back on drugs

The most comprehensive study of long-term results among methadone patients utilized figures gathered by the Drug Abuse Reporting Program (DARP), a federally funded program which has data on approximately 25,000 methadone patients in 50 locations across the United States.² All the patients sampled in the study had been in a program some time during 1969-72, and the data were collected during 1975-76.

The study showed that the average time patients remained in methadone maintenance programs was 190 days. The length of stay in other types of programs, therapeutic community, outpatient drug free, and outpatient detox was considerably shorter, but this is due in part to the aims of the different treatment modalities.

What happens to the maintenance patients after they drop out? Another long-term study of over 1,400 cases concluded that after leaving a methadone maintenance program, over 70 percent are back on drugs within two years.³

The results for detoxification programs are even more discouraging. According to the 1978 study just cited, "We find a net success rate after detoxification of 8 percent (72/846). Even this estimate

may be too high since claims of abstinence were accepted without urine testing." The study concludes, "Regardless of whether narcotics addiction is a disease or a sin—or both—the practical reality is that most addicts with a long pretreatment history of heroin will relapse after maintenance treatment is discontinued. To expect a limited period of maintenance to produce a high rate of permanent abstinence in this population is unrealistic. Neither the present study, nor any other that we have been able to find in the literature, justifies complacency about the low retention rates of today's methadone treatment programs."

Vincent P. Dole, the author of this quotation, has been known as the "father" of methadone treatment since his initiating work in the field.⁴

Dubious crime deterrent

Concerning the effect of methadone treatment on crime, the DARP study concluded that the

rate of criminal arrests and time in jail were higher during the two months prior to methadone treatment than during the first year following termination of treatment. This seems to prove the biggest "selling point" for methadone—crime deterrence. However, the study ignores the fact that a large percentage of methadone patients are court referrals, so recent criminal arrests would cluster in the period just prior to entrance in methadone programs.

Also, among the sample chosen for study, 13.2 percent could not be located and 2.9 percent refused to answer the interview questions. If a significant portion of this combined group had become engaged in criminal activities (this might be connected to their disappearance or reluctance to answer questions), this would be more than enough to counter the DARP arrest correlation. Longer-range pre-and post-treatment studies in fact show no change in rates of criminal activities following methadone maintenance.⁵

The evaluation of the relation of methadone to crime must include the fact that the diversion of methadone from maintenance and detox facilities into illegal channels has created an enormous black market in this drug.

The methadone black market

According to Dr. R.B. Resnick, the medical director of a large New York City maintenance program, "rapid expansion of methadone maintenance has been accompanied by an increase in accidental ingestion and related deaths; in 1974, deaths from methadone overdose exceeded those caused by heroin in New York City. Although the massive quantities available on the black market have led to speculation that some may be diverted directly from the manufacturers or the distribution system, the largest source of illicit methadone is probably the addicts themselves, who sell part or all of their take-home doses.

"If only 1 percent of the legally dispensed methadone were diverted illicitly, 50,000 to 100,000 milligrams would reach the street every day. And, in fact, addicts report that methadone is easily obtainable in the streets of any metropolitan area where take-home methadone is permitted."⁶ Resnick points out that methadone centers are reporting that many addicts applying for treatment state that their first addiction was to methadone.⁷

Dr. Michael Baden, former Chief Medical Examiner of New York City, told *War on Drugs* that methadone has caused more deaths in New York annually since 1974 than heroin. The records of the New York City Medical Examiner's office back up this claim.⁸ Dr. Dominick DiMaio, then Acting Chief Medical Examiner of New York City, publicized the emergence of this trend in a front-page *New York Times* interview on Aug. 16, 1974.

One group of researchers did a series of 95 interviews with active heroin addicts on their perception of the availability of illicit meth-



Wide World

It was argued that methadone was needed for veterans, like the one above.

Resolution to ban 'maintenance'

The record of methadone programs overall is an abysmal failure. Published surveys of these programs document the following conclusions:

- The average length of stay in a methadone maintenance program is only six months, and the overwhelming majority of patients leaving programs are classified as "dropouts," that is, leaving without a medical discharge. Of these dropouts, 70 percent are back on heroin within two years.
- The widespread practice of dispensing take-home doses of methadone has fostered an illegal diversion market in methadone which rivals heroin in destructiveness. In New York City, the Medical Examiner's Annual Report on Causes of Death shows that there have been more deaths due to methadone than to heroin each year from 1973 to 1978, the last year that conclusive reports are available. This trend has continued, according to the New York Medical Examiner's office, despite the recent surge in heroin influx.
- Methadone maintenance has had a minimal effect on heroin-related crime. The rate of such crime, predominantly theft to support the costs of the habit, depends directly on the amount of heroin sold. The current increase in heroin influx into the major U.S. East Coast cities indicates that the addict market can absorb enormous increases, despite the fact that many former addicts (50,000 in New York City alone) are in methadone maintenance programs. In addition, long-range studies show that individual addict crime rates are essentially the same prior to entrance into methadone maintenance and after termination of treatment.
- Methadone is as addictive as heroin, and may have long-term adverse effects on the user. It does not block a "high" or intoxication when combined with other substances such as heroin, alcohol or barbiturates. Methadone patients have a high likelihood of becoming alcoholics after entering the program due to the strong potentiating effect methadone has on the effect of alcohol. The common practice

of combining methadone with other drugs or alcohol to produce euphoria continues the drug-oriented psychology of the heroin addict, rather than bringing him along the road to recovery. Moderate dose maintenance in the 60 to 800 milligram range daily is associated with a variety of sexual dysfunctions and abnormal levels of serum hormones.

- The record of outpatient detoxification using methadone is worse than the maintenance programs. Ninety percent of outpatients detoxified are back on heroin within a year. Detoxification facilities also notoriously foster the illegal diversion of methadone.

The National Anti-Drug Coalition therefore calls on drug rehabilitation professionals and laymen to sign the following nonpartisan statement:

* * *

We, the undersigned, urge an immediate halt to the use of methadone maintenance and outpatient methadone detoxification as treatments for heroin addiction in the United States, including the cessation of all federal funding for such programs.

The sole legitimate use of methadone in the treatment of heroin addiction is in closely supervised inpatient detoxification facilities, preferably with a long-term followup of continuing rehabilitation measures.

We also wish to discourage other nations which are currently considering instituting methadone maintenance and/or outpatient methadone detoxification, such as Italy, from doing so.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Affiliation: _____
(for identification purposes only)

(Please send to: Dr. Ned Rosinsky, c/o War on Drugs, 304 W. 58th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019, and include your address and telephone number.)

done.⁹ Fifty-six percent reported that they had purchased illicit methadone within the past six months, and among these 76 percent said they purchased the drugs from current methadone patients. Asked the reasons for the use of illicit methadone by heroin addicts, 41 percent said it was to stop withdrawal symptoms when they could not get their next "fix." Another 40 percent said they used it to "boost" the effects of other drugs. In the same study, 12 percent of the heroin addicts admitted to selling illicit methadone during the previous six months.

When asked about the source of the methadone they had sold, 50 percent said they had obtained it

from friends in methadone programs, while 42 percent said they had gotten it themselves when they were in a program. In another study, 20 percent of methadone maintenance patients in a Philadelphia program were found to be selling their methadone to buy cocaine.¹⁰

Since a 120 milligram bottle of methadone (a large daily dose) sells in the street for approximately \$15, a patient selling half or more of his daily dose could considerably augment his income, especially if he is enrolled at more than one program.

In another series of addict interviews done by the New York State Drug Abuse Control Commission,

41 heroin addicts were asked why people take illicit methadone.¹¹ The answers were disturbing, indeed.

'Most popular street narcotic'

The most common answer, given by 13 addicts, was that methadone is cheap, while 12 addicts said that it gives a good high; 10 said that it is not diluted like other drugs, and another ten said that the high is long-lasting. It is significant that two of these answers were related to the effects of the drug, the high, showing why it has such a large abuse potential.

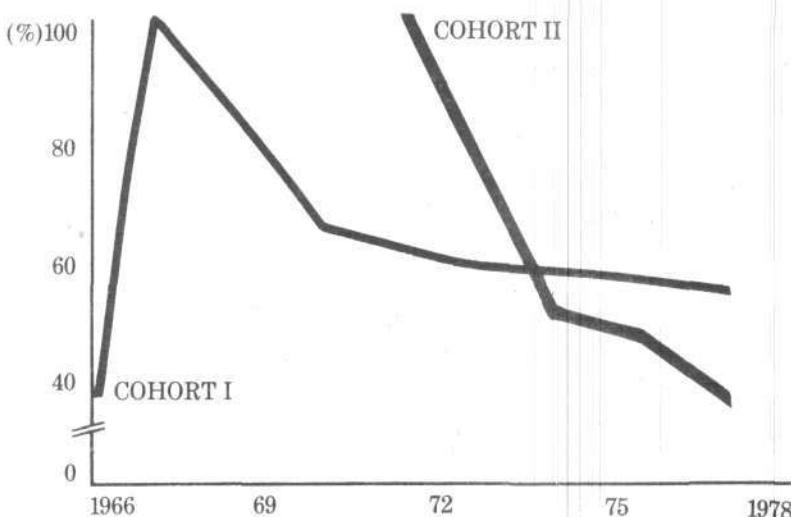
When asked to compare methadone directly with heroin, 12 said the highs are similar, nine said there is no "rush" (rapid increase in intoxication) with methadone, five said methadone lasts longer, and others said that methadone "comes in slower," or has a sleepier, more relaxing or more active high. Overall, the euphoria and other pleasurable effects of methadone seem to be comparable or almost comparable to heroin.

In the same study, the addicts were asked where they would go to "cop" some methadone. Nineteen said they would go to a certain neighborhood where drugs are generally available, but significantly, another 19 said they would go to an area surrounding a methadone maintenance center. When asked how difficult it is to obtain street methadone, 38 of the 41 said there is little or no difficulty getting it.

