

War on Drugs

MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG COALITION
June 1980

Vol. 1, No. 1

\$2.00

\$2.25 in Canada

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by Dr. Gabriel Nahas
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DECRIM ALERT: Marijuana laws in 50 states

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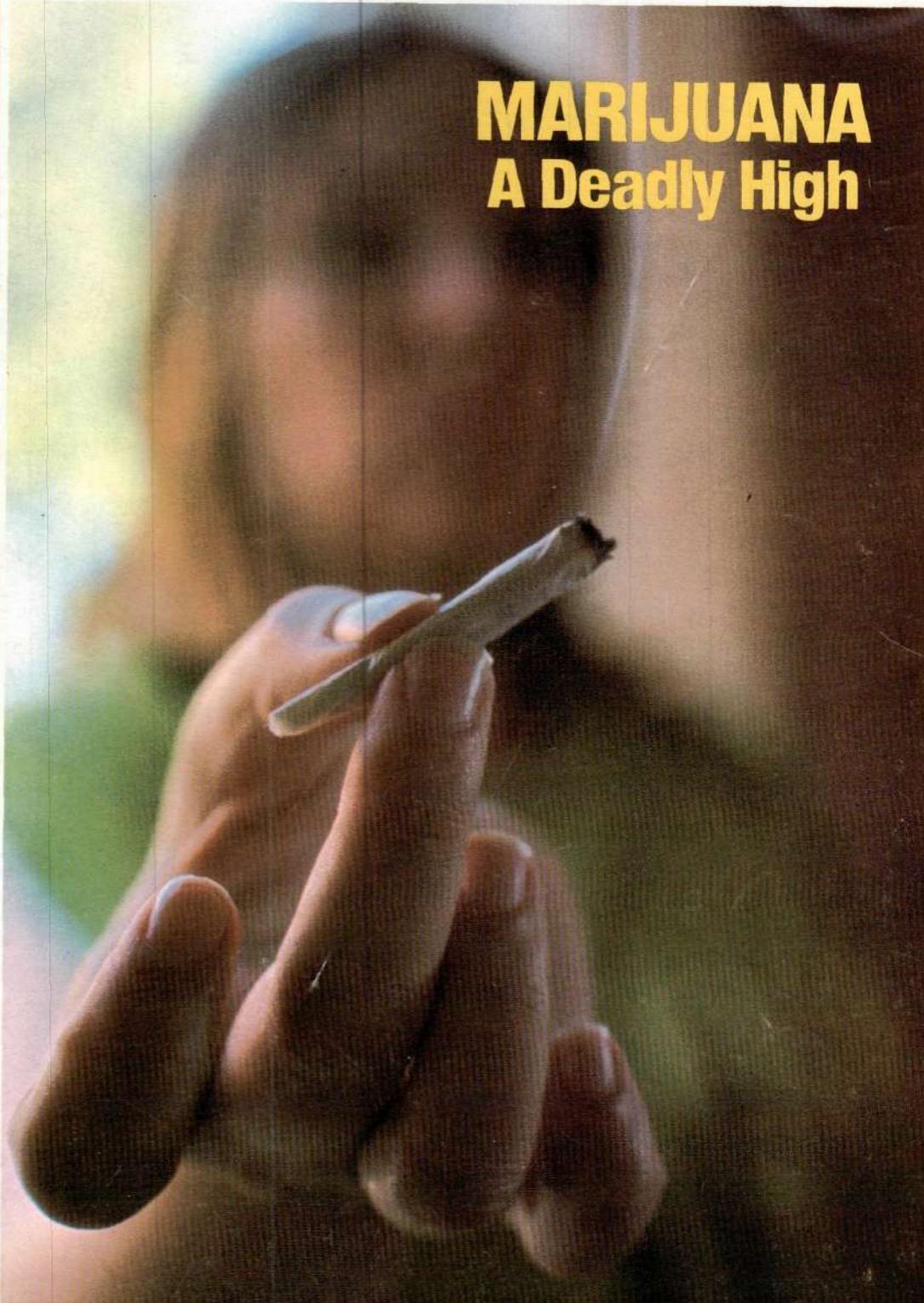
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MARIJUANA A Deadly High



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War on Drugs is published ten times a year by the National Anti-Drug Coalition, 304 West 58th Street, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10019. The views of the NADC are stated in the editorials; opinions expressed in articles are not necessarily those of the coalition. Subscriptions by mail are \$18.50 for ten issues or \$35 for foreign air mail.

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MK-Ultra is alive . . . and out to destroy your mind

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On the cover: an offer millions of young Americans are casually accepting every day, in ignorance of the medical consequences—the marijuana high, deadly to the individual's brain and reproductive system as it is to our society.

Photo by Black Star

Get the dope out of the White House

This magazine is the outgrowth of a political movement that came into being two years ago when courageous individuals from a cross-section of religious denominations, political parties and walks of life formed the Michigan Anti-Drug Coalition. Within months of the first Detroit meeting in December 1978, fraternal organizations had sprung up in some 15 U.S. states. In October of last year, these crystallized as America's National Anti-Drug Coalition.

Since then, an international movement has been set into motion around to stop drugs at the top—at the level of the oligarchical networks who use drugs to maintain their political power, and the politicians who abet this supranational network—"Dope, Inc."

The initial impulse for founding the Anti-Drug Coalition in Detroit was to turn the tide against the legalization of drugs that had spread at an accelerating rate since Jimmy Carter, an avowed supporter of marijuana "decriminalization," came into office. But drugs—the pestilence that is claiming the minds and in many

cases the lives of America's youth—are merely the "glue" holding together an organized conspiracy to destroy the moral fabric of the republic and turn this nation into one vast Jonestown.

If this sounds extreme, consider what has occurred over the past three and one half years of the Carter administration.

The facts of the matter

In Washington, D.C., there is a "private" outfit called the Drug Abuse Council, an unofficial policy arm of the Carter White House. The DAC has just issued its 1980 report which calls on Americans to learn to live with psychotropic drugs.

Simultaneously, the Carter administration is encouraging the large pharmaceutical companies to make THC capsules—using the chemical ingredient available in marijuana cigarettes that produces the "high." But the experimental medical evidence of the destructive impact of THC in small quantities on the brain and reproductive system is documented by Dr. Nahas in his article in this issue. One can only conclude that in pushing THC legalization, the Carter administration does not want there to be another generation of Americans.

Consumption of marijuana, hashish and cocaine has risen to all-time highs, and is still going up. According to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Seventh Annual Report to Congress (April, 1979), the number of high school seniors who used marijuana daily jumped by one-half, from 6 to 9 percent, between 1975 and 1977. A University of Michigan study shows that cocaine use by high school seniors has **doubled** since 1975—it is now 12 percent.

Heroin epidemic

Most horrifying of all are reports that have recently come to the attention of National Anti-Drug Coalition investigators that

the United States is on the brink of the biggest heroin epidemic in its history. According to a confidential intelligence report prepared for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration last fall, 1,500 tons of heroin are being harvested and processed now in the Iran of Ayatollah Khomeini, Pakistan, and among the "rebels" of Afghanistan. This will produce an epidemic 2,000 times worse than the heroin wave of ten years ago, which was caused by a "mere" harvest of 80 tons from Turkey, and which left 700,000 addicts in its wake.

Sources tell us that the summer epidemic has already begun to hit East Coast cities. The overdose death rate in New York City has doubled, and in Boston, the DEA report predicts, the new heroin supplies will cause 15 to 20 heroin deaths *per day*. This compares to a 1979 figure of 20-30 deaths from heroin per month, nationwide.

Insiders believe that the Drug Enforcement Agency was forced to keep its intelligence report confidential due to pressure from Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, who is known to have curbed the drug enforcement capabilities of the DEA and other agencies out of concern for the "civil rights" of suspected drug traffickers.

Whose allies?

But the Carter administration's connivance with evil goes far beyond mere negligence. It is a fact that the very same "Islamic" feudalists, led by Khomeini in Iran, who are growing the poison for a million American youth who may become addicted this year, are considered by Carter's advisers and backers as potential "allies" against the Soviet Union. Zbigniew Brzezinski's "fiercely independent" Afghani tribesmen are the opium growers and runners whose free-enterprise venture may leave your child as a piece of meat on a coroner's slab.

Behind the Carter government's inaction against the heroin danger

and its complicity with drugs stands "Dope, Inc.," an adversary more powerful than national governments, one which is currently in control of the U.S. government. At the top levels, this international drug cartel is identical with the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission, the Club of Rome and their various offshoots. These are the institutions of the British-centered oligarchy that are promoting the "transition into a new age," the no-technology, small-is-beautiful, recipe for global genocide.

Their openly acknowledged goal is to reduce the world's population by one to two billion persons by the end of this century. To do that, as they understand very well, America's industrial powerhouse must be destroyed, and the moral commitment to progress which is the soul of the American nation must be shattered.

The Aquarians

Now, in this presidential election year of 1980, a book has been published on behalf of this powerful conspiracy, titled *The Aquarian Conspiracy*. Author Marilyn Ferguson describes the method by which you and your children are being brainwashed into the "new age of Aquarius." A "new mystic religion"—the rock-drug counter-culture—is being used to bring about "radical change in the United States."

This book is published at the very moment when, under the ideology of "limits to growth," the U.S. economy is being collapsed and looted on the model of Nazi Germany in the 1936-38 period—right before death camps were instituted as a logical consequence of that policy. A bill has just been signed into law that gives Fed chairman Paul Volcker dictatorial controls over U.S. credit like those exercised by Nazi finance minister Schacht. Is it any accident that the bill's author, Congressman Henry Reuss, is a leading "Aquarian conspirator"?

Is it any surprise, either, that President Carter's assistant on National Security, Zbigniew Brzezinski, whom European leaders describe as "mentally ill, irrational, unbalanced," is identified by Ferguson as a member of the Aquarian conspiracy?

We have to win

The Aquarians want you to accept—even join—your child's degeneration into a screwball and a drug addict. "There's no use battling marijuana," is their latest refrain. "Decrim is here to stay, and besides, it's really no more harmful than alcohol or cigarettes."

If the basically moral majority of Americans go along with this brainwashing, our country will have no future. The time to fight is now. New influxes of heroin from the Middle East are already hitting U.S. streets and are being used to lace the marijuana you are told is "harmless."

The persons responsible for the drug plague must be named, apprehended, tried and punished, from the local "decrim" pusher right up to the "persons above suspicion" who are masterminding the conspiracy to destroy our youth. The drug lobby's media must be put out of business. Candidates for public office, from the local official right up to the U.S. President, must be forced to take a stand to wipe out the drug menace or be booted out of office.

Most antidrug fighters know that if the Presidency were committed to that fight, it could be won almost overnight. In this election year 1980, *War On Drugs* magazine is pledging to build a movement to get the dope out of the White House, and to make certain that it does not get back in.



Nora Hamerman
Managing Editor

MK-ULTRA IS ALIVE...



AND OUT TO DESTROY YOUR MIND

Early this year, J.P. Tarcher Publishers of Los Angeles released *The Aquarian Conspiracy: Personal and Social Transformations in the 1980s* by Marilyn Ferguson. The book is a kook's manifesto, proclaiming that the decade of the 1980s will usher in a "new age" in which scientific and technological progress is once and for all laid to rest and the "values" expressed by the counterculture of the 1960s—typified by Timothy Leary's call to "turn on, tune in and drop out"—govern society.

In issuing her open call for an Aquarian Revolution, author Ferguson paid particular homage to Sir Aldous Huxley, whom she described as the true pioneer of the "new age." In point of fact, Huxley, along with his brother Julian Huxley, Lord Bertrand Russell, H.G. Wells, George Orwell and Robert Maynard Hutchins, was one of the most evil wretches of the 20th century. It was Huxley who from the early 1920s devoted himself to the fostering of the drug counterculture. In that sense, Ferguson is correct in placing special emphasis on Huxley's accomplishments.

It would be one thing if Ferguson were simply one more lunatic suffering from severe brain damage at the hands of LSD and other psychotropic drugs. She is not; and the *Aquarian Conspiracy* is a dead-serious blueprint for the drugging and brainwashing of America.

In spring of 1978, several dozen doctors, psychologists and social engineers gathered in San Francisco for a week-long conference to plan out the relaunching of the

LSD was not a sociological phenomenon, as revealed in this exposé by Jeffrey and Michele Steinberg. American youth were led on the acid trip by a clique of British death cultists—who are still in business

CIA's 1950s mass experiment in the "medical applications" of LSD and other mind bending substances. According to Dr. Stanislas Grad, a member of the original CIA MK-Ultra team and the Director of a Boston "drug experimentation" clinic called SOMA (after the mind deadening drug in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*), the conferees agreed that the only "problem" with the 1950s LSD experiment was the fact that it was government directed and therefore used repressive methods. Grad and the others called for the relaunching of mass-scale experimentation with LSD and other deadly drugs through the nation's universities and medical centers—to be popularized through the media in order to insure a constant and growing population of "guinea pigs."

What is now underway is the expansion of British intelligence's 50-year campaign in the United States to create cult formations among the general population through the use of drugs and Dionysian rituals.

In official channels, the British Secret Intelligence Services' experiment was run under former CIA Director Allen Dulles, and conducted through the Central Intelligence Agency, under the codename

MK-Ultra. The project, first named Operation Bluebird in 1949, then Operation Artichoke, and renamed MK-Ultra in 1953 under direct orders from Dulles, studied the application of LSD, psilocybin (hallucinogenic mushrooms), peyote, and other hallucinogens in mind-control and brainwashing techniques.

The early phases involved the administration of hallucinogens to volunteers in university, hospital, and mental institution settings. By 1963, it was openly stated in a CIA document that "the final phase of testing MK-Ultra materials involves their application to unwitting subjects in normal life settings," a phase which began on the U.S. West Coast in 1955, and which by the late 1960s had created thousands of counterculture followers of the cult of LSD and other hallucinogens, aided by the importation and mass marketing of British ritualistic rock music.

Although MK-Ultra was a CIA black operation nominally under the control of Dulles, it was in reality a British intelligence operation run into the United States under the cover of the CIA and the Rand Corporation. Furthermore, the presence of the Office of Naval Intelligence and Air Force Intelligence in the original Operation Artichoke and MK-Ultra task force, and the subsequent importance of trained operatives of ONI and Air Force Intelligence in the creation of U.S.-based terrorist cults, points to heavy contamination of these agencies in particular by British SIS.

The British priesthood

The three British intelligence agents heading up MK-Ultra as research directors from 1952 on

Photo: *The Age of Aquarius*, heralded in the Broadway musical, "Hair."

were Aldous Huxley, Albert Hoffman of the Warburg-owned Sandoz drug firm (where Hoffman first synthesized LSD in 1943), and Humphrey Osmond, a close Huxley family friend and physician based at the University of London Hospital where he studied schizophrenia.

The key American researcher complicit with Huxley, Hoffman, and Osmond was Gregory Bateson, husband of the late Dame Margaret Mead of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Bateson headed a Veterans Hospital in Palo Alto, California where he aided in criminal experiments administering LSD to patients in the hospital. Bateson is currently a special adviser to California's Governor Jerry Brown—the politician with whom Reverend Jimmy Jones maintained a close relationship for many years.

Huxley was not merely the ranking British intelligence officer in the MK-Ultra infiltration project, but he was literally a high priest of the drug cult that grew out of the California experiments. Aldous Huxley, along with his brother Julian, was tutored at Oxford University, England in the 1920s by futurist H.G. Wells, head of British foreign intelligence during World War I. Wells's writings and those of his protégés the Huxleys and George Orwell, such as *The Time Machine*, *Brave New World*, 1984 and *Animal Farm*, spelled out in fictional form the mind-control that MK-Ultra was later to implement.

In 1929, under the influence of occultist Aleister Crowley, Aldous Huxley was initiated into the Isis-Urania Temple of Hermetic Students of the Golden Dawn, a secret cult tracing back to the Scottish Rite of the Freemasons and run directly out of the British Colonial Office. At the same time, Crowley introduced Huxley to hallucinogenic drugs.

From 1937 to 1945, Huxley lived in California where he worked as a Hollywood scriptwriter along with Christopher Isherwood and other British operatives. Isherwood had



Aleister Crowley, "magician of the Golden Dawn," initiated Huxley on hallucinogens . . .

been a British intelligence agent stationed in Weimar Berlin through the 1920s, specializing in cultural subversion projects. During this period, Huxley and Isherwood organized cults around the Isis Temple of the Golden Dawn and the translation of Eastern mystical documents. Preliminary investigations suggest that one of the centers of Isis cult activity founded by the Huxley team in 1937-1945 was Ukiah, California—later the West Coast center of the Reverend Jim Jones's Peoples Temple.

Huxley's critical training occurred in Britain from 1945 to 1952 when, in tandem with the British Psychological Warfare Division (then centered at the London Tavistock Institute), he organized a study group at the London National Hospital with Osmond on inducing schizophrenic states through the taking of mescaline.

Subsequently, Osmond was hired by Allen Dulles to play a leading role in the MK-Ultra project. In 1953, in the U.S., Osmond gave Huxley a supply of mescaline for his personal consumption. The next year, as the result of his psychedelic experience, Huxley wrote

The Doors of Perception, the first public manifesto of the drug cult, advocating "expanded consciousness through hallucinogens."

By 1954, MK-Ultra was fully operational, Dr. Timothy Leary was already conducting LSD experiments at Harvard University. Hoffman had been brought to the United States for continued MK-Ultra work. And Huxley returned to California where he recruited his 1937-45 associates Bateson and Alan Watts, who later became a propagandist for study of Eastern religions. Osmond, meanwhile, was stationed at the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute in Princeton, N.J., conducting experiments on the effects of LSD in schizophrenia.

In 1960, as MK-Ultra entered its "final phases," Huxley was appointed Visiting Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. There he created a circle paralleling his West Coast LSD team, including Leary and associate Richard Alpert, who later became "guru" Baba Ram Das. This circle created a following of thousands of LSD veterans who were then deployed to proselytize for drugs.

One direct result of the Huxley Harvard operation was the International Federation for Internal Freedom Psychedelic Training Center in Zihuatenejo, Mexico, set up and headed by Leary in 1963. Zihuatenejo, an isolated Mexican resort town, was the site for a two-year project involving 500 people—chosen, according to Leary, out of over 5,000 applicants. The objective of Zihuatenejo was to train psychologists and other professionals, religious leaders, teachers, etc. in the values of psychedelic drug use. The center administered LSD to residents several times a week, conducting group sessions based on the Boston work of Leary and Alpert, the writings of Huxley, and particularly Leary's translation of the Tibetan Book of the Dead. The Tibetan sacred book was to be read by participants before taking the LSD, then read aloud by another person as the

subject sank into a schizophrenic state.

Indeed, the death experience attitude was a central consideration of the center's profiling. After an LSD experience, one group showed that: "Some now felt convinced that there is no death, that life is really continuous despite physical change. Death to them now seems simply continuation toward the mystical goal of oneness with God. . . . Associated with lessened anxiety, greater acceptance of death . . ." (Richard Blum and associates *Utopiates*, London: Tavistock Publications, 1965).

The names of the participants in the Zihuatenejo project have never been made public although they



... then Gregory Bateson, British anthropologist, used LSD on unsuspecting veterans . . .

included clinical psychologists, ministers, teachers, and businessmen. In 1963, during the second year of its operation, the center was closed by Mexican authorities.

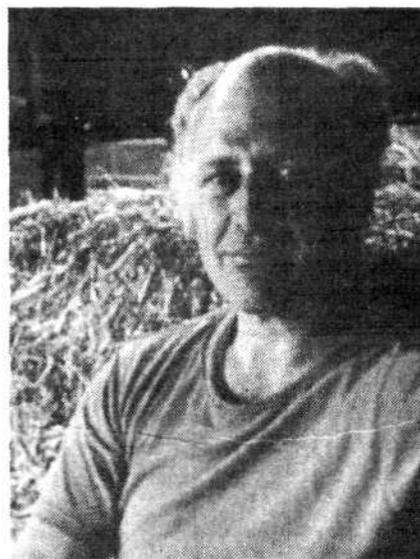
It is known that the Mexican project was one feature of the "private," i.e., nongovernmental, side of MK-Ultra. The above-cited 1965 Tavistock Institute report also featured reports by Timothy Leary, Richard Alpert, and San Francisco's Dr. Joel Fort, who has already been identified as a principal figure in the creation of Jones's Peoples Temple.

Simultaneously, the Rand Cor-

poration, home of present-day terrorist specialist Brian Jenkins, was conducting a "medically oriented" experiment in LSD. According to a 1962 Rand Abstract, W.H. McGlothlin conducted a preparatory study on the "Long-lasting Effects of LSD on Certain Attitudes in Normals: An Experimental Proposal." The following year, McGlothlin conducted a year-long experiment with 30 human guinea pigs, called "Short-Term Effects of LSD on Anxiety, Attitudes and Performance." The study incredibly concluded that LSD improved emotional attitudes and helped resolve anxiety!

Also in California, the guinea pigs at Bateson's Palo Alto Veterans Hospital were being groomed as future leaders of the drugged Isis cult. Foremost among Bateson's recruits was Ken Kesey who received his first LSD dose from Bateson in 1959. Other "subjects" included Jerry Garcia, later the founder of the Grateful Dead rock band. Another outstanding member of the Grateful Dead is the son of Wharton School professor Eric Trist, the leading Tavistock Institute operative in the United States and a principal controller of the MOVE black terrorist gang that recently staged a gun battle with Philadelphia police.

Much of the LSD used to build the Isis counterculture cult in the Haight-Ashbury section of San Francisco found its way into the streets from MK-Ultra channels. In 1963, when Leary left Harvard, the Leary LSD operations were funded principally by Billy Mellon Hitchcock. Hitchcock's contributions to Leary were paid out through a British West Indies conduit known as the Fiduciary Trust—a wholly controlled subsidiary of the Investors' Overseas Services, which is and was an Israeli dirty-money operation coordinated on the U.S. side through the New York holding company, the Dreyfuss Corporation. Hitchcock, an heir to the Mellon banking family of Pittsburgh, not only funded Leary's pet projects, but financed Leary's Brotherhood of



... recruiting Ken Kesey, whose "Summer of Love" project left thousands ravaged by acid trips.

Eternal Love as a major hashish marketing and LSD manufacturing operation which was based, like Jones's Peoples Temple, in California and the Caribbean.

In 1968, Leary, Ken Kesey, Alan Watts, and homosexual poet Allen Ginsberg from New York organized the so-called Summer of Love. This nationwide Dionysian celebration provided the context for a massive infusion of drugs into every part of the U.S.A. which left thousands of youth ravaged by their first experiences with addictive and hallucinogenic chemicals. To service the psychological disorders and human misery resulting from the drug epidemic, institutions such as the Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic were created. Today, these clinics serve as centers for the movement to decriminalize "recreational" drugs, and as recruiting centers for cult outfits such as the Glide Memorial Church and Jones's People's Temple.

Dr. Joel Fort's Project One mental health clinic in San Francisco was part of the network of clinics set up to service the growing number of youth who quickly went from marijuana and occasional hallucinogenic trip to hard-core heroin addiction and psychosis.

The biological effects of marijuana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 years of research

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cannabinoid effect on cell division.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further experimental results

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

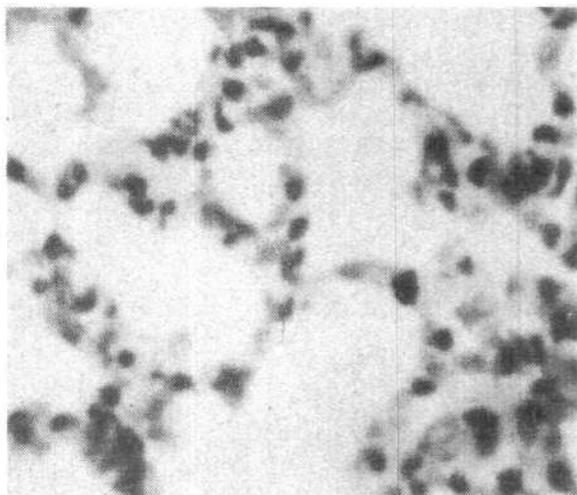


Figure 1
Normal rat lung

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

Source: Harris Rosenkrantz and Robert W. Fleischman.

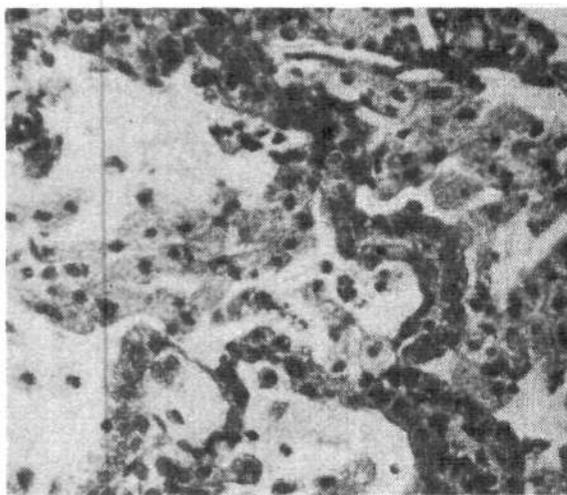


Figure 2
Rat lung after six months of marijuana smoke treatment

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

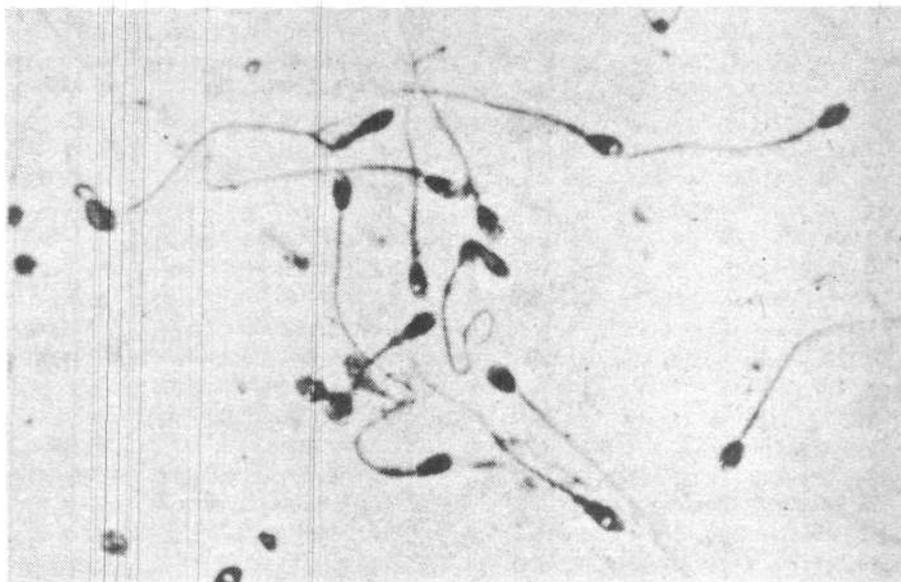
Source: Robert W. Fleischman, John R. Baker, and Harris Rosenkrantz, *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology*, No. 47 (1979), p. 562.

Figure 3

Normal human sperm cells

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

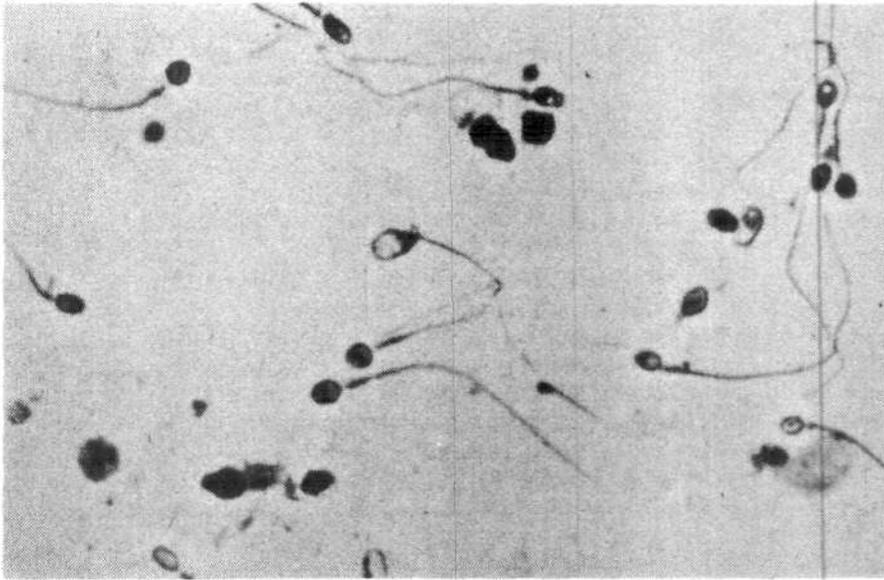


Figure 4
Sperm cells of a human marijuana smoker

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

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

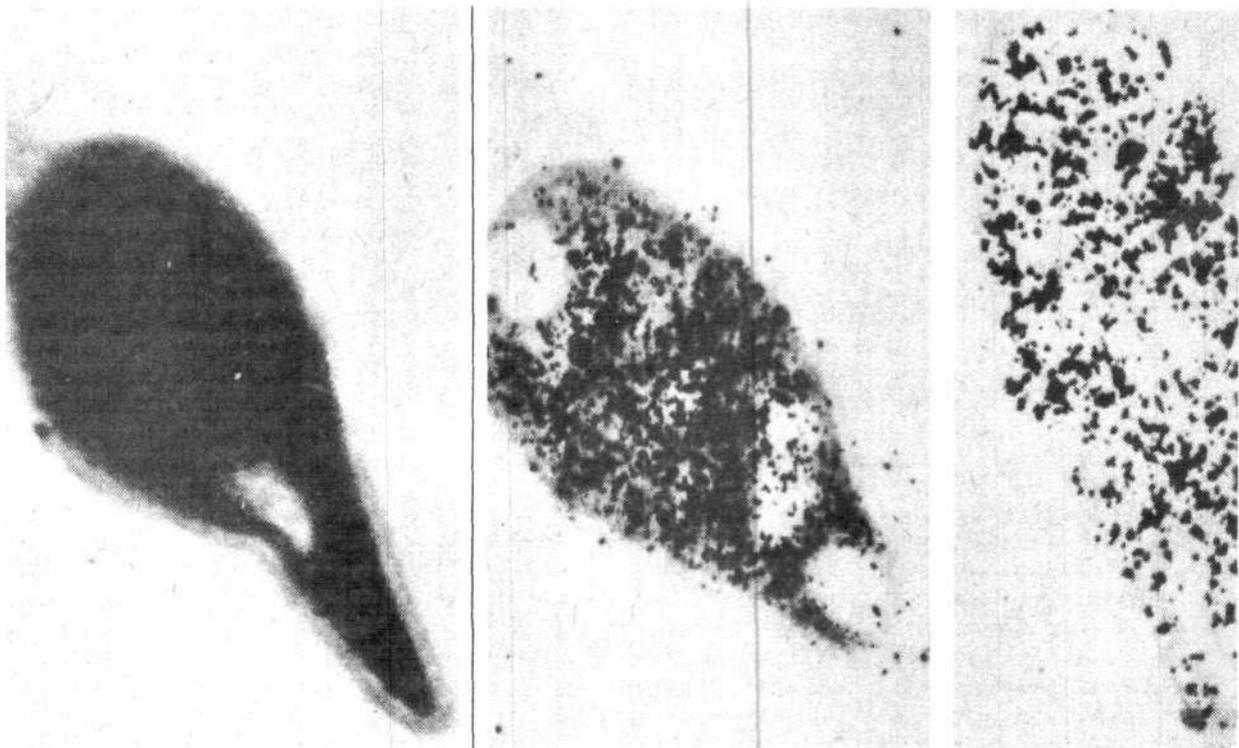
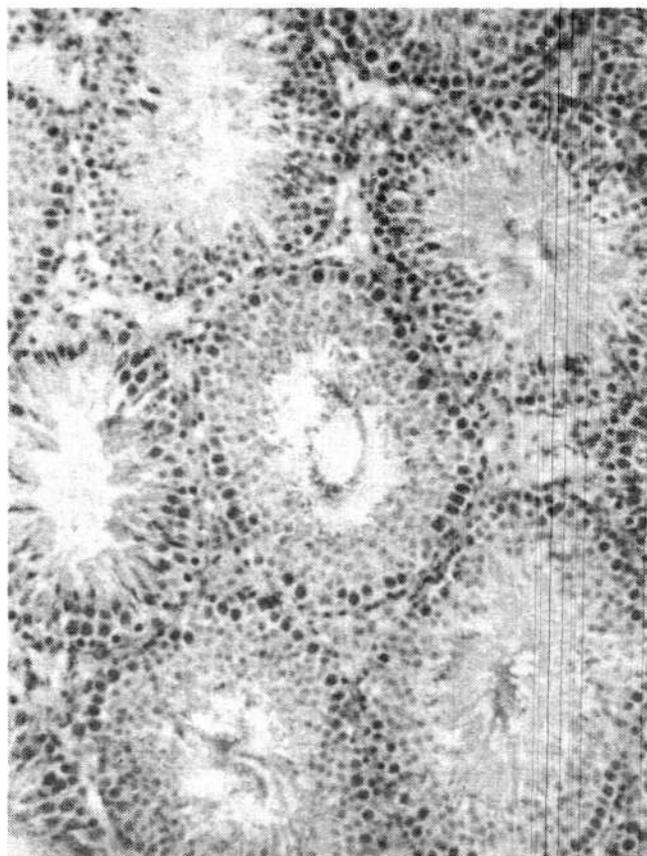


Figure 5

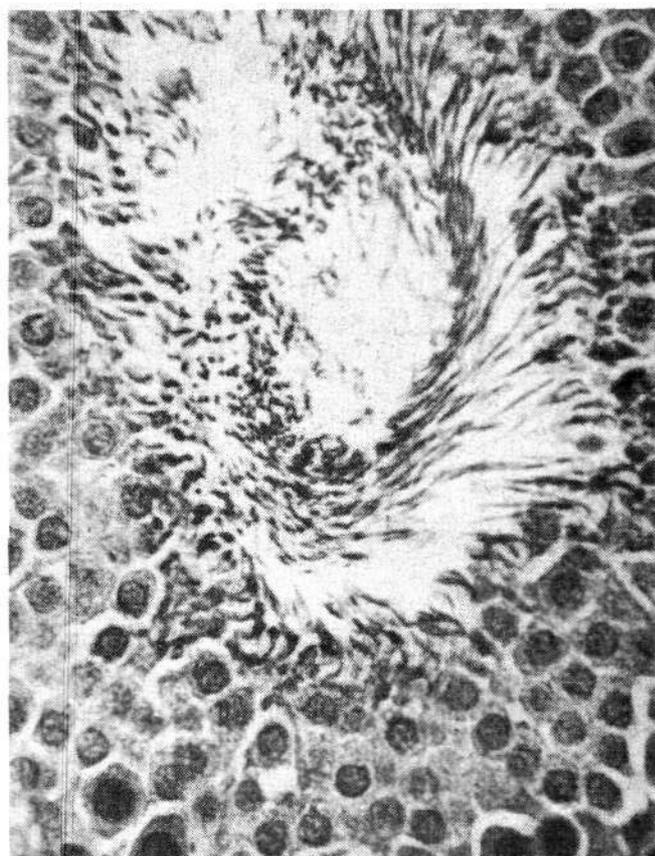
Sperm cells from a human hashish smoker compared to a nonsmoker

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

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



a)



b)

Figure 6
Normal rat testis

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

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

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

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

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

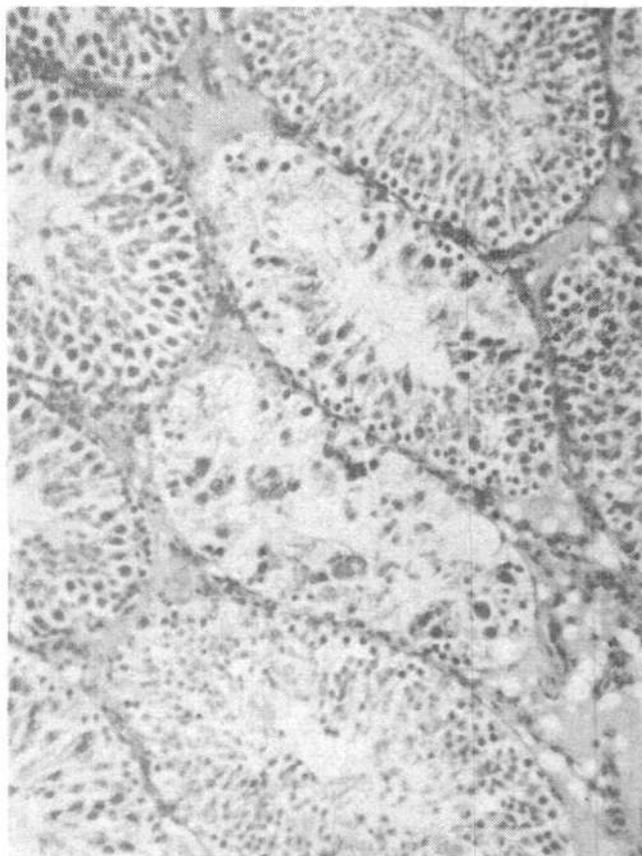
What we saw were human germ

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

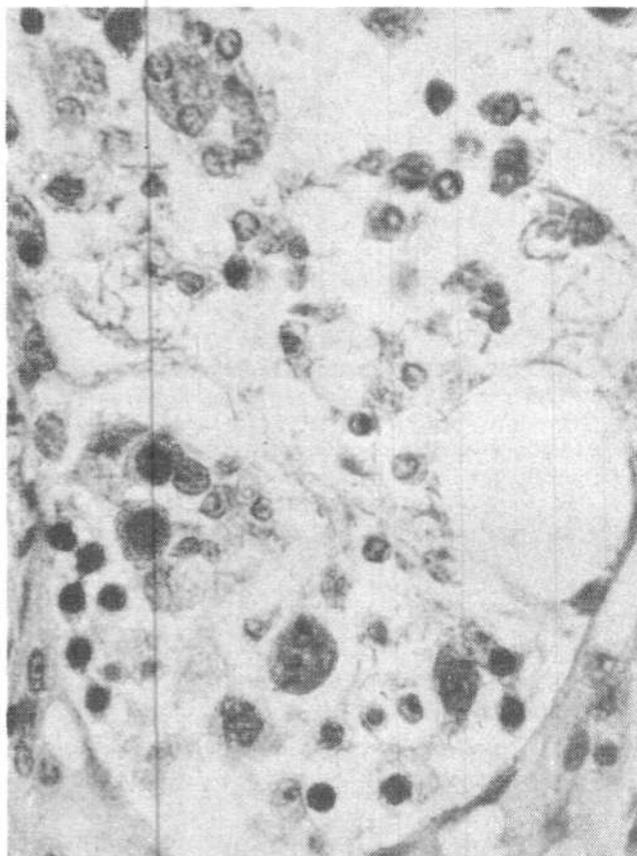
Figure 4 shows the extraordinary abnormality in the sperm cells of a marijuana smoker. You can see this abnormality in the

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

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



a)



b)

Figure 7

Testis of rat after treatment with THC for 60 days

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

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

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

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

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

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

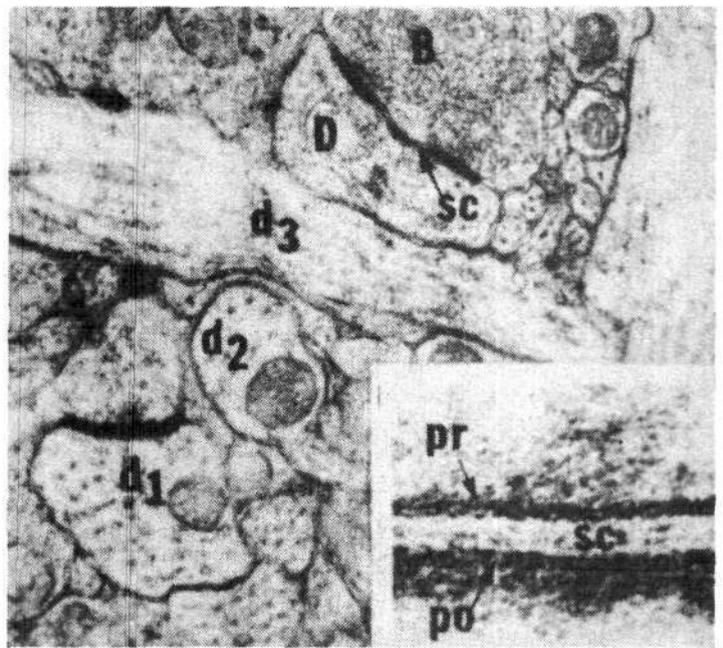
will understand better why this taboo exists now that we have some results for the studies performed over the past two years on the effect of marijuana on female reproduction function.

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

Figure 8
Normal brain cells in the Rhesus monkey

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

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



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

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

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

The next question a scientist

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

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

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

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

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

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

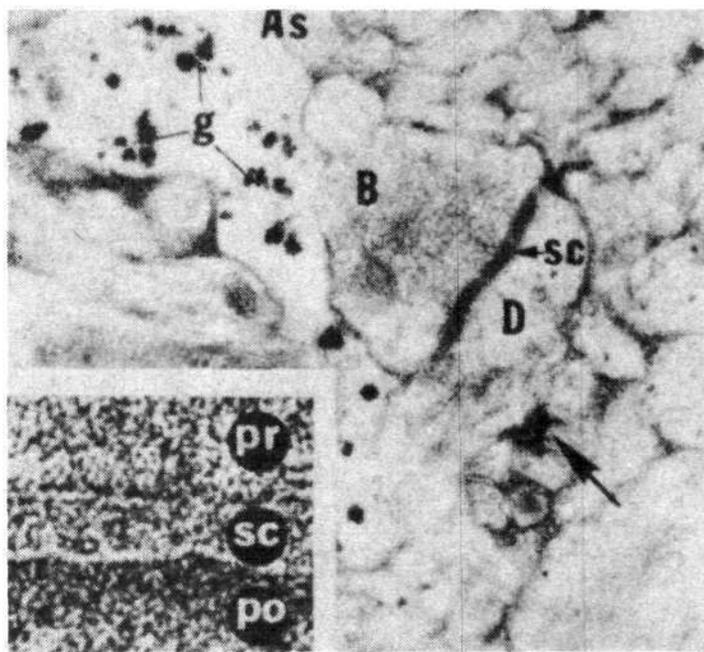


Figure 9
Brain cells of the Rhesus monkey
after the animal was treated with marijuana
In these animals the size of the synaptic cleft (magnified 30,000 times) is pathologically widened by an average of 25 percent. This change is associated in the animals with abnormal electrical activity of the cells. The inset, magnified 80,000 times, shows the widening of the synaptic cleft (SC); as well as an accumulation of unidentified dark material in the cleft space.

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

Source: Jon W. Harper, Robert G. Heath, and William A. Myers, *J. of Neuroscience Research*, 3 (1977), p. 90.

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

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

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

The most important aspect of this alteration in the menstrual

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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KEEP OFF THE GRASS

A scientific enquiry into the biological effects of marijuana

GABRIEL G. NAHAS



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Legislative calendar

Decrim alert: marijuana laws in 50 states

According to official federal estimates, 51 million Americans have smoked marijuana at least once, with roughly half that figure considered to be regular users. Eleven states have passed decriminalization laws to date. These states should be targeted for recriminalization. Find out where your lawmaker stands.

Alabama: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 fine for possession of unspecified amounts. 2-15 years/\$25,000 fine for cultivation (first offense). Therapeutic use bill signed into law for research.

Alaska: Current penalties: \$100 fine for private personal use of less than 1 oz.; \$1,000 fine for possession of over 1 oz. in public. Private cultivation penalties removed; decriminalization passed.

Arizona: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 minimum, 1-10 years/\$50,000 maximum for unspecified amount.

Arkansas: Current penalties: 0-1 year/ \$250 fine for less than 1 oz., 3-10 years/\$15,000 for over 1 oz, intent to distribute.

California: Current penalties: \$100 fine, less than 1 oz.; 0-6 months/\$500 fine, over 1 oz. Decriminalization passed. The 1980 California Marijuana Initiative, sponsored by the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) for the November ballot, would remove all penalties for personal possession and

California cont'd
cultivation and establish a state commission to research the feasibility of marijuana's economic value as a cash crop. State senate has passed a medical use bill for glaucoma research.

Colorado: Current penalties: \$100 fine for less than 1 oz., 0-15 days/\$100 fine for public display or consumption. Decriminalization passed. Therapeutic use bill for glaucoma and cancer research. Bill in state senate for recriminalization for possession by minors.

Connecticut: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 fine for less than 4 oz., 0-5 years/\$2,000 fine for over 4 oz. Two medical use bills are in the state senate. House bill to reduce possession penalties to three months in jail/\$100 fine was rejected.

Delaware: Current penalties: 0-2 years/\$500 fine for unspecified amount. Therapeutic use bill tabled at legislative adjournment 1979.

District of Columbia: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$100-\$1,000. NORML is sponsoring a petition drive to put an initiative on the November ballot legalizing "home growing of marijuana." In Washington, D.C., NORML needs 12,500 signatures by July 4. This would remove all penalties for possession and cultivation.

Florida: Current penalties. 0-1 year/\$1,000 for less than 20 grams; over 20 grams, 0-5 years/\$5,000. Tougher laws for large scale traf-

ficking. 1978 medical use bill for glaucoma and cancer research signed into law. Bill to legalize marijuana on a county by county basis defeated in 1979 in state legislature.

Georgia: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 for less than 1 oz., 1-10 years for over 1 oz. Major crackdown on paraphernalia sales; well organized community action by organizations Stop Drugs at the Source and Families in Action.

Hawaii: Current penalties: 0-30 days/\$500 for less than 3 oz., 0-1 year/\$1,000 for 10 oz.-1 kilogram. 0-5 years/ \$5,000 for over 1 kilogram.

Idaho: Current penalties: 0-1 year/ \$1,000 fine for less than 3 oz., 0-5 years/\$15,000 fine for less than 3 oz., 0-5 years/\$15,000 for over 3 oz. Medical use bill stopped before it was introduced in state legislature.

Illinois: Current penalties: 0-30 days/\$500 for less than 2.5 grams; 0-6 months/\$500 for 2.5-10 grams; 0-1 year/\$1,000 for 10-30 grams; 1-3 years/\$10,000 for 30-50 grams. Decriminalization bill pending in state house until spring 1980. 1978 medical use bill passed which allows physicians to prescribe marijuana for glaucoma and cancer patients.

Indiana: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$5,000 fine for less than 30 grams; 0-4 years/\$10,000 for over 30 grams.

Iowa: Current penalties: 0-6 months/\$1,000 for unspecified amount. State senate judiciary

Iowa cont'd

committee-sponsored bill, if passed, would double all existing marijuana penalties; vote in 1980. Gov. Robert Ray approved a medical use bill in 1979. Supplies of federally sanctioned marijuana have been applied for.

Kansas: Current penalties: 0-6 months/\$1,000 for unspecified amount. Two bills in state congress to decriminalize small amounts of marijuana for "personal use." First bill passed the state senate and is now before the house judiciary committee. The second was introduced by the senate judiciary committee. Both come up for vote in 1980. A therapeutic use bill passed the state house by 80-4 and will come before the state senate during the current session.

Kentucky: Current penalties: 0-90 days/\$250 fine for unspecified amount. One of the lightest penalties in a state which has not decriminalized.

Louisiana: Current penalties. 0-6 months/\$500 for unspecified amount. Tough laws for trafficking. Medical use bill passed in 1978.

Maine: Current penalties: \$200 fine for less than 1½ oz. 0-1 year/\$500 fine for over 1½ oz. Decriminalization passed, medical use bill passed.

Maryland: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 fine for unspecified amount. 1979 decriminalization bill lost by a vote of 7 to 1 in judicial proceedings; medical use bill will also defeated.

Massachusetts: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 for unspecified amount. Three decriminaliza-

tion bills tabled in state senate, and a fourth introduced into