

War on Drugs

MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL ANTIDRUG COALITION

May, 1981
Vol. II No. 4

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SAVING AMERICA'S CITIES

Coalition takes on New York

Philadelphia War on Drugs
A U.S.-Mexican Success Story
When Cults Push Dope: Hare Krishna



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Avicenne
La lutte pour la science
et le progrès

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Cover designed by James Montalbano

Photo: New York Convention Bureau

Saving America's cities from more than drugs

In this issue of *War on Drugs*, dedicated to Saving America's Cities, we describe in some detail how coalitions are forming in New York and Philadelphia to clean up the spreading illegal-drug problem. The same story will soon be told of Los Angeles, Boston, Chicago and other major centers.

These citizens are mobilizing to defend the most fundamental of political rights: the right of children to be educated, to develop as productive, creative individuals. The fulfillment of that right requires the context of great urban centers, where industrial progress both fosters educational opportunity and allows its fruits to be realized as useful inventions and innovations.

It is because the battle is being defined on this ground that the war on drugs is an effective starting point for what is, in reality, a far more awesome conflict. The epidemic of mind-altering "recreational" chemicals is part of a conscious plot, by powerful interest groups that influence U.S. policy, to rip up our cities and turn back the clock on development.

The '80s Agenda

The prodrug Carter administration left behind a draft report on urban policy by the President's Commission for a National Agenda for the '80s. Released as one of the last acts in office of the Carter White House in December 1980, this draft calls for an "orderly

phaseout of the cities" with relocation of the people to the South and Southwest "sunbelt." The '80s Agenda overthrows the notion of man's increasing mastery over nature that has been the historical basis of the American System, and pushes the goals long associated with the Maoist New Left—an end to heavy industry.

We should like to assume that President Reagan, who was elected on the basis of public rejection of just such rubbish, would dump this agenda in the process of fumigating the White House. Unfortunately, among the bodies promoting this Maoist, "postindustrial" premise is the Washington, D.C. Heritage Foundation, which enjoys considerable influence in the Reagan administration as a "conservative" think tank.

The "planned shrinkage" of U.S. cities, particularly those in the Northeast, has already been accepted by the Eastern Establishment media and all too many politicians as the starting point for a debate on urban policy. But it is simply the U.S. domestic corollary for what the New York Council on Foreign Relations "1980s Project" pushed as the "controlled disintegration" of the world economy. This approach was the policy-basis for the Carter administration; it bequeathed to the world such atrocities as the Khomeini regime in Iran, which is now carrying out the advanced stages of deurbanization of that unhappy country, with effects the photograph of "postindustrial" Teheran on page 38 of this magazine tells better than words.

Genocidal plans

Terms such as "planned" and "controlled" are perhaps intended to soothe the public that the august policy makers supervising the decay of our civilization are taking responsible control of an inevitable process. In fact, the "postindustrial society" promoters are genocidal maniacs who should not be trusted to walk a dog in Central Park.



Listen to Roger Starr, the *New York Times* editorialist who wrote that newspaper's recent editorial endorsement of the '80s Agenda document, and who first called for "urban death" in a bylined article in the *Times* in 1976. The problem, Starr recently told an interviewer, is what to do with the "underclass . . . the urban poor."

"I know what we did with them a hundred years ago," Starr said. "We gave them tuberculosis, but now we can't do that any more. Some of us thought they had found a way to extinguish themselves with drugs, but unfortunately it hasn't happened on a large enough scale to achieve what I'm talking about."

Starr proposed in the same interview that excess labor be moved to provide cheap labor for low-capital energy projects, that parts of the New York subway line should be abandoned, and that 125 schools should be closed. Starr was seri-

ously considered for Housing and Urban Development secretary under the Carter administration.

Now listen to Stuart Butler, policy analyst for the Heritage Foundation, which is advising the Reagan White House to adopt Hong Kong-style "enterprise zones" as the means for entering the post-industrial society. In a 1977 speech where he proclaimed that "the Marxists are right" about trends in industry, Butler called for cottage industry to replace heavy industry.

"Look at the classified ads in London's *Time Out*," Butler suggested. "You'll find a rich and even bizarre collection of enterprises, ranging from ear piercing to uni-sex sauna to air freight, from whole-food shops to a College of Acupuncture Clinics to Krishna-murti Videotapes. They may sound funny, but it may sound less funny in 1977 if they prove to be the growth industries of the 1980s."

Butler has not changed his views in 1981. Commenting on the 80s Agenda, he said, "There can be no question that the cities are drifting away from heavy industry towards technically based consumer goods. One need not give up on the cities, but even if our enterprise zone proposal is implemented, the cities will continue to undergo depopulation. . . ."

Nothing could be more revealing of the real intentions of the post-industrial publicists than the fact that Butler cites *Krishna* products as an example of future "growth industry." As a feature in this issue reports, the Hare Krishna cult cloaks one of the world's most conspicuous dope rackets.

No compromise!

Some politicians, particularly in the targeted northeast urban areas, have seized on the Heritage Foundation's "enterprise zone" proposal as an economic lifeboat for doomed cities in the postindustrial era. These include New York's Mayor Ed Koch, whose administration has permitted the drug problem to grow into an epidemic while the city's housing and mass transit have collapsed. But surprisingly, they also include individuals who should know better—like Congressman Robert Garcia of the Bronx, on record as committed to fighting drugs.

There can be no compromise with the postindustrializers. We must commit ourselves as a nation to reviving the industrial civilization that made the United States a true beacon of liberty for the rest of the world. This is also the platform we must demand of our urban and national politicians, if today's youngsters are to know that the future requires the use of their creative minds, undimmed by drugs and cults.

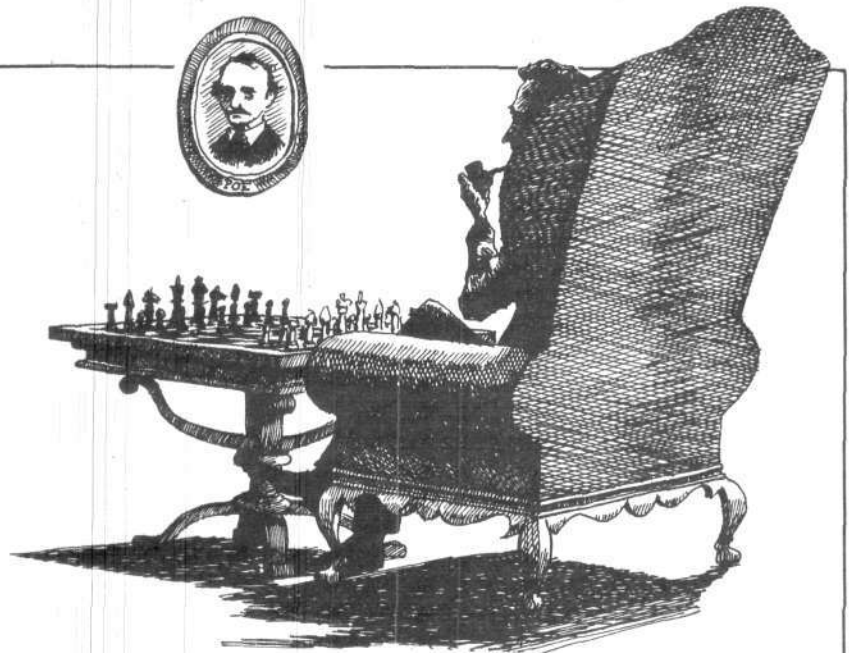
Nora Hamerman

—Nora Hamerman
Editor in Chief

Detective Dupin

The cult of John Lennon: drugs and violence

by Christina Huth



I was hurrying to keep an appointment with C. Auguste Dupin. I wanted our meeting to begin on time, with plenty of leisure for discussion, because I planned to ask my friend to do something that for him was unusual: offer his help in an active murder case *before* the police came to him in despair of ever solving it.

I was convinced that Dupin could get to the bottom of the myriad questions that remained unanswered in the death of rock superstar John Lennon. For one thing, Lennon's ugly death by shooting in New York City had spurred a wave of Beatlemania which threatened to overtake the Beatles fans' hysteria of the 1960s. That in itself was good evidence that someone, somewhere, was making a lot of money off John Lennon's corpse.

What disturbed me more, however, were incidents in Michigan and New York, involving a journalist and a city councilman.

Early in January, several weeks after the Lennon murder, a writer for a large Michigan daily had headlined her Reporter's Notebook column "Lennon's Peace Program

Hoodwinked a Generation." This admirable piece of journalism reminded readers of the content of the Lennon political program that is now being nostalgically celebrated by the crowds of hippies who have gathered in vigils to chant his hit "Give Peace a Chance": drug use, transcendental meditation, and "socialism" of the brand that rejects scientific, technological, and cultural progress as oppression of the masses. After the publication of this column, reporter Elizabeth Cummins's life was threatened three times.

In New York City, Councilman Arculeo was subjected to similar harassment, including death threats, when he publicly opposed the renaming of a city park after the Beatles "martyr."

The starting point was clear in the Michigan case. Each threat had been traced back to the ambience of a paper that shares its address and key personnel with the local chapter of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws—the drug lobby!

The death threats were the first thing I discussed with Dupin after we had settled down over a late

afternoon drink in his library. I showed him a copy of the Cummins column.

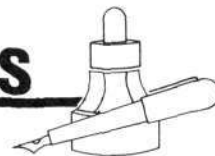
He shook his head slowly from side to side after he had finished reading it. "I think your fellow reporter has come directly to the point," he told me. "It is clear that John Lennon was no man of peace, although the mass media propagandists have brought hundreds of thousands into the streets to repeat that litany. Quite to the contrary, he was a practitioner of extreme violence."

Dupin had once again surprised me. The case of John Lennon had already seized his imagination, and, apparently, he had gotten his own investigation underway.

"Let us proceed as did Ms. Cummins, with a long look at the man himself," Dupin suggested. He pulled out from under a nearby pile of magazines a garishly colored edition of *High Times*, the monthly rag of the U.S. drug lobby. Its cover advertized an exclusive interview with John Lennon.

"This piece tells us all that we need to know, in the subject's own words," said Dupin. "I will summarize:

LETTERS



Study needed on cocaine's effects

To the Editor:

I recently read the special reprint series of the issue, "What You Can Do To Stop Marijuana," which I believe is an outstanding publication.

Largely due to the work of Dr. Gabriel Nahas, I believe that the biological ill effects of marijuana are becoming better known and even this information has gotten out to the habitués of the drug culture. The so-called "smart people" are now turning to sniffing cocaine, which gives them a tremendous high followed by a tremendous let down very much like the effects of the amphetamines which are often used as an adulterant. Everyone pretty well knows that heroin taken intravenously is very dangerous, often resulting in pulmonary edema or even death because the potency varies so much from one batch to another.

There was a recent TV program on the menace of heroin and its wide prevalence in the United States put on by one no less than Geraldo Rivera of ABC.

The biological effects of marijuana have been well studied from a scientific standpoint but I have no such similar information on cocaine. Could you refer me to any person or better published material on this subject?

I believe your publication is so well done that it should be distributed to every public school and library so that this information can be widely circulated where it would do the most good.

Very truly yours,
Joseph C. Hart, M.D.
Poughkeepsie, New York

Continued on page 62

"1) Lennon and his immediate associates were part of a drug-abusing underground in London as early as 20 years ago, long before their promotion as superstars. This circle included the Rolling Stones and other groups whose music is rejected by many of Lennon's fans as too obscene and violent for their taste;

"2) Lennon often composed his hit songs (yes, even those acclaimed as masterpieces of contemporary art) while under the influence of such drugs as LSD. His famous 'I Am a Walrus' was composed on three successive 'acid trips';"

"3) Lennon's habitual drug use was no mere personal preference. According to Lennon, the Beatles undertook their career with the intention of guiding an entire generation of western youth into the rock and drug counterculture."

Dupin recited this dossier calmly, but not without passion. Indeed, his eyes flashed with anger.

"A man of peace—bah! This so-called musician served wittingly for nearly two decades as an agent of a most horrible campaign of violence: the proliferation of rock music, and the drug abuse celebrated by the rock counterculture. This campaign has murdered thousands of youngsters, and destroyed the creative powers of millions more. Lennon's own death at the hands of a deranged fan with a long history of drug abuse is a testament to the destruction he wrought."

"But," Dupin said, raising a forefinger into the air, "this story does not begin, or, unfortunately, end with John Lennon. Even you, my dear, are old enough to remember when Elvis Presley's pelvic gyrations shocked the nation, and I'm sure you've been unavoidably beset by the music of KISS or the Grateful Dead in the more recent past. From whence comes this continuous stream of obscenity, libertinism, and drug promotion into the U.S. entertainment industry?"

"My investigations have led me

back to Europe," Dupin continued, "to the latter day representatives of the same continental nobility against which your country's revolution was fought. The drug and musical warfare operation of this oligarchy originated in two of their leading institutions of psychological warfare: the Frankfurt School of Vienna and the Tavistock Institute, located outside of London."

"The spawn of these two institutions arrived in the United States in droves during the 1930s and through the World War II years. They have been responsible for a campaign of cultural degradation carried out against the American people ever since. Their tricks have included the electronic music hoax, the launching of pop music via the 1940s Hit Parade, the promotion of rock stars from Presley to Punk, and the proliferation of mind-destroying drugs under cover of the rock revolution, most notably through such projects as the Haight-Asbury experiment, which was conceived and run by two Tavistock-allied brainwashers, Gregory Bateson and Aldous Huxley."

"There is no doubt that rock music is drug-pushing, as John Lennon himself admitted," Dupin said. "Lennon's most recent producer, Warner Communications, is the same company that packages the notorious drug-abusing Allman Brothers band, is it not? And the Allman brothers, of course, were leading financial sponsors of the campaign of your President Jimmy Carter, who was until recently the most influential proponent of marijuana decriminalization in the United States."

Dupin concluded: "A look at the problem from this perspective goes a long way toward explaining why the proponents of drug use should go to such lengths to silence any critics of Lennon. Dead or alive, John Lennon can serve as an asset of the drug lobby and its bankrollers, as long as his image as an idol of American youth remains untarnished."

NATIONAL NEWS



Los Angeles Times

The Brown team: California's governor Jerry (r.) decriminalized pot; Assemblyman Willie (l.) is an agent of drug money-linked real estate mob.

San Francisco for sale

January—A political fight is brewing in San Francisco which promises to expose the hand of a small circle of political forces that has, over a 15-year period, turned San Francisco from the "Gateway to the World" to a re-enactment of Sodom and Gomorrah. Since the mid-1960s, San Francisco and surrounding areas have become known as havens for drugs, pornography, homosexual bars, and prostitution.

Now the citizens of San Francisco have an opportunity, through a controversy over the handling of bids for a lucrative real-estate development contract, to examine who is responsible for the destruction of the city.

On Dec. 20, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors Committee

on Planning, Housing and Development scheduled hearings to review the successful bid by the Canada-based Olympia and York real-estate conglomerate for the \$300 million Tivoli Gardens section of a downtown redevelopment project known as Yerba Buena. The decision to hold these hearings to review the actions of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency is the result of massive popular support for an initiative by Quentin Kopp, a member of the Board of Supervisors.

The controversy over the Olympia and York bid began in early December when Kopp protested the fact that the multi-million dollar contract was to be awarded to one of two competing Canadian-based companies. Kopp's initial

complaint was simply that the awarding of the contract to the foreign corporation was depriving U.S.-based firms of jobs and profits. Little did he know at that stage of the game the can of worms that he had opened.

In December, Kopp publicly charged, "It looks like the redevelopment agency doesn't know what it's doing," and proposed that the Board of Supervisors look into the manner in which those negotiations were conducted. Immediately, Howard Wexler, the head of the redevelopment agency (who has since resigned) protested that if a majority of the Board of Supervisors launched an investigation, it "might cause the developers to have second thoughts."

Well it might, as Kopp pointed out several days later. The two "competitors" for the Yerba Buena project were Olympia and York, and the Cadillac Fairview Company, which—as documented in the January, 1981 issue of *War on Drugs*—are both dominated by the same financial interest through complex corporate and financial arrangements. These interests center on the Bronfman family, the Montreal-based owners of Seagrams liquor company.

While charges of price-fixing have not been made, suspicions of more than a casual connection between the two "competitors" have been raised before the Board of Supervisors by William O'Keefe, head of the San Francisco Taxpayers Association. Citing the "lengthy, startling" article in *War on Drugs* which describes the role of laundered narcotics money in the New York real-estate boom, in which the Bronfmans figure prominently, O'Keefe requested that an investigation be conducted to see to what extent the Bronfmans control Cadillac Fairview, and Olympia and York. O'Keefe particularly noted the article's charge that Olympia and York make a practice of hiring recently retired city and state officials to facilitate their investment projects.

Not the least important of the

questions posed by O'Keefe was his last: "Out of the 6,500 local attorneys, how come Olympia and York retained the politically influential Willie Brown, a currently serving Assemblyman as counsel?" Willie Brown is not only the Speaker of the California Assembly, but has a wide range of active clients from his law practice—including Seagrams!

Well connected

The "dapper" Willie Brown is not new to the business of representing "big money," including those connected to organized crime and narcotics. Brown has been the lobbyist for Resorts International, the gambling-casino builders that have been investigated for their connections to organized-crime chief, Meyer Lansky. One of the few state legislators who maintains an active law practice, Brown has gained a reputation not only for unabashed representation of drug interests, but numbers among his clients, Sam Conti, the "king" of nude encounter parlors, who is reputed to be connected to organized crime. In addition,



Redevelopment projects in Frisco. Yerba Buena, the largest is at center.

Brown took time out from his busy legislative and legal schedule to be the keynote speaker at the 1977 national conference of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws. Brown was also a leading promoter of cult-leader Rev. Jim Jones and a frequent speaker at People's Temple meetings.

Brown is not unique to the San Francisco political scene when it comes to mixing politics and business. One of his closest associates is San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, the person responsible for appointing the commission that gave Olympia and York the controversial bid. Feinstein became mayor in a special election in 1979 after her predecessor George Moscone—who also had connections to Rev. Jim Jones—was killed. (Moscone was killed a few days after the mass suicides of the People's Temple members in Jonestown, Guyana.)

In the special mayoral election, Brown actively campaigned for Feinstein and told voters, "Electing Dianne is the closest thing to electing me."

Mayor Feinstein's husband, corporate executive Richard Blum, has come under fire on several occasions for possible conflict of interest in his business deals. In the Olympia and York controversy, it has been revealed that Blum shares an office with Rubin Glickman, a member of the redevelopment agency that awarded the \$300 million contract to Brown's client, Olympia and York. Additionally, through URS, an architectural and engineering company, Blum is a business partner of Gary Wilson, the senior vice-president of the Marriot Corporation, the partner company to Olympia and York in the Tivoli Gardens project.

The National Antidrug Coalition was scheduled to testify before the Board of Supervisors' Jan. 20 hearings, but the hearings have been postponed as investigation of Olympia and York continues.

—Tim Pike and
Evelyn Lantz

War on Drugs

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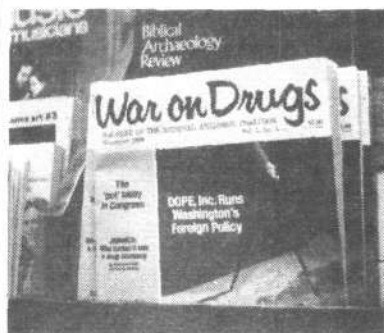
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St. Louis dope ring cracked open

Opponents of marijuana often encounter protests that pot use is merely a "sign of the times." Liberals of the Heritage Foundation and Milton Friedman variety say marijuana consumption is the result of "demand" and of the "laws of free-market economics," that it is a question of the "individual's freedom to choose."

Last December, federal authorities broke up the largest marijuana ring in the world. The case sheds a good deal of light on how the "laws" of the market work in the underworld of marijuana smuggling.

This ring, based out of St. Louis, pumped 50 tons of Colombian marijuana into the United States per week. Employing over 200 individuals and grossing billions of dollars, the ring was so large that it called itself "the Company," rivaling many of the corporations of the Fortune 500.

It even had a corporate structure, with a board of directors, a chain of warehouses stretching from Missouri to Georgia, a network of "salesmen," and an "internal security" department. The latter specialized, in true "free market" fashion, in eliminating competition.

Stun guns

According to investigators, competitors were "eliminated" by Company hit teams using specially modified electric stun guns. The stun was permanent and it left no marks. The same fate was dealt to Company employees suspected of being informants, often after failing lie-detector tests administered by the Company's "security" personnel.

Under the code name Operation Gateway, a task force consisting of agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, and local police has made 30 indictments of top Company officials in two states, and 40 more are expected.

Among those arrested are the original four members of the "board of directors": James Dugan, Richard Thorp, William Greenwald, and James Mitchell. Mitchell used to be an executive with the Olin Corporation. All of the men are in their 50s. Also arrested was Ligia Viana Salzedo, a Colombian citizen reported to be one of the largest pot smugglers in Latin America.

Set up in 1976, the Company operated a fleet of 33 aircraft and owned or leased airstrips in Missouri, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Pilots were paid \$50,000 per flight. The smuggled Colombian grass was stored in seven warehouses in Missouri, Illinois, and Georgia, and then distributed in 20 states.

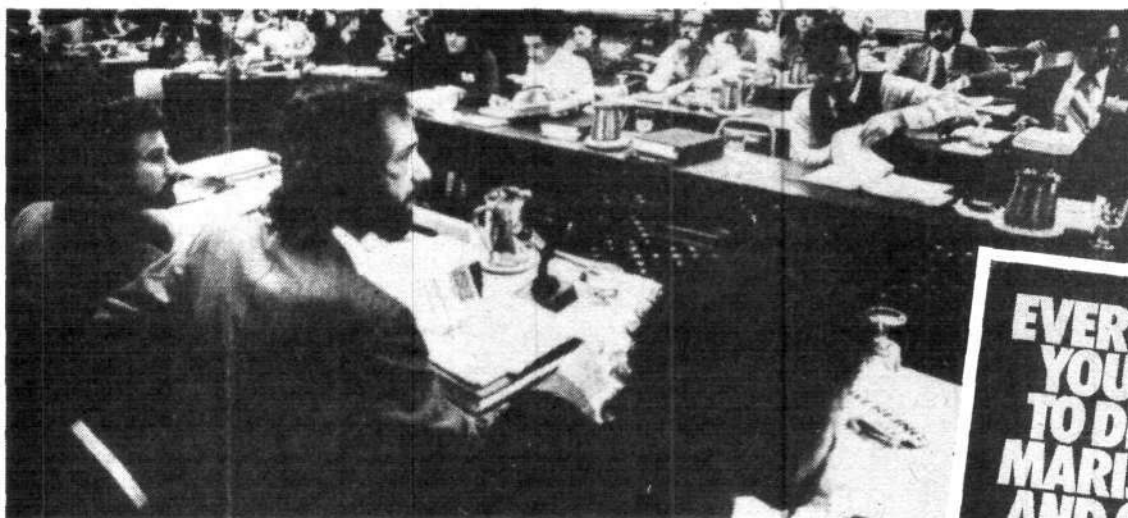
The aircraft, mostly converted surplus piston airliners, were equipped with sophisticated electronic devices, operated by ex-military personnel, to avoid detection. "They had the frequencies of federal, state and local authorities," said Dennis Moriarty of the St. Louis DEA office. Night viewing devices were also used.

Espionage

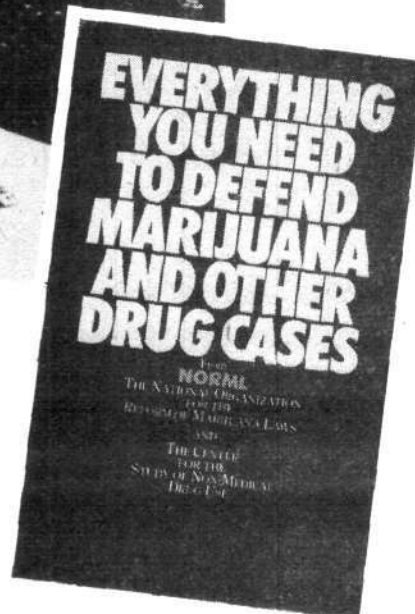
According to one unconfirmed report, it is believed that the Company may interface with a major espionage network known by the same name. Based out of the Northeast, the network consists of former servicemen who traffic classified military hardware.

According to the testimony of an FBI agent in Philadelphia recently, an ex-Air Force officer from St. Louis was part of the group and was involved in stealing weapons from the top-secret Naval Ordinance Testing Station in California.

—Dean Andromidas



NORML lawyers gathered in Washington to plan tactics on how to spring not just possession cases, but major international drug traffickers.



The real NORML: getting traffickers off the hook

The following eyewitness account of the 10th anniversary conference of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, held in Washington, D.C., was made available to War on Drugs:

I used to believe NORML was the legislative lobbying arm of the marijuana business. After attending NORML's annual conference, it became clear that NORML is just a front, a "living theater" of kooks and quacks intended to make the public believe this is the pot lobby.

What I saw in Washington were the cultists of pot legalization catching the limelight. Behind the scenes, in (literally) smoke-filled rooms, was the real "pot lobby": the slick lawyers who rake in six-figure salaries, mapping out legal strategies on how to handle clients who get busted for trafficking everything from kilos of heroin to tons of cannabis.

Fewer than 100

Upon entering the hall, I had expected to see legions of activists expressing their First Amendment "rights" to oppose antidrug laws.

Instead, there were fewer than 100 devout, if a bit glassy-eyed, members present.

NORML's national director, Gordon Brownell, began the festivities by stating that the organization's task must be to make NORML acceptable in the eyes of American housewives who are now organizing themselves into antimarijuana groups. Perhaps realizing the chances for success of such an objective, he then appropriately announced his resignation.

Among the other speakers was a "legal expert" about whom I had heard a great deal. I had imagined him to have many connections to politicians, commissioners, and other big shots. To my surprise, a fellow strangely reminiscent of Merv Griffin appeared, one of the sort of Ivy Leaguers who look as though they are dressed by their mothers. His main preoccupation seemed to be finding a suitable young man to come up to his hotel room to go over his plan for government-regulated pot traffic.

The luncheon was graced by the chairman of the Playboy Foundation, Margaret Standish, who de-

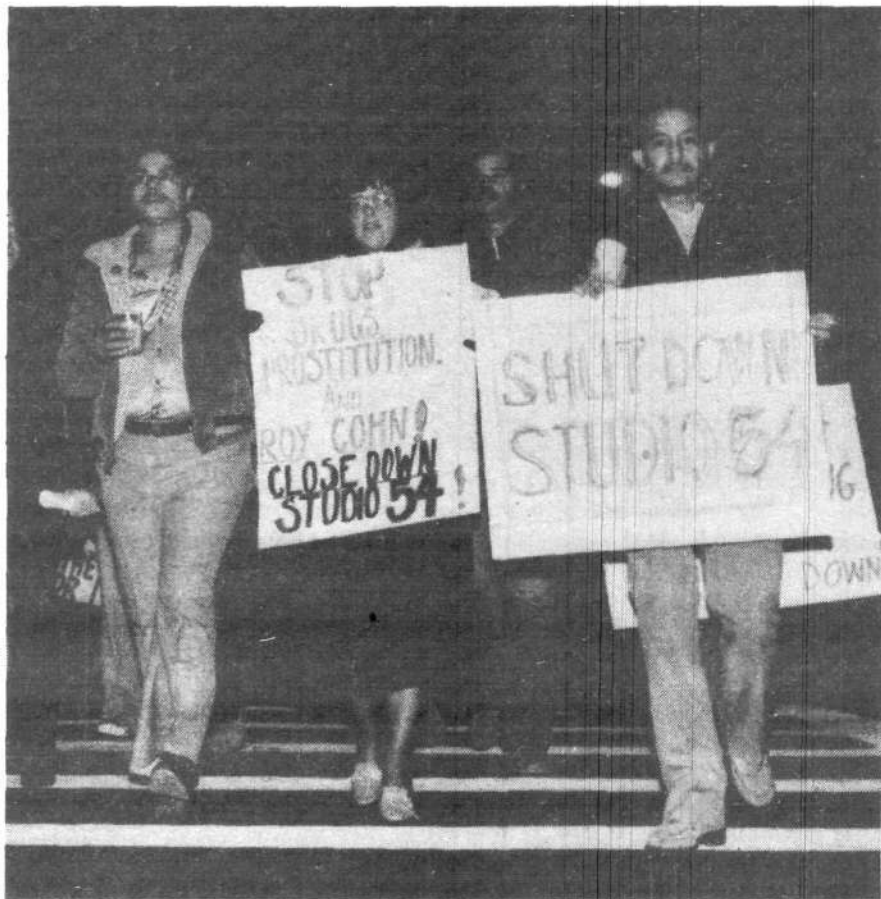
scribed how Playboy had bank-rolled NORML from its inception. She then handed Brownell another check.

Big traffickers

Growing tired of the main event, I proceeded to the legal workshop. Expecting to witness more rehashes of the case of the proverbial pot smoker sent to prison for 10 years for possession of one joint, I instead walked into a smokefilled room packed with no less than 35 lawyers, most in their forties. Unlike the other "experts" in the main hall who wore threadbare suits, these gentlemen appeared quite successful.

And instead of the hapless victim who was sent to jail for possessing a joint, the subject became the trafficker caught with half a kilo of cocaine or several ounces of pure heroin and several tons of pot in his trunk.

I began to get the idea of what NORML was really all about.



The NADC and other antidrug groups demonstrated against the Studio 54 disco and drug haven in New York in 1979, helping to get it shut down.

Rock festivals, discos: magnets for drug abuse

One year ago last December, at a rock concert by The Who in Cincinnati, Ohio's Riverfront Coliseum, 11 youths died rushing to claim their seats. After a recent Bob Marley reggae concert held in Milan, Italy, the janitorial staff reported the grounds of the stadium were littered with heaps of hypodermic needles. There were about 80,000 persons in attendance.

If one looks at any major rock concert, there is no doubt that rock festivals are magnets for drug trafficking. A recent series of articles by Robert Corum and C. P. Smith-Williams in the *Atlanta Constitution* began to look into

drug use at rock concerts and the operations of a concert promotion company.

Free to 'get crazy'

According to police officers, parents, and employees of a downtown hall called the Omni which stages most rock concerts in Atlanta, Ga., school children 11 or 12 years old can smoke marijuana and drink alcoholic beverages with impunity in a "free zone" created for some performances. The standard observation is that by about 10 p.m., the audience tends to "get crazy."

During the last hour of a con-

cert, emergency medical technicians assigned to the event can go on the floor only in groups of four or when accompanied by a security guard. They carry heavy metal flashlights called "fly swatters" and frequently have to use them to fight their way through the crowd to assist someone who might have overdosed. According to an unidentified police officer, "you take your life in your hands going in there when the kids get crazy."

It is observed by other law enforcement officials that the reason the youth are not "in their right minds" is that as many as 50 percent are using drugs, alcohol, or both.

Ostensibly because the crowds are out of control, police assignments to man the floor of the concert hall are kept to an absolute minimum. The operations manager for the Omni fears "the children might take guns away from police officers."

Ray Vinsik, head of the Atlanta office of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, registered his own disbelief when he recently accompanied his teenage daughter and a group of her friends to a concert held at the Omni. During the evening, he told reporters, he was approached by a youngster who tried to sell him hashish.

The rock-drug business

In the programmed insanity of a rock concert, drugs are not incidental to the event—they are central to it. And with huge, fast-turnover cash flows, the operation of a rock concert hall, much like a race track, is a perfect setup for laundering the illegal revenues from the sales of drugs which are a major part of "the take."

Although the Atlanta Omni's rock concerts are acknowledged to make more money than any other kind of promotion, the Omni management will not reveal the revenue received from the concerts. Persons familiar with the operation will generally concede that only 50 percent of their gross ever

comes from the concert itself.

A legal case involving New York's infamous Studio 54 documented how this typical operation works, when the disco's proprietors were convicted of skimming off hundreds of thousands of dollars by rigging their books.

Studio 54 was notorious as a drug hangout of the international jet set, and especially for cocaine trafficking.

Like Studio 54, the Omni was created as part of the massive real-estate speculation which accompanied the accelerated effort to convert American cities into a postindustrial, Aquarian society during the Carter administration.

Atlanta became a major drug center, but the Omni almost went out of existence when the city's real estate market blew out, and the expected occupancy rate in the new multipurpose facility failed to materialize.

With repeated bailouts by unnamed benefactors, the publicly owned facility, privately run under a 30-year lease to Atlanta Coliseum, Inc., is now a "showcase" for the promotion of rock music and the drug culture that goes with it.

—Nereida Cordero-Thompson

Pot lobby shot down at U.N.

Plans by the international dope cartel to flood American shores with legalized marijuana suffered a sharp setback last Feb. 10, thanks to the efforts of the National Anti-drug Coalition.

In a unanimous vote, all 13 members of the Non-Governmental Observer Council of the United Nations turned down the application of the International Cannabis Alliance for Reform for semi-official status at the U.N.

ICAR, the main international pot lobby, might have slipped into the U.N. unnoticed—if it had not been for the NADC. The Coalition filed a formal complaint at the U.N. revealing that ICAR's goal is to destroy the 1961 Single Convention, the principal antidrug treaty signed by more than 120 nations.

In a statement heralding the victory against ICAR, the Coalition announced that it will now campaign for a new, even tougher treaty to wield the economic and military clout of the United States and its allies to defeat the dope cartel once and for all.



The reggae rot

Last fall, reggae degenerate and pot promoter Bob Marley of Jamaica turned himself in to a hospital in Munich, West Germany in a state of deep depression resulting from excessive marijuana consumption, according to the German daily *Bild Zeitung*. The doctors found, however, that not only was Marley psychologically "burned out," but that he was also suffering from lung cancer.

While some medical authorities say that marijuana smoking brought on Marley's condition, a portion of the medical community is investigating the possibility that reggae music causes cancer.

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Economic mag touts pot to 'save' Italian South

The Antidrug Coalition method of naming the names "above all suspicion" and fighting the international drug cartel on an international scale has been strikingly vindicated by a recent sequence of events in Italy.

In the September 1980 issue of *Guerra alla Droga*, the Italian

Antidrug Coalition's magazine, the coalition warned that Socialist Health Minister Aniasi's efforts to liberalize the Italian drug laws were part of an effort to transform Italy into a drug cultivating country like Jamaica and Colombia, in order to pay debts to the International Monetary Fund. *Guerra alla*

Droga also pointed out the background links of Aniasi to the organized crime syndicate *Ndrangheta* of Calabria, the south Italian region of Aniasi's origin, and raised the question of whether the objective of the Italian Socialist Party was to grow marijuana in Calabria.

"What we asserted seems to have been fully confirmed by a short article in the Nov. 21 issue of *Il Mondo*," reported the next issue of the bimonthly *Guerra alla Droga*. The *Il Mondo* article asserted that "growing cannabis may be the way to save the South." *Il Mondo* is a prestigious economic weekly and picked up this program from the proterrorist satirical rag, *Il Male* (Evil).

Although the leading agricultural organizations have already rejected the idea, *Il Mondo* cited the



Dr. Gabriel Nahas is interviewed by Kerstin Tegin-Gaddy in Stockholm.

In Sweden, Gabriel Nahas rips U.S. media

Dr. Gabriel Nahas, the well-known marijuana researcher from Columbia University in New York, was interviewed by *War on Drugs*' Kerstin Tegin-Gaddy while in Stockholm last November for a two-day lecture series at the Royal Caroline Institute on the latest findings on the effects of cannabis drugs. "We have noticed a sharp deterioration in the school performance of students who smoke marijuana," Dr. Nahas said, citing as an example the 10 percent of Columbia students who smoke marijuana daily. He accused intellectuals of having "abdicated" and paved the way for the spread of the drug culture in the U.S. "The ones who started the whole drug wave were those I call the 'Harvard Crowd,' Timothy

Jan Skogqvist

support of the Radical Party and the youth groups of several left-wing parties, especially the Communists, for this economic "cure." Since dope plantations would bring millions of dollars of foreign hard currency into Italy via foreign drug buyers, *Il Mondo* argued that all moral judgments should be set aside and instead Italy should start investigating whether its technical knowledge of drug cultivation is adequate. The fact that Italian marijuana is called "Calabrese" suggests that this is the best region for growing it, and indeed perhaps it already grows there, suggested *Il Mondo*.

Guerra alla Droga alerted its readers to the *Il Mondo* proposal in a box accompanying an article on how the International Monetary Fund transformed Jamaica into a drug-exporter.

Leary, Lester Grinspoon, and Norman Zinberg. . . They produced reports that claimed marijuana is harmless. It's clear that when the most reputable university in the U.S., Harvard, leads the way in spreading marijuana, you have to speak about intellectual bankruptcy.

"The mass media are completely corrupt," Dr. Nahas continued. "In the United States from 1970 to 1980, 68 books were published which explicitly encouraged the use of marijuana. These books were printed in 10 million copies and they were published in paperback" by the biggest and most reputable houses. "During the same period, eight books were published that were against marijuana. They were printed in small editions in a total of 100,000 copies. All of them were hardbacks, which meant that they were extremely expensive."

Citing his own difficulties in getting his book, *Keep Off the Grass* published in a cheap edition, Nahas said, "I call that corruption."

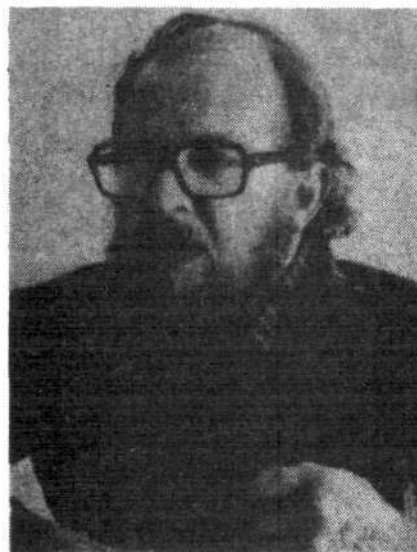
A bad shift in Colombian ruling party

A call for the legalization of drug trade between Colombia and the United States appeared in the leading editorial of Bogotá's Liberal Party daily, *El Espectador*, in mid-January and was echoed in the pages of nearly every other newspaper in the Colombian capital city.

The *Espectador* call signals a shift for the worse by an important section of the country's Liberal Party, which had previously opposed legalization. The Liberals thus join the Conservative Party boss, Alvaro Gómez Hurtado, who has loudly been demanding that dope production be legalized.

Coming just days before the Reagan inauguration, the move indicated an effort by Colombia's prodrug forces to present the new U.S. President with a solid front against his publicly stated desire to collaborate with nations like Colombia in eradicating the drug plague. Colombia is the leading source of marijuana and processed cocaine flowing into the United States.

One year ago, *Espectador* editorialized that any nation that legalized drug production or export would be properly treated as an "outlaw nation." Now the paper's Liberal editors argue pragmatically that since "hot money" from drug sales is finding its way into the economy anyway, those opposing legalization are "excessively puritan" and should be ignored. The newspaper's shift in line indicates that the prodrug Socialist International current within the



Daniel Samper Pizano, the pro-dope leftist journalist. His brother Ernesto heads Colombia's drug lobby.

majority Liberal Party has temporarily gotten the upper hand.

Propose new antidrug law

But opposition to the legalization of drugs from several quarters could deal the prodrug forces a setback.

Colombia's Attorney General Guillermo González Charry, the man principally responsible for the government's continued opposition to legalization, has proposed a new statute that would allow investigation of those currently considered "above suspicion." The statute would grant investigators the right to examine the bank accounts, tax returns, and property titles of anyone suspected of trafficking in or financing the drug trade.

As a result, González Charry has come under a Watergate-style attack by prodrug publicists led by Daniel Samper Pizano, the journalist brother of Colombia's leading drug legalization advocate, Ernesto Samper Pizano.

The Colombian Antidrug Coalition took up the defense of the attorney general, arguing that the drug trade is responsible for destroying the nation's economy and subverting its political traditions.



THE COALITION TAKES ON NEW YORK

A "deal" is on to make sure drugs do not become an issue in this year's New York mayoral election.

The Antidrug Coalition is organizing to upset that deal, and its citywide conference alarmed friends of High Times in high places. Bonnie Mesaros and Michele Steinberg report.



NSIPS/Stuart Lewis

The United States is the world's largest consumer of illicit drugs, and New York City is the largest drug marketplace in America. Through the port of New York passes the majority of heroin seized in the country. Some of it arrives by airplane, carried by "mules" or shipped in packages, or it comes by ship. Federal drug enforcement officials say that there are more than 30,000 places on an ordinary passenger or freight ship to hide a kilo of heroin, and that more than 250,000 passengers from overseas enter the country through New York airports in a single year.

New York also has the distinction of having a mayor who was for many years the congressional sponsor of the dope lobby's attempt to decriminalize marijuana, and it has a district attorney who

has put out an order that all drug cases involving "simple possession" of marijuana will not be prosecuted. The trafficking problem is undeniably massive, but the major factor in New York's role as the nation's drug market is that the *drug laws are not enforced*.

The National Antidrug Coalition has determined to put an end to this cancer on the nation. This year, as Mayor Ed Koch faces reelection, he is going to have to answer the angry citizens who have witnessed the unchecked growth of drug abuse and crime, and the spiraling economic decay of their city, just as President Jimmy Carter was finally held accountable for his similar policies. Beginning with a citywide conference of 350 people on Dec. 13, 1980, the NADC is organizing the city's divided constituencies into a coali-



Pot smokers break the law with impunity in New York, thanks to Mayor Ed Koch (opposite page).

tion to drive Sodom and Gomorrah out of America's commercial capital.

Needless to say, this is not the scenario envisaged by Dope, Inc., which has made new inroads into the actual running of New York over the three-and-a-half years that Koch has nominally governed the city. According to reports that have received wide publicity in the local media, Koch will be re-elected by a landslide after he gets the endorsement of the Republican Party along with his own party, the Democrats. It is this deal—reportedly arranged by mob attorney Roy Cohn, who campaigned for Reagan—that the coalition's organizing efforts threaten to upset.

The Dope, Inc. crowd cares enough about preserving its New York franchise to have deployed half the editorial board of *High Times* and a key asset inside the New York Police Department, among others, in an unsuccessful bid to keep the coalition's Dec. 13 conference from taking place. But the fight is just beginning.

No-arrest policy

One question to ask the elected leaders of New York is why they have failed to act on the city's

dismal drug record, which has been in the public domain for over four years. In February 1977, hearings before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control came to the following conclusions concerning drug law enforcement in New York City:

- Drug trafficking is occurring on the streets of New York without substantial enforcement of either state or federal laws.

- Drug related crime in New York is now at a level of 50 percent of all crime.

- Drug law enforcement is not a high priority of the city . . . as reflected in budget figures and resource commitment.

- A "no-arrest" policy as to street drug sales exists in New York whether expressed or implied.

- Even if street enforcement were vigorously pursued, there would be inadequate prosecutorial and court facilities available.

Yet despite the recognized epidemic in heroin, and a rampant drug traffic inside the New York schools, financial allocations for narcotics enforcement units within the New York Police Department have been cut to almost nothing.

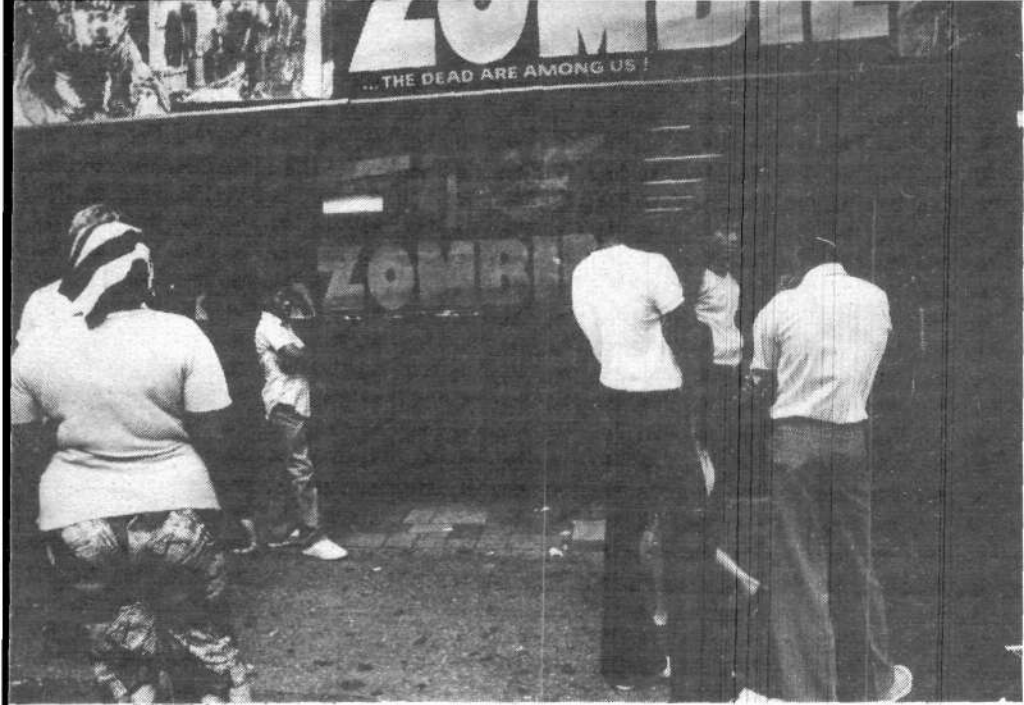
In 1977, testifying before the

House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, Joseph Preiss, deputy inspector, Narcotics Division for the New York Police Department, complained that drug enforcement had been seriously gutted:

"In June, 1975, we had 31,000 sworn police officers. Today, we have 25,800. The crime rate had gone up 17 per cent, the highest rate of increase anywhere in the country. We had a cutback and had to do the same job with fewer people."

"At that time, our narcotics division, at its peak, ran close to 700 people. Today it is 480. . . ."

Under the administration of Mayor Ed Koch, an avowed supporter of drug "decriminalization"—a word which thinly disguises *legalization*—the narcotics unit of the New York Police Department stands at 325 officers, with a budget of a mere \$1 million per year. According to experts, to conduct one serious investigation for drug traffickers, the cost in simply "buy" money and undercover operations is about \$60,000. It's no wonder that law enforcement cannot make a dent in the volume of drug traffic, despite many successful arrests.



NSIPS/Dorian Barlett

A lawless city is turning youth into unemployables with no sense of worth.

On the prosecution side, the picture is even worse. According to an investigative report by the *New York Times* in January 1981, the conviction record for District Attorney Robert Morgenthau's office is abysmal. Over 99 percent of all suspects arrested for felony crimes in New York never go to prison. A felony is the highest classification of a crime, and covers crimes of violence, deadly assault, murder, grand larceny, armed robbery, and drug trafficking. More than 50 percent of these suspects never even go to trial, but "make a deal" beforehand to plead guilty to a lesser crime. In turn, they often receive a suspended sentence, and are back out on the street to continue their illicit activities.

Koch to New York: "Drop dead"

In early October, the New York/New Jersey chapter of the National Antidrug Coalition announced that it would convene a citywide meeting of antidrug groups and individuals to demand an end to the criminal negligence of city officials in their failure to do anything about the drug epidemic. For months, top state and city officials such as Gov. Hugh Carey and District Attorney Robert Morgenthau had gotten headlines demanding a "war on drugs" and more assist-

ance from the federal government for fighting a growing influx of heroin.

The NADC quickly learned that the overriding concern of these offices was election politics, not a "war on drugs." On Oct. 1, 1980, the Carter administration had put into effect a new budget for the Drug Enforcement Administration that would effectively gut major federal/state drug task forces. The NADC approached Mayor Koch, D.A. Morgenthau, and Governor Carey to ask their support for a resolution to Congress demanding that the severed funds be restored. All three refused.

On Nov. 13, slightly more than one week after the presidential election, a delegation from the National Antidrug Coalition held a personal meeting with Mayor Koch to point out that drug enforcement in the city was nonexistent, and to ask him to intervene with District Attorney Morgenthau to reverse the policy of "no prosecution for street arrests on drug possession."

To put it politely, Koch's response was the same "Drop Dead" that got President Gerald Ford defeated in the New York election in 1976. In response to associate editor of *War on Drugs* Michele Steinberg's request that the mayor take action on the Morgenthau negligence, and

nonenforcement of drug laws in the schools where drug abuse had risen by over 300 percent from 1975 to 1978, Koch blithely claimed that he has "no jurisdiction" over the New York School Board, or the district attorney's office.

Rev. James Cokley, a member of the NADC Advisory Board and part of the delegation, told the mayor, "You may not have the jurisdiction, but you do have the influence" to make drug enforcement a priority for the city.

Several weeks earlier, the same response had come from Assistant District Attorney Mary DeBourbon in the Manhattan district attorney's office. Speaking on behalf of Mr. Morgenthau, her boss, Ms. DeBourbon told the NADC that the written policy of the office for the last several years has been "no prosecution for marijuana possession cases up to two ounces of marijuana." Even the token "fine" of \$100 was not being enforced, and Morgenthau's policy has essentially legalized the use of marijuana in New York in an amount double to what was decriminalized in 1977. "We have higher priorities," said Ms. DeBourbon.

Citizens and police outraged

To most citizens of New York, the drug problem is spelled out in very concrete incidents in their neighborhoods. In nearly every community, the residents can identify who the punks are that peddle pills, pot and the deadly PCP (a.k.a. "angel dust") in the parks and schoolyards. They can also tell you that when the police make an arrest, the offender is back out on the street doing the same thing a day later.

Angry citizens often mistakenly blame the lack of "clean sweeps" of drug pushers on the police. The brutal fact is that when police do make arrests in Manhattan—the New York county with the worst drug problem—they are not backed up by either the courts or the district attorney's office.

War on Drugs interviewed a number of New York City patrol-

men who laid out the scenario: because of budget cuts, the biggest problem for policemen is the question of overtime pay. When a policeman makes an arrest, he has to appear in court as a witness. This means that his regular duty post must be filled by another officer—sometimes on overtime. Because of the low budget of the police department, if an officer persists in making arrests, he will in fact be “grounded”—gotten off the street for being too “zealous.”

Chief Charles Kelley, head of the Police Narcotics Bureau described it this way to the *New York Daily News* last August: “We’re making thousands of arrests and that’s all we can do. The problem is we arrest them and nobody goes to jail . . . You can stand being in jail for, say, 24 hours, then it’s a breeze. Then you move to a new location, start all over again, and you can make \$400 to \$500 a week tax free.”

With the same drug dealer who’s been arrested and is out on bail awaiting trial, and is arrested again, the worst that can happen is that he would be given concurrent sentences if convicted on both counts. Once a dope dealer is arrested, it pays for him to violate his bail by pushing drugs—if only to make enough extra money to pay his legal fees.

District Attorney Morgenthau put it differently to the *New York Times* in January 1981, when he claimed the reason why his office had failed to prosecute so many felons was because the arresting officers had “overrated” their arrests as felonies to look good!

NADC declares war

Just how fed up New Yorkers are with such excuses was shown by the response the National Antidrug Coalition received when it put out a leaflet challenging Koch, Carey and Morgenthau to change their policies and fight drugs, and began mobilizing for the Dec.

13 conference. Perhaps most frightening of all to the drug interests was the fact that the coalition was welcomed by both black and Hispanic minorities and white ethnic groups; law enforcement and religious leaders; educators and parents. Koch’s reputation as a “popular” mayor has rested solely on his ability to keep these constituencies fighting against each other instead of unifying in their common interests.

In the two months leading up to the citywide meeting, spokesmen for the National Antidrug Coalition addressed thousands of citizens in churches, labor unions, and political groups. Edward Chris-

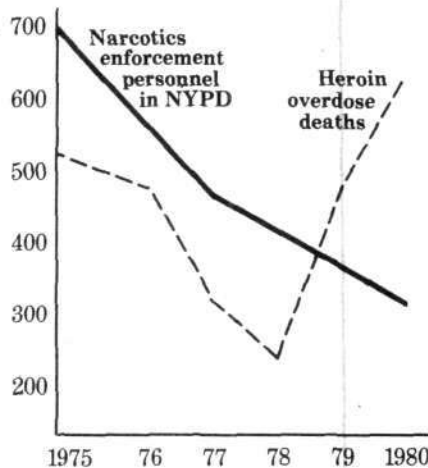
tian, an assistant to the medical examiner of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who has been an active antidrug educator since 1966, held several highly successful meetings, including an appearance at the First Methodist Hispanic Church in East Harlem. Fernando Oliver, one of the coordinators of the New York event, spoke before more than 3,000 people in various groups throughout New York.

One indication of the seriousness of the drug question for New Yorkers was a meeting featuring NADC speakers at a Democratic Party club in Queens, an area hard hit with traffic in the deadly hallucinogen, “angel dust.” The event, held in early December, drew more than 50 people, leading the party club leadership to remark, “Only this type of organizing could have brought out Democrats one month after the worst defeat for the party in 50 years.”

The focus of the events was “naming the names” of the citizens above suspicion in New York who have been identified as financially connected to drug trafficking. Using an exclusive exposé on real estate speculation in New York which appeared in the January 1981 issue of *War on Drugs*, NADC spokesmen explained that the same overseas banking networks and corporations that are repositories for drug money, were investing in real estate in New York, driving families out of their homes through “co-opping” (turning Manhattan and other area apartments into cooperatives, and forcing residents to pay a purchase price of up to \$60,000-\$100,000 per room to stay there). To facilitate investments, the Koch administration is handing out outrageous tax breaks to Canadian-based real estate companies, like Cadillac Fairview, owned by the Bronfman family, and Olympia and York.

Another recipient of the

New York heroin deaths rise, enforcement personnel drop



Sources: Manhattan District Attorney's Office and the New York State Office on Substance Abuse

Since Edward Koch took office as mayor in 1978, heroin overdose deaths, one of the key indicators of overall heroin availability, have skyrocketed. Yet the number of New York police personnel deployed in the narcotics division has continued its five-year dive. Heroin deaths were declining during the mid-1970s after the “French Connection” was busted and Turkey was temporarily pressured to abandon poppy cultivation. The latest influx of heroin finds New York City defenseless.

benefits of such deals is Donald Trump, the real estate whiz kid who is represented by mob and dope lawyer, Roy Marcus Cohn. In one notorious case, Trump bought the Commodore Hotel in midtown Manhattan, a dilapidated, but choice piece of real estate, and received a record tax break of \$160 million over 42 years. Trump then sold the property to the New York State Urban Development Corporation. This company went bankrupt in 1975, and leased the property back to Trump for an incredible \$1 per year, while he renovated it to reopen as the Hyatt Hotel! When it is completed, Trump will be paying about \$250,000, a year in rent, about one-twentieth of the \$5 million he would have to pay in taxes if he owned the property.

The NADC learned that as outraged as New Yorkers are about drug traffic, they are furious to

learn that the Koch administration is handing out tax breaks and then screaming that the city doesn't have enough money to wage a war on drugs.

Enter the dope lobby

In the two weeks preceding the meeting, every borough of New York became informed that the NADC meeting was taking place. NADC speakers appeared on numerous radio talk shows, including several popular black radio stations, announcing the NADC campaign for tough drug enforcement in New York. Over 20,000 leaflets were distributed through constituency groups, announcing the meeting and its speakers: Carol White, author of *The New Dark Ages Conspiracy*, a book which documents the conspirators who plan to control populations with drug abuse; Ed Christian, an assis-

tant medical examiner with over 20 years of investigating drug-related deaths; Rep. Mario Biaggi; Rep. Robert Garcia; Bishop Roy Nichols, of the New York Conference of the United Methodist Church; and William Perry, NYPD deputy commissioner for community affairs.

With that news, the entire drug lobby of New York went into gear to stop the conference from being the huge success that it promised to be.

The NADC was first alerted by the offices of the two congressmen that they had received telephone calls from one Emanuel Goldstein, who claims to represent a group called the Jewish War Veterans. Goldstein warned the congressional offices not to attend, slandering the National Antidrug Coalition as "anti-Semitic." Mr. Goldstein claimed his evidence for this was

The dope in the NYPD

It is not often that citizens get the chance to see corrupt government officials in action as agents of the drug trade. The 350 participants at the December NADC conference in New York, however, saw one face-to-face.

Paul Gorman is an assistant to the Deputy Commissioner for Community Affairs of the New York Police Department. On Dec. 12, one day before the conference, the NADC obtained tape-recorded evidence that Gorman was telephoning the invited speakers of the event to dissuade them from attending by spreading lies about the NADC.

Gorman told the prospective guests that the NADC was "anti-Semitic," and that the Coalition "did nothing" about drugs except to "spew out their bullsh--." In

addition, he lied that the NADC was fraudulently using the name of his superior, Deputy Commissioner William Perry, to promote the event.

Having failed to prevent the conference from taking place, Gorman foolishly decided to attend, thinking he would not be recognized. He promptly took a seat among his associates, the riffraff of Yuppies, NORML pot-heads, and *High Times* representatives that had gathered toward the back of the room, awaiting a disruption.

Special guest

The spotlight was thrown on Mr. Gorman when Dennis Speed, the NADC regional coordinator, interrupted the proceedings to announce the presence of a "spe-

cial guest" in the audience. Giving Gorman's name and the details of how Gorman tried to sabotage the conference, Speed said angrily, "What we are about to blow here, ladies and gentlemen, is something that many of you very well know: There are people in the Police Department of New York who are involved in the drug trade." The audience applauded.

Losing all self-control, Gorman rushed to the front of the room and jumped to the stage, where he attempted to assault Speed and take over the podium. He was restrained by acting NADC chairman Allen Salisbury. Gorman then stormed out of the meeting, spitting on a woman NADC official as he left.

When the creatures from the Yuppies, NORML, and *High Times* got up and left en masse with the hysterical Police Department official, hoping to provoke a walk-out, not a single member of the audience accompanied them.

the fact that Lyndon LaRouche, the former candidate for the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party in 1980, is a founding member of the NADC. Goldstein had several months earlier participated with the Yippies and the terrorist Jewish Defense League in a protest demonstration at the publishing house which publishes LaRouche's writings.

Investigations show that Goldstein, who actually attended the NADC meeting, claiming to be "George Miller" from the "Disabled American Veterans," is a wholly owned asset of Roy Cohn, one of the targets the NADC has named in New York for his connection to Studio 54, the notorious cocaine-running discotheque whose owners were jailed for "skimming" money. Cohn is the highly paid lawyer for the Gambino family, which is in the heroin trade.

Within a week, leaflets bearing Paul Gorman's photograph, under the headline, "Meet the Dope Lobby's Protector in the New York Police Department," were on the streets. At the same time, NADC chairman Salisbury wrote a formal letter of protest to Commissioner Perry demanding a full investigation of Gorman's conduct. On Dec. 24, the Civilian Complaint Review Board of the NYPD notified Salisbury that an investigation is under way.

Gorman admits that he got his "line" on the NADC from his long-time comrade, Dennis King. King is a "reporter" for a local throwaway newspaper, *Our Town*, where he gained notoriety by allowing his name to be attached to a series of articles slandering NADC founder Lyndon H. LaRouche as "anti-Semitic."

The real controller of *Our Town* is Roy Cohn, who has been the lawyer for some of the biggest drug-handlers in the business, such as Carlo Gambino.

It came as no surprise that there were others busily on the phone making calls to stop the meeting, including Dana Beal, a leader of the Yippies group, and a pathetic character named Dean Tuckerman, a devoted Yippie with an embarrassing speech impediment. Beal attempted to pressure the principal and administrators of the public school where the meeting was being held, to shut the doors on the Antidrug Coalition.

The Yippies, once nationally known for inciting the riots at the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago under the leadership of Abbie Hoffman, a fugitive cocaine

dealer, and Jerry Rubin, are today a small group of drug users based in the drug-ridden Lower East Side of New York. During the Democratic convention in New York during August 1980, the Yippie group organized a "Smoke-In" down Fifth Avenue. On Oct. 31, they also held a "Halloween Pot Hand-Out" in Washington Square. The Yippie headquarters on Bleecker Street in New York is a known center for obtaining marijuana and cocaine. They also staff the dope publication, *High Times*.

One would expect that the dope lobby would have little credibility in stopping the growth of the larg-



NADC chairman Allen Salisbury (r.) restrains drug lobby agent Gorman.

NSIPS/Carlos de Hoyos



NSIPS/Carlos de Hoyos

*The New York conference was addressed by Rev. Alfred Maxwell (above), president of the Northern Jersey Baptist Conference; Amelia Boynton Robinson (below) of the Tuskegee Institute; and Carol White (bottom, right), author of the *The New Dark Ages Conspiracy*.*



NSIPS/Carlos de Hoyos

est antidrug movement to ever take shape in New York, but the dope lobby had a hidden asset within the city administration. On Dec. 12, 1980, one day before the meeting, the NADC coordinators received a call from Paul Gorman, an assistant to Deputy Police Commissioner William Perry, asking for the telephone numbers of the speakers to the conference, claiming that Commissioner Perry wished to speak with them.

Shortly afterward, Gorman told an undercover caller what he was really up to—that is attempting to stop the conference. In a transcript provided to the NADC, Gorman blatantly lied that the NADC “does nothing [about drugs], except spew out their bull----” and that Commissioner Perry had “never” agreed to speak at the meeting.

Alerted to the attempt at counterorganizing, the NADC informed every community leader who had been working with the NADC of what Gorman, Goldstein, and the Yippie druggies were up to. The supporters of the NADC were even more determined to make the meeting a success.

There was even an effort, less than 24 hours before the meeting, to force the Board of Education to withdraw its contract for use of the public school where the meeting had been scheduled to take place.

United against drugs

On Dec. 13, the antidrug movement in New York and northern New Jersey demonstrated that it had pulled itself together, bringing religious, political, minority and educational groups into a force that is ready to take on the drug problem and its political protectors.

On the dais were the speakers, joined by prominent political leaders, including John Boyd, Grand Master of the Scottish Rite Masons of New York State, Mr. George Turner, representing James Hargrove, the president of the National Association of Black Policemen; Rev. Alfred Maxwell, president of the Northern Jersey Baptist Conference; Amelia Boynton Robinson, an official of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama; Prof. Charles Bonilla, of the engineering department of Columbia University; and Father



NSIPS/Barbara Wolinsky

Viana, director of the Catholic Cursillo Movement, Manhattan Diocese.

The audience of 350 was no less important, including the president of the New York City Haitian Society, Democratic district leaders from Brooklyn, Queens, East Harlem and Washington Heights, two presidents of Democratic Party clubs, representatives from three precinct Community Councils, and representatives from 44 church congregations. Also present were representatives of Republican Party clubs, trade unions and school boards, and numerous youngsters with their parents.

Rep. Robert Garcia, who was in Washington for a special session of Congress, sent a telegram of support; and Rep. Mario Biaggi was unable to attend as scheduled due to his official visit to Italy delivering relief and support to the victims of the earthquake. One of the largest delegations in attendance was from Rep. Garcia's congressional district in the South Bronx. Garcia, whose office worked actively with the NADC in contacting community groups, declared that stopping drug abuse was one of his greatest concerns in Congress.

Educational alternative

The full day of education and discussion began with Edward Christian's slide show which describes the medical effects of various drugs—marijuana, solvents, heroin, uppers and downers—on the major organs and metabolism of the body. Christian, who has been in medicine for over 20 years, starting as a medic with the U.S. Army, used each case study of drug related deaths to demonstrate that this can happen to anyone, regardless of race, economic status, or the conviction that "it can't happen to me." He showed the case of a 17-year-old youth, whose physical development was stunted at about 13 years old because of persistent drug use. Since 1966, Christian has given his lectures on how drugs—including marijuana—kill, to more than 250,000 students. He



NSIPS/Carlos de Hoyos

On the podium: At the far left is Father José Viana of the Manhattan Diocese. In the front are Bishop Roy Nichols and John Boyd of the Masons.

began his antidrug work in 1966 after his brother, a promising graduate student, died of a heroin overdose.

Christian was followed by Mrs. White, who stressed that the pornography industry, the real-estate speculators who were attempting to turn New York into a "Sodom and Gomorrah," were the same political forces as the dope lobby.

But more than demonstrating the evils of drugs, which are apparent to everyone, the National Antidrug Coalition is committed to demonstrating and developing those cultural and educational areas which would blossom if the country were not plagued by massive drug addiction and dependence in the schools.

One of the most important areas is the development of classical music. In addition to the meeting during the day, more than 400 people attended a benefit concert for the NADC in the evening featuring works by Bach, Handel and Beethoven. At the conference itself, Juris Kuzminov, an award winning

cellist, performed a composition by Johann Sebastian Bach.

Speaking immediately after this performance, Mrs. White summed up the real fight the NADC has before it: "Even if drugs did not damage the liver, the lungs, the heart, and other vital organs, we would still be against drugs because being *high* is being degraded. . . . Contrast for yourself the music which we were fortunate enough to hear and rock music—the insistent, disgusting, sensual, infantile 'wah-wah' of rock music. . . ."

"So I say we have more to do than merely to frighten our children from taking drugs. We've got to awaken them into respect for their own minds by cleaning up a whole lot of things in this culture. Pornography. Rock music. Degradation . . . anything that degrades the human being's sense of himself as a moral and important person with a mind that must operate because it's important to think. Because a thinking human being is what it means to be an American."

The following excerpts represent a sampling of the many telegrams and messages of support read at the New York Anti-drug Coalition conference.

Joseph P. Addabbo
*United States Congress,
from New York*

It is an honor to be able to extend to you . . . my sincerest hope that this War on Drugs Conference, sponsored by the National Antidrug Coalition, will go a long way in effectively

currently savaging New York.

Your organization . . . has been unique in targeting the international dope networks preying especially on millions of our youth. You have defined the term for battle out of this evil. . . .

We must leave a legacy to our children and grandchildren, so that they may say, "In 1981, they turned the tide against drugs."

Alfonse M. D'Amato
*United States Senator
from New York*

Please extend my very warmest regards and best wishes to all of those present.

Donald R. Manes
President, Borough of Queens

Thank you for the invitation to your December 13 War on Drugs meeting. . . . I will assign the appropriate staff person to attend.

Howard Golden
*President, Borough
of Manhattan*

I am certain the conference will be a success and I wish you good luck in your endeavors to combat this very serious problem.

Robert Garcia
*United States Congress,
from the Bronx*

I would like to extend to you my deepest apologies for not being there this afternoon. As you may know, Congress is in late session today, and it is my duty to remain here and ensure that my constituents are represented.

I want to commend the [National Antidrug Coalition] for putting on this conference. . . . I fully intend to do everything I can as a congressman to ensure that our children do not have the ready access they presently have to hard drugs. . . .

Lillian Roberts
*Associate Director, District
Council 37, AFSCME*

I know how important your conference is in promoting anti-drug information and action. You have my total support in your fight against what is the major destroyer of our youth. We must all work together to end drug abuse. My best wishes for a successful conference.

Anthony V. Gazzara
N.Y. State Senator, Astoria

You and your coalition are to be commended on the progress you have made on the War on Drugs. Drugs are a serious problem in our country and demand our full attention. The conference being held on Saturday is one way to coordinate efforts on waging the war. I want to congratulate and extend my best wishes for the success of the NADC.

Fausto Charris
*President, Colombian
Antidrug Coalition*

On behalf of the Colombian National Antidrug Coalition, I send you fraternal greetings, and through you, to all the participants in this great event. The future of our peoples depends in great measure on the conclusions of such an important event, since neither in the United States is consumption of drugs in the interest of its youth, nor is it in the interest of the Colombian farmer to produce marijuana and other drugs.

I express my hopes that this gathering will signal the beginning of new battles to rout the international drug-runners and their deadly plague from the face of the earth.

From Colombia, I am ready, as always, for whatever the antidrug fight requires of me. Best wishes for your success.

GREETINGS



To the New York Anti-Drug Coalition

dealing with one of this country's most life-threatening problems. . . .

Your work is a most demanding one, your responsibilities enormous, and yet, day after day, you reach more and more people. As the new year approaches, let me convey my congratulations and best wishes on a job well done as you enter what I am confident will be another year of achievement for NADC.

Dr. Benjamin Watkins
Mayor of Harlem

Know that you have the total support of myself and my associates for today's War on Drugs Conference and the long-term battle against the drug trade

The rancid and toothless Dean Latimer, one of the editors of High Times magazine.

NSIPS/Carlos de Hoyos



LOW TIMES FOR HIGHTIMES



I smelled Dean Latimer, the so-called Sordid Affairs editor of *High Times*, before I saw him enter the auditorium where the NADC meeting was being held. I was not that far away—only about 15 feet—but the stench caused me immediately to turn in his direction. At first I thought that one of the pathetic “bag people” who inhabit the doorways and subway tunnels of New York had wandered into the meeting to get out of the cold. I was wrong; it was Dean Latimer.

Latimer looks a like a cartoon character of a hippie anarchist bomb thrower drawn in 1968, and judging from the odor emanating from his person, I would wager that that he hasn't changed clothing since about that time. Since Latimer is known to carry drugs on occasion, I resolved (as unpleasant as it was) to stay close to his side and prevent him from contaminating the others present—especially the youth.

Being fairly familiar with drug counterculture types from my college days, I immediately pegged Latimer as a user of amphetamines, based on his nervous, furtive eye movements, and his trembling hands. I knew it wouldn't be

hard to make him feel unwanted.

I boldly approached this strange specimen, and struck up a conversation.

“Latimer, when was the last time you bathed? You smell bad. Don't you know you're offending the people here?”

“Bathe?” he asked, rolling his eyes, a bit uneasy about the attention he was getting. “Oh, about two years.”

I was surprised to hear his voice—high pitched and almost childlike. I decided to escalate. Placing my palm on his jacket pocket, I asked ominously, “What kind of drug do you like best? Are you carrying any dope today?”

He backed off, and quickly started to walk toward the front of the auditorium, with me close in his wake. The audience was in good spirits, and as we passed, I announced to each row, “We have here an editor for *High Times*, the dope magazine.”

We again approached the entrance to the auditorium, having gone almost full circle in this little chase when suddenly he wheeled around: “Why don't you leave me alone. I don't have to talk to you. I don't know you. . . . You're probably a cop!”

“Latimer,” I said, raising my voice so everyone nearby could hear, “We don't want you at this meeting, bringing dope around here.” He feebly protested and I said, “I can see you're a dope user, a speed freak, let's see if your teeth have rotted away. . . .”

Latimer, an apparently weak character with a streak of paranoia, immediately followed my order and bared his teeth. But there weren't any teeth there, only the discolored, rotted stubs that are one of the symptoms of amphetamine use.

But by now, Latimer had had enough. He took off down the aisle, determined to take a seat and get away from me. I sat next to him, noting that “I don't always get the opportunity to meet such a well-known person, I'm really impressed. *High Times*, such a big magazine. . . .”

He scowled at me. Then he jumped from his seat in the front row and perched on the foot of the stage. When I told him he could not stay there, he jumped up on the stage. At this point, Allen Salisbury, who was chairing the meeting that would soon begin, walked up, stood face to face with Latimer, and told him, “I know who you are;

did you bring any drugs? Because if *you did*, there are a few police officers here who would be *very happy* to bust you. . . ." With that, Latimer made a beeline for the door, but it would not be the last we saw of him that day.

Suddenly one of my collaborators from *War on Drugs* came up to me, and excitedly said, "Hey, did you see Andy Kowl is here!"

I looked around. We had reviewed the registration list, and there was no Andy Kowl listed. I realized that the tall, hairy man who had been closely watching me and was wearing a name-tag that said something like "John Denver" was none other than Andy Kowl, the founder, publisher, and editor of *High Times* magazine, and the head of the national association of dealers in paraphernalia who was busily trying to undo all the successful work that the NADC was doing around the country, lobbying for the outlawing of sales of drug paraphernalia.

I rushed up to him, "Andy Kowl. I didn't recognize you with that other name. We are *so honored* to have you here, after you appeared at the NORML conference just last

week. We don't get many celebrities. . . ."

Kowl, who had been observing my interchange with Latimer, was not amused: "Why don't you get lost."

Raising my voice once again, so the conversation would not be lost to others, and feigning deep admiration, I continued, "Oh come on, you can't expect to be a famous dope superstar and not get attention. How about making a speech?"

"Who are you," he growled, noticing that I was not sporting a nametag. "Janis Joplin," I replied.

He took his seat. I sat next to him, and tried to get serious.

"Look Andy, I'm really glad you came. We're really not enemies, you know? Look . . . one of the things that I think is really important that only you can tell is the real truth about Tom Forcade. I know he was your best friend, the two of you founded *High Times* together, you did dope together, *you know he never would have killed himself.*" (Tom Forcade, a Yippie, and founder of *High Times* with Andy Kowl, committed suicide in October, 1978. People at *High Times* have said they believe

that it was an "assassination.")

"Andy, tell me the real story. I think you have evidence that the Feds set up the killing, and made it look like suicide. Why would he kill himself, just when *High Times* was becoming such a success? If you tell me the truth, I promise I will get the story printed in *War on Drugs.*"

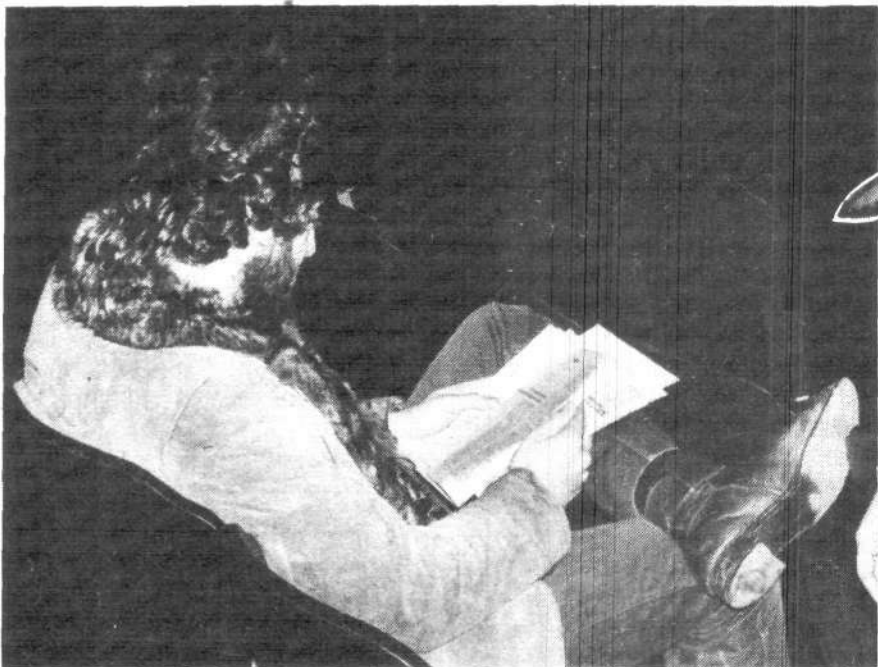
Kowl was not enjoying the conversation. He turned to me with a hard stare and repeated, "Why don't you get lost," and buried himself in reading *War on Drugs.*

"Well, at least you might get some education," I answered, and settled down since Edward Christian's presentation was about to begin.

About ten minutes later, as Christian was describing the effects of marijuana and other mind-altering drugs on reproductive organs and was detailing a case of severe birth defects of a baby born to two teenagers both known to be heavy drug users, Kowl had had enough.

"F----- s----," he growled and pushed past me to leave the meeting.

—Michele Steinberg



High Times publisher Andy Kowl at the NADC meeting, along with a look-alike character from his magazine.



DRUG FIGHTER OF THE MONTH

Councilman James Tayoun's model program

How to clean up Philadelphia

In February 1980, the federal government declared a virtual state of emergency around an impending heroin epidemic in the United States. At a meeting with top officials of the Carter administration, police and political leaders from 10 American cities were warned that an estimated 1,500 tons of illicit opium from the "Golden Crescent" were destined for U.S. markets—including Philadelphia. But since that much-publicized meeting, the drug problem nationally has gotten much worse.

Part of the problem has been the fact that the Carter White House, instead of aiding the cause of drug enforcement, was committed to liberalizing the drug laws, and all but abandoned any attempt to wipe out drug abuse in the areas of marijuana, pills and cocaine. Over the course of 1980 the Carter administration reduced the operating funds of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, and drastically cut task-force programs that coupled the work of the DEA with local law-enforcement agencies.

The other part of the problem was a local one. Lack of resources, budget cuts, and a general failure to recognize the extent of the drug epidemic has created the situation where Philadelphia, like other major East Coast urban centers, is flooded not only with heroin, but with marijuana, "angel dust," Quaaludes, cocaine, and amphetamines.



JAMES TAYOUN has a long history of tackling the drug problem. Twelve years ago, when he was first elected to the Pennsylvania state legislature from South Philadelphia, he began serving on the House Committee on Health and Welfare, where he served for three terms. During that time he also wrote a series of articles for a local paper calling attention to the fact that the Philadelphia police department had only 26 men in its narcotics unit. Days after the articles appeared, the number of narcotics police increased.

Now a Philadelphia city councilman, Jimmy Tayoun is chairman of the City Council's Committee on Public Safety.

This report was written by Michele Steinberg.

On Dec. 18, 1980, a report by the Philadelphia City Council's Committee on Public Safety, "On the Extent of the Drug Abuse Problem in the City of Philadelphia," was released. This report offers a comprehensive plan to win the battle against drugs—the first government document to do so in many years. The mover behind the committee report is City Councilman James Tayoun, a 12-year veteran of public office in the state of Pennsylvania.

"Drug abuse is Philadelphia's number-one problem," Tayoun announced when the report was released. "Over one-third of the criminals in our own local penal institutions are there because of drug-related criminal activities. The cost to the taxpayers is in the millions, with every promise of growing dramatically."

Jimmy Tayoun believes that if the concern about drug abuse, especially heroin addiction, had continued over the last 10 years, the problem would not be the crisis that it is today. In the 1970s, he was delegated by then Mayor James Tate to conduct a fact-finding visit to drug rehabilitation programs in Detroit, as part of the plan to establish a similar program in Philadelphia.

In an interview with *War on Drugs*, Tayoun warned that the drug situation in Philadelphia cannot get much worse. What is unusual is his determination to win the battle against drugs.

"What people have to understand is that the solutions are affordable and practical," Tayoun explains. "The people in this city are losing millions in drug-related crime; it costs \$11 million for treatment of drug abusers; there are millions of dollars more spent in law enforcement. . . . We have to take the action right here in the city and in the state. We have a fantastic drug problem . . . wherever you go in this city you find drugs.

"You have to think of the drug situation in Philadelphia as a bucket that is just about to overflow. There are many spigots feeding into that bucket, and the federal drug agencies have tried, successfully, to turn off some of these spigots, but the bucket is already full. We are saturated with drugs. The federal agencies got after the big traffickers, but what about the pushers who are already in Philadelphia?"

Tayoun points out that in the six days of hearings which called more than 60 witnesses, the weakness of the drug-enforcement capabilities in Philadelphia became painfully clear. More than anything else, the "middle-level" pusher, the nonaddict dealer who supplies three or four addicts with drugs of all kinds, is untouchable given the present availability of resources. The narcotics unit has shrunk from 150 men to 66, and 17 of those are assigned to work with the DEA on federal cases. The police department has only about \$11,000 a year in "buy" money to set up drug arrests, leaving them only the lowest-level street pushers as targets of investigation.

Parents project

Community groups in Philadelphia agree with Tayoun's assessment of the drug epidemic. Josephine Stannish, a grandmother who cares for four grandchildren, is an organizer of a volunteer group, the Parents Project Against Drug Abuse, located in South Philadelphia. The Parents Project has

"The people in this city are losing millions in drug-related crime. They have to understand that the solutions are affordable and practical."

been in existence for about seven years, and works for and with the parents of drug abusers and heroin addicts to get those children into treatment centers.

"When I say children," explains Mrs. Stannish, "I'm not only talking about teenagers, but people of 28 and 30 years old. They are living off their parents, conning them, getting money for drugs. I've seen parents mortgage their homes to support the habit of a grown child. I work with parents to take court action against their children so the court can take jurisdiction. The child is given a choice on sentencing—two years in jail, or six months in a drug therapy center. Hopefully they choose the therapy, and then we have a chance."

The Parents Project is a completely volunteer operation, however, and Mrs. Stannish can assist only about 15 families a year. "One of the main problems," she explains, "is the lack of education of parents on what drug abuse is. I get calls saying, 'I think my kid has been using drugs for the last year.' Then we find out that the kid has been on drugs for 10 years, and the parent didn't realize it, or they have been afraid to admit it.

"I try to counsel parents not to give in to the demands for money, and sympathy from their children. . . . Sometimes they don't listen. I went to funerals for seven children who died from drug overdoses in one year. That's hard to take; and it could have been avoided."

Mrs. Stannish is on the board of directors of Genesis II, a residential drug-therapy center that ac-

cepts abusers of all kinds of drugs, and also has a facility to care for the children of drug abusers so that the families remain intact. "You have to be totally detoxified, off drugs, to go into Genesis II," she explains. This is where she refers most of the families who come to the Parents Project for help.

However, this solution is limited by the fact that over the last several years, she has seen the ages of the children on drugs who come to the Parents Project become lower and lower. "We see them now on drugs at nine, ten, or twelve years old. They start with pot; after a while, pot isn't strong enough and they mix it with alcohol, later they go on to pills. If they're under 18, they are not eligible for Genesis II, and there are more and more of them around."

Mrs. Stannish works with the district attorney's office and depends on the commitment of the city government to deal with the drug problem. She is aware that the antidrug resources, including those for her group, have been lacking.

"I saw Jimmy Tayoun on television discussing the drug problem and what the city council is doing. I'm delighted, and I'll do everything I can to get those programs through." Mrs. Stannish is working with the National Antidrug Coalition to organize a series of weekly town meetings in Philadelphia to inform citizens of the proposed legislation by the Committee on Public Safety.

Hostage neighborhoods

South Philadelphia, where Josephine Stannish and the Parents Project on Drug Abuse is active, is only one problem area for Philadelphia. The report issued by the Committee on Public Safety paints a dismal picture throughout the city:

"The point has been reached where entire neighborhoods have fallen hostage to the traffickers in drugs and where the residents



Josephine Stannish (r.) of the Parents Project discusses Philadelphia's drug problem with NADC representative Bernie Salera. "One of the main problems," says Mrs. Stannish, "is the lack of education of parents."

have been terrorized to their very roots. . . .

"The Concerned Parents of Richard Allen Homes, which is a project of over 1,300 family units in North Central Philadelphia, have witnessed such terror and several drug-motivated killings.

"In West Philadelphia, witnesses report how empty stores are used as drug storage centers for narcotics and how pushers walk the streets armed with .44 magnum guns, which they display to intimidate neighbors.

"In South Philadelphia, addicts put their money in baskets dangling from ropes which are lowered from second or third floor windows by known pushers, who retrieve the baskets and replace the money with the drug sought.

"In the Northeast, witnesses have identified doctors and druggists who knowingly distribute illicit drugs to addicts. . . .

"Inmates of the Philadelphia prison system are also ensured of a supply of illicit narcotics because of court mandated 'contact visits'—approximately 200 such visits a day in one of the institutions over which the prison system has little control, and which prison

"I went to funerals for seven children who died from drug overdoses in one year. That's hard to take; and it could have been avoided."

officials feel have proven to be a major contributing source to the influx of drugs within prison walls."

The committee hearings took place for six full days over the period from Sept. 15 to Oct. 1. The more than 60 witnesses ranged from anonymous citizens, who described the drug scene as they saw it, to police officials, to representatives from therapy and medical centers. The hearing took a hard look at the City of Philadelphia's ability—and failure—to deal with the drug problem.

"We attempted to cover every facet of the drug abuse problem," explains Councilman Tayoun, "gearing our request for responses from witnesses to the question 'Why has government failed to

stem the growing drug abuse traffic in this city?'"

One answer to that question is the shortage of resources to the police department and prosecutor's office: "One of the major and easily defined areas of prevention [of drug abuse]," the report states, "is the field of law enforcement and prosecution. But we find that even in this area there exist problems.

"For instance, drug trafficking in Philadelphia for the most part is relatively free from interference by city enforcement agencies.

"This is true in the area of greatest influence and impact—the middle-level pushers. These are usually nonaddicted pushers who have developed a network of supply and demand that uses hardcore addict-pushers, and maintains at least two to three levels of subordinates. Presently in Philadelphia there is no major investigative force going after this group. . . .

"Once well over 150 in force, the city's narcotics unit is now down to 66 men, 17 of whom have been for some time now assigned to the federal Drug Enforcement Administration. . . . Not only is it short-handed, but the narcotics bureau has only about \$11,000 annually in 'buy money,' forcing it to institute a 'buy and bust' procedure which only results in nibbling at the most bottom echelon of the traffic-pusher ladder."

A model program

The centerpiece of Councilman Tayoun's proposal for a war on drugs in the city of Philadelphia is the creation of a narcotics strike force, which would bolster the manpower in both the district attorney's office and in the police department's narcotics unit. The Committee on Public Safety has recommended an allocation by the city of \$500,000—enough to provide the strike force with funds for buy money, overtime payment, and sophisticated surveillance equipment.

Councilman Tayoun is especially emphatic that it is necessary to

establish a cabinet-level office in the mayor's office to oversee all aspects of drug enforcement, prosecutions, and treatment. Jimmy Tayoun calls this position the "drug czar."

"The drug czar is necessary to make sure that everything works," explains Tayoun. "I'm not talking about a big bureaucracy. All that's needed is one person who'll get in there and do the job with a secretary and one assistant. The drug czar has to operate a daily crisis center. Every day he would review the court dockets. If he sees that a known drug pusher is up for trial, and the case has been postponed and a new trial date set, his job is to get on the phone and ask the judge, 'What do you think you're doing, this guy has a three-time record for drug offenses. Why are you letting him out on the street?' He can find out if the district attorney's office delayed because they're short of resources, and so on. One of the big problems is that once drug pushers are arrested, they're out on the streets for months because the case is not ready for prosecution."

While these are the two major features, the other proposals by the Committee on Public Safety cover many areas that are often overlooked, or ignored when officials try to examine the pitfalls of the criminal justice system that contribute to a failure to stem a drug epidemic.

In the committee's report to the Philadelphia City Council, the following measures are recommended:

- The implementation of a special committee or cabinet level program to advise and coordinate all activities of the treatment, prevention, education, intervention, and enforcement agencies responsible for combatting drug abuse.
- The establishment of a per-

"Marijuana has the distinct ability, particularly in youngsters, to tear down the ability and will power to refuse another drug."

manent municipal drug-abuse strike force to assist the district attorney, while at the same time increasing the funding for the narcotics unit of the Philadelphia Police Department. The effort would be funded in part through a five-percent tax on cigarettes, being proposed in the Pennsylvania state legislature. Three-fifths of this tax (an estimated \$42 million) would be allocated to aiding state and local enforcement agencies in their battle against drug traffic.

- The creation of a fund to offer bounty rewards against pushers, when the information results in successful convictions.

- The enactment of city regulations through the Department of Public Health that would require every drug store operating in the city to report the total quantities of controlled drugs they buy, and their total retail sales.

- A study of the possibility of creating a "new special-purpose, out in the country, drug-treatment facility, patterned on Abraux One," a program which services addicts from the western half of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-



NSIPS/Chris Lewis

Jimmy Tayoun greets some of his constituents at a February meeting of the National Antidrug Coalition.

nia. This facility would be designed to take court-referred clients and provide them with a comprehensive treatment, education, and job-training program.

Tough laws and education

At the same time the city measures go into effect, the Committee on Public Safety has recommended a series of measures to be enacted through the state legislature to stem the continually growing drug problem.

One area which has been largely neglected in drug enforcement outside of federal controls is diversion of prescription drugs onto the black market. According to national studies cited in the committee report, the Drug Enforcement Administration "estimates that diversion of controlled substances from all sources is about 250 to 270 million dosage units annually, with the retail level accounting for approximately 80 to 90 percent of the total." In Philadelphia, testimony before the Committee on Public Safety noted hundreds of cases where prescription drugs were obtained illegally through bootlegged prescription forms, unauthorized reproduction of these forms and forgery, and through "shopping," i.e., going from one doctor to another to get multiple prescriptions for the same drug.

To deal with this problem, the committee is urging that the state drug-enforcement agency allocate an estimated \$180,000 to computerize the records and activities of 33,000 registered suppliers of prescription drugs, and 3,000 additional sites, such as nursing homes and pharmacies, that also dispense drugs. To stem the rampant traffic in amphetamines, the committee also urges that the legislature pass a bill aimed at banning the prescription of amphetamines by doctors for use in weight control. According to testimony before the committee, "diet pills" have become one of the biggest markets in illicit drugs in Philadelphia.

Simultaneous with the enforce-

Pot in the 4th grade

According to a study by the Philadelphia Crime Commission released in August 1980, the use of marijuana among schoolchildren is widespread, beginning as early as the fourth grade.

The commission, headed by Christie Hastings, interviewed 95 administrators in 14 schools. The commission described the study as a "survey" and not a thorough statistical analysis. The results are nonetheless startling:

- Administrators thought that 46 percent of students had used drugs, and outside agencies dealing with drug abuse place the figure closer to 71 percent.
- "Regular users" could be as high as 50.5 percent, according to some of the agencies interviewed.
- Four percent of those students who use drugs or alcohol had their first experience in the fourth, fifth or sixth grades, while 54 percent first used these substances in the seventh through ninth grades.
- The most serious problem reported was marijuana.
- Students who were caught with drugs were not deterred from future use of drugs.

ment and control measures, the Committee on Public Safety is urging that the state legislature pass two critical measures for treatment and prevention:

- A law that will make mandatory commitment to treatment an alternative to prison for drug users involved in more than two drug-related criminal offenses. "No habitual user of drugs ever voluntarily commits himself to treatment unless he faces prison as an alternative," the report asserts.

- House Bill 1671, scheduled to be reintroduced in the state legislature, which amends the school code to require drug-abuse information and education for even the youngest elementary school child. This education is aimed at "preventing the passing of drug abuse onto another generation of Americans."

Tayoun believes this education is essential to preventing more and more youth from entering the drug culture. He believes that any attempt to decriminalize marijuana or any other drug would be "a mistake. . . . Any form of opiate is

a weakening of our willingness to respect government."

The report makes special note that "the most popular entry drug in the field of addiction is also the easiest to get, and that drug is marijuana. . . . It has the distinct ability, particularly in youngsters, to tear down the ability and will power to refuse another drug."

'Monster is the press'

The final question for Philadelphia in the fight against drugs is whether government officials and citizens have the foresight to go with the recommendations of the Committee on Public Safety. Asked about this, Tayoun told us, "The mayor [William Green] has indicated that he is studying the proposals. The real monster, though, is the press. . . . Only two of the four Philadelphia dailies have even mentioned the committee report being released. They had their excuses but they would rather 'expose' little problems than write about their solutions. If necessary, I'll bring this program to the people of this city."

WHEN CULTS PUSH DRUGS



NSIPS/Phil Ulanowsky

The case of the Hare Krishna

Jeffrey Steinberg, co-author of the book *Dope, Inc.*, reviews the evidence.

Every afternoon at 2:45 p.m. the West 56th Street branch of New York's Citibank is crowded with customers—mostly corporate secretaries and financial officers making last-minute deposits of the day's receipts and drawing the necessary cash for the next morning's operations. Being located at the center of New York City's most concentrated business district, this particular Citibank branch holds the master accounts for some of the country's most important corporations.

Among the many customers who share in the daily ritual of pushing through the crowded mid-

town streets into the Citibank 56th Street lobby is a young man carrying a large valise. He would go totally unnoticed except for the fact that he wears a skull cap no matter what sort of weather conditions prevail, and that he never waits in line. Every afternoon at 2:45 p.m. this young man walks up to the Special Major Accounts teller and deposits the contents of his carrying case: a large quantity of cash, usually in small bills.

The young man is a Hare Krishna (to be more precise, he is a member of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, Iskcon).



2:45 p.m., West 56th St.: Krishna member leaves Citibank branch after depositing valise full of cash, accompanied by an obviously armed bodyguard.

NSIPS

While representatives of multinational corporations wait in line, the Krishna member is afforded the privileges of one of the several dozen major accounts of Citibank. Are these phenomenal sums of money the revenue of the airport come-on artists and the streetcorner incense salesmen who constitute the visible presence of the Hare Krishna cult? Or are the street peddlers concealing another reality?

The answer to that question burst onto the front pages of the southern California press on Oct. 22, 1977 when Steven J. Bovan, 36, was gunned down gangland-style as he left a restaurant in the quiet coastal town of Newport Beach, Calif. Two hours later, police arrested Alexander Kulik on charges

that he conspired to have Bovan murdered. Kulik was at the time of his arrest a partner and major owner of Prasadam Distributors, Inc., one of a dozen front companies wholly owned by Iskeon. At the time of his arrest, Kulik was sitting in the driver's seat of his \$100,000 Stutz Blackhawk auto. In searching the trunk, police found over one pound of pure Chinese white heroin, valued at \$1 million. Kulik lived in an oceanfront estate valued at \$450,000. By his own admission, Kulik had given a \$2-million personal contribution to Krishna head guru A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, \$80,000 to the San Diego Krishna Temple, and \$1 million in seed money to launch Prasadam Distributors in 1976.

There are conflicting reports on why Bovan was plugged with nine bullet holes. Some sources report that Bovan came up on the short end of a business dispute motivated by greed. Other sources report that Bovan had been working with a team of investigators looking into the role of the Krishna cult in drug and gun smuggling in the southern California area. Both stories may contain a kernel of truth.

Sometime in 1976, Hare Krishna members Roy Christopher and Richard and Joe Davis founded Prasadam Distributors International. While ostensibly serving as an importing and exporting company handling transshipments of Krishna-produced books, incense, and ceremonial oils from distant corners of the globe, Prasadam in fact provided the cover for a massive money-laundering operation and for the deployment of "mules" (drug smugglers) carrying heroin, cocaine and, especially, hashish oil.

According to local press accounts and a Nov. 1, 1977 *New York Times* report, somewhere into the second year of operation, Prasadam fell into financial trouble despite the apparently lucrative returns from the hashish-oil business. Davis and Kulik became suspicious that several other partners had been withholding funds. Kulik, a fairly significant local cocaine pusher, solicited the aid of local hoodlums, who promptly forced the three suspect partners to withdraw from the company. One of the trio was Steve Bovan.

When the trio on the outs responded to their ouster by hiring their own enforcers to kidnap Kulik and hold him for \$100,000 ransom, Kulik et al. decided to "arbitrate" the problem by having their opponents assassinated. Bovan was the first to go.

According to several associates of the deceased, Bovan had expressed fears just prior to his murder that "the mob" was out to get him. But was it the mob?

Shortly after the Newport Beach police arrested Kulik, they arrested four other individuals and

charged them with the actual murder. These four, Jerry P. Fiore, Anthony Marone, Jr., Raymond S. Resco, and Deborah Addison, as well as two unnamed "witnesses," were all government agents, participants in the U.S. Justice Department's Federal Witness Protection Program (FWPP). Established in 1969, the FWPP was intended to provide new identities and U.S. Marshal protection for individuals who stepped forward to provide testimony against organized-crime figures under federal prosecution. Kulik's "hit team" had been recruited into the federal service in New York and New Jersey and relocated to the West Coast prior to the Bovan murder.

Under the guidelines of the Federal Witness Protection Program, the "enforcers" were required to report the murder-contract solicitation to the FBI. Whether they decided to take on a "freelance" assignment or whether the federal agents handling the assassins were aware of the plot is not known to this author. Bovan was murdered; and the Hare Krishna organization weathered the affair with its federal tax-exempt status intact.

The perfect cover

The Kulik-Bovan affair was by no means an isolated incident. The following facts discredit claims of temple spokesmen that Kulik was merely a fringe figure and not an active "devotee."

- In April 1979, Alexander Kulik's brother David Kulik was arrested in London in possession of 65 pounds of hashish oil. This highly concentrated drug is equated in potency and street value with cocaine.

- During the same time frame, seven other Krishnas, including the president of the Laguna Beach temple, were convicted for running a multimillion-dollar hashish-oil smuggling ring. Krishna devotees would smuggle the drugs in typewriter cases and other shipping crates out of Pakistan (where the Temple maintains a string of local branch temples, farm communes,

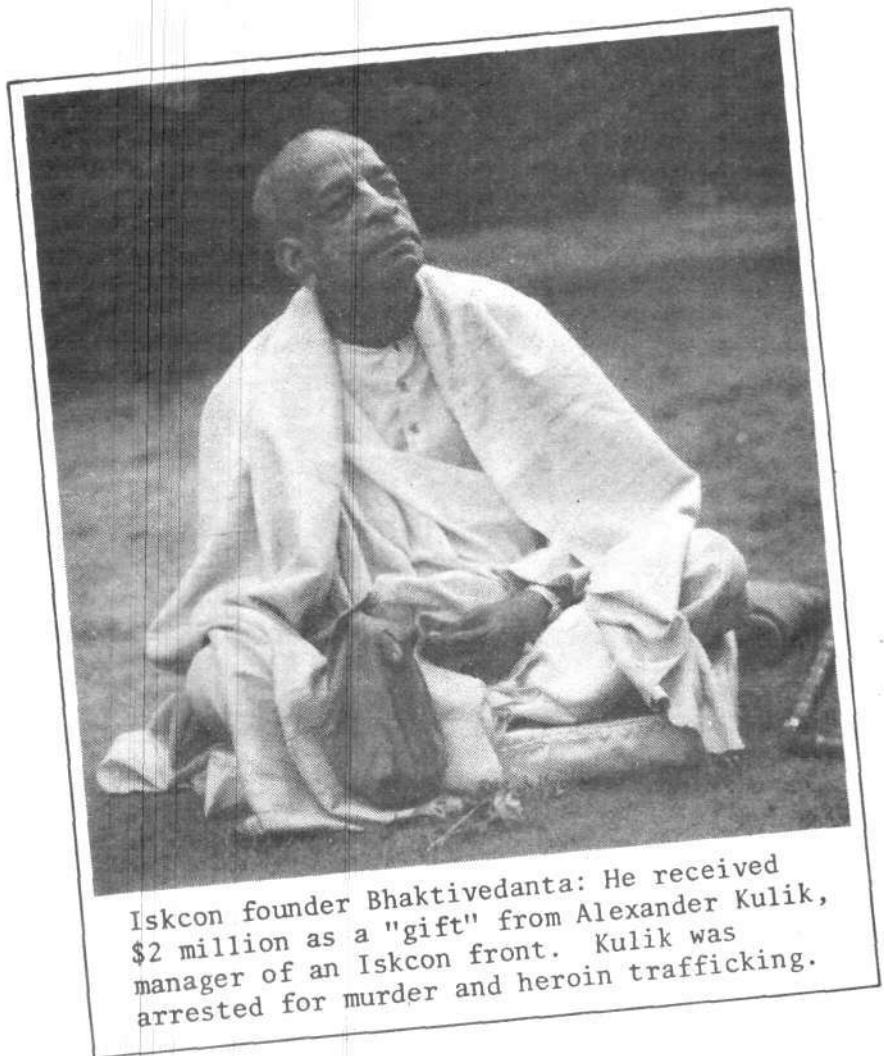
and restaurants) into southern California.

- Two Krishna officials are now in jail in Amsterdam, having been nabbed smuggling several pounds of pure heroin through the airport. One of the Krishnas was the president of the Tokyo temple.

- In Hawaii, Krishnas have been arrested peddling pure morphine.

The list goes on. All told, Krishna drug busts over the recent period account for an estimated \$50 million in illegal narcotics confiscated by law-enforcement agencies in the United States and Western Europe alone.

Krishna crimes are not restricted to the lucrative drug trade.



ISKCON founder Bhaktivedanta: He received \$2 million as a "gift" from Alexander Kulik, manager of an ISKCON front. Kulik was arrested for murder and heroin trafficking.

Krishnas have been indicted for running a large-scale nationwide credit-card fraud ring, a ring that specialized in purchasing high-powered rifles and automatic hand weapons. Krishnas have been arrested for forging passports, for brutal assaults, and for a laundry list of flim flam operations on at least three continents.

In addition to these overt criminal activities, two high-ranking Krishna officials have been identified by California law-enforcement officials as possible members of neo-Nazi organizations. In the spring of 1980, California police raided a 400-acre Krishna commune in Lake County in the northern part of the state. According to

their search warrant, the police were looking for a number of phony credit cards and for several handguns that had been illegally purchased with the cards. While police did not turn up the targeted weapons, credit cards, and other contraband, they did find a cache of illegal weapons, including several unregistered machine guns. Vladimir Panasenko, a Krishna member who identified himself as the newly appointed director of the Lake County commune, was arrested as the owner of the weapons. Eyewitnesses informed police that Panasenko was frequently seen parading around the commune grounds dressed in Nazi regalia brandishing exposed weapons.

A second Krishna official, Ronald Roy Walters, president of the Krishna-owned Sargeant Pepper's Gun Shop, a bullet manufacturing company, was also recently arrested on charges of passport forgery. When police searched his apartment, they found copies of Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and a large collection of neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic literature.

Are all of these incidents of drug running, gun running, theft, and forgery isolated incidents? Was the Krishna cult somehow subverted or captured along the way? Or was the International Society for Krishna Consciousness set up from the beginning as a cover for running the very illicit activities listed above?

The evidence points strongly to the latter conclusion.

The founder of the Iskcon, Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, was born in East Bengal, India in 1895. The family was involved in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries in an area known to have been a center of drug trafficking dating back to the era of the British East India Company's India-to-China "opium clippers." Several sources have reported that Bhaktivedanta founded an early form of the Krishna group in India, and that the cult was first and foremost a tax shelter concealing possible black-market revenues.

In 1965, under as yet unknown sponsorship, Bhaktivedanta relocated to the United States and immediately founded the Krishna cult. Where? On New York City's Lower East Side. The Lower East Side was at this time the scene of a pilot project for the mass spreading of a drug counterculture into the pores of America's youth population. Under the code name MK-Ultra, sections of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency that were associated with the British Tavistock Institute, with U.S. Air Force Intelligence, and with the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence, were flooding

the streets of the East Village with LSD-25 and a string of other mind-altering drugs, and then sitting back to profile the freakouts.

It was among the drug victims that the Hare Krishna cult did its earliest recruiting. MK-Ultra operative Allen Ginsburg made Swami Bhaktivedanta a household word around the East Village and the Krishnas melted right into the scene by carrying posters and leaflets advertising "Stay High Forever" and "End All Bringdowns."

It also appears that the swami managed to lure in a crew of psychiatric social workers and social

The Krishna scam

In the most thorough examination yet of the soliciting scams used by the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (Iskcon), Judge Howard Munson, chief judge of the Northern District of New York, strongly condemned the Krishnas for pervasive misrepresentation and fraud.

In the case, *Iskcon v. Barber*, initiated in 1977, the Krishnas brought suit claiming that New York State had interfered with the Krishnas' "religious freedom" by imposing regulations on their participation at the New York State Fair. Judge Munson dismissed their suit, explaining in his official summary why the state's regulations were absolutely necessary.

"There is no question from the record in this case that the Krishnas are engaged in a widespread and systematic scheme of accosting, deceit, misrepresentation, and fraud on the public. . . .

"The Krishnas have condoned such practices by using experienced 'thieves' to teach its newer members how to solicit money from the public in exactly the same way. Instead of removing individuals who are known to the Krishna society as being repeat offenders or overly aggressive, the Krishnas have continued to accept the 'fruits' of such solicitation methods for its own commercial gain all under the 'cloak' of being a religion. . . .

"A prohibitory rule is appropriate to guard against the con man who would have the unwary think that he solicits for the benefit of both widow and orphan when in reality he desires only to improve his own treasury. . . .

"One [Krishna] was instructed not to wear an identification badge and, if possible, to avoid verbally affiliating herself with the Krishnas to potential donors. . . . She was taught [to slur] the word 'Krishna' into sounding like the word 'Christian.'"

Judge Munson also documented cases in which Krishnas were arrested at the fairgrounds and elsewhere for harassment. In one cited instance, a cult member stole a \$20 bill from a handicapped person with cerebral palsy.

Munson's decision has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

profilers whose backgrounds suggest that they have been contract agents of the MK-Ultra project.

Take the case of "Keith," a founding member of the cult and now the head of the Moundville, W. Va. commune. (This commune occupies the third largest farm in the state and has been cited by state and federal law-enforcement agencies as the location of a massive weapons cache and a paramilitary training camp.) At the time of his initiation, "Keith" was completing his Ph.D. in history at Columbia University. Topic? "The Rise of Revivalism in the Southern United States." One of "Keith's" earliest associates in the Krishna cult was a 30-year-old Cornell University sociologist, Carl Yeargens. Yeargens, at the time of his 1965 initiation, listed himself as an expert in organizational dynamics, having already set up a number of religious, political, and social-welfare organizations.

"Keith" and another founding initiate, Howard Wheeler, acknowledged that the Krishna cult was originally an LSD experimental group, seeking "spiritual insights" through the study of "Emerson, Thoreau, Blacke, Biblical references, and a bit of Buddhism, the whole mixture being subject to re-evaluation whenever one of the group experienced a new cosmic insight through LSD."

By 1968, the Krishna core group had been established to the point that several trusted operatives were being deployed out of the United States to begin recruitment operations abroad. One such initiate, Hans Kary (a.k.a. Jack London, a.k.a. Hansadutta), a German-born, former career U.S. Navy man who listed himself as a "freelance photographer" at the time of his recruitment into the Krishna fold, set up Krishna operations in Western Europe. By 1974 he was directing Krishna activities in eight European countries. Two years later he was relocated to San Francisco where he currently runs the Western World District of Iskcon, stretching from California to

Sri Lanka. Kary and his "personal servant" Michael Ralph Pugliese (a.k.a. Dino Bhandu, a.k.a. Lance Presley) are both under investigation by law-enforcement agencies stretching from San Francisco to Tokyo on charges ranging from illegal weapons purchase to forgery, grand theft, felonious assault, and armed robbery.

It was also in 1968 that the Krishna cult relocated to the Haight-Ashbury section of San Francisco, the West Coast branch center of the MK-Ultra efforts. It was in this fertile ground of burned-out druggies, ex-convicts, prostitutes, etc. that the Krishna cult grew in size and wealth. And the wealth was phenomenal. The most conservative estimates place the Krishna cult's real estate and corporate assets alone at \$50 million in the United States.

Where did all that money come from? By law, a tax-exempt religious organization is not required to provide or maintain any detailed public records of its finances. Therefore, in a technical sense, that question cannot be answered, except by the swami's leading disciples. And they aren't talking.

What can be stated based on available official data is the fact that the present international deployment and structure of the Iskcon is tailor-made to conceal a billion-dollar drug-running operation.

According to Iskcon documents, the cult maintains nearly 70 temples in as many cities in the United States. Its international grid of temples, farm communes, and restaurants covers every continent, over 50 separate countries and every major drug capital of the world. The Krishnas are all over the opium-producing Golden Triangle region of Southeast Asia, boasting of major temples in Bangkok, Thailand, and Hong Kong. In the cocaine and marijuana-producing regions of Latin America, the Krishnas list temples and farm communes in Bogotá, Colombia; Panama City, Panama;

Quito, Ecuador; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and even Georgetown, Guyana. In Western Europe, the Krishnas peddle their trinkets in Catania, Sicily, and in Amsterdam, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Athens, and Copenhagen. The list goes on.

In Hong Kong, the Iskcon maintains an international trading company, Chinamerica, which sends an unestimated volume of Southeast Asian goods into the United States and other Krishna centers worldwide. Iskcon now also maintains an International Food Relief program linking up the mechanized farm communes that the cult has established in most countries where it has deployed "devotees."

What sorts of crops are developed on these communes and what sorts of revenues are garnered from these efforts? The answer to that question is also unavailable; the Iskcon International Food Relief program is registered in New York City as a tax-exempt nonsectarian relief program.

The glue that makes the Krishna cover stick lies in the fact that the majority of new "devotees" are put through a process that meets all of the characteristic features of aversive behavior modification: brainwashing.

In October 1976, the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, Angus Murphy, and Harold Conley (the two top Krishna officials in New York City) were indicted by the Queens County, N.Y. district attorney on charges of using mind control to manipulate its members. Both were also charged with extortion.

In the trial that followed, a parade of witnesses stepped forward to document the cult's practices—such as the daily ritualistic drinking of cow urine. As one 20-year-old ex-Krishna described it: "We would bathe the statue of Krishna [the Hindu deity] with various liquids—rose water, honey, milk, cow's urine. Then we were supposed to drink what was left over. It made me sick but I did it."

Members were subjected to aver-



Behind the psychotic smile: A multi-billion dollar dope ring under the cover of a cult? Iskcon is tax-exempt and, most importantly, immune from financial disclosure laws.

NSIPS/Stuart Lewis

nomination cash at various banks around the country and around the world, no Internal Revenue Service or Securities and Exchange Commission auditor is looking over their shoulders to grid the cash deposits against the documented income figures.

Other cults, other cons

If the Hare Krishnas function as a thinly veiled cover for an international network of dope "mules" and safe bank accounts, this by no means represents the only case of synthetic religious cults being set up to front for illegal narcotics cartels.

Three thousand miles east of the Krishnas' Laguna Beach compound, on the Caribbean island of Jamaica, the Ethiopian Zion Coptic Church, run by a Harvard Business School graduate who calls himself "Brother Louv," maintains a fully mechanized plantation. Its only crop is marijuana.

On Sept. 11, 1980, Jamaican Security Forces captured a private airplane loaded with marijuana as it landed on a private runway on the Zion Coptic Church's plantation in Bogue, St. Elizabeth. Three days later, the detachment guarding the plane was attacked by gunfire from the ground and by machine-gun-fire from an airplane that circled the spot where the confiscated plane and marijuana had been sequestered. When the guards fled, the strafing plane landed, a second pilot jumped into the cockpit of the contraband plane, and the entire party took off for destinations undisclosed.

The Ethiopian Zion Coptic Church had virtually declared war on the Jamaican government. In the wake of the incident, a Security Force crackdown was announced, resulting in 72 arrests (55 foreigners) and the seizure of over 28,000 pounds of pot. In the United States, where the church maintains a retreat near Miami Beach on Star Island, Fla., Brother Louv and his congregation were not faring any better. In November, a Miami grand jury handed down

sive attack sessions led by local temple leaders. They were told to repeat the droning "Hare Krishna" chant over and over. They were told to surrender all of their possessions and to devote themselves full time to selling incense, ceremonial oil, and books. Male devotees all had their heads shaved—but were told to purchase wigs to facilitate Krishna scams that required the devotees to conceal their Krishna identities.

And within this controlled averse environment, certain devotees—perhaps the most loyal, perhaps those bringing long drug-related criminal careers into the cult—were selected out to work the drug running.

In the case of the Krishnas, as

with any other facet of the international drug trade, the key to success lies in the concealing of enormous amounts of cash—all garnered from black-market activities. In the case of Iskcon, the money laundering is very much a matter of "faith." As a bona fide religious organization, the Hare Krishna cult is entitled to:

- 1) solicit donations;
- 2) maintain a tax-exempt status;
- 3) withhold any disclosure of internal finances and sources of income.

In short, Iskcon is not responsible for providing any accounting of any of its sources of cash income. When the Krishna couriers make their daily deposits of small-de-

indictments against Louv and 18 of his followers charging them with smuggling over 100 tons of marijuana into the United States.

Louv and company argue that the marijuana (they call it "ganja") is a part of their religious ceremonies and that therefore, under the Bill of Rights, they are entitled to legally partake. That case is now pending consideration before the United States Supreme Court, where the Coptics are represented by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark!

Like the Krishna cult and other cults that earn their keep pushing dope, the Ethiopian Zion Coptic Church is extremely wealthy, especially by Jamaican standards where International Monetary Fund loan conditionalities have defined drug production as the only creditworthy sector of the economy. The cult owns 10,000 acres of Jamaican farmland, as well as a magazine called *Coptic Times* (circulation: 25,000), a trucking company, and one of the largest supermarkets on the island.

But marijuana production is the bread and butter of the cult.

In March 1980, a reporter for the *Gleaner*, the largest daily paper in Jamaica, filed a lengthy story on a trip to Ethiopian Zion Coptic Farms Co. in St. Elizabeth. She described the scene in part:

"The road was wide, contoured and marbled; it would have done any bauxite company proud. . . . Shortly I spotted a cluster of buildings, painted brilliant red, gold, and green . . . at least five, large monolithic concrete structures and a circular temple. And an immense security fence surrounding the complex, where a young guard now advised me to step out of my car. . . . The drive was littered with crisp, expensive European cars, and Land Rovers painted in the same red, gold, and green. . . . I was directed to one of the houses where I assumed correctly that the first white American to greet me was the leader, brother Gary. The verandah was soon filled to capacity with Jamaicans and Americans

who pulled out cones of ganja and lit up. . . .

"The old Jamaican, who was the leader of the temple, was sickly on a bed on my right. And he now began to chastise me for thinking that ganja was commerce. . . . He claimed that ganja was their sacrament. . . .

"That was the closest experience I have ever had to what the atmosphere might have been at Jim



Gandhi on phony gurus

The Krishna cult has about as much to do with India as "Moonies" do with Christianity. Last Dec. 20, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi put to rest the lie that Iskcon has its roots in ancient India and "eastern religion."

Speaking at a conference of police officials in New Delhi, Mrs. Gandhi exposed "gurus" as phony holy men who are backed by "rightist extremist groups within India and even by foreign agencies" intent on destabilizing the Indian government. In a clear reference to the Krishnas, Prime Minister Gandhi denounced "gurus who have their ashrams [spiritual retreats] abroad, and who have large followings among Americans, West Germans, and other nationalities."

Jones' People's Temple."

The reporter's parting comments were probably much closer to the truth than she would have liked to imagine. For among the groups that appropriately belong in the category of cults that pushed drugs was the People's Temple of Rev. Jim Jones.

Suppressed reports coming out of the initial military teams that entered the sight of the Jonestown massacre strongly suggested that the Jones cult—like the Ethiopian Zion Coptic Church—was first and foremost in the business of cultivating drugs. The high-speed boats, the incredibly sophisticated radio communications system, the elaborate transmitting codes, which were all referenced in passing as part of what remained behind after the November 1978 mass murders in the Guyana jungles, are all the tools of the trade for those organizations involved in dope production and delivery up from the Caribbean region.

The Jonestown image also bears directly on the Hare Krishna cult.

When the California authorities raided the Krishnas' Lake County commune and uncovered a massive cache of illegal weapons, Krishna officials were interrogated on why they had amassed such a collection of illegal weapons (the cache included machine-guns and even one rocket launcher). Every Krishna devotee answered the same way: they were preparing for the "holocaust" that had been predicted in a vision by one of the "pure devotees." The cultists explained that a pure devotee is capable of seeing back into the past and forward into the future. The devotee they were all referring to was Hans Kary, the German-born naval veteran with a trail of crimes stretching from San Francisco to Tokyo. Although mass murder was not yet on his criminal record, it was not difficult to envision the dope-peddling Krishna inner circle lacing the ceremonial cow urine with cyanide under the conditions of their dope empire's blowing up in smoke.

Avicenna:

A city-builder to fight Khomeini

One of the most significant initiatives of recent months against the heroin epidemic sweeping Western Europe was a two-day conference in Paris last December to celebrate the first millennium of the greatest thinker of the Islamic Middle Ages, Avicenna.

It is well known in Europe that the rise to power of the Ayatollah Khomeini and "Islamic fundamentalism" has brought an increase in the opium traffic from the "Golden Crescent" that stretches across Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. Among the horrors of Iran's descent into a New Dark Age under the rule of the fanatical mullahs is the growth of opium addiction among the destitute Iranian populace.¹ The destruction of centralized institutions of government and the dismantling of modern industry in Iran have cleared the way for the brigands and outlaws who from time immemorial have made their living from trafficking in drugs. With the evident help of the government of Communist China, "Golden Crescent" heroin is flooding Europe.²

Finally, the "romance" of the Middle East has been used for over 100 years to popularize the idea that hashish and opium "expand the mind" beyond the outlook of scientific progress upon which Western civilization was built.

The Avicenna conference in Paris Dec. 12-13 demonstrated that exactly the opposite of this myth is true. The "Western" notion of progress would not exist if it were not for the contributions of bril-

The fight between science and the opium traders in Iran is 1,000 years old. From Paris, Nora Hamerman reports the living legacy of a great scientist.

liant and courageous thinkers of the Islamic Middle Ages; and what is falsely touted as mystical Middle Eastern culture is simply the means by which the dope pushers of 1,000 years ago moved to defeat the scientific city-builders of that time!

It was in the year 980 that Avicenna (ibn-Sina) was born, and he carried out his life's work in the region now spanning Iran, Afghanistan, and part of the Soviet Union. Avicenna was one of the world's greatest scientific thinkers, an expert in fields ranging from medicine to philosophy. His contributions to the tradition of Greek Platonic philosophy were crucial to a political fight for urban-centered scientific progress against the "mullahs" of his own day, their patrons, the opium- and hashish-trafficking Islamic feudal oligarchy, and their literary hacks such as the fundamentalist opponent of Avicenna, al-Ghazali.

Power of ideas

The conference was attended by 150 people including students, political leaders, scientists, media

representatives and diplomatic officials. Many of these were members of the large Arab and Iranian community in Paris—where Ayatollah Khomeini lived in exile before 1978, and where today, the opposition forces of former Prime Minister Shahpour Bahktiar have their stronghold outside Iran.

The audience participated with extraordinary concentration in a two-day discussion of the most challenging issues that have faced mankind over the millennia—the nature of knowledge itself, the science of government, and the mastery of the seeming paradoxes of the physical universe. The intensity of the discussion was a far cry from a sterile academic debate, for everyone present was aware that Avicenna's homeland has been rapidly sliding into a New Dark Age precisely because these fundamental issues have not yet been resolved.

The handful who came to plead the cause of "Islamic fundamentalism" against the Avicennian scientific tradition in the Islamic world found their arguments were quickly refuted on historical and philosophical grounds. The majority of participants, who want to see Iran under a nationalist government that will put it back on the path to progress, were confronted with the need to redefine "Persian nationalism" on a completely new level, that of Avicenna and his magnificent predecessor al-Farabi, who wrote in the Persian language, and who set *universal* goals for their readers, intended to

morally uplift mankind as a whole.

Can ideas be powerful enough to defeat Khomeini? Evidently many of the Iranian dictator's sympathizers thought so, because on the eve of the conference several scheduled speakers were forced to withdraw due to threats and pressures. These interventions have been traced to United Nations circles and the Socialist International—organizations that have played a dubious role in "negotiations" with the outlaws in Teheran.

One would-be saboteur went so far as to place an ad Dec. 11 in *Le Monde*, one of France's biggest papers, announcing that the conference was postponed. This same individual was quoted in *Le Monde's* coverage of the conference Dec. 13 complaining that the Avicenna symposium was too "political," due to the link between one of its sponsors, *Executive Intelligence Review*, and Lyndon LaRouche, the former Democratic presidential candidate who has spearheaded the international opposition to Khomeini's Muslim Brotherhood.

The deeper reason for the frantic—though unsuccessful efforts to

undermine the event lay in the fact that LaRouche is recognized by leading Middle East forces as a scientific thinker in the tradition of Avicenna. In fact, during the closing roundtable debate of the Paris conference one Iranian intellectual at the dais, historian Aly Mazaheri, responded to the question raised by a member of the audience, "What contemporary philosopher has the closest links to Avicenna?" by naming LaRouche. "In this critical moment in the battle against an encroaching new Dark Age, we will need Plato and Avicenna more than ever. I want to name Lyndon LaRouche the front-line fighter and guide for us all. He is a fighting philosopher and standard-bearer for us all."

Roots of civilization

Ironically, the tactical questions of defeating Khomeini were not discussed at the symposium, and it was the apologists for the New Dark Ages who actually "politicized" the two-day event by their attempts to disrupt it. Instead, the speakers probed the deeper philosophical issues that underlie the

current political struggle. Even though this material may appear to be somewhat difficult to *War on Drugs* readers, it is important to report the crucial points because they show the roots of the difference between a healthy civilization and the drug culture.

The first speaker, Criton Zoakos, who is editor-in-chief of the New York City-based *Executive Intelligence Review* and author of a major article on Avicenna, set forth the relationship between Avicenna's concept of the "Necessary Existent" and the frontiers of physics, especially the need to develop fusion power as the solution to the world's energy problem. He was followed by Prof. Aly Mazaheri of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Science Sociale in Paris, who outlined in two presentations the thinking of Avicenna and al-Farabi on the state and the family, showing that during the renaissance period of Islamic culture, scientific Reason, and not religious or racial distinctions, was the foundation of the notion of government.

A third paper, that of West German European Labor Party presi-

Khomeini's Iran: Heroin addicts crowd the back streets of Teheran to get their "fixes." These are the depths to which Iran has been driven by the Islamic fundamentalists, the enemies of Avicenna.





Nora Hamerman

From the right, Sophie Tanapura, Philip Golub, Prof. Aly Mazaheri, Ezzar Rastkar, and a translator are seated beneath a diagram representing Avicenna's concept of the development of knowledge.

dent Helga Zepp-LaRouche, outlined how Avicenna's influence directly became the basis for the greatest achievements of medieval Latin Christendom and the Golden Renaissance, in the work of Roger Bacon and Nicholas of Cusa. Mrs. LaRouche, who was prevented from attending by threats to her personal security, and whose paper was presented by Criton Zoakos, showed how the mainstream tendencies in each of the great monotheistic religions are based on the rule of Reason. This is the basis for "ecumenical" collaboration across national and religious boundaries, in contrast to the fanatical theocracy of Khomeini and, as well, to that form of Persian chauvinism that has often hindered modern Iranians from a viable collaboration with their Arab neighbors.

The 15th-century churchman Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, whose work Mrs. LaRouche has studied, was a master of the ecumenical dialogue, where representatives of the three great religions and many nationalities meet to work out a program under which they may

collaborate to the mutual benefit of all peoples.

The basis for this was Cusa's idea of the "Non-Other," identical, Helga Zepp-LaRouche has discovered, to what Avicenna calls the "Necessary Existent." This is the highest principle of causality that governs the processes of the physical universe and is identical to the creative principle governing the processes of the human mind. Through this principle, it is possible to understand the transformations that take place between the laws of one domain—for example, the inorganic realm of nature—and the different laws of the next higher domain, in this case, organic nature.³

Man's identity is Reason

How these ideas must be used as the driving force of progress in the Middle East and elsewhere was the theme of Criton Zoakos's keynote speech. He proposed that Avicenna's breakthroughs in epistemology—the science of how we *know* things—can be applied to solving the theoretical problems posed by

plasma physics. These applications are necessary to achieving commercial fusion energy, the clean, energy-dense and inexhaustible technology needed to fuel a global industrial renaissance, he explained. If they are not resolved "we shall see the degeneration of the social order, leading to a possible thermonuclear war."

The question of more advanced forms of energy is of course at the very center of the Middle East dilemma. Not only does the Persian Gulf provide most of the world's petroleum supply—and overwhelmingly Western Europe's—but before the Khomeini coup, Iran was the Middle Eastern country that had gone furthest in setting up nuclear fission power plants. Can it be any accident that the Western supporters of Khomeini's insurgency, including former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, are all on the record opposing development of a nuclear capability by Third World countries?

Zoakos took the audience by surprise therefore when he leaped over nuclear fission to pose the

challenge of fusion power, an even more potent form of energy, as the task facing the emerging nations as well as the advanced sector. To make fusion commercially viable, certain theoretical problems of physics must be solved, notably the "field-particle paradox" which takes the form: Do the elementary particles exist as primary elements, or is the real existent the geometry of dynamic relationships that defines the "particles"?

An even greater surprise came when the speaker showed that Avicenna's millennium-old writings had something to say on this subject. Avicenna "divided the world into two domains; the ephemeral and the eternal," Zoakos explained. "This is the first statement of relativistic physics." As Avicenna, and later Cusa and their 17th-century follower Leibniz developed the point, it is the process of transformation from one of these domains into the other that is primary. The cause of that transformation is called by Avicenna, the "Necessary Existent."

Today's political leaders and scientists must master Avicenna's

method in order to solve the field-particle paradox, Zoakos asserted. Moreover, they must undergo the same process of complete identification with the Necessary Existent that made Avicenna's writings possible despite the political chaos and persecution of his lifetime. "The act of knowledge involves three elements, the Knower, the Known, and Knowledge, and when man examines himself as the object of Knowledge, the Knower and the object of Knowledge become one," Zoakos said.

"It is this Knowledge that makes man different from other species. And it is this sense of identity as Knowledge which societies must be organized to fulfill in human beings."

If the nations of the Middle East and Europe master Avicenna's ideas, they will create a civilization that will "outshine the grandeur of the renaissance of the Islamic Middle Ages," but, Zoakos warned, there is another vision of the future—that of the Club of Rome, which calls for the reduction of the world's population by 1 billion through famine, plague,

and war by the year 2000. This is the policy carried out by the Pol Pot butchers of Cambodia, who murdered millions of their own citizens driving them out of the cities and wiping out all traces of urban existence. Most horrifying of all, Iranian President Bani-Sadr has declared the Cambodian model as what he wants to see in his own, far larger country, where the wholesale murder of intellectuals and destruction of historical monuments is already well under way.

The 'Scientific City'

Al-Farabi, a ninth-century thinker whose work inspired Avicenna, had exactly the opposite ideals from the "back-to-the-land" genocidal policy of Pol Pot and his current Iranian emulators, and Prof. Mazaheri devoted his presentation to al-Farabi's book *The Scientific City*, where the forms of government appropriate to an identity of man as Reason are developed.

Mazaheri, an Iranian-born historian has lived in France for decades and is the author of several celebrated books on the Islamic Middle Ages.

Man can perfect himself only in a city, because only the city offers the conditions requisite to scientific development, or "civilization." In his thought-provoking review of the al-Farabi book, the professor explained that the primary political right upon which the constitution of al-Farabi's city was based is "the right of the child to be educated."

For al-Farabi, the more a state advances toward perfection—toward industrialization, Mazaheri specified—the stronger it would grow. The governments should be composed of several-person directorates, to develop wisdom by means of through dialogue. The citizens as well as the rulers must be educated in wisdom. Scientific wisdom—not language, tribe, race, or religion—is the only criterion for governing the city, according to al-Farabi's treatise.

In a second presentation given

Executive Intelligence Review Editor-in-Chief and Avicenna scholar Criton Zoakos (L) listens to simultaneous translation of remarks from the floor.



Nora Hamerman

Dec. 13, Prof. Mazaheri denounced the opponents of al-Farabi and Avicenna among some of the caliphs who ruled during the 10th to 12th centuries as corrupt tyrants who made their wealth from the opium trade. A later group, the Assassins, were described by him as "hashish peddlers" who took their name from the name of the drug. Al-Farabi's *Scientific City* and Avicenna's writings on political science were written as polemics against these evil tendencies, Mazaheri noted.

The Iranian historian took issue with the term "Islamic Renaissance" that has been used by the Khomeini forces to propagandize their profederalist revolution. "There is no Islamic Renaissance, only a renaissance *in Islam*," he explained, "because, by its very nature, a renaissance is a *universal* movement. It is a rebirth of Greek Platonic thought, and such renaissances recurred over and over until the greatest success, the Italian Renaissance," to which Avicenna and al-Farabi's work made an essential contribution.

Even the proponents of the "Islamic Revolution" who came to the conference were forced to debate in the philosophical terms that had been put on the table during these presentations.

One apologist for Khomeini claimed that "The Iranian model cannot be judged by any standard other than its own," and was refuted by the words of Avicenna himself, the greatest Iranian of history. Zoakos said: "Avicenna wrote that there is one higher universal Reason which subordinates all others. Unless Khomeini wants to declare Avicenna wrong . . . you are wrong when you say that the Iranian Revolution can be judged on the basis of any other Reason than mine!"

Mithra versus causality

The final presentation of the conferences and the concluding roundtable discussion brought out into the open flaws in method that have held back Iranian national-

ism and allowed the evil Khomeini to take and hold power. Ezzar Rastkar, a former professor of methodology at the University of Teheran, now living in Paris, discussed the historical background to Avicenna's thought. But he attempted to find the cause of the great philosopher in native Persian traditions of mysticism including Zoroastrianism and the cult of Mithra, a barbaric bull-worshipping cult that was adopted by the Roman imperial army.

The cause of thought

The essence of these ancient cults is the idea that the universe is a duality of good and evil, and that the good therefore cannot triumph but must come to terms with its opposite. Zoakos, during the roundtable debate, challenged Rastkar to refute the contention that the Necessary Existent is the *cause* of Avicenna's thought, rather than any influences from his youth. Zoakos cited Avicenna's own writings that the ultimate cause of all things is the Necessary Existent, and that this was therefore Avicenna's *only* sense of identity.

When the symposium finally ended on Saturday evening the debate was still continuing, but the intellectual excitement generated by Avicenna and the modern-day individuals willing to fight for his ideas had irrefutably proven the central thesis of the Avicenna Symposium—that man's identity is Reason.

Notes

- 1) R. Dreyfuss, "Heroin: The Khomeini Connection," *War on Drugs*, I, 3, August 1980.
- 2) M. Steinberg and M. James, "Dope, Inc. Runs U.S. Foreign Policy," *War on Drugs*, I, 4, November 1980, discusses the "Golden Crescent" drug traffic.
- 3) The full proceedings of the Paris Symposium on Avicenna, including a paper on Avicenna's Medicine that was not delivered at the meeting due to the illness of the author, will be published in book form by *Executive Intelligence Review*, Campaigner Publications, Deutschland GmbH. & Co. Vertriebs KG, Postfach 1966, D 6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany.

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MEXICO'S WAR AGAINST DRUGS

A success story



The drug lobby says we'll never stop drug traffic, that it's too big and powerful. Valerie Rush reports on how Mexico did just that.

In 1975, Mexico was supplying 85 percent of the heroin and 80 percent of the marijuana consumed in the United States. A poorly funded and poorly trained government antidrug enforcement capability, using primitive detection systems and slash-and-burn techniques against the spreading fields of poppy and marijuana plants, had little or no success in turning the tide against the drug traffickers who had come to dominate entire sections of the country and the population.

That same year, the government of Luis Echeverría made the critical decision to begin a full-scale war against drugs. Drawing on offers of the U.S. government for Drug Enforcement Administration assistance in training, funds, sophisticated detection equipment and backup for a massive herbicide-spraying program against drug crops, the Mexican government began the process of reclaiming its national territory and sovereignty from the traffickers. Today, the marijuana supplied to the U.S. from Mexico is a mere 14 percent or less of total marijuana imports, and poppy production in Mexico is considered insignificant by narcotics intelligence professionals.

The special conditions that existed in Mexico to facilitate the drug cultivation and trafficking were several. Illicit drug cultivation flourished throughout the inhospitable terrain of the Pacific seaboard, along the Sierra Madre mountain range. According to reports published by the then-Attorney General, Pablo Ojeda Paullada, opium poppies grew in the

states of Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Durango, and Chihuahua while marijuana predominated in Sinaloa, Colima, Nayarit, and Durango. The proximity to the United States and the availability of natural clandestine seaports along the coast made drug smuggling a trafficker's dream. The vast network of drug traffickers was intertwined with powerful local oligarchic families, like the Santos family of San Luis Potosí, who provided the infrastructure, the political protection and the finances for the multimillion dollar transactions.

According to the Echeverría government, more than 600,000 square kilometers of Mexican territory were under drug cultivation in 1975. In just five states—Sinaloa, Durango, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas—the drug mafia had constructed over a thousand clandestine airstrips which served as receiving points for cocaine from South America and as transshipment points for heroin from the Far East, as well as departure points for the marijuana and heroin produced domestically.

As part of their campaign, Echeverría and Attorney General Ojeda Paullada made a special target of the economic and paramilitary apparatus used by the traffickers to control the peasantry. By 1975 this machine constituted a potential center of insurgency against the Mexican republic itself. The traffickers provided a constant flow of arms into the drug-producing regions, while at the same time offering the backward peasantry that cultivated the drugs full protection from government security and antidrug forces. In addition, a parallel black market based on the drug trade had begun to seriously threaten the real Mexican economy. It is reported that the Herrera family of traffickers from Durango alone pumped more than a billion dollars a year into Mexico by laundering drug money through Chicago banks.

The turning point which marked the decisive upgrading of Mexico's



A helicopter sprays herbicide on a marijuana crop, while Mexican soldiers' (opposite) inspect confiscated plant during Mexico's eradication program.

ongoing antidrug efforts was the introduction—on the recommendation of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration—of the use of the herbicides paraquat and Gramoxone against marijuana, in particular, along with the chemical 2,4-D against opium poppies. Under Operation Trizo (Tri-Zone), the joint antidrug program between the United States and Mexico, Mexico had received the training and equipment to conduct pinpoint plotting of areas under drug cultivation with infrared and multi-spectral photography, remote sensors, and airborne radar techniques. With such technologies, it proved not only feasible but highly successful to use herbicides and defoliants without threatening neighboring food crops.

Despite the outcry from the pot lobby on both sides of the border, Dr. Alejandro Gertz Manero, in charge of the eradication program, insisted: "Yes, we are using herbicides and within a year . . . we will have destroyed the narcotics cultivation."

Combining the forces of the fed-

eral police with the Mexican military, the Echeverría government in mid-1976 launched Operation Canador (later operation Condor). From September 1975 to August 1976, 21,405 fields of poppy and 16,686 fields of marijuana were wiped out, in comparison to the previous year during which only 13,580 opium plots and 6,000 marijuana plantings were destroyed. Better armed and better trained antidrug personnel were now able to enter the terrain of the traffickers and defeat their paramilitary forces. The Mexican government jailed 4,399 growers and traffickers in that first year. Major organized crime gangs, like that of the leading heroin trafficker of the sixties, Jorge Asaf y Bala, were dismantled and their leaders jailed. At the same time, the government initiated the expropriation of lands belonging to latifundists who had turned from growing food to the more lucrative drug trade.

Drug traffickers protest

The drug traffickers and their powerful friends both within Mex-

ico and without were not long in returning the fire. No sooner had the Mexican administration announced its war against the drug crops than then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger issued a protest against "the ill treatment received by North American prisoners in Mexican jails." The vast majority of the prisoners were, of course, drug traffickers.

The U.S. ambassador to Mexico at the time, Joseph Jova, took up the campaign hatched by Kissinger and succeeded in creating serious tensions between the U.S. and Mexico over the issue, although failing to halt the war against drugs. Jova's reputation as a former vice-president of the United Fruit Company (today United Brands) sufficed to make his protest of "human rights violations" more than a little suspect, given United Fruit's long involvement in areas rife with smugglers and

drug growers. And, in fact, the word that circulated throughout the Mexican government bureaucracy at that time was that Jova's real concern was the fate of his son, who had been tossed into a Mexican jail for cocaine possession!

The revolt of the drug traffickers was orchestrated from Sinaloa, known in the mid-seventies as the "Mexican Chicago of the Twenties." The mafia lawyers ran a full-page ad in Mexico's most prestigious daily, *Excelsior*, demanding that the government respect the "human rights" of a rich Sinaloa family that had been arrested for drug trafficking.

In a more subtle appeal to the government to ease up in its war on drugs, the oligarchic interests tied to the political network of ex-president Miguel Alemán called for a compromise with the mafias. Suggested the magazine *Conteni-*

do, in speaking of the reign of mafioso terror in Sinaloa, "If the [drug trafficking] industry were to fall into the hands of just one boss, at least the gun fights would end and a certain peace would reign."

During the period of 1975-76, the outgoing government of President Echeverría was targeted by economic sabotage, which culminated in the forced devaluation of the Mexican peso, and extensive capital flight to halt the Mexican government's drive for industrialization. Echeverría's decision to move against the drug threat reflected an understanding that drugs were a major and explosive ingredient in the destabilization.

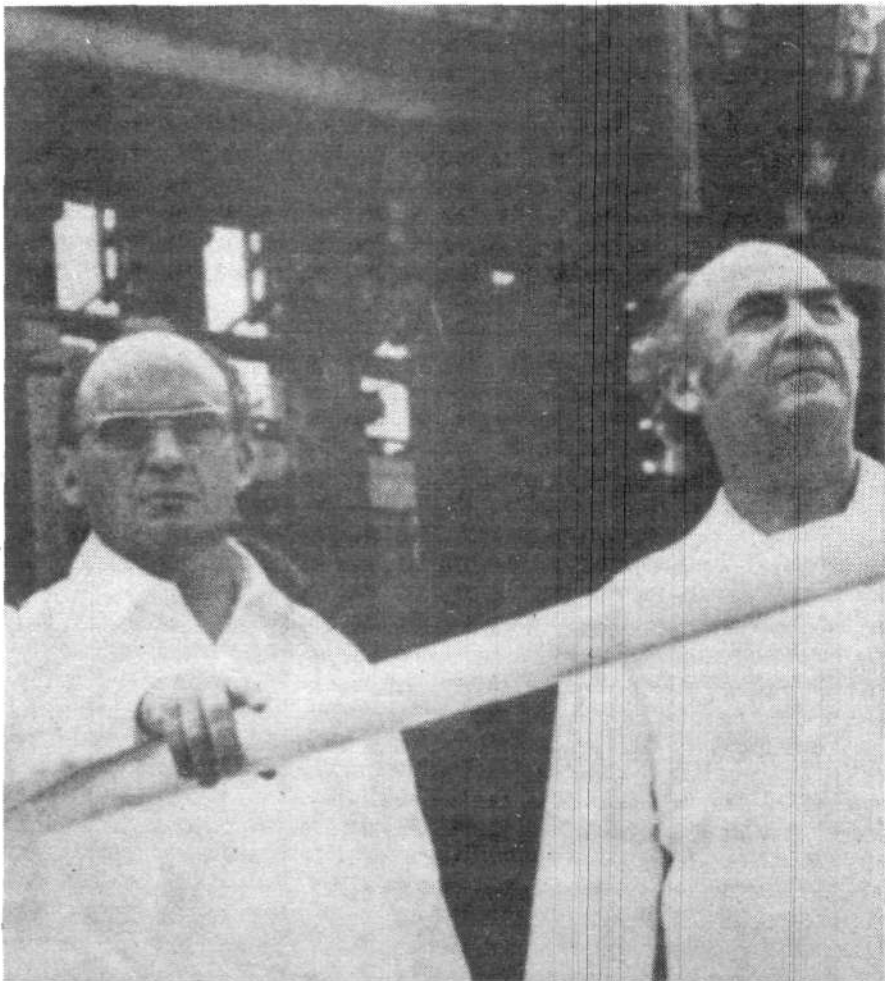
Echeverría's war against drugs continued without abatement under the new government of José López Portillo, and by the end of 1977 Sinaloa's poppy fields had been all but exterminated. Small plots of poppy plants began to be spotted in hard-to-detect and even harder-to-reach places in Queretaro, Cuernavaca, and Chiapas. Three technicians from NASA in the United States were then "on loan" to Mexico to design an aerial photographic system for detection of small plots. The successful result of that experiment is that today Mexico possesses ultramodern airplanes with detection systems similar to those used by Skylab. Mexican authorities were happy to report, "The Americans have confirmed that there is less Mexican heroin in the United States and its purity has been reduced to about 5 percent compared to the 40 or 50 percent of the last three years."

The Mexican antidrug program continues to this day, for the government is fully aware that as long as Mexico still suffers from underdevelopment and there are still backward and isolated sections of the rural population for the drug traffickers to prey upon, Mexico will be a prime target.

The Mexican model

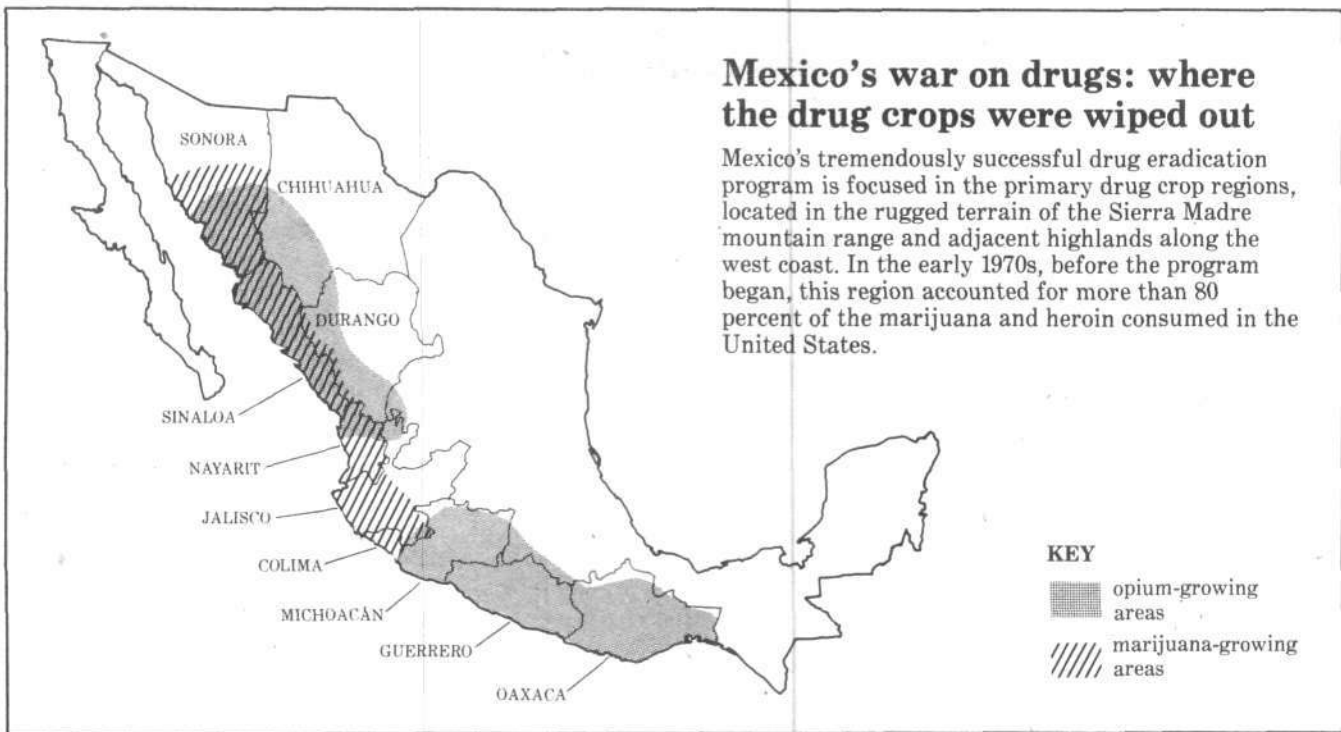
The success of the Mexican program is of a twofold nature, and offers an important model for

President-elect José López Portillo (r.) touring a steel mill with President Luis Echeverría in 1976. Industry, drug fight went hand in hand.



Mexico's war on drugs: where the drug crops were wiped out

Mexico's tremendously successful drug eradication program is focused in the primary drug crop regions, located in the rugged terrain of the Sierra Madre mountain range and adjacent highlands along the west coast. In the early 1970s, before the program began, this region accounted for more than 80 percent of the marijuana and heroin consumed in the United States.



countries, like Colombia today, which are targeted for conversion into drug plantations. The commitment of the United States under President Ford to share its science, its technology, its finances and its friendship in defeating a common enemy was of vital importance to the success of the anti-drug effort. It is broadly acknowledged that no single country today can challenge the wealth, power, and arsenal of the international drug trafficking cartel and win, much less a developing country with limited resources. Nothing less than a multilateral effort can succeed. Of equal importance to the Mexican effort, however, was that the governments of Echeverría and López Portillo both understood their fight against drugs as a *political* one, and knew that the strongest opponents of their industrialization efforts were also the protectors of the drug trade.

The decision to bring their nation into the modern era through a process of industrialization and urban development was, and remains today, one of the most powerful weapons against subversion by the dope cartel.

Repeal Percy's ban

On Oct. 1, 1979, the U.S. State Department cut all funds to Mexico for the marijuana eradication program involving the herbicide paraquat. The State Department's actions were the result of a piece of legislation called the Percy Amendment, authored by Republican Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois and the marijuana lobby. The law bans the use of paraquat and all U.S. participation in foreign programs using the herbicide.

Acting in response to an appeal from the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), Percy attached his amendment to the International Security Assistance Act of 1978.

The Percy Amendment states, "Assistance . . . may not be made available or used for any program involving the spraying of a herbicide to eradicate marijuana plants if the use of that herbicide is likely to cause serious harm to the health of persons who may use or con-

sume the sprayed marijuana." On Aug. 2, 1979, a letter from outgoing Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Joseph Califano to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance claiming that paraquat is "harmful" to marijuana smokers provided the final excuse for the U.S. to withdraw from cooperating in one of the most effective marijuana eradication programs in history.

Just prior to the State Department's cutoff action against Mexico, NORML had filed suit against State, the Drug Enforcement Administration, HEW, and the Agency for International Development.

NORML's suit was merely a more extreme form of what Percy put into law. In fact, NORML wanted to protect the heroin trade as well. NORML complained to the court that "the spraying program has also reduced the supply of heroin entering the United States from Mexico [which] has caused the price of heroin sold in the

United States to increase, and the purity of heroin 'on the street' to decrease. . . ."

NORMLizing relations

Once Congress had capitulated to the drug lobby by passing the Percy Amendment, the next step was to force the Mexican government to abandon its own efforts to eradicate drug cultivation.

A spokesman for the U.S. State Department acknowledged at the time that the question of the marijuana eradication program was one of "policy." The Mexican government has refused outright to end its marijuana spraying program, which began in 1976, and has said that it will use its own paraquat production capability.

The State Department division dealing with international drug policy, which under the Carter administration was headed by Mathea Falco, a former NORML advisory board member, occupied itself with determining what measures could be taken to "convince" the Mexicans to impose the same sanctions on paraquat use as required

under the Percy Amendment. "After all," a State Dept. spokesman said, "smoking marijuana is as socially acceptable as having three martinis."

Since the institution of the Mexican program, other marijuana-producing countries, such as Colombia, have attempted to enter into cooperative drug eradication programs with the United States. Following the passage of the Percy Amendment in September 1978, a plan to develop such a program with Colombia, which was then under negotiation, was shelved.

Paraquat is particularly attractive to Third World countries that are attempting to curtail marijuana growing because it is ecologically the safest herbicide currently available.

The medical issue

The primary justifications for the paraquat ban have been highly questionable laboratory studies supposedly showing that the herbicide is "harmful" to the lungs of smokers inhaling marijuana sprayed with the herbicide.

Under pressure from Sen. Percy's office, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) did a series of animal experiments using marijuana smoke contaminated with extremely high concentrations of paraquat. According to the final environmental impact statement, although some damage to the lungs of animals occurred, "the laboratory study needs further examination before it can be properly extrapolated to humans."

A *Medical News World* article entitled, "'Facts' on Paraquat Menace in Pot Were Plucked Out of the Air," (Sept. 3, 1979) called the paraquat scare a "misty projection, a guesstimate . . . done on the basis of zero clinical evidence." Dr. Eric G. Comstock, executive director of the Institute of Clinical Toxicology in Houston said, "Lacking knowledge, they have to guess. They're playing a game that's an artifact of federal activities."

On the other hand, the dangers of smoking marijuana itself have been clearly and amply documented. Marijuana has been shown to be 30 times as damaging as cigarettes in producing precancerous changes in the lungs, according to the work of Dr. Harris Rosenkrantz of the Mason Research Institute in Worcester, Mass.

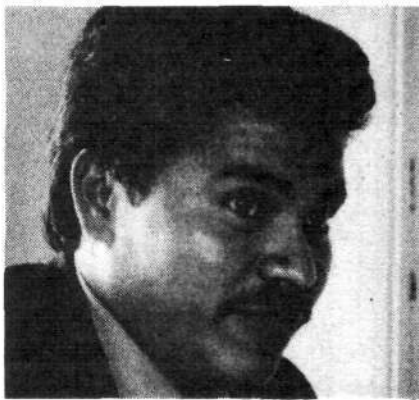
According to one of the lung specialists who participated in the NIDA study, the effects of paraquat are difficult to identify clinically because they are "masked by the effects of marijuana itself which causes far more damage to the lung."

With the election of President Reagan, chances for repeal of the Percy Amendment appear to be good. In response to a questionnaire issued to the major presidential candidates last summer, Reagan stated his firm opposition to the Percy Amendment:

"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 its use."

López Portillo accepting a gift from President-elect Reagan last Jan. 5.





Colombian economy gutted while drug traffic booms

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced that in 1981 Colombians may look forward to an apocalyptic future of inflation, recession, and austerity. Such a grave crisis could easily bring forth a shattering fall of the governing Liberal Party. This disaster, however, has not been caused by accident, nor by an invisible hand; rather, it is the fruit of the economic policies of President Turbay's Finance Minister, Eduardo Wiesner Durán, and his predecessor Jaime García Parra.

In other words, our country is repeating as a farce what happened in the United States to bring the fall of the Democratic Party: Through his policies of raising interest rates and squeezing off credit, U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker created the conditions of bankruptcy and misery that induced the American people to reject overwhelmingly the Carter administration.

If President Turbay doesn't expel Wiesner and García Parra from his government and change his economic policies, then the Liberal Party will be as thoroughly walloped in the 1982 as Carter was in 1980, with the big difference that in Colombia the winner will not be a Ronald Reagan, but the avowed fascist Alvaro Gómez Hurtado. The leader of the Conservative Party, Alvaro Gómez was the first prominent politician in Colombia to propose the legalization of mar-

ijuana production and export. He hopes to cajole the Reagan administration into supporting this plan on the grounds of its being "free enterprise." President Turbay, who remains an opponent of the drug trade, however, is badly discredited by the performance of the economy under his administration.

The economy has been so badly managed since Turbay took office in 1978 that the only big growth sectors were speculation and non-productive sectors, while industry has spiraled downwards toward a depression unequalled in Colombia's history. Bogotá Stock Exchange President Eduardo Goetz Gutiérrez has been the only one jumping up and down with joy over the profits that brokers are making from the orgy of speculation. In one of his euphoric leaps, Goetz Gutiérrez sought the legalization of marijuana, Colombia's biggest export. He lied when he declared that "the development of the stock exchange runs parallel to the development of the country." His deceitfulness is shown in a report by the Medellín (Colombia's second-largest city) stock exchange revealing that 1980 was a disaster for producers.

The solutions proposed by Goetz Gutiérrez to "solve" the problem that many firms are over their heads in debt is, on the one hand, to legalize marijuana and, on the other, for companies to capitalize themselves by selling additional

stock to investors rather than seeking loans.

Such magical "solutions" only are thought up by people tied to the underworld of the mafia, speculation, and monetarism. In contrast, what must be done is to wipe out Wiesner's speculative monetarist system and replace it with the model now being used in India and Mexico where heavy industry is being promoted at the expense of speculation and drug trafficking.

It is also the way for the people of the United States to gain jobs and economic revival. I have met with working people and businessmen in your country who know that the way to economic recovery is to expand exports of U.S. high-technology industrial goods to nations like Colombia.

Things can't stay the way they are in Colombia. Big protests are on their way. That's why Finance Minister Wiesner wants a new kind of government like that proposed by Alvaro Gómez Hurtado to govern "the culture of scarcity, a new epoch, for which, unfortunately, we have not prepared." Gómez Hurtado sought such a new system in his editorial in his *El Siglo* newspaper on Dec. 26. The drug legalization advocate also complained there that the Colombian people were not accepting the economic fascism of regularly planned electrical blackouts and low salaries "as an element of daily life."

ANTIDRUG COALITIONS **AROUND THE WORLD**

ITALY

Looking to America for support

Italians concerned about the drug problem are looking to the United States to provide leadership in combatting the epidemic of heroin, marijuana and cocaine consumption that is rapidly spreading through their country.

This was the overwhelming impression I received during a recent visit to Italy. I arrived in Rome to address a Dec. 4 conference on Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for "A Gaullist Solution to the Italian Monetary Crisis." As was previously reported in *War on Drugs*, the Italian Antidrug Coalition is supporting this plan because it proposed measures to wipe out the vast black market, mainly in illegal drug money, that is draining capital out of Italy's already fragile economy.

Among those attending the conference were several women from the Rome Christian Democracy, including City Councilwoman Jolanda Lucarini and Bruna Merlonghi, who is the head of the Christian Democratic Party's social services division in this city. Signora Merlonghi, a vibrant young woman who inspires confidence that Italy's largest party can indeed be revitalized during what is clearly the worst political crisis of the Italian republic, invited me to address a meeting of 40 people concerned with drug abuse on Dec. 5.

While in Italy, I also met with the director of Rome's Santo Spirito hospital, Dr. Enzo Bergami; the president of an elite high school in

Rome where I addressed two classes on the Antidrug Coalition's work; and Father Redento Tignoncini, director of the Archdiocese of Brescia therapy program for ex-addicts, located in northern Italy.

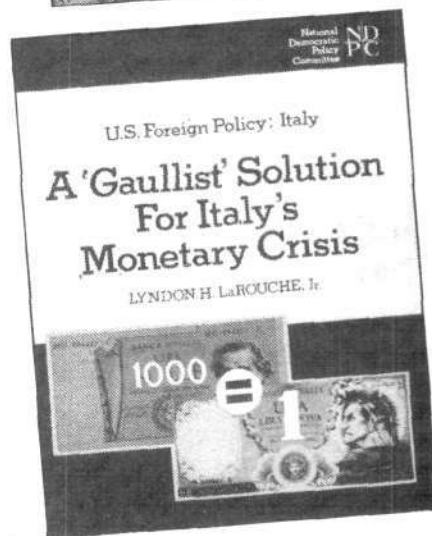
As professionals concerned with health and education, all of these individuals were outraged at the actions of Italy's health minister Aldo Aniasi, a member of the Italian Socialist Party. Aniasi has pushed for liberalized marijuana laws and recently imposed the distribution of methadone (a heroin substitute) on the nation's public hospitals and pharmacies through an illegal decree.

Since Carter's ambassador to Italy, Richard Gardner, has openly supported the bid for power of the Socialist Party to which Aniasi belongs, I found Italians particularly concerned with the question of future U.S. policies under the new Reagan administration.

Political morality

The 40 or so district leaders, youth group representatives, and spokesmen for Catholic lawyers' and doctors' groups who accepted Bruna Merlonghi's invitation to meet with me at the Rome Christian Democratic headquarters were shocked to hear for the first time of the depth of personal immorality and dope consumption that had been going on in the Carter White House. For the first time it became clear why the U.S. State Department and U.S. Ambassador Gardner have been working for four years to undermine the Christian Democracy as Italy's dominant party, while they were being told to support Carter as a "genuine Christian."

My listeners were not satisfied, however, to hear of Ronald Reagan's pledges, made in response to an Antidrug Coalition questionnaire, to wage an effective battle against drugs. "How will Reagan



stand on human rights in Latin America?" was the first question I was asked. "Reagan will have to choose between fighting drugs and Milton Friedman," was the way I put it.

"In Latin America, the free enterprise advocates will pressure the United States to go along with dope legalization. One of the first ways this policy choice will be presented is the case of Fausto Charis," (the leader of the Colombia Antidrug Coalition who was being threatened with arrest.)

AROUND THE WORLD ANTIDRUG COALITIONS



NSIPS

American economist and NADC advisory board member Lyndon LaRouche (above) authored the "heavy lira" policy proposal as a means of wiping out the Italian branch of the dope cartel. The Italian publication of his proposal and its English version are shown at left.

"I am delighted that you spoke of Fausto Charris," replied a young woman who had followed the entire briefing intently. "Only days ago I participated in the meeting of the human rights committee of the Madrid Collective Security conference, and Charris's name was raised as a courageous anti-drug fighter who must be defended. But no one mentioned the drive to legalize drug cultivation there. I will report back everything you said to the Christian Democratic human rights commission."

The fact that I placed the questions of the White House's foreign and domestic policies on the plane of morality struck a deep chord in my listeners, for reasons I came to understand through our discussion. A lawyer who heads a Catholic attorneys' association noted angrily that since 1974, the very word "morality" has been driven out of the Italian political vocabulary in favor of the "sociologese" favored by the Socialists and their allies, the Radical Party.

In 1974 the Christian Democrats were trapped on the losing side of a Socialist Party-initiated referendum to allow civil divorce in Italy. Under the leadership of then party general secretary Amintore Fanfani (who, my interlocutors were not surprised to learn, is an intimate crony of the Colombian drug runners persecuting Fausto Charris), Christian Democrats were told to fight against divorce as a "moral" issue. Many committed Christians did not agree, and left party activism in disgust and confusion at that time.

Much of our discussion centered on the questions of a proper approach to therapy and to marijuana legislation. The article describing the utter failure of methadone maintenance in the United States by *War on Drugs* medical editor Dr. Ned Rosinsky is, being used by these Christian Democrats to fight the Aniasi decree. They are also using all of the U.S. Antidrug Coalition's documentation on how the decriminalization of cannabis drugs has led to vastly increased drug abuse. The successes and failures of U.S. programs are only known in Italy through the Antidrug Coalitions, and this information is considered vital for planning their own concrete actions against the drug plague, from which hundreds of youth are dying.

More profoundly, many Chris-

tian Democrats like those in the Merlonghi group see the Antidrug Coalition as the catalyst for saving Italy from Socialist-Radical rule that has already undermined the nation's culture in favor of gay rights, dope, and environmentalism. Parliamentary institutions have been discredited by the economic collapse and the growing sway of terrorism, and there is a strong chance of a Socialist coup d'état.

Restoring the republic

The best chance for avoiding this lies in the adoption of Lyndon LaRouche's "Gaullist Solution" for Italy, centered on an initial currency reform in which a new, "heavy" lira would be created, worth 1,000 of the old inflated liras. As LaRouche explains in a pamphlet circulating in Italy, and in the United States under the auspices of the National Democratic Policy Committee, "dirty money" would be forced out into the open and accounted for in the process of exchanging the old money for new banknotes. Then, tax and credit policies would be implemented to foster the growth of the productive economy and penalize speculative gains and "laundering" operations.

Since late December, shortly after I left Italy, the "heavy lira" plan has become a front-page topic in the Italian press. It is known to be a serious option for the Christian Democratic current headed by Giulio Andreotti, who was premier of Italy in 1977-79 when many Christian Democrats who previously had been demoralized rejoined active politics.

As the political leader who is trusted by conservatives and yet open to the East bloc, Arab oil-producing states and the Italian Communist Party, Andreotti is the individual most likely to be able to forge a new Italian republic based on the "heavy lira" policy. This

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policy content is the crucial issue for Italy's future and U.S. actions with regard to Italy. The Catholic leaders I talked to feel uneasy about political collaboration with the Communists, not because of the Soviet Union, which has virtually no influence, but because they perceive a weakness in the Communists' outlook on moral issues. Yet, they know that a party with a third of the electorate cannot be ignored if Italy is to become governable.

Many of these political forces are regarding the "heavy lira" proposal, with its assault on the dope trade and its promise to relaunch Italy's industry and agriculture, as the unique moral center of a necessary practical alliance.

—Nora Hamerman

WEST GERMANY

Youth center exposed as drug haven

On Dec. 8, 1980 it was announced in the local press of Duisburg, a city in the industrial Ruhr heartland of West Germany, that for the fourth time this year a longtime frequenter of the Eschhaus Youth Center had been found dead of an overdose of drugs.

The Antidrug Coalition of Germany, which has been pointing out the negative influence of the Eschhaus on youth for two years, issued a declaration expressing its shock over the latest drug victim and demanding that all responsible individuals undertake a fresh investigation into the Eschhaus.

The ADC also pointed out that while the Eschhaus directors have spoken out publicly against drugs,

this is only a thin cover for a quite different policy. For example, the center puts out the *Eschhaus Times* (*Eschhauszeitung*), which carries, right next to its plea for youth not to consume drugs, the address of the "Initiative Haschish Legal" (InHaLe), the organization working for full legalization of hashish!

The coalition also raised the proposal to create a new youth center based on a better thought-out concept of education.

In addition to the local press, the ADC's press release was delivered to the Mayor, City Council, City Manager, the Youth Welfare Commission, the Office of Youth, Education and Health, the Police Department, the Drug Information center, the Eschhaus, school principals and others.

The Coalition's intervention is putting intense pressure on the Social Democratic Party that dominates the Duisburg government. The party is already heavily implicated, at the national level, in the "legalize marijuana" movement, since a January article in its official publication endorsed the Jamaica marijuana cult of Rastafari as "appropriate" for that unfortunate Third World country, the first whose head of government has publicly moved to legalize the dope crop.

Soon after the release went out, the chairman of the Youth Welfare Commission, Councilwoman Steffi Linn, announced the city's budget allocation for the Eschhaus and for antidrug measures to be taken. Without proposing any solution for the "Eschhaus problem," Linn ruled out the closing of the center. Before long a consistent position had developed in Duisburg among all the major parties:

Herr Wiezcorek of the Social Democrats and Frau Karwatzki of the opposition party, the Christian Democratic Union, almost simultaneously came out calling for

harsher punishments for pushers.

The Social Democrats youth group, the Jusos, put out a statement claiming that a decrease in the supply of drugs would have no effect and therefore that a drying up of the drug market by law enforcement would be the wrong solution.

But there were even more grotesque reactions.

For example, Herr Greiner, director of the Youth Office, observed that closing the Eschhaus is clearly no solution, since no one is suggesting closing the schools, where drugs are also sold! Even though many voices were raised for the closing of the Eschhaus, the City Council majority allowed itself to be ruled by general helplessness.

MEXICO

Mexican ADC starts campaign

A new flank has been opened in the fight against the international drug trade with the launching in Mexico of the Spanish-language magazine, *Guerra a las Drogas* (War on Drugs). The journal's first issue was presented at the Jan. 17 founding of the Jalisco State Antidrug Coalition, when 130 representatives of parents, teachers, law enforcement, medical, and political groups met in Guadalajara, Jalisco for the Coalition's first conference. The birth of *Guerra a las Drogas* and state-level antidrug organizations are the first steps toward the creation of a nationwide Mexican Antidrug Coalition, which plans to have its founding convention in April.

Spokesmen for the new group

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The ADC is working for a new concept of conducting youth centers—public and semipublic—so that German youth can be given the chance to contribute to the progress of the future instead of sliding into the drug subculture.

Some ADC members have taken the trouble to review recent issues of the *Eschhaus Times*. In April 1978 the monthly began to run regular ads for hashish paraphernalia. The June 1979 issue contained the ad: "Smoke yourself mad and glad." July brought an address list of the Pederast Workers' Circle. This was followed in February 1980 with an article on the "Pink Aid Society," a charitable organization for homosexuals.

—Hartmut and Ortrun Cramer

COLOMBIA

Court rules in favor of Charris

The Superior Tribunal court of Bogotá, Colombia, ruled Jan. 15 to lift the arrest warrant against Fausto Charris Romero, president of the Colombian Antidrug Coalition.

The warrant was issued in late November 1980 at the instigation of prodrug forces determined to halt the Antidrug Coalition's activ-

ities and to legalize the country's drug industry. The charges against Charris stem from his 1977-1979 tenure as secretary general of Colombia's National Agrarian Federation (FANAL).

While the charges against him remain in effect, Charris is now free to organize in his capacity as president of the Colombian Antidrug Coalition, and to travel abroad. He will join antidrug leaders from Europe, the United States, and Latin America in Rome in March to map out an international antidrug offensive.

The National Antidrug Coalitions of the United States and Mexico have also extended invitations to Charris to travel to those countries.

emphasized that one of their primary goals will be to strengthen U.S.-Mexican relations following the successful meeting between Ronald Reagan and President José López Portillo last Jan. 5. In particular, the ADC will work to revive the successful U.S.-aided drug eradication program of the mid-



The first issue of the Mexican magazine *Guerra a las Drogas* marks the birth of state-level antidrug coalitions in Mexico. Marivilia Carrasco, chairman of the Mexican Labor Party, shown here during a recent visit to the United States, played a key role in organizing successful coalition conferences.



1970s in Mexico. (See page 42.)

Credited with the success of the Guadalajara meeting was the Mexican Labor Party (PLM), whose secretary general, Marivilia Carrasco, pictured here, addressed the event. The party has long been the most outspoken opponent of drugs in Mexico. Carrasco dealt with the importance of civilized culture and great music and art, describing the threat posed to such achievements by drugs. By destroying art, the drug counterculture destroys science, she said. Not only are drugs "destroying that *quality* which allowed us to become 4 billion people, but also that ability which was created by man to improve himself, and in the words of Christianity, to reach or come closer to God."

The gathering was also addressed by ADC acting chairman Hugo López Ochoa, internationally known cardiologist Dr. Demetrio Sodi Pallares, and Samuel Rivas of the Jalisco State Parents Association.

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According to Maximiliano Londoño, vice-president of Colombia's Antidrug Coalition, the international mobilization in Charris's defense was a crucial factor in influencing the court's decision. Prominent citizens in the United States, Mexico, and several European countries (among them Congressman Mario Biaggi of New York) had flooded Colombian government offices with telegrams and letters supporting Charris and urging President Turbay Ayala to guarantee fair treatment and investigation of the Charris case.

Fear of Reagan

Londoño also explained that the decision to lift the arrest warrant is likely a response to the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan. Reagan has expressed a strong commitment to wiping out drugs in the United States and abroad.

Reagan's antidrug views were published in an edition of the magazine *War On Drugs* that Charris and the Colombian Antidrug Coalition have circulated in Bogotá.

After the court's decision, Fausto Charris announced that he and the Coalition are going to hold Reagan to his word on the drug issue and will begin a campaign for expanded U.S.-Colombian antidrug cooperation.

The judge overseeing the case based the decision to lift the arrest warrant on "procedural errors" committed earlier in the case. Another judge had ruled that more evidence was required to prove or disprove the charges *before any arrest would be justified*. The current presiding judge reached the same conclusion, and ruled that any attempt to jail Charris would constitute harassment.

Charris's defense lawyer will now gather the evidence to prove the fraudulent nature of charges by the current FANAL leadership that Charris is guilty of "theft" of FANAL funds.

CANADA

Lazure: euthanasia pusher

The Quebec Antidrug Coalition (QADC) has launched a mobilization of the antidrug forces in Quebec to force the resignation of "medicine man" Denis Lazure as minister of social affairs in the Quebec government. Denis Lazure is using his position in the government to turn Quebec into a Dark Ages nightmare, through a push for euthanasia.

Lazure has been a long-time defender of the right-to-die philosophy. In the late 1960s he was ordered to appear in court on a euthanasia charge. A nurse had seen him injecting air into a terminally ill patient. The case went to the Supreme Court where it was thrown out on the grounds that no law against euthanasia existed in Canada.

As the previous mobilizations of the antidrug coalitions in Europe confirmed, the right-to-die forces are one and the same as the pro-drug forces. The case of Denis Lazure is in no way different.

Who is Denis Lazure?

Denis Lazure's early training and education recommends him well for his role in bringing Nazi euthanasia to Canada. He first studied under the Jesuits at the famous "College Brebeuf" in Montreal, where most of the French political elite is groomed to serve as British intelligence operatives.

Lazure began his medical studies at the University of Montreal. After his graduation in 1952, he continued his studies in Philadel-

phia, specializing in child psychiatry, psychosomatic medicine, neurology, and psychoanalysis. With this last field of study, he was ready to complete his training as a brainwasher, under the direction of Dr. Eric Wittkower at the McGill Institute of Psychoanalysis in Montreal, Canada.

It is through Wittkower that Lazure's grooming as a lackey of British intelligence is most clear. Wittkower is the British operative who played one of the key roles in the supersecret MK-Ultra project, centered at the Allan Memorial Institute of McGill University. MK-Ultra obtained notoriety for its hideous LSD brainwashing experiments using unsuspecting subjects as human guinea pigs.

In charge of the Officer Selection Scheme (profiling of officers) for the British Army War Office in the 1940s, Wittkower went to Montreal in 1950 at the request of Dr. Cameron, a specialist in brainwashing techniques. In 1956, Wittkower created the Transcultural Psychiatry Department at McGill University and founded the *Transcultural Psychiatric Review*. Margaret Mead, whose public support of marijuana decriminalization in 1969 launched the pot lobby as a respectable national movement, and John Rawlings Rees, a British-trained psychological warfare expert, were on the board of directors of the magazine. Cameron, who worked closely with Wittkower, was a close friend of Dr. William Sargant, also a psychiatrist for the British Army and famous for his book on brainwashing, *Battle for the Mind*.

It was in that environment that Lazure finalized his training and under the direction of Wittkower started profiling different populations. In 1960, Lazure was invited to Red China to lecture on the latest in mind-control techniques. Elated by the response, he came back as the first propagandist in



Pierre Beaudry (center), chairman of the Quebec ADC, at a recent meeting with Alfred Morin, head of the Quebec Firefighters Association. The firemen joined with the QADC last year to combat the glue-sniffing problem.

the West for the Maoist regime, praising China as a paradise and lauding the "cheerful children of Red China's communes." In 1961, he was put in charge of the Psychiatric Center in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where he studied magic, witchcraft, and voodoo practices.

As director of the most important psychiatric hospital in Quebec, St-Jean de Dieu, Lazure was appointed minister of social affairs in 1976. From this position, Lazure proceeded to liberalize all social affairs policies governing medical practice in Quebec. He created Law 24, ostensibly to protect youth from "parental cruelty." This law gives minors the right to sue their parents on virtually any pretext.

Over the last months, Lazure has propagandized in favor of a return to the practice of midwifery, bragging that he was born at home without any technology. He in fact proposes to eliminate advanced technology altogether in

hospitals.

The evil intentions of Lazure became even more clear in the fall of 1980, when he announced the creation of the Quebec Council for Social Research. This group will be headed up by Marie-Andrée Bertrand, the well-known proponent of legalization of marijuana and member of the LeDain Commission, a prominent British think tank. Marie-Andrée Bertrand was a target of the Quebec Antidrug Coalition during the Trudeau government's attempt to legalize marijuana. This attempt was defeated by a QADC mobilization. The task of the Lazure think tank will be to humanize hospital practices, especially "to humanize death."

"Mr. Lazure is coming to the end of his career," said Pierre Beaudry, the director of the QADC. "Just as we led an organized fight against marijuana legalization and won it, we will also put a stop to this Dark Ages policy."

—Louise Ouimet

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senate told of NADC plan on drug laws

Representatives of the National Antidrug Coalition offered the incoming Reagan administration a comprehensive program to end the drug plague in testimony on Jan. 15 before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington. DeForest Z. Rathbone and Joe Jennings of the NADC put forward the policy proposals at confirmation hearings for Attorney General-designate William French Smith.

The NADC representatives called for the creation of a drug intelligence office which would be run by the Drug Enforcement Administration. This proposed intelligence arm would be granted sufficient funds and administrative clout to coordinate antidrug work among such agencies as the U.S. Coast Guard, Customs, law enforcement agencies, and congressional committees.

Among other key legislative tasks, the NADC spokesmen called for the immediate repeal of the Percy amendment, the law which prohibits the U.S. from dispensing foreign aid for the use of the herbicide paraquat to destroy marijuana crops, and the Mansfield amendment, which imposes stringent limitations on the work of DEA officials abroad.

The fight against drugs also received strong support from the former chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.). At the confirmation hearings for Attorney General Smith, Biden secured

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a pledge from Smith for a working meeting to plan enhanced coordination against drug trafficking between the State Department, the Justice Department, and law enforcement agencies.

The senator said that better international coordination between law enforcement agencies is crucial to halting the flow of drugs into the United States. Biden disclosed information from intelligence sources that current Golden Triangle drug production is larger than ever, and threatens an unprecedented drug epidemic here if authorities fail to act.

Biden also stressed the need for action against the flow of "hot money" drug revenues, an issue first emphasized in the 1978 exposé *Dope, Inc.* and explored in many issues of the NADC's magazine, *War on Drugs*.

CHICAGO

Youth's future is focus at rally of 200

A National Antidrug Coalition event in Chicago Dec. 9 was in some ways a celebration of the fact that antidrug forces had begun to turn the tide against the destruction of their city.

The November electoral victory of Richard Daley in a hotly contested race for Cook County State's Attorney had dealt a severe blow to the strange political alliance of the incumbent Republican Ber-

nard Cary and Chicago's Democratic Mayor Jane Byrne. Byrne had pulled every dirty trick in the book to stop Daley, son of Chicago's longtime and widely popular late mayor, from winning the election.

Daley's campaign theme had been a loud and clear pledge to rid Chicago of drugs—his seven-point program was described by the *Chicago Sun Times* as "one of the most substantive programs to emerge from either candidate"—and to rid city hall of mob influence.

How to help Daley deliver on his pledge to rid Chicago of drugs was a major theme of the 200-person meeting. With over 2,500 *War on Drugs* subscribers in the northern Illinois region, those attending the conference represented the leadership body for the huge antidrug majority in the state of Illinois.



Dave Palmer of the Metropolitan Enforcement Group showed the Chicago ADC conference the cycle of heroin dependency—the "higher" the addict gets, the deeper his ensuing depression, and the greater his craving.

Numerous schools, churches, community groups, and law enforcement agencies were represented, and speakers included Terry Sullivan, top aide to Daley on drugs; Dave Palmer of the Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG); and John McCarthy, a local high school student. The keynote speech was given by Carol White, author of *The New Dark Ages Conspiracy*.

Mrs. White's speech, outlining the "major assault being waged against the American family" that threatens the country with the loss of "an entire generation," set the stage for John McCarthy's startling remarks.

Sixteen-year old McCarthy demanded of the audience, "What do you think the world will look like when I'm your age," if we don't crush the drug culture?

"A generation brought up in a society saturated by the rock-drug counterculture," he continued, "and taught to accept jazz, Carl Sagan, and dime store novels as music, science and literature cannot become the responsible citizenry needed to rear a republic."

Underlining the warning in Mrs. White's speech, McCarthy urged the adults to join him in a campaign to restore the classical tradition to American culture or "plunge into barbarism and a new dark ages."

Both Dave Palmer of the MEG enforcement group and Terry Sullivan of the State's Attorney's office made it clear that their efforts would be directed to giving kids like McCarthy the backup they need. But Sullivan emphasized that they in turn had to have the full political support of the population.

"You should make it your business to know the position of every legislator and judge in your state," he said. "You should make it your business to know the budget status of law enforcement agencies. No one can do it alone." •

SEATTLE

No memorial for rock star Jimi Hendrix!

Forty citizens attended the first National Antidrug Coalition event in Seattle, Wash. Jan. 17 to mobilize a counterattack against the Aquarians moving to take over their city.

Members of the Seattle City Council have been under pressure, instigated by a local radio station, to build a memorial to acid rock star Jimi Hendrix who died of a drug overdose in 1970. Hendrix, remembered for his perversion of the National Anthem at the 1968 Woodstock dopest, hails from the city.

The event was also timed to expose the convening of the first Northwest Futures Conference in Seattle Jan. 30-31 where Dark Age kooks Marilyn Ferguson, author of *The Aquarian Conspiracy*, and Willis Harmon, Ferguson's mentor and author of "Changing Images" were scheduled to appear.

Mark Calney, who keynoted the Antidrug Coalition event, presented an overview of the Coalition's national drive against these Brave New Worlders and their schemes to bring on a "postindustrial" society.

Lou Guzzo, who served as cultural affairs director to former Washington governor Dixy Lee Ray, spoke next about the need to mount a resistance to the rock/drug counterculture.

"Like you," he said, "I have realized for many years now that the greatest threat to our national freedom in particular and to the free world in general is the alarm-

ing spread of the use of dope and drugs in this nation and throughout the world—and worst of all, the growing acquiescence to what is happening by people who refuse to face the consequences."

Guzzo, who is the former editor of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, blasted the media stars who glamorize the drug culture.

"A Johnny Carson makes a wise-crack about smoking pot or shooting 'Big H' and his audience titters and laughs knowingly, as if it were the thing to do . . . If you dare stand up and shout as I have shouted many times in my life, if you shout that you don't think it's funny and that Carson and others like him who appeal to the counterculture for laughs and a big paycheck are really most responsible for the popularity of drug usage, you'll be hooted down as a freak and a puritanical weirdo."

As a former music critic, Mr. Guzzo covered the first tour in America of the Beatles, and went on record then as their most devastating critic.

"It's really the rock-and-drug movement because I'm not sure where one ends and the other begins," he declared.

After proposing that America "pull the plug" on rock music, Mr. Guzzo challenged the audience to consider what the alternative to the degradation of the rock/drug insanity might be. Will our children be allowed, he asked, "to thrill to the genius, the rapture of a Beethoven quartet or symphony, or the thrilling moments of song in a Puccini or Verdi opera, or a Shakespearean sonnet, or tragedy or comedy, or any one of the marvels created by the ingenious craftsmen and women in our history?"

Short presentations were also given by the deputy prosecutor of King County and by Detective Lambert of the Seattle Police Department's Narcotics Bureau.

NSIPS/Carlos de Hoyos



Above, cellist Juris Kuzminov. Below, a church performance in 1732.



Concert offers new 'popular' music

A benefit concert for the National Antidrug Coalition held in New York's St. Peter's Church on Dec. 13 after the coalition's city-wide conference that day, gave a filled-to-capacity audience an exciting illustration of the method for rescuing American musical life from the rock-drug counterculture.

The selections were chosen to convey the perspective being developed by the National Antidrug Coalition for direct intervention against "rock" and related forms of popular music dominating today's youth culture, which push the idea of "recreational drug use." Our view is that classical music can be popular, and that the healthiest strains of "popular music" have a close connection to musical masterworks.

As revealed in the February issue of *War on Drugs*, the coalition is organizing to rebuild America's orchestra system and upgrade the level and quality of teaching of string instruments in public schools. This idea was demonstrated during the afternoon "Strategy Conference On the War Against Drugs" by the prize-winning cellist Juris Kuzminov, who performed three movements from J. S. Bach's Suite No. 3 in C Major for Unac-

panied Violoncello. This is one of a series of such suites that Bach wrote to develop players of the various string instruments.

Emphasis on sacred works

The evening concert program featured two sections of vocal music, emphasizing sacred works.

The emphasis on sacred music corresponds to another Antidrug Coalition campaign, to restore the music-education role played by the church. Coalition supporters in the clergy and their congregations are working to bring the great tradition of polyphonic vocal music back into the churches of all faiths and denominations.

As Dr. Peter Wyer pointed out in his welcoming statement to the audience at St. Peter's, the great composers of the 18th and 19th centuries, almost without exception, acquired their basic musical education as members of church choirs and apprentices to church organists (for example, Bach), studying the masterworks of vocal polyphony.

No program for broad-based musical education today can ignore the importance of restoring religious institutions to their traditional role in popular musical education for children and adults.

Unhappily, churches today are frequently found opening their doors to rock and disco concerts, on the pretext that "this is the only way we can get young people to come to church." Such an argument could also justify dispensing hashish during holy communion.

The featured performers were coloratura sopranos Ann and Jeni Estill and mezzo-soprano Shirley Close, who are among a growing number of rising new artists who have recognized the importance of the antidrug effort for the future of their art.

Miss Close opened the evening with arias from two Bach cantatas assisted by cellist Juris Kuzminov and oboist Carolyn Pollak, with harpsichord accompaniment. The first section of the program was completed with a selection of songs by Haydn and Brahms, with piano accompaniment by Margo Garret.

Sopranos Ann and Jeni Estill, accompanied by pianist George Malloy, concluded the evening program with solo arias and duets from oratorios by Bach, Handel, Beethoven, and Vivaldi, a charming coloratura lullaby by Max Reger, and a closing Christmas carol, "O Holy Night."

New foundation for popular music

Separating the two vocal sections of the concert, pianist Bodil Frolund performed Beethoven's famous "Moonlight" piano sonata (Op. 27, No. 2 in C-sharp Minor) followed by Chopin's Fantasia-Impromptu (Op. 66) in the same key.

These two piano works were selected to convey a special message, perhaps the most important musical conception of all. What is the proper relationship between "popular" music and mankind's greatest musical achievements?

In the middle of the Chopin Fantasia-Impromptu, a melody is heard which the average person immediately recognizes as "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows." The famous popular song was directly based on Chopin's composition.

Moreover, sophisticated tools of

musical analysis developed by the late German musicologist Heinrich Schenker show that the Chopin composition is in turn a study on the Beethoven "Moonlight" sonata. The programming of the works together permitted the audience to grasp the connection directly, as it revolves around the similarity between the very end of the Beethoven sonata and the beginning of the Chopin work.

In effect, the most advanced tools of musicology were harnessed to convey the striking connection between the better genre of popular music in this century and Beethoven's works of genius.

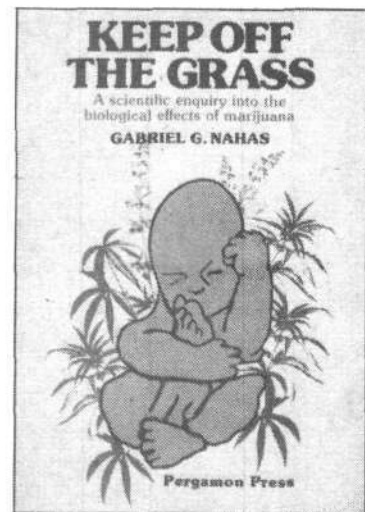
Wherever musical culture is healthy, such a relationship between popular music and the music of genius has always existed. In such a case, the popular tradition serves to create an audience for more challenging musical developments among the general population.

The duet performance of "O Holy Night" by Ann and Jeni Estill, ending the concert, reinforced the message: The echoes of the earlier aria selections from Bach, Beethoven, and Handel were clearly audible in the popular carol.

Soprano Shirley Close was first place winner of the 1980 New York Oratorio Society competition. Cellist Juris Kuzminov, a Latvian native, is a winner of the Russian Republican Competition, second in rank only to the famous Tchaikovsky competition in the Soviet Union.

Ann Estill is currently associate professor of voice at Jersey City State College and is pursuing doctoral studies at New York University. Her sister Jeni has had extensive study and performance experience in both Germany and Austria, after a 1972 debut in London.

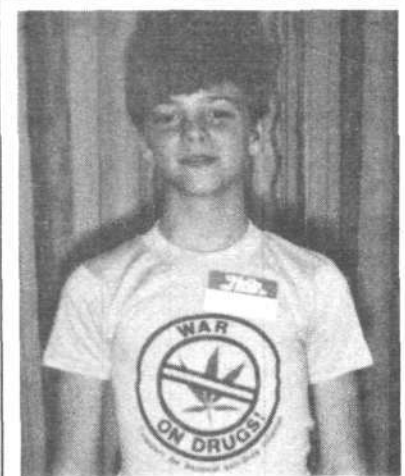
Pianist Bodil Frolund, a Danish native, is well known for solo and chamber recitals in both Europe and the United States. She recently completed a successful tour of Denmark, Germany, and France with the well-known violinist Thomas Magyar.



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Operation Rollback on pot 'decrim'



On Jan. 24 in Los Angeles, Allen Salisbury, chairman of the National Antidrug Coalition announced to the first statewide meeting of the California ADC that this was the beginning of "Operation Rollback," a national effort to repeal every marijuana decriminalization law that has been passed in the United States, and to cut marijuana traffic in the country by 50 percent in 1981.

Toward this objective, the NADC has drafted a model bill, printed below, for the recriminalization of marijuana possession and trafficking, and is urging that it be passed in all 50 states.

A report released by the New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services in 1978 shows how decriminalization has put out the message to youth that "drugs are okay." The study, done one year after decriminalization had passed the State legislature, showed that drug abuse had increased more than 300 percent since 1975.

Effective drug enforcement

Despite this demonstrated relationship between decriminalization and increased drug abuse, the myth continues that "decriminalization" eases the burden on law enforcement and the courts. Additionally, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws

(NORML) announced at its recent Ten-Year Anniversary Conference that "in 1981 we'll be waging our most vigorous campaign, working in more than 35 states and the U.S. Congress to decriminalize marijuana." However, since 1977, NORML has not been able to pass a single decriminalization law in any state!

The present growing recognition that marijuana is a deadly drug, and that soft laws lead to greater drug abuse provides the situation where the NADC's Operation Rollback can quickly succeed.

The NADC model is designed not only to reverse decriminalization, but also to strengthen existing laws by providing stiff and realistic penalties for both the use and trafficking of marijuana. While many states have laws on the books that provide for up to 15 years in prison for selling small amounts of marijuana, the fact is that because of lack of resources, prosecutors in many places, particularly major cities, have refused to bring "small dealers" and "users" to trial. The rationale is that the offender will get a minimum sentence, a suspended sentence, or the judge will dismiss the case.

Legislators must therefore *mandate* that drug laws be enforced.

Central to the model bill is the treatment of first offenders. Rath-

er than accept the existing situation where someone arrested for the first time for using marijuana is not prosecuted in any way, the NADC bill makes maximum use of the parole system and opportunity for rehabilitation of a drug user. First time possession will carry a mandatory minimum one-year probation.

Conviction for any possession or sale of marijuana will also carry a mandatory revocation of driver's license, gun license, the license to operate any equipment that could injure the operator or general public, and license to teach and practice medicine or law.

Any conviction for selling marijuana will have a mandatory prison sentence attached to it.

Decriminalization is based on a misrepresentation of the U.S. Constitution. The dope lobby has argued that the "right to privacy" is greater than the right to progress and well-being of the society as a whole. Since 1974 when the first marijuana decriminalization bill was upheld in court, Americans have been fighting the same evil "British law" system against which founding fathers fought. The NADC maintains that nowhere in the First Amendment or the Bill of Rights is there a "right to get high" or "do your own thing."

Cannabis Control Act of 1981

Prologue

The legislature resolves that:

The epidemic of cannabis use, particularly among youth, has made it apparent that "decriminalization" or the lessening of penalties previously enacted for the control of cannabis use and trafficking is ineffective and in fact encourages the use of cannabis and other controlled substances.

Therefore, the legislature hereby enacts legislation to amend the state's Uniform Controlled Substances Act (criminal statutes controlling the possession and trafficking in cannabis) to:

- (a) increase penalties for cultivation and trafficking in cannabis;
- (b) establish mandatory probation for possession of cannabis; and
- (c) protect youth, particularly.

Section I

This act:

- (a) supersedes section 401 (a) and (c) and section 409 of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of this State; and,
- (b) establishes penalties for trafficking, selling, and possession of the Schedule I controlled substance known as cannabis; and,
- (c) shall be known as the Cannabis Control Act of 1981.

Section II Trafficking, Cultivating, and Selling in Cannabis

(a) It is unlawful for any person to:

- (1) cultivate cannabis without clearance and authorization from a federal agency designated by federal law; or
- (2) traffic, import, or export more than one ounce of marijuana; or
- (3) sell, distribute, or dispense without proper registration as provided in the state Uniform Controlled Substances Act, section 302, cannabis in any amount; or
- (4) possess any amount of cannabis with the intent to sell, distribute, or dispense without proper registration as provided in the state Uniform Controlled Substances Act, section 302; or
- (5) sell or distribute cannabis at, in or within 200 yards of any public or private institution of learning; and,

(b) It is unlawful for any employee of a public or private institution of learning to fail to report to police authorities any sale or distribution of cannabis at, in or within 200 yards of any said institution. Such failure to report shall constitute an offense punishable by up to one year jail sentence, a revocation of operator's or professional license and a \$1,000 fine.

(c) Penalties.

Any person who violates this section is guilty of a crime and upon conviction must be sentenced to a

mandatory minimum one-year jail sentence, with graduated mandatory sentences and fines reflecting the different amounts possessed. The determination of the weight of cannabis possessed shall include the entire bulk weight of cannabis in its dry form, including stems and seeds. The schedule of penalties is as follows:

- (1) for possession of any amount up to and including one kilogram of cannabis, a one-year jail sentence and a \$1,000 fine;
- (2) for any amount over one kilogram and up to and including five (5) kilograms of cannabis, a five-year jail sentence and a \$10,000 fine;
- (3) for any amount over five (5) kilograms and up to and including ten (10) kilograms of cannabis, a ten-year jail sentence and a \$100,000 fine;
- (4) for any amount greater than ten (10) kilograms of cannabis, a twenty-year jail sentence and a \$500,000 fine;
- (5) for Section I (a) (5), for any amount of cannabis there shall be a mandatory minimum five-year jail sentence and a \$10,000 fine, with graduated penalties corresponding to amounts of cannabis indicated in Section II (c) (3-4).

Section III Possessing Cannabis

(a) It is unlawful for any person to possess any amount of cannabis.

(b) Penalties.

Any person who violates this section is guilty of a crime and upon conviction, for the first offense, must be sentenced to a minimum mandatory one-year probation and revocation of driver's license, gun license, and any other operator's or professional license where at the judge's discretion, operation of equipment or practice of profession under the influence of cannabis endangers the user or others. The person's record will be expunged after the one-year probation if no infractions of the law are made. There shall be graduated mandatory sentences and fines reflecting the amounts possessed. The schedule is as follows:

- (1) for possession of more than two (2) ounces of cannabis, a one-year jail sentence and a \$1,000 fine;
- (2) Second Offense.

A second conviction under Section III (a) of this Act shall result in a mandatory one-year jail sentence followed by a one-year mandatory participation in an educational rehabilitation program and a \$5,000 fine.

Section IV Severability

(a) If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared severable.

Section V Effective

(a) This Act will take effect within thirty (30) days of ratification, due to the emergency epidemic proportions of the current drug problem.

Replying to tall stories about methadone maintenance

The most widely used alternative to drug-free treatment for heroin addiction in the United States is the methadone maintenance treatment program introduced by Dole and Nyswander in 1965.¹ This consists of a daily oral dose of methadone, at a "stabilization dosage" that is greater than what is required to prevent withdrawal symptoms (i.e., 40 mg.), but less than that needed to induce florid euphoria (extreme pleasure or feeling of well-being) once tolerance to the stabilization dosage level has been gradually acquired. The term "tolerance" refers to the lessening effect of a drug on an individual who takes the drug regularly.

The justification for methadone maintenance depends on two main considerations. First, methadone, unlike heroin, can be effectively given by mouth because it is more readily absorbed from the intestine. Also, methadone is not broken down as quickly by the liver, so one stabilization dose remains in the body, preventing observable florid euphoria, for an average period of 48 hours.

In contrast to the situation where heroin or another opiate or opiate-like substance is administered by needle under the skin or into a vein, oral methadone does not produce an abrupt increase in the blood level resulting in florid euphoria, followed by a relatively rapid decrease in the next six hours, at which point withdrawal symptoms reappear and gradually increase in severity.

In a contribution to the debate on therapy for heroin victims, a respected psychiatrist refutes the latest claims for "methadone maintenance" published in Scientific American.

Dr. Ausubel's first hand experience confirms War on Drugs' findings that U.S. methadone programs have failed, and should not be exported.

Second, it is claimed that the administration of gradually increasing doses of methadone until the patient is "stabilized," results not only in tolerance to the euphoric or "high" effects of the stabilization dose of methadone, but also in cross-tolerance to the euphoric effects of an equivalent dose of heroin or any other opiate. That is, once tolerance to methadone develops, the patient cannot get high by taking other drugs; this is referred to as the "blocking effect."

The claimed rationale for methadone maintenance treatment is that the stabilizing dose of methadone is not only noneuphoric (does not produce a "high"), but that it also satisfies, and thus abolishes, the addict's craving for heroin-induced euphoria. Further, even if he sought to re-experience the euphoria following an injection of

heroin, he would presumably be unable to do so because the effect of the drug would be "blocked" due to the cross-tolerance from the methadone.

The net result, therefore, according to Dole and Nyswander, is that with the craving for heroin-induced euphoria already satisfied (and, in any case, no longer satisfiable by heroin), and not concerned about periodically experiencing withdrawal since he has a steady supply of methadone, the methadone-stabilized addict is no longer pressured into constant criminal activity to maintain his supply of heroin, and therefore is free to engage in constructive activities such as working or attending school.

What are the actual facts in the case? In the first place, acquired tolerance to the effects of any drug is only a partial rather than an absolute state of affairs: the development of tolerance is *never* so complete that *none* of the drug's effects are experienced after tolerance is established. Thus, it is definitely *not* the case that as a result of acquiring tolerance to the stabilization dose of methadone, the addict does not experience *any* euphoria while he is maintained on it; it is only true that he does not experience the *florid* (easily observable) euphoria that he formerly experienced after heroin injections (and typically also after oral methadone prior to building up tolerance). However, he does experience a *subliminal* type of euphoria that he generally describes as

"relief from psychic tension." By this, the addict means that the methadone maintenance treatment spares him much of the conscious discomfort resulting from the ordinary frustrations, irritations, anxieties, and minor aches and pains that are an inevitable aspect of living and adapting to the real world.

In fact, there are good reasons for believing that this guaranteed subliminal euphoria, which is free and legal, is the addict's principal reason for remaining in the methadone maintenance program even though he is denied the more overt type of heroin-induced euphoria (notwithstanding the assertions of Dole and Nyswander to the contrary). This belief is supported by the fact that the vast majority of addicts who are withdrawn completely from methadone, after one or more years in the methadone maintenance treatment program, shortly thereafter relapse to heroin addiction.

Unscientific method

It must be conceded, however, that the euphoria experienced with methadone maintenance is "negative" (i.e., absence of discomfort) in nature, as opposed to the more "positive" variety (elation, grandiosity, pleasure) experienced with heroin use. Interestingly enough also, Dole suggest in the December 1980 *Scientific American* that "the addictive behavior of chronic users of narcotics stems less from pleasure seeking than from a need to relieve a recurring discomfort" (p. 154), and that the effectiveness of methadone maintenance treatment reflects its efficacy in this regard.² By using verbal sleight of hand, however, he completely disassociates relief of discomfort from euphoria.

Second, the claim that methadone maintenance satisfies the craving for heroin-induced euphoria, and thereby abolishes euphoria-seeking drives and behavior, is palpably invalid. This fact is well known to anyone, who, like myself, has worked for many years as a



Methadone patient in Rome. Italian plan cites bogus U.S. "success."

psychiatrist in a variety of methadone maintenance treatment programs, and has interviewed in depth and treated hundreds of addicts in these programs; and it is true despite numerous published assertions to the contrary by Drs. Dole and Nyswander and their associates (such as those by Dole in the above-cited December 1980 issue of *Scientific American*, pp. 144, 158), that are based on methodologically faulty and incredibly naive interviews and urine-monitoring test data from the official evaluation studies.

The overwhelming majority of methadone maintenance clients regularly attempt to re-experience the florid type of heroin-induced euphoria, not only by abusing heroin but also methadone itself and/or one or more of such drugs as alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates, minor tranquilizers (e.g., Valium), hypnotics and even the antidepressant

amitriptyline. These substances are, in fact, usually taken with the methadone, which intensifies their effects.

Failure to find evidence of these drugs in the urine does not in the least confirm the absence of abuse, since urine collections are usually not requested randomly (the addict knows which day to stay "clean") nor are they properly supervised, so the addict can substitute someone else's urine for his own. Denials of abuse, made to interviewers employed by official evaluating agencies, are also less than worthless. Almost all of the clients, who quite understandably deny that they are currently abusing drugs when interviewed by the latter persons, freely admit that they do so to trusted program personnel who work with them regularly on a day-to-day basis.

It should also be obvious to anyone who understands the drug-action of opiates that the claimed "heroin-blocking" action of a stabilizing dose of methadone can only be effective relative to the dose of both the methadone and heroin in question. Methadone maintenance clients easily obtain euphoric effects from heroin by either taking a dose *larger than their equivalent stabilizing dose of methadone* or by *abstaining from the methadone* the day before they use heroin. They also commonly get "high" on methadone by, as they put it, "doubling up" (i.e. taking two daily take-home doses at once). The other drugs abused by methadone maintenance clients are either purchased "on the street," by "working" several doctors at once, or by enrolling in multiple general medical and/or mental health clinics, especially the store-front Medicaid variety. The alcohol and poly-drug involvement of methadone maintenance clients is a very familiar fact to all emergency room physicians who deal with overdoses from a variety of self-administered drugs.

Third, the mere fact that former heroin addicts enrolled in a methadone maintenance treatment pro-

gram are free to work, undergo vocational training, or attend school does not necessarily mean that they are sufficiently motivated either to initiate such activity or to continue it effectively. Even in programs staffed with impressive counseling, academic and vocational support services, approximately one-third of the clients manage to avoid any sustained involvement in such activities, and a sizable proportion of the others fail to make satisfactory school or work adjustments. Research has also shown that methadone maintenance patients are more passive, less highly motivated, and less inclined to undertake adult responsibilities than matched patients on drug-free programs.³

New addicts created

Finally, and most ominously, the evidence is clear that methadone maintenance treatment programs are the source of most of the "street methadone" that is available on the black market. This dangerous situation has been largely created by two incredibly ingenuous practices found in most treatment programs. First, either because of carelessness or overzealousness in attracting new clients, the bona fide narcotic addictive status of numerous applicants has not been adequately established, thereby resulting in the enrollment of many nonaddicts. Second, because most programs give their clients "take-home" doses, a large but indeterminable number of clients are able to sell all or part of their methadone dosage. Thus methadone maintenance treatment programs have created tens of thousands of new primary methadone addicts (i.e., the first drug of addiction is methadone), without any sizable impact on reducing the incidence of heroin addiction. From 1973 to the present, there have been actually more narcotic-related deaths in New York City attributable to methadone than to heroin use, even in the current period of enormous heroin influx.

The most immediate and effective method of preventing drug addiction is reduction in the availability of narcotic drugs, as demonstrated by the sharply decreased rate of heroin addiction in the United States during World War II, when the traditional supply routes from Asia were severed. Honest and vigorous law enforcement, plus appropriate stringent legislation imposing heavy penalties on smuggling and on illegal sale or diversion of narcotics, are absolutely essential for a workable preventive program.

Residential centers

Long-term rehabilitative treatment in closed residential centers is also necessary to reduce the epidemic spread of narcotics addiction from confirmed to potential addicts and to enhance the possibilities of permanent cure. Because addicts are frequently difficult to treat, any realistic treatment must be compulsory.

Since peer influence is a highly important factor in initiating and perpetuating the use of narcotics among young people, realistic education in the schools about the nature, causes, and consequences of narcotic addiction can play a significant role in prevention, but only in the context of curtailing the drug supply.

Dr. Ausubel, for 34 years a researcher and psychiatrist in the drug abuse field, is currently a psychiatrist with the Family Court Mental Health Services in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is the author of three books on substance abuse.

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LETTERS

Continued from page 5

The editor replies: Dr. Nahas has written an article for the next issue of *War on Drugs* which reviews the physical and psychological effects of cocaine. The editors are pleased by the widespread interest in *War on Drugs* among the medical profession, and wish to encourage professionals in the medical and related therapy fields to collaborate with this magazine in formulating preventive and treatment approaches for drug abuse.

Environmentalism and the drug lobby

To the Editor:

I am a subscriber to your magazine and I appreciate the hard work you are doing with regard to drugs in this country. However, I've observed a tendency for the writers in the magazine to attempt to tie in the environmentalists with the drug pushers—specifically the article on Albert Hofmann, and the pictures of antinuke demonstrators smoking pot.

I have been an antinuke demonstrator, and I am an active environmentalist, yet I have never smoked pot, nor used drugs. I very rarely even use prescription drugs.

There are thousands of other environmentalists like myself who agree with Hofmann's assessment of man's destruction of the environment, but who would disagree with him about the use of LSD.

I urge you to stick to the subject at hand, the destruction of our young people's minds by the use of drugs. In the future, you also ought to have some articles on the drugs being used in our food. Many of the artificial chemicals being used have drug-like properties and can change the behavior of a youngster, as well as affect his schoolwork—everything from reading to writing to his ability to absorb what's being said.

—Annette Johnston
Houston, Texas

The editor replies: It is not *War on Drugs*, but environmentalists and drug pushers who connect environmentalism and drugs. To the uninformed citizen who is concerned about pollution, this may at first seem to be a harsh statement. However, facts are facts, and both environmentalism and the drug culture are alien belief structures which have been imposed on America.

It is not an accident that the drug-crazed hippies who set up rural communes across the country after wandering out of Aldous Huxley's and Gregory Bateson's drug experiment laboratories in the Haight Ashbury district of San Francisco, and the Lower East Side of New York City, are now the leading activists in the antinuclear and antitechnology movements.

Like the drug culture, this environmentalist "movement" did not exist inside the United States before the 1960s, with the exception of a few eccentrics. Environmentalism in this country was created by the Club of Rome organization, around a policy of halting progress and imposing a 50 percent cut in the world's population.

In January 1968, before most of the current environmentalist organizations existed, the Youth International Party, or Yippies, was founded under Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin. Their platform was centered around environmentalism and the legalization of drugs. Hoffman, who is currently standing trial on charges of trafficking cocaine, spent the past seven years as a leading environmentalist.

The fundamental connection between the drug culture and environmentalism, however, is the shared belief that man is no different from an animal, with the exception that man "damages" nature. This belief claims that an individual's only purpose on earth is to experience as many pleasures as possible while trying not to step on the grass. Whether he chooses to indulge in drugs or not is thus reduced to a personal choice, not a moral issue.

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Drugfighter's target

EDWARD SEAGA

Under the guise of being a staunch opponent of Cuban subversion in the Caribbean, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has managed to pass himself off as "America's friend." Judging by the red carpet treatment he received when he visited President Reagan last Jan. 28, the new administration in Washington is falling for this line. The hard truth, however, is that Seaga is a drug runner.

● Condone dope money

Seaga's government officially condones and promotes the production and smuggling of \$1 billion worth of marijuana into the United States each year. On Nov. 7, 1980, Seaga gave orders to Jamaica's banks that they are to open their doors to all money made from the dope traffic, "no questions asked."

The marijuana trade, he told the American people on *Face the Nation* last Nov. 23, is the "lifeline of the Jamaican economy." Earlier he told the *Washington Post*, "Regardless of whether we want it or not, the [marijuana] industry is here to stay. It is just not possible for it to be wiped out."

When asked if he thought this were a "moral" position, he said that there was no dilemma, since it had "not been proven" that marijuana is harmful.

● Same as Castro

Seaga, with help from the media, is trying to confront the United States with a deal it can't refuse: in exchange for his supposed anticommunism, the U.S. is to turn a blind eye toward Jamaica's drug running, which goes hand in hand with Fidel Castro's adventurism in destabilizing the Caribbean.

So far, the Reagan administration is feigning ignorance over what Seaga really repre-



sents. It is known that the drug issue was raised in talks between the two heads of state, but after the meeting, Reagan promised to encourage American businessmen to invest in Jamaica, and a high level commission of American and Jamaican businessmen was created to develop "investment projects."

● Treaty violation

Backing Seaga's drug scheme is the Washington-based Heritage Foundation, a "conservative" group, which prepared a report for the President urging him to accept Jamaica's de facto legalization of marijuana exports. Dope income, said Alexander Kruger, author of the report, is "very important for Jamaica and also for the United States." Kruger added, "There is sort of

an understanding with the International Monetary Fund on this."

This entire arrangement is in violation of international law. Seaga's promotion of pot exports is strictly forbidden by the 1961 Single Convention treaty, signed by over 120 nations, including the United States.

● Voodoo

A self-avowed practitioner of the "black arts," Seaga is a Harvard-trained sociologist who specialized in the study of voodoo in Haiti. As Jamaica's Minister of Culture during the 1960s, he oversaw the creation of the drug-running Rastafarian cult and its "reggae" music.

● What to do

Join the NADC in demanding that President Reagan live up to his commitment, expressed in writing to the NADC last year, to impose sanctions against drug trafficking countries. Send a telegram or letter to Reagan and write your congressman, reminding them of this. Demand that:

1) all aid, trade, and tourism with Jamaica be stopped immediately;

2) Jamaica be declared an outlaw nation until it cooperates in the total eradication of its marijuana crop;

3) Congress investigate the role of the International Monetary Fund, the Heritage Foundation, and all forms of U.S. aid to Jamaica in turning that country into a marijuana producer;

4) Congress investigate, and suspend if necessary, the financial activities between U.S. banks and other banks that may be profiting from Jamaica's drug trade, particularly the Bank of Nova Scotia, the largest bank in Jamaica.