The addicts were then asked how much of the average patient's dose is usually sold. Ninety percent of the addicts said that *one half or more of the dose is sold* by the average patient. The study concludes, "The data clearly show that methadone is well established as an easily available, popular narcotic with desirable euphorogenic properties. In this respect, the results correspond to recent reports in both the popular media and professional literature. The combination of available methadone and a declining heroin supply ap-

Figure 1
Retention in treatment
of methadone maintenance patients

This chart shows the retention rates of two methadone maintenance groups, Cohort I, from the original Rockefeller University Dole-Nyswander group, and Cohort II from St. Luke's Hospital. The Dole-Nyswander group has a very gradual fall-off, or drop-out rate, most likely due to the special selection procedures used in the choice of the original cohort—such as high motivation to reform. Based on these original statistics, methadone was forecast as a cure-all for heroin addiction. The St. Luke's group is more typical of the usual situation, a rapid fall-off of more than half the patients within two years. After dropping out, the majority of maintenance patients are back on heroin within two years.



Source: V. P. Dole and H. Joseph, "Long-Term Outcome of Patients Treated with Methadone Maintenance," *Ann. New York Academy of Sciences*, 1978, p. 184.

pears to be moving methadone into position as the most popular street narcotic."

Notwithstanding the increase in heroin influx since the above article was written, any accounting of the DARP-calculated decrease in crime due to methadone must take into consideration the fact that *methadone itself has become an object, if not the object, of criminal activities of drug addicts.*¹²

The "blocking" myth

Another myth that studies have debunked is the claim by early researchers in methadone (Dole and Nyswander, 1965) that high dosage methadone maintenance blocked the euphoria from additional narcotics taken concurrently, thus effectively removing any incentive for abusing heroin while on methadone. Subsequent studies have shown that such "blocking" can be easily overridden by heroin or by other nonopiate substances such as barbiturates or alcohol.¹³

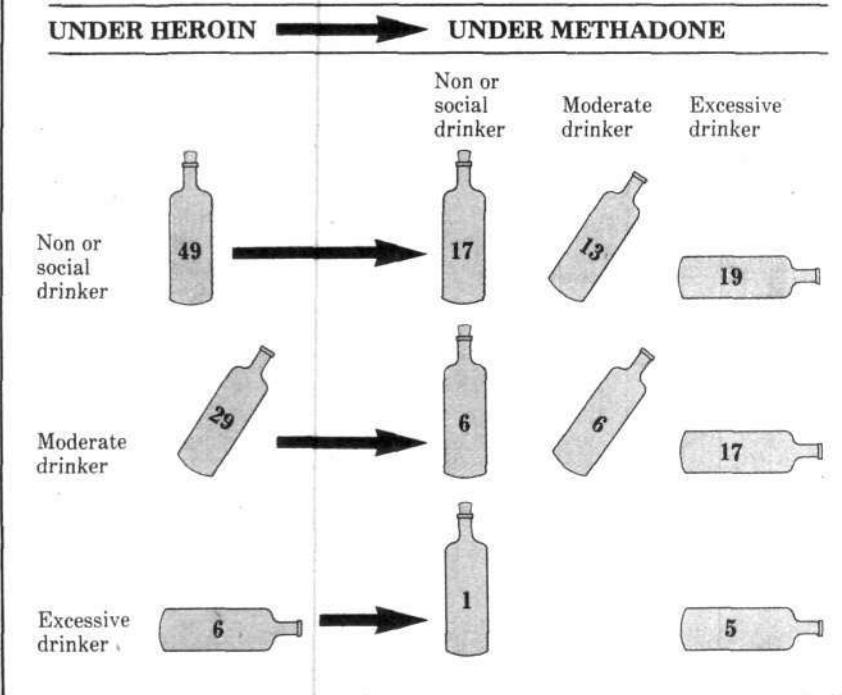
Methadone and alcohol boost each other's effects, so the two in combination produce a greater effect than the sum of the two taken individually. This is true for both the euphoric effect, in which a methadone patient need only consume an ounce of alcohol to get a strong "high," and also with regard to the overdose effect, in which a moderate amount of alcohol in combination with a moderate dose of methadone can fatally depress breathing.

Several studies dealing with multiple-drug abuse among methadone patients show that most are far from "clean."

A detailed chemical screening of urines of 572 patients in a large Chicago methadone maintenance program showed 27 percent had evidence of recent heroin abuse, though the study design was flawed in that the patients were having their methadone doses lowered at the time and were therefore possibly experiencing mild withdrawal symptoms, increasing their tendency to take heroin. The same study also conducted a phone

Figure 2
**Effects of methadone on
alcoholic beverage drinking habit**

Patients entering a methadone program have a high likelihood of becoming alcoholics. In this study 84 methadone patients were classified on entering the program as non or social drinker, moderate drinker, or excessive drinker, and tracked for several years. As the chart shows, a high percentage of the non, social and moderate drinkers increased their drinking.



interview series with medical directors of maintenance programs chosen randomly across the United States, and found that alcohol, valium, barbiturates and heroin were the substances most frequently abused by their patients.

How much does methadone increase the tendency to alcoholism? In an attempt to quantify this, 84 patients in a Midwestern maintenance program were followed in a long-range study (Fig. 2).¹⁴ Each of the 84 was classified as to alcohol consumption at the time of admission to the program, characterized as nondrinker or social drinker (49), moderate drinker (29) or excessive drinker (6). During the course of the several year study this distribution changed.

Of the original 49 non or social drinkers, only 17 remained in that

category while 13 progressed to moderate and 19 to excessive. Of the original 29 moderates, six remained excessive. Of the original six excessives, five remained excessive while one became a non or social drinker. *The overall tendency was thus toward heavier use of alcohol while in the program.*

Other studies have noted sizable increases in alcoholism among patients after entering methadone maintenance.¹⁵ Methadone may be promoting alcoholism in these patients. These studies have reported that alcoholism among patients prior to methadone is in the range of approximately 10 percent, while after induction into a program it rises to 40-60 percent. The use of written psychological screening tests for alcoholism has shown that the actual incidence of alcoholism among maintenance pa-

tients is significantly higher than what is perceived by program staff.¹⁶

Methadone morbidity and mortality

Methadone is also a killer—not only of adults, but of many children whose lives have been claimed either by accidents, withdrawal in newborns, or "crib death" which occurs at eight times the rate of the normal population in infants born to methadone addicted mothers.

As we noted previously, methadone was responsible for more deaths than heroin in New York City in 1973. This trend has continued until the recent heroin influx of 1979-80, but changes in data collection and reporting make it difficult to quantify the current situation.¹⁷

While the great majority of deaths directly linked to methadone are among addicts or "experimenters," an increasing number of accidental ingestions, particularly among children, have been reported.¹⁸ For example, since the maintenance programs were established in Detroit during the early 1970s until 1976, 120 cases of methadone poisoning in children were treated at the Children's Hospital of Michigan.

During the 1973-76 period, four deaths in children ranging in age from 5 weeks to 3 years have been seen by the Wayne County Medical Examiner.¹⁹ One of the reported cases was a 1-year-old boy who was found dead after drinking his father's weekend take-home dose of 50 mg methadone. A 6-year-old sibling had found the bottle of methadone liquid in the father's room, and gave it to a 3-year-old sibling who opened it and gave it to the baby. Autopsy revealed a well-developed child with congestion and edema (tissue swelling) of the brain and lungs.

Methadone, like heroin, has caused occasional cases of acute pulmonary edema (rapid accumulation of fluid in the lungs, decreasing the ability to breath, with

possible fatal outcome).²⁰ The pathological changes are similar to those found in cases caused by heroin and are those frequently seen in the childhood accidental methadone overdoses.²¹

Infant victims

By far the most common complication of methadone maintenance for the pediatric age-group is the life-threatening withdrawal that newborns must go through if born to a methadone-addicted mother.²² Withdrawal symptoms occur in over 90 percent of babies born to methadone-addicted mothers and last anywhere from six days to eight weeks. The symptoms include generalized convulsion or seizure in from 2 percent to 7 percent of infants; tremors in 90 percent, restlessness in 85 percent, hyperactive reflexes in 51 percent, regurgitation in 45 percent, inability to sleep in 24 percent, respiratory distress in 12 percent, as well as a variety of other symptoms such as diarrhea and fever.

Symptoms of irritability may persist for more than three months. There is apparently no correlation between the mother's methadone dosages and severity of withdrawal, probably due to the fact that the rate of methadone crossing the placenta and excreted by the fetus is extremely variable. Withdrawal classified as "severe" occurred in 12.5 percent to 20 percent of methadone-withdrawal infants (Fig. 3).

The long-term effects of the withdrawal on infants is unknown, although one researcher points out that the continuing sleep disturbance characteristic of narcotics withdrawal may impair normal brain development in the infant. The low birth weight (intra-uterine gestational retardation) characteristic of heroin and methadone-addicted newborns has also been correlated with the later development of what is termed "minimal brain dysfunction," frequently seen in "hyperactive" children, but more long-range studies are needed in this area.²³

Methadone use during pregnancy

has also been implicated as a causative factor in the "sudden infant death syndrome," (SIDS) in Dr. Loretta Finnegan's 1978 report to the National Academy of Sciences.²⁴ Otherwise known as "crib death," this currently unexplained phenomenon claims the lives of approximately 10,000 children in the United States annually, mostly between the ages of 1 and 4 months, and is the leading cause of death of children between the ages of 1 month and 1 year. The children are generally found dead in their cribs at night with no apparent cause of death.

Reviewing four previous reports as well as her own, Finnegan totaled 21 cases of SIDS among 1,024 opiate-dependent mothers, giving a rate of 2.1 percent or eight times the average rate of 0.25 percent in the general population. All but one of the affected mothers was on methadone during pregnancy, implicating the drug in this mysterious cause of death.

Long-term physical effects

Numerous investigators have found that long-term methadone maintenance decreases sexual functioning and fertility in both men and women.²⁵ Complaints of lack of sexual drive, failure of erection, delayed ejaculation and failure of orgasm occur in approximately 30 to 40 percent of patients. Some studies have correlated these effects with decreased serum testosterone levels in the male patients, particularly those on moderate to high dose methadone (60-120 mg daily).²⁶

Maintenance patients have numerous other physical complaints of less severity, including sleepiness and drowsiness, bone and joint pain, excessive sweating, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, constipation, and ankle swelling, each of these occurring in the range of 10-40 percent of patients.²⁷

Psychological effects

The evidence of methadone's long-term emotional and cognitive effects is ominous for an advanced

industrial society. Studies point to methadone's damage to the higher cognitive powers—precisely those needed for a technologically progressing society.

In a 1975 psychiatric study, Gritz compared methadone and abstinent patients and found that in the easier cognitive tests the two groups did not differ. These tests included "Digits Forward and Digits Backward [immediate memory span]; Story Recognition, Object Recognition, Personal Data and easy pairs of the Wechsler Paired-Associates. Results of the Cross-Out and DSST tests of attention and speed also did not differ for the groups." Tests which did differentiate the two groups were more difficult, including Hidden Word, Story Recall, Verbal Learning, and Wechsler hard pairs.²⁸

Gritz concludes that methadone "appears to induce a subtle cognitive decrement with chronic administration." Since only the more difficult tests brought out the effect, this could explain why many casual observers see little cogni-

tive change in methadone patients; that is, an abstinent former addict who is not using his most advanced mental capacities may appear cognitively similar to a methadone patient who has lost, reversibly or irreversibly, his most advanced mental capacities. A 1977 study, for example, found no difference in methadone addicts and nonaddicts in ability to stare attentively at a visual figure.²⁹

Concerning the long-term emotional effects of methadone, the overriding concern is that methadone is a highly addictive drug which the addict uses, in the maintenance situation, as a continuing emotional crutch. Whether he learns to mature or otherwise change psychologically depends on many factors including the therapeutic setting, which in the majority of maintenance programs is abysmal. Dr. David Ausubel has gone further and stated that the infantile behavior of the heroin addict, in which drugs are sought as a quick and easy gratification that takes the place of adult norms

and gratifications such as raising a family and having a job career, is merely continued with methadone.³⁰ Ausubel maintains that methadone continues to produce a mild or subliminal euphoria even after physical tolerance, and certainly with the addition of relatively small amounts of alcohol, and so the infantile pattern is never broken.

Furthermore, the continuation of this pattern induces further infantile regression, making the addict after years of methadone all the more removed from reality. A final end of severe alcoholism and methadone is all too common a sight in the emergency room or the hospital morgue.

A failure on all counts

On balance, methadone is a failure by virtually every measure applicable. In particular, it is heroin availability that determines the amount of heroin-related crime and heroin consumption, not methadone availability.

Ironically, the very group of her-

Figure 3
Withdrawal symptoms in 200 infants
of methadone-dependent mothers

	Group B	Group C
No withdrawal (%)	6.9	9.4
Total withdrawal (%) ...	93.1	90.6
Mild (%)	38.9	24.2
Moderate (%)	41.7	53.9
Severe (%)	12.5	12.5

Source: L. P. Finnegan, et al., as was reported to the National Academy of Science, Washington, D.C. 1975.



Children born to methadone addicted mothers are themselves addicted to methadone, since the drug passes through the placenta into the developing fetus. After birth, the addicted infant must go through life-threatening withdrawal. The table shows the percentage of infants with various degrees of symptoms in the withdrawal, extending from mild tremors to severe seizures. Group B mothers had little prenatal care, while Group C mothers had average prenatal care, but there are no statistical differences between the two groups. Above, an infant undergoing violent seizures of the type associated with methadone withdrawal.

oin addicts for whom maintenance was finally politically instituted, the returning Vietnam veterans, have in the great majority given up narcotics completely, once they were back in the United States.³¹

Unfortunately, that is not the end of the story. Methadone is also a great hazard. The institution of maintenance has created an enormous black market without apparently decreasing the population's ability to consume however much heroin is available. Nor is methadone the "harmless" alternative to heroin, as was implied by its early sponsors; morgue data are testimony enough to that fact. And the long-term effects on the minds and bodies of maintenance patients can only further their difficulties in functioning as human beings.

The only visible solution to the problem of heroin addiction is to cut off narcotics at the source, using whatever multinational collaboration and pressures are necessary. Appropriately controlled drug-free medical therapy must be provided for the victims of addiction. Meanwhile, let us avoid making matters worse by attempting what seem to be halfway solutions.

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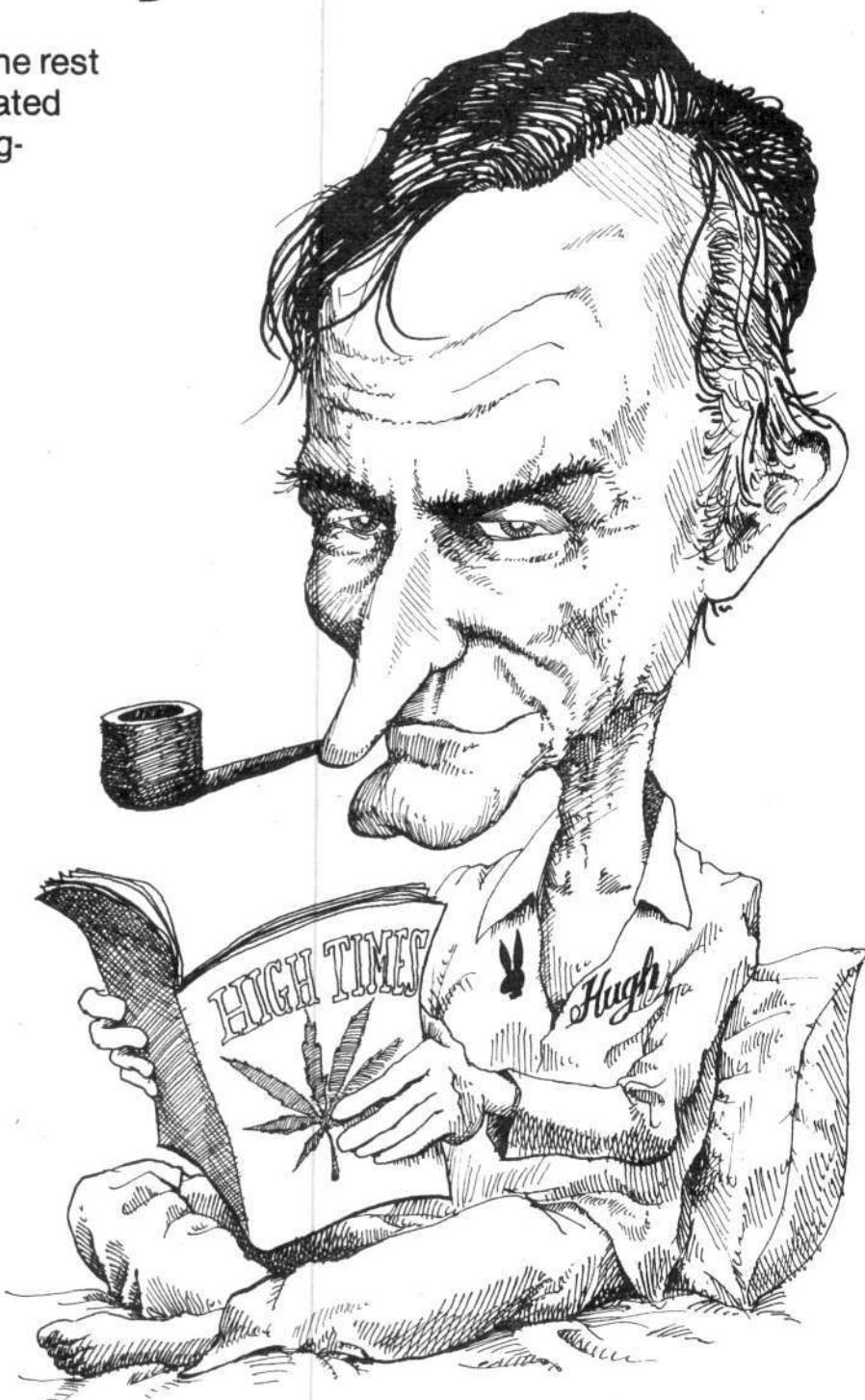
How the porn industry set up the dope lobby

NORML, High Times, and the rest of the "pot lobby" were created by the top names in pornography: Playboy, Hustler, and the "sex ed" crowd. Stuart Pettingell, a veteran investigator of these networks, tells how it was done.

Less than 10 years ago, the "drug lobby"—the public relations side of the narcotics trade—was no more than a handful of hippies and radicals seeking legalized dope through rag-tag, shoestring-budget campaigns. Today it is an enterprise backed by billions of dollars in resources. It includes the nationwide apparatus of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), a vast network of slick lawyers and "business consultants," and a propaganda machine represented by glossy magazines such as *High Times*, now one of the top 100 monthlies in newsstand circulation in the country.

What's behind this "success story"? Did this huge machine really get built from scratch by enterprising young potheads? Does its curiously rapid growth actually reflect some sort of popular movement?

The truth is that the drug lobby was created by the pornography industry. The "godfathers" of the drug lobby to this day remain the magnates of "porn": Hugh Hefner of Playboy Enterprises, *Screw* magazine publisher Al Goldstein,



and Bob Guccione, publisher of *Penthouse*.

NORML was founded in 1971 by former "public interest" radical lawyer Keith Stroup. Stroup, by his own account, began penniless, running his "lobby" out of a rundown building basement in Washington, D.C. Near bankruptcy, Stroup and NORML were picked up off the floor by a large grant from the Playboy Foundation, after an acquaintance of Stroup's urged him to contact Hugh Hefner. Since then, the secretive foundation, which does not make its list of grants public, has poured money into NORML every year.

Hefner, meanwhile, personally made every effort to promote Stroup into a crusader personality, eventually granting the former dropout lawyer an interview in *Playboy*. Hefner also became a NORML advisory board member. NORML had "made it."

While Hefner was grooming Stroup, *Hustler's* Larry Flynt was developing NORML's mouthpiece, *High Times*. It was through *Hustler's* distribution network that *High Times* made it onto newsstands across the country. At the same time, Flynt's drug paraphernalia company, manufacturers of rolling papers, became one of the magazine's first big advertising clients, keeping *High Times* financially afloat.

Pornography, drugs, and the paraphernalia industry all come together in *High Times*. Half of the magazine's revenues, made mostly from paraphernalia advertisers, go directly to NORML. NORML also gets free advertising space. Set up in 1974 by Tom Forcade, one of the founders of the Yippies, who shot himself in the head in 1978, *High Times* is now published by Andrew Kowal, who also happens to be the publisher of *Accessories Digest*, the magazine of the paraphernalia industry. Kowal, of course, is on the board of NORML. Meanwhile, *Screw* magazine publisher Al Goldstein became one of the contributing editors to *High Times*.

The acting publisher of Flynt's *Hustler*, Paul Krassner, another Yippie, is also a contributing editor to *High Times*.

Going beyond Flynt and *Hustler*, one finds the real "higher-ups" behind the founding of *High Times*. The initial start-up capital for *High Times* came from a publishing company called the New American Library, a subsidiary of the Times-Mirror Corporation. Times-Mirror owns the *Los Angeles Times* and the *Dallas Times Herald*, and runs a joint news service with Katharine Graham's *Washington Post*. Robert Gutwillig, former executive director of the New American Library, set up the German edition of *Playboy* and is now the co-owner of the European publishing house Newmag. Newmag puts out *Lui* magazine, which is modeled on *Playboy*.

The same pattern of pornography magazine control over drug publications repeats itself in other drug lobby outlets. *Head* was owned by *Club* magazine. The monthly *Rush* was a subsidiary of

the publishers of the pornographic magazine *Swank*. Both of these magazines went out of business, however, leaving *High Times* with a monopoly on the drug-sex readership.

The Playboy story

The suspiciously rapid rise of Hefner's *Playboy* empire cleared the way for today's drug-porn nexus. In the classical pattern of psychological warfare, *Playboy* whittled away at prevailing moral standards. Its initial obscene displays were gradually "outdone" with increasingly explicit language and graphics. By the time the American public had been conditioned to accept "soft" pornography on open newsstand displays, *Playboy* was ready to support drugs publicly.

There is no question that the launching of *Playboy* in 1953 was carefully timed as a followup to the famous Kinsey Report, a psychological profile of American "sexual practices." Kinsey represented the "clinical" side of the



Yippies play a crucial role in linking porn, drugs, and terrorism, staffing key positions with *Playboy*, *High Times*, *Hustler*, and even on Wall Street. Above, 'Yipsters' outside the Democratic Convention in 1976.

NSIPS/Philip Ulanowsky

"sex education" movement that had been gaining steam since the end of World War II. *Playboy* was the more avant garde expression of the same operation.

What the Kinsey Report is alleged to have done is prove Americans hypocrites. Dr. Alfred Kinsey "compared" existing laws on sexual acts, as well as expressed attitudes on such practices as sodomy, with what Americans "really did." His message to the public was essentially, "Everyone's doing these things, whether they admit it or not, so go ahead." Hefner was fascinated by the report and devoted his graduate studies to analyzing it.

Wrote Hefner in *Playboy's* first editorial: "We believe . . . that we are filling a publishing need only slightly less important than the one just taken by the Kinsey Report. . . . We don't expect to solve any world problems or prove any great moral truths. If we are able to give the American male a few extra laughs and a little diversion from the anxieties of the Atomic Age, we'll feel we've justified our existence."

As we shall see, both Kinsey and Hefner appear prominently in the early stages of the drug movement, and Hefner also took a leading role in the sex education movement's more blatant campaigns during the 1960s.

Great pains have been taken by the press and Hefner's biographers to portray the rise of *Playboy* as a rags-to-riches phenomenon that came out of nowhere. A mediocre cartoonist with equally lackluster writing talents, Hefner began his publishing career with \$600 to his name. With curious 60- and 90-day credit advances from distributors and printers in Chicago, plus high-quality color separations of nude photos of Marilyn Monroe obtained from a New York firm at next to no cost, Hefner's first issue sold out overnight. Within a month, *Playboy* had turned a net profit, an occurrence unheard of in the publishing business.

Immediately, Hefner became a



Hugh Hefner (c.) hosting a fundraising dinner for Sen. Charles Percy (l.), author of the law that prohibits the spraying of marijuana with paraquat.

celebrity with the generous help of the media. *Newsweek* and *Time* trumpeted the appearance of *Playboy* as a milestone, while numerous sexologists and other quacks wrote about the magazine's "sociological significance."

By the 1960s, *Playboy* had become Playboy Enterprises, Inc., branching out into real estate, the recording business, films, television, and Playboy Clubs. The idea of the clubs was described by Victor Lownes, a partner in Playboy Clubs International: "What we have here is a cult. The rabbit is the father symbol. We could tell them [club members—ed.] to go right out the window and they would follow our advice."

Simultaneously, Hefner wrote the long-winded "Playboy Philosophy," which expounded on the "right" of the individual to pursue whatever sensual pleasure he wished in a "free society."

The establishment of the Playboy Foundation in 1965 for the purpose of furthering this "philosophy" was a key turning point, and it reveals the true motive behind the creation of *Playboy* in the first place.

The first "social issue" the foun-

dation became involved in was sex education. The Playboy Foundation was one of the original funders of the Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S., or Siecus. Hefner himself attended the second annual Siecus fundraising dinner in 1966, along with Stephen Rockefeller, Robert McNamara of the World Bank, *Look* magazine publisher John Cowles, and Wall Street banker James Warburg. On the Siecus advisory board was another important pornography link, Dr. Albert Ellis of *Screw* magazine.

The Aquarian conspiracy

A study of the development of the sex education movement and the drug menace shows clearly that the Playboy empire is merely one component of a broader design. As *War on Drugs* has documented (June and July 1980), pornography and dope have been spread among our society by the same network of individuals, who refer to their collective efforts as "the Aquarian Conspiracy."

Their ultimate aim is the creation of a "postindustrial society," a commitment to reversing scientific progress and returning to a new

dark age. The architects of this policy were H. G. Wells, Lord Bertrand Russell, Aldous and Julian Huxley, George Orwell, and Margaret Mead, among others.

It was largely Julian Huxley who launched "sex ed" in the United States through Unesco, Planned Parenthood, and Siecus. Not surprisingly one of his closest collaborators was Dr. Alfred Kinsey, the same man who inspired Hugh Hefner.

In 1953, the year *Playboy* got started, Julian's brother Aldous was taking mescaline in Los Angeles as part of an initial series of "experiments" in hallucinogens, in a project called MK-Ultra. Every major leader of the 1960s drug movement, such as Ken Kesey and Timothy Leary, was directly connected to the LSD program of MK-Ultra.

As we shall see, many of the principal "ground-level" operatives of MK-Ultra—most of them members of the Youth International Party, or Yippies—show up later in key posts in the pornography business.

Getting into drugs

A few years after the Playboy Foundation was set up, one of Hefner's personal secretaries and reputed girlfriend was arrested by

Chicago police and charged with cocaine trafficking. The case was closed—and further investigation quashed—when the secretary, out on bail, fell out of a *Playboy* building window the next day. The death was ruled a suicide.

It was not the first time *Playboy* had been seen by the public dabbling in the drug culture. Beginning in the early 1960s, the magazine's monthly interview had featured leading MK-Ultra operatives such as Timothy Leary. Nor were press accounts lacking of alleged marijuana use at Hefner's parties.

The cocaine-related death of Hefner's secretary, however, became the clarion call for *Playboy* to take up the cause of legalized dope, and shortly afterwards Hefner "discovered" Keith Stroup wasting away in a Washington basement. Since then drugs has been as much a key "philosophical" issue for *Playboy* as sex. Dope had become the second "social issue" patronized by the *Playboy* Foundation.

With *Playboy* having broken the ice on the pornography question, *High Times* followed in its wake using the same psychological technique for "softening up" the American population. Its contents are so offensive that the public tends to be more willing to accept more

"moderate" and subtle propaganda on behalf of drugs. Exemplary of this is the spreading myth that marijuana is a "soft" drug.

The role of the Yippies

While *Playboy* was rescuing Keith Stroup from oblivion, it also made another name into a near household word: MK-Ultra operative Abbie Hoffman, founder of the Yippies. Hoffman was given access to *Playboy* for promoting his line on free sex, legal drugs, and environmentalism. He was meanwhile organizing "smoke-ins" and prodrug rallies in coordination with NORML. (For more on Hoffman and the origin of the Yippies, see p. 62 of this issue.)

Other Yippies straddling the drug and porn industries included Tom Forcade, the first publisher of *High Times*, and Paul Krassner of *Hustler*. Michael Chance, a contributing editor to *High Times* for several years, also an "ex" Yippie, was the author of a libelous attack on Lyndon LaRouche, a founder of the National Anti-Drug Coalition, in last November's issue of *Hustler*.

The Israeli connection

The course taken by the *Playboy* empire in setting up the drug lobby has been steered by Burton Joseph, head of the crucial *Playboy* Foundation. As is Hefner, Joseph is on the NORML advisory board. But more importantly, Burton Joseph is the former national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, the organization that granted Hugh Hefner its "First Amendment Freedoms" award in Los Angeles last September for being a champion of "free speech."

Given *Playboy Enterprises'* patronage of NORML—which, Keith Stroup once said, receives "frequent anonymous contributions from drug dealers"—plus the fact that the California attorney general just released a report on the activities of an "Israeli mafia" involved in drug running, an investigation of possible ties between *Playboy*, the ADL, and narcotics traffic could prove interesting.



Pornography industry output displayed on a typical urban newsstand.

Anti-Drug Coalition News

Drive to save DEA spreads across U.S.

Scores of police chiefs, fire-fighters, mayors, leaders of parents groups, and political leaders across the country are supporting the National Anti-Drug Coalition's campaign to restore budget and operating cuts in the federal Drug Enforcement Administration. The most striking success of the NADC campaign came last Nov. 6 when the Los Angeles City Council unanimously approved the Coalition's resolution.

The Carter administration cut over \$3 million from the DEA's special task force budget for domestic drug enforcement in the proposed 1981 budget, and DEA head Peter Bensinger closed down the crucial Paris, France regional office. The NADC's resolution calls for full restoration of the domestic task force budget and for preserving the Paris center.

The Anti-Drug Coalitions in Italy, France, and Germany have also begun gathering endorsements in Europe to protest the pullout of the DEA.

Thirty California police chiefs, along with several mayors, two fire departments chiefs, city councilmen, and other officials, signed the NADC resolution at a Los Angeles meeting of the National League of Cities last October. A resolution similar to the Coalition's was passed unanimously at the convention of the National Association of Chiefs of Police in Miami Oct. 12.

In New York, prior to the November elections, Senator-elect Alfonse D'Amato held a joint press conference with the Anti-Drug Coalition to denounce the decline of drug enforcement. Two key opponents of the drug lobby in California, John Lutton of San Jose, and Robert Winckler of Beverly Hills also joined the campaign to save the DEA, although these two were not able to unseat their pro-'decrim' incumbents.

Pressure on Congress

Despite their electoral defeat, both candidates made it clear that their constituencies will continue to put pressure on Congress. In a press conference held with Marianna Wertz, a leader of the Los Angeles Anti-Drug Coalition, Winckler denounced the closing of the Paris DEA office, especially, he said, "when you consider that it was the Paris office which made the 'French Connection' bust, and that now heroin traffic is increasing into the U.S."

John Lutton's campaign against "decrim" Representative Don Edwards had such an impact on the drug question that Edwards was compelled to send a letter to the Anti-Drug Coalition office in San Francisco in an attempt to distance himself from the drug lobby. Edwards said he will vote to reinstate the DEA cuts if an amendment to that effect is submitted to Congress.



The magazines of the international Anti-Drug Coalitions. From top to bottom: War on Drugs from France, Italy, Germany, and the U.S.A.

In the Mid-Atlantic region, several Maryland and Virginia state legislators are preparing to introduce resolutions supporting a beefed-up DEA, modeled on the NADC proposal, into upcoming sessions of the state legislatures.

Besides public officials, other antidrug groups have also joined the fight. In California, two parent group leaders signed the NADC resolution: Carol Stein, president of Concerned Parents on Juvenile Drug Abuse in Thousand Oaks; and Doris Enderly of Huntington Beach, president of the 2,000-member Pro-Family Coalition.

Philadelphia concession

The national sentiment against the collapse of drug enforcement has already begun to wring concessions from Washington. In Philadelphia, one of the cities whose antidrug task force was slated for extinction by the DEA cuts, outrage was so strong that the federal government granted the local task force a stay of execution through

November. Upon the urging of Pennsylvania Senator John Heinz and others, the Justice Department has agreed tentatively to restore \$1.7 million to DEA domestic operations.

A key question is whether the current lame-duck Congress will act or not. A token million or two will not stem the flow of dope into the country, and right now is the height of the smuggling season. The largest marijuana and cocaine crops in history have just been harvested in Latin America, and authorities are expecting an opium boom in Southeast Asia.

The NADC in particular will be asking Congress to funnel funds away from "white-collar crime" operations and into narcotics enforcement. Tax dollars have gone increasingly to fund Abscam/Bri-lab operations against Washington's political enemies at the expense of drug-related prosecutions, as federal busts have dropped rapidly.

—Bonnie Mesaros

Dogoloff pressured at meeting

"If Carter wants to stop drug abuse, why is he supporting decriminalization?" This and other tough questions were put before embarrassed White House drug policy adviser Lee Dogoloff by angry citizens at a Sacramento, California meeting on drug abuse last Oct. 27.

The question, posed by Jerry Pruitt of Parents for Action Against Drug Abuse, met with the weak reply that "decriminalization is not the same thing as legalization." Dogoloff continued, "The President doesn't like to use that word (decriminalization—ed.). . . I can't be responsible for how NORML states the position of the President."

One hundred and fifty people sat stunned as Dogoloff tried to deny what everyone knew—that the Carter White House is more than "close" to NORML, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

Loaded with NORML

Evelyn Lantz of the California Anti-Drug Coalition, rose to notify Mr. Dogoloff that he was not fooling the gathering, which was sponsored by Community Action Against Drug Abuse. Not only does Carter explicitly endorse "decriminalization" in the official White House policy document submitted to the Congress in 1977 on advice from officials such as Dogoloff, she pointed out, but the Carter administration is loaded with former NORML officials.

"It is irresponsible to separate the Carter administration from NORML when Carter has appointed numerous members of NORML's advisory board to high government positions," Mrs. Lantz

Europe joins campaign

The following statement has been issued by the Anti-Drug Coalitions of Europe:

We have been informed that the U.S. Attorney General and the Drug Enforcement Administration have effected changes in the DEA's funding as of October 1, 1980. These measures include the closing down of the Paris office of the DEA, which coordinated antidrug operations in Western Europe, the Middle East and Turkey. Considering the crucial contributions made by DEA personnel in the past in our fight against drugs, which in many cases (for example in Italy) has led to significant drug busts, we must voice our conviction that any curtailment of the DEA's European capabilities would be highly detrimental. So highly do we value the DEA's collaboration, in fact, that we would hope for such intelligence and operational capabilities to be expanded and strengthened, especially now that Europe faces an increased influx of deadly drugs.

We therefore wish to express our hearty support for all efforts such as that led by the Anti-Drug Coalition in America, toward restoring and expanding the DEA's European activities.



NSPS/Kacprzak

Antidrug education

Touring at the invitation of the Buffalo Anti-Drug Coalition, Philadelphia Medical Examiner's Assistant Ed Christian gave his well known slide presentation on drugs to several parochial schools, a public school and two suburban high schools in the Buffalo, N.Y. area last Sept. 25-26, 1980.

Dr. Ernest Schapiro, NADC coordinator in the region, praised Christian's approach to "not scaring the kids, but leading them to discover the lies they have been told about marijuana from a scientific standpoint." Also, Christian emphasizes the effect on others if the youngster takes drugs. "If marijuana doesn't affect your brain," Christian pointed out, "then why doesn't milk make you high?"

stated. She proceeded to name these appointments, particularly Mathea Falco, Assistant Secretary of State for Narcotics Control Matters, and Thomas Bryant, head of the former Drug Abuse Council and Rosalynn Carter's Commission on Mental Health.

"The first thing citizens must do to stop drugs in this country is to vote Carter out of office!" declared Mrs. Lantz. The audience nodded in agreement.

Dogoloff was not only representing the White House, but the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, called NFP. NFP president Bill Barton introduced Dogoloff to the audience by stating "We're part of the same team."

As Barton latched himself to a sinking ship, the audience began to wonder what an alleged antidrug group was doing endorsing the NORMAL-ridden White House.

Canada decrim bill blocked

Leaders of parents' groups, police and firemen's organizations, and other opponents of the spread of dope in Canada affiliated with the Quebec Anti-Drug Coalition have mapped out the remainder of their winter campaign, following their successful blocking of a national marijuana decriminalization initiative. The Canadian government had moved with liberal elements in Parliament last year to submit a "decrim" bill, but popular outrage organized by the QADC prevented the bill from being introduced.

Meeting in Montreal last Oct. 25, QADC president Pierre Beaudry stressed that the next step will be

to force the resignation of Social Affairs Minister Denis Lazure, who has abetted the spread of drugs and promoted methadone in Canada.

The campaign must be international to succeed, Beaudry said. The QADC will link its anti-Lazure effort with the battle being waged by the Italian Anti-Drug Coalition against that country's health minister, Aldo Aniasi, who has just institutionalized methadone. The Canadian drugfighters have begun a campaign to have telegrams of support sent to their Italian friends.

Speaking at the QADC strategy session were Alfred Morin, head of the Quebec Association of Professional Firefighters; Mr. Nadeau, president of Quebec Federation of Municipal Policemen; and Christian Pilote, chairman of the Quebec Parents Association.

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Choosing sides on drugs

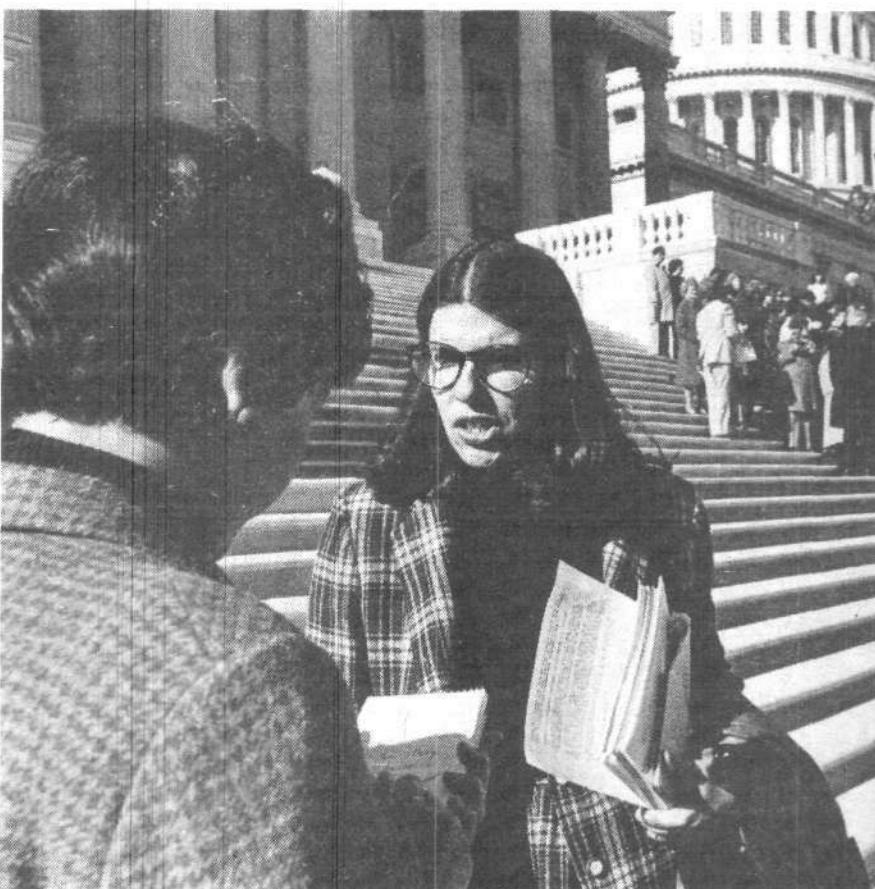
When one attacks figures of the drug lobby, individuals tend to show up in some rather interesting places to defend them. The Mid-Atlantic chapter of the Anti-Drug Coalition knows this well.

Last October the ADC in Maryland distributed leaflets exposing Republican Representative Marjorie Holt as the sponsor of a bill, HR 7334, that would legalize heroin for "medical" purposes. The leaflet caused a stir among her constituents and threatened her bid for reelection.

Rushing to Mrs. Holt's defense

was Anne Arundel County Executive Robert Pascal, who called a news conference to say that his administration's antidrug program was in no way connected with the Anti-Drug Coalition.

Even more curiously, Mr. Pascal libelously implied that the Coalition misuses funds for the political benefit of former conservative Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. Mr. LaRouche, who commissioned the best-selling book on the drug empire, *Dope, Inc.*, is one of the founders of the National Anti-Drug Coalition.



NSIPS/Suzanne Klebe

Dr. Debra Freeman (above) of the Mid-Atlantic Anti-Drug Coalition wants to know why Maryland state officials are attacking the Coalition's work.

Pascal's accusation is identical to articles attacking the NADC that have appeared in the pornographic magazine *Hustler* and in *High Times*, the publication of the drug lobby.

Lining up with drugs

"The NADC is happy to say that these prodrug organizations and magazines have attacked our work," said Nora Hamerman, editor-in-chief of *War on Drugs*, the magazine of the Coalition. "But what surprises us is that individuals charged with public responsibility for leading drugfighting efforts seem to be lining up with the dope lobby in these attacks. The question is why."

Part of the answer may be that Pascal was joined in his efforts to slander the NADC by Robert Kramer of the Anne Arundel Drug Abuse Center. Kramer is also an official of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth (NFP), which is supported by Carter White House drug policy adviser Lee Dogoloff. Dogoloff and Carter favor federal marijuana decriminalization.

At a press conference Oct. 14 covered by Baltimore and Annapolis newspapers and radio, NADC spokesman Dr. Debra Freeman, a public health specialist, replied to Pascal's charges by asking if he and the county drug program had acquired their misinformation on the NADC from *Hustler* magazine.

As a result of the controversy, Mr. Kramer invited an NADC representative to address the Anne Arundel County board meeting in December.

War on Drugs will accept commercial display advertising for products, publications, and organizations commencing with the next issue. Rate and other advertising information is available from War on Drugs, 304 W. 58th St., 5th Floor, New York, NY 10019. Attn.: Advertising Department.



NSPS

A volunteer with the German ADC (the Anti-Drogen-Koalition) selling copies of *Krieg dem Rauschgift—War on Drugs*.

No 'deals': German party makes drugs a key issue

In the campaign for the October 1980 West German general elections, the three major parties made a "gentleman's agreement" not to bring up drug abuse. But Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the small but influential European Labor Party also running in the campaign, is no gentleman.

Neither, it turned out, are the highly placed individuals in the West German power structure who favor liberalized drug laws. Zepp-LaRouche made her party's stand against the growing dope problem—West Germany now officially has the world's highest heroin overdose rate—and support for the Anti-Drug Coalition a major issue in the election.

The drug lobby struck back with

a campaign of wild and contradictory slanders in a dozen West German print and electronic media. This press treatment has succeeded in identifying the Anti-Drug Coalition as the force most feared by the purveyors of the drug culture in Europe.

The ungentlemanly zeal of the prodrug lobby to block any further infection of the electoral process with the antidrug virus has exposed some of the most curious and long-concealed political relationships of postwar West Germany. The "respectable" weekly, *Der Spiegel*, the German equivalent of *Time* magazine, grabbed whole paragraphs of its smear against the ADC from the Maoist paper *Worker Struggle*, without bothering to even send them

through rewrite. A "conservative" paper, the *Hessen Landtagsabgeordnete Firnhaber*, picked up the line that "the ADC is proposing to send drug addicts to Nazi-style concentration camps," from the West German anarchist swamp that goes back to the 1960s "free speech" movement.

Most curious of all, the Bonn Interior Ministry was discovered to be peddling the slander that the ADC was somehow a creature of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. This appeal to the paranoia of the left-wing sects traces its pedigree to various Swedish and German communist papers. But it showed up as the subject of a program on the Anti-Drug Coalition on a major TV station—at the prompting, reliable sources report, of an Interior Ministry official.

What makes this anti-American ploy especially remarkable is that the West German interior minister is Gerhard Baum, a member of the

small Free Democratic Party that bases its entire influence on its claim of being a channel for Washington policies into West Germany!

ADC's origins

The West German Anti-Drug Coalition does indeed have ties into the United States, as do its enemies. Founded in Frankfurt in January 1980 by a multipartisan grouping of health professionals, parents, educators and political organizers, the Coalition drew its inspiration from the U.S. Anti-Drug Coalition that had been formed in 1979.

The ADC's uncompromising stand against marijuana as a "hard" drug and its insistence on naming the names of the international backers of the illegal drug traffic struck a responsive chord in the German population. Until the electoral period, which began in early fall, the ADC's *Krieg dem Rauschgift* ("War on Drugs,"

which is also the name of the coalition's magazine) was receiving frequent and favorable press coverage. In addition to the European Labor Party, leading members of the ruling Social Democratic Party as well as the opposition Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties joined the ADC's educational forums and publishing initiatives.

Conspicuously absent has been the Free Democratic Party, which is officially committed to loosening the laws against cannabis (hashish and marijuana) drugs, and whose Interior Minister Baum is also on record favoring methadone maintenance for German heroin addicts. Leading Free Democrat Rudolf Augstein, the publisher of *Der Spiegel*, not only runs propaganda cover for the liberalized-drug movement, but boasts of being a consumer and pusher of cannabis drugs himself!

Rank and file members of the Social Democratic and Christian Democratic Parties were dumfounded when their own leaders quietly blocked with the Free Democrats to try to keep the drug problem out of the elections. The corruption in those parties is now under investigation by the Anti-Drug Coalition.

Investigation has shown one major slander conduit to be Andreas von Schoeler, Baum's undersecretary of the interior. Only 28 years old, von Schoeler has enjoyed a meteoric rise to power, which some observers attribute to the lack of gifted individuals among the thin ranks of the FDP and others say is explained by his well-established friendships in the Frankfurt area. Von Schoeler is close, for example, to Frankfurt diamond trader and real estate speculator Ignaz Bubis, a former head of the West German B'nai B'rith.

Slander's origins

It cannot be coincidental that many of the "Nazi"-flavored libels against the West German Anti-Drug Coalition have been lifted wholesale from similar trash that



NSIPS/Fred Marlowe

Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche (l.), president of the EAP, during a recent visit to Chicago. Drugs were a central issue in her German electoral campaign.



German Information Center

Interior Minister Gerhard Baum wants to legalize methadone.

first found its way into print in the New York throwaway weekly, *Our Town*. *Our Town*, represented by the organized crime-connected attorney Roy Cohn, retailed the story that the ADC and one of its founders, Lyndon LaRouche (the husband of Helga Zepp-LaRouche) was "anti-Semitic." The libel then found its way into such "respectable" papers as the *New York Times*, much as the "respectable" *Der Spiegel* reprinted filth from *Worker Struggle*. In fact, *Worker Struggle* got its raw material from the *Our Town* series.

Attorneys for *Der Spiegel*—which is being sued for damages by Mrs. Zepp-Larouche and the ELP—are reportedly nervously examining an Oct. 21 French court decision in a case involving the *International Herald Tribune*, which printed the *New York Times'* version of the *Our Town* libel. The *Tribune* attorney argued that the *Times* is a newspaper of record in the United States, but this did not cut any ice with the French court. Libel damages were awarded to Lyndon LaRouche in his suit against the *Tribune*, and a retraction was ordered to be printed in two major French papers in addition to the *Tribune* itself.

—Nora Hamerman

ADCs mobilize to stop euthanasia revival

The "right to die" campaign which has been spreading through northern Europe met with opposition this past weekend in Denmark when prominent Danes and other Europeans met here to voice their opposition to Danish Social Affairs Minister Ritt Bjerregaard's announced plans to put a "euthanasia" bill before the parliament.

Sponsored jointly by the Danish Anti-Drug Coalition, the European Labor Party-affiliated magazine, *Strategic Studies*, and the Humanist Academy, the Nov. 1 conference against euthanasia in Copenhagen drew participants from Italy and West Germany as well as Sweden and Denmark. The keynote speech was delivered by Birgith Mogensen, a member of the Danish Parliament for the Center Democratic Party.

According to the organizers of the conference, Danish liberal and social democratic politicians are instituting pilot projects for "nursing furloughs" (hospices) as a cost-cutting measure for the critically ill. The proposed Danish bill is seen as a test case for imposing "right to die" legislation on other countries.

'No economic rationalizations'

"Politicians must not adopt euthanasia legislation in any form, allowing sick persons to die to save the state money," Mrs. Mogensen said. "No economic rationalization can be permitted to allow doctors to terminate medical treatment" as is proposed by the "right to die" movement. Mogensen, well known as an antidrug activist, pledged to block any national euthanasia legislation that Bjerregaard, a member of the ruling Social Democratic Party, may present.



Social Affairs Minister Ritt Bjerregaard wants legalized murder.

Muriel Mirak, editor of the recently published Italian edition of the book *Dope, Inc.*, which exposed the international drug cartel, outlined for the conference the 200-year history of euthanasia, showing that its protagonists were the same British oligarchs behind *Dope, Inc.* Her presentation began with Malthus and Darwin in the early 19th century, traced the British aristocrat Houston Chamberlain's influence on Hitler and Hitler's doctor Ernst Rudin, and finally showed that the modern-day NATO offshoot, the Club of Rome, and the "Aquarian Conspiracy" have the same identical roots and goals as the Nazis.

Test case

Mirak then evoked the powerful antagonism to Nazism which is still felt in Denmark today, stemming from the World War II occupation period. Warning Social Affairs Minister Bjerregaard, Mirak



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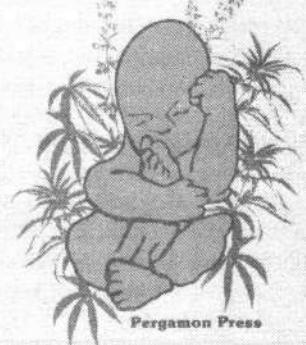
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pointed out that "anyone who advocates policies for which members of the Nazi regime were sentenced to death at Nuremberg is an evil puppet of the Club of Rome. We must expose her for what she is and drive her out of public office, making Denmark our test case to defeat euthanasia legislation in Europe."

Father Redento Tignonsini, a Catholic priest who directs a drug-free therapy community near Brescia, Italy, stressed the importance of each human being as the divine embodiment of a life universal and ordained by God. "Life is not the individual's to give or take away," he said. "Life is given to us to preserve and develop. In this sense we are given the opportunity to reach the noble and beautiful in life."

An internationally known leader of the right to life movement, Dr. Emmanuel Tremblay, sent a telegram of greetings to the conference. Dr. Tremblay is president of the French branch of the Europa Pro-Vita society.

Italians want Aniasi and his methadone out

Rosanna Impicciati, chairman of the Italian Anti-Drug Coalition, has just called for an international mobilization to boot Italian Health Minister Aldo Aniasi out of office. Aniasi is best known as the minister who legalized the distribution of methadone and morphine in Italy's health centers and pharmacies. The Anti-Drug Coalition wants the Italian parliament to open hearings that will prove Aniasi's incompetence and bad faith in introducing methadone.

Aldo Aniasi is a leader of the Socialist Party's "Calabrian mafia" faction. In the mid 1950s, Meyer

Lansky, the "boss of the bosses" in the Cosa Nostra, put into operation a plan to organize an alliance between the Calabrian and Sicilian mafias, and to use that alliance to invade the northern cities of Italy as transshipment points for drug traffic from the Far East and Middle East into the United States. Aniasi, himself a Calabrian emigrant, was put in charge of organizing the migration of impoverished Calabrians to Milan.

During the years that saw the organized destruction of Milan, Aniasi was the mayor! A series of gigantic rock concerts was organized at the beginning of the 1970s; there the drug scene first became a "mass phenomenon"; there the Socialist government helped set up as pilot projects the free drug distribution centers.

"I want Italian citizens to be in a position to decide for themselves whether or not to use drugs," says Aniasi today. Milan now has 100,000 heroin addicts.

Fighting back

There are forces in Italy and elsewhere that are willing to fight. On Oct. 8, the Anti-Drug Coalition addressed a group of 40 people in Rome including antidrug leaders from the Carabinieri, the border police, the Interior Ministry, parliamentarians, pharmacists and press representatives. The Anti-Drug Coalition later organized a demonstration in front of parliament and collected hundreds of signatures for a telegram sent to Prime Minister Forlani, asking him not to reconfirm Aniasi as Health Minister.

In the face of this pressure, Aniasi was forced to appear on national television and lied about his stand on drugs, saying he opposed legalization. A few days later he was reconfirmed.

Impicciati has asked for a demonstration of American support in the fight to oust Aniasi. Telegrams of support can be sent to: Italian Anti-Drug Coalition; c/o Rosanna Impicciati; Via Porlezza 2; 20100 Milano, Italia.

DRUG FIGHTER OF THE MONTH

Interview with Italy's top narcotics judge

International cooperation is the key

Q: You carried out the brilliant antidrug operation against Cereseto castle last June, where the largest heroin laboratory in the world was uncovered. Can you tell us more about the operation, how it was organized, and the value of this bust?

A: Above all I must say that the Cereseto laboratories seem not to be the most important: Cereseto may have been a branch office of the lab discovered in Milan. The castle at Cereseto struck people's imaginations, it was something quite extravagant that seemed to have cost a lot of money; but the lab found in Milan absolutely astounded the agents, including foreigners, who saw it. It was calculated to have a capacity of refining more than 15 kilos of heroin a day. Cereseto may have been a support operation for material which came from the French Riviera, which as you know is one of the highest consumption points in the world.

How was it possible to conduct this raid? Months of investigation and collaboration with foreign police agencies, especially the French and American ones, were needed. The Italian tax police worked very hard on this, with very careful investigations. I cannot say more and obviously I don't intend to, because the operation is still classified in the courts. But I can say this: we were after these labs for some time and I am convinced that there are more of them.

What are the most interesting



PIERLUIGI DELL'OSO, the magistrate who conducted two spectacular heroin busts in the Milan area during 1980, gave this exclusive interview to the Italian edition of *War on Drugs* a few months ago. The Cereseto castle operation to which Judge Dell'Osso refers was reported in the November 1980 issue of this magazine.

It was the testimony of such leading antidrug law enforcement experts as Judge Dell'Osso that first prompted the Anti-Drug Coalition's campaign to reverse the proposed cuts in the Drug Enforcement Administration's budget and restore the Paris regional DEA office. Much of the heroin that was intercepted in the recent Italian police actions was destined for the United States, and DEA help is crucial to stop it.

conclusions to be drawn from the Milan-Cereseto operation? A first consideration regards the law controlling the sale of some substances in Italy: for example acetic anhydride, of which the tax police found at least a ton. This substance, which is used to transform morphine into heroin, is also used for other purposes. Its sale is generally subject to control but not in Italy and you must understand that a ton is a rather significant amount. . . . We absolutely have to have a law controlling the sale of such substances.

Q: Can you indicate the dimensions of what you found in Cereseto and Milan?

A: I'll let you evaluate it. How much heroin could be produced from 100 kilos of morphine base? Consider that acetic anhydride is of the same quantity as the heroin you want to produce (in other words more or less one kilo of acetic anhydride for one kilo of heroin) and that tons of acetic anhydride were found, from which you can deduce that this was to serve to refine tons of morphine. Consider also that there were three labs and not just one. We have compared notes with France in this operation. Important roundups were made there after the operation in Italy. Some of the foreigners arrested at Cereseto had been known for years to the French police. And it doesn't end there—quite the contrary. We have

to do a lot, for example, in the cocaine sector and I think that there are also cocaine laboratories in Italy.

Let me make another point: Right now the big trafficker is punished in Italy with very severe penalties. We need a procedure for the individual who dissociates from the apparat and decides to turn state's evidence, as has occurred with good results in the antiterrorism field. He could get substantial reductions in his sentence. Thus a trafficker, faced with the prospect of doing four or five years in jail instead of twenty, could decide to tell us a lot of things that could help us develop the antidrug fight. If a trafficker helps us to dismantle an apparat, then we ought to meet him halfway. The drug world is run by ruthless laws and people get killed easily. So when there is a big operation under way, then those who are involved are very afraid and need some kind of counterweight.

The future prospects? With adequate funding, I think that a lot can be done. People are often overly impressed by the big raids that come off, and you hear it said that with this or that bust the market has been destroyed, dismantled, etc. Unfortunately it does not work that way! Yes, 100 kilos of heroin is a monstrous quantity, but at the source that's nothing.

Q: *What cultivation areas are the drugs coming from? How can we stop the biggest business in the world at its roots?*

A: There are some hot areas for production of morphine base: the Far East and the Middle East, that is the zone which goes from Asia to what used to be Indochina, through Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, up to Turkey and Syria. The drug market is an enormous business, above all if you calculate that from the source to the consumer, the product undergoes an increase in costs in the order of tens of thousands of lire. There is no doubt that there exist international operations for resupply at

the source and for the succeeding phases right down to the destination to the consumer. Nor is it any mystery that this market is very appetizing to the big Mafia, that is, you are talking about the biggest entry category in the books of organized crime. . . .

The international aspect is a very complicated problem. What systems could be used to deal with all this? We can refer to the methods used by those who have dealt with the problem before us, for example the United States. They tried to remove the incentives for drug cultivation at the source, for example with the destruction of the opium fields and cultivation of maize in its place.

I think therefore that the U.S. experience is interesting and important because it also demonstrates the limits of such an approach. But the Americans did something very good: after they learned the hard way about the problem and the risks connected with the fragmentation of the various police forces, and after having experienced the troubles that arise from lack of a coordinated force, they arrived at the formation of the Drug Enforcement Administration, a single unified police with exclusive functional responsibility for combatting stupefying drugs. As long as you try to operate against drugs with different and divided services that are not coordinated, you always get unsatisfactory results: this the Americans have understood. With the DEA they also have the possibility of extending themselves internationally, that is, they can operate at the intelligence level in all countries with the exception of the East bloc and a few others. Even though the DEA apparatus doesn't have enough capillaries, still, I have to say by my direct experience that in most countries it is always possible to work with the DEA!

For three years we have counted on the knowledge and collaboration of the DEA and this is the road we have to move on. It is also demonstrated by the experience of

West Germany which recently took first place in heroin-related deaths (first place in the sense of percentage of population) and which is now following the same path as the Americans. They are starting to open up offices abroad and doing the needed intelligence work to hit the drug machine. It is necessary to keep in touch with local authorities and have a continuous exchange of information. Other peoples' experience teaches us that the police agency with exclusive competence in the antidrug field operates more efficiently with respect to other police agencies. This type of antidrug police is provided for only very vaguely in our law but we have to move in this direction. We need greater professionalization. We need experts who know their material in depth and know the problem in its international dimensions and are therefore able to confront it as a totality. As I have said on other occasions, drugs in this sense are different from terrorism: terrorism may be organized by national organizations such as the ETA of Spain, the IRA of Ireland. . . . In drugs this is impossible, precisely because the production, distribution, sale, and so forth of drugs cannot be conducted on just the national level.

And words are not enough to effectively fight drugs. The first thing we need is an international data bank. Thus, when the police pick up somebody who's from the drug circuit, once they already know something about the individual they can have at their disposal all the other information that may be useful in the case. If I have reason to maintain that there are persons of international importance in a certain operation, then I need a data bank to verify this. It means being able to know that that guy who goes around with the beige Cadillac—for example—is in contact with that other person, etc. Otherwise the big operations which will really disrupt and pull apart [the big drug traffickers] will not be done.



NSIPS

As president of the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition, I recently discussed the drug question with a leading drug fighter, Dr. Miguel Sánchez Méndez, the deputy attorney general of Colombia. Readers of this column are aware that Colombia's attorney general, Guillermo González Charry, has been the most outspoken government opponent of the production of marijuana. Dr. Sánchez Méndez has worked closely with him, organizing government antidrug programs.

Where numerous bankers and politicians in Colombia have called for legalizing marijuana, the attorney general's office has consistently raised its voice to defend the law and has executed its responsibility of interdicting the drug traffic. Here are excerpts of Dr. Sánchez Méndez's statements:

Q: Dr. Sánchez Méndez, could you give War on Drugs readers an overview of the fight the attorney general's office has been waging on drugs in Colombia?

A: For close to nine years the office of the attorney general has fought to halt the production, distribution, and consumption of drugs. Beginning in 1972, we proposed the creation of an interagency institution at the first seminar held on this issue at the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare. Then we collaborated in the writing of the National Drug Statute, and in the

Interview with aide to Colombian att'y general

last three years we helped in the formation of a special police unit. The attorney general has always played an important role in this battle. I'm not just referring to police action, but to the judicial process involved.

Q: What kind of aid has the United States given Colombia, and what would be the most appropriate aid the U.S. could offer to allow us to eliminate our drug problem?

A: American aid is related specifically to helping the judicial police suppress the drug trade, and is limited to helping us acquire the equipment required for such activities and to train personnel. It's clear, however, that the problem will never be solved by suppression alone. Rather, we should add to that a drug prevention program in the health and education areas, as well as economic rehabilitation of the land and individuals affected by illicit drug production. From this standpoint, I would say that American aid has been inadequate.

Q: How does the Colombian government, specifically the attorney general's office, view Mexico's experience with paraquat and the alternative development program used by Mexico?

A: I am not really familiar with the Mexican experience in an in-depth way, largely because the office under my direction has as its

primary responsibility the investigative work we talked about earlier. But to the degree that it has been looked into, I can say that very qualified Colombian scientific personnel consider the use of that kind of substance to be inadequate in our situation. . . . Let me repeat that a partial solution cannot eradicate the problem, and that measures of this kind must be accompanied by socio-economic measures to show people that other alternatives do exist.

Q: Do you think that the methods currently used in Colombia can eliminate our drug problem in the medium or long term?

A: I think what I said earlier actually answers this question. If you consider the fact that drug trafficking does not occur by chance, but like all criminal manifestations is the product of a variety of determining factors, if we do not simultaneously and aggressively attack all of those factors, we cannot think of definitively eradicating the problem. The production of substances that cause physical or psychological dependence is intimately tied to problems of health, concentration of capital, education, land tenure, unemployment, and population. It is an effect, not a cause. Unless certain socio-economic structures are altered, we cannot think of finding a definitive solution to our country's drug problem.

BOOK REVIEW



Hoffman (far left) and Jerry Rubin (r.) flank lawyer David Dellinger. Above: Hoffman's cover story.

SOON TO BE A MAJOR MOTION PICTURE

by Abbie Hoffman

Introduction by
Norman Mailer

Illustrated. 304 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons/Perigee Books

\$13.95 cloth, \$6.95 paper



Abbie Hoffman

Abbie Hoffman: profile in subversion

The recent autobiography of Abbie Hoffman, the leader of the Yippies, provides valuable new evidence of how the drug counterculture was synthesized and propagated, told by one of the key agents involved. Hoffman definitely did not intend to write an exposé of his own involvement in intelligence operations, and in fact, clearly wrote the book as a cover story. But he also did not intend to return from the "underground" at this time to face drug trafficking charges from a 1973 arrest for selling \$35,000 worth of cocaine to an undercover officer.

Hoffman's cover story is one of a "nice Jewish boy" who grew up

in a middle class neighborhood in Worcester, Mass. and went out into the world to seek his "Jewish destiny" of courageously challenging the system.

Reliable sources have reported that Hoffman and other Yippies are involved in a major dirty tricks operation. Hoffman, who was living under the name of Barry Freed, a nationally publicized environmentalist, had no plans of surfacing until a series of incidents convinced his associates that their intelligence operations were about to be exposed, and that he would be identified. To preempt this, Hoffman turned himself in.

Hoffman's recruitment as a

leading operative in the counter-culture subversion of the nation began in 1955 at Brandeis University near Boston. He quickly became the protégé of "humanist" psychologist Abraham Maslow, and "New Left" creator Herbert Marcuse, an influence he is quick to admit. "It doesn't take a great insight to see the entire sixties (myself included) as the synthesis of these two teachers." As Hoffman puts it, "Maslow introduced me to a great many humanists—Aldous Huxley, Carl Rogers, Harry Harlow, Erich Fromm, Erik Erikson, Gordon Alport, and a most unusual fellow named T. D. Suzuki. Suzuki introduced Zen Buddhism and made it comprehensible to Westerners."

The making of an agent

Following Brandeis, Hoffman studied psychology in Berkeley, Calif., and then went into civil rights organizing with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in the South. During this period, he maintained close contact with his mentor Abraham Maslow.

In 1965, Hoffman was drawn into the drug culture through his former college roommate, who provided him with LSD from the MK-Ultra project. After preliminary testing, Hoffman was deployed into the Lower East Side of New York City to help set up the East Coast counterpart of San Francisco's Haight Ashbury drug culture.

Hoffman's book confirms the interconnection between all aspects of the apparatus which propagated the drug culture. Such cases as ritual murderer Charles Manson, mass murderer Jim Jones of the People's Temple, and Ira Einhorn, experimenter with the "paranormal" who faces charges of bludgeoning his girlfriend to death, are written off as "bad experiments" and disowned by all involved. Hoffman was part of this "experiment."

For example, in 1967 Hoffman

was married in Central Park, in a widely publicized "Hippy Wedding." Presiding over the ceremonies was Lynn House, pastor of the Neo-American Church, which attempted to get a government license to use LSD in its rituals. The leading organizer, at that time, for the Neo-American Church in Philadelphia was Ira Einhorn. A decade later, the Neo-American Church was exposed to be warning its members and friends to leave the Harrisburg, Pa. area before the last week in March 1979—exactly prior to the nuclear sabotage of nearby Three Mile Island.

By the end of 1967, Hoffman's deployment shifted to bring the drug culture into the "New Left" antiwar movement. Following the fall 1967 "March on the Pentagon," Hoffman and his associates from the Lower East Side operation formed an organization named the Youth International Party, better known as the Yippies. They included Ed Sanders, a rock group leader, occultist, and later the author of the definitive profile of Charles Manson; Keith Lampe, "ex" Army intelligence operative; Paul Krassner, editor of the counterculture magazine *The Realist*, a former contributor to *Playboy* magazine, and close associate of West Coast MK-Ultra drug operative Ken Kesey and Stewart Brand; and Jerry Rubin, the Berkeley, Calif. New Left operative trained in sociology at the University of Jerusalem.

The first objective of the Yippies was the preplanned riots at the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago. This was a part of an overall operation to fragment and undermine old-line Democratic Party machines.

Drugs and terrorism

From the beginning, the Yippies were set up to be the intelligence arm of the drug movement. In its founding manifesto, published in 1968 by Liberation News Service, the Yippies demanded legalized marijuana and psychedelics, long before most drug advocates openly

talked about drugs. Throughout the 1970s the Yippies organized "civil disobedience" smoke-ins to create the conditions for a public debate over drug usage.

By 1974 the Yippies participated in the creation of the drug lobby publication, *High Times*, originally edited by Yippie Tom Forcade. Forcade brought other Yippies onto the editorial board, including current editor Dana Beal, and Tuli Kupferberg. Kupferberg was a member of The Fugs rock group started by Yippie leader Ed Sanders with funding from Herbert Marcuse.

In 1977 the Yippies created the Committee Against Marijuana Prohibition (CAMP).

In a recent interview with Ed Rosenthal, author of the *Marijuana Growers Guide* and a self-proclaimed Yippie, the high level role of the Yippies in drug trafficking was stressed. Rosenthal boasted of having established the first under-the-counter marijuana options market while working out of the prestigious Wall Street investment house, Unterberg and Rothschild. He speculated that this is also the role played by Yippie leader Jerry Rubin, the newly appointed head of the venture capital department of the John Muir Co. investment house in New York.

Paralleling the drug operations, the Yippies established a terrorist support network. According to Hoffman, he was in close touch with members of the Weather Underground and they ultimately provided crucial aid when he jumped bail to go underground.

The Yippies' specialty has been to provide secure communications, through cultivating a network of former Bell Telephone Company technicians. Under the guise of "ripping off Ma Bell," the Yippies published technical information on how to set up cheap, efficient phone communications systems. Similarly, these capabilities can be used for dirty tricks against others.

—Stuart Pettingell

Drugfighter's target

CHARLES PERCY

Although the November elections succeeded in ousting a healthy number of prodrug "McGovernite" Democrats from public office, there remains an important bit of housecleaning to be done against similar liberals who use the Republican label. Foremost among these is Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois.

Mr. Percy is not merely "in favor" of marijuana decriminalization; he backs up his opinion with deeds. He has probably done more to promote the spread of marijuana into a \$50 billion industry in America than any other member of Congress.

The senator from Illinois is the author of the 1978 Percy Amendment, which prohibits the U.S. from providing the herbicide paraquat to other countries that seek to wipe out marijuana crops. Pot smokers who ingest marijuana sprayed with paraquat, says Percy, run a health risk.

Before Percy put the U.S. ban on paraquat, Mexico used the chemical to practically eliminate its marijuana crop. Until Mexico's remarkably successful eradication program went into effect in 1976, that country was the number one source of pot smuggled into the U.S. Now Colombia, which has repeatedly asked the U.S. for paraquat assistance, is the pot capital of the world, thanks in large part to Mr. Percy's amendment.

Aside from his concern for the health of marijuana smokers, Charles Percy has always presented himself as on the side of strict drug enforcement. But, again, a look at his record suggests otherwise.

During the period of "heroin diplomacy" under Nixon, in which the U.S. imposed sanctions on opium-producing countries, Percy banded with Henry



Kissinger to oppose the President's program as ineffective—despite the fact that heroin traffic was dramatically cut back.

When the Drug Enforcement Administration was created in 1973, Percy convened a series of hearings on alleged DEA "brutalities," which resulted in the dismissal of the first DEA director, John Bartels.

Who is Mr. Percy?

Charles Percy first gained prominence as the bright, young executive from the Bell and Howell Company. Formerly a small camera equipment manufacturer, Bell and Howell mushroomed under Percy, who was appointed as its top executive at the tender age of 29 by the company's outgoing president. The retiring president was Percy's former Christian Scientist Sunday school teacher.

Percy's supposedly remarkable success at Bell and Howell was due mainly to two contracts

in the 1950s and 1960s. He provided video equipment for the educational programs of the Encyclopedia Britannica Foundation and the Ford Foundation. The latter, of course, is the primary funding source for "sex education" and hundreds of other "Aquarian conspiracy" programs.

The coherence between Percy's policies on drugs and the connection to sex ed are no coincidence. One of the senator's key financial backers is Playboy magnate Hugh Hefner.

The Chicago crowd

Behind the career of Mr. Percy, one sees the props of a rather exclusive Chicago elite. There is the financial backing of the Pritzker family, owner of Hyatt Hotels. Michael Pritzker, former attorney for the Accessories Trade Association (the paraphernalia lobby), is now the law partner of Keith Stroup, founder of NORML.

Then there is the elite grouped around the University of Chicago. Percy was "tracked" at an early age through the university's exclusive John Dewey program along with Katharine Graham, publisher of the *Washington Post*; Edward Levi, former U.S. attorney general; and Peter Bensinger, the man who replaced Bartels at DEA.

To be sure, Bensinger is much more to Percy's liking as DEA director. Bensinger's father was one of the first financial patrons of the senator's political campaigns. And Peter Bensinger, in turn, is a relative of Edward Levy, author of the famous "Levi Guidelines" at the Department of Justice. The guidelines all but prohibit local police departments from gathering intelligence, a restriction that certainly causes no consternation among drug traffickers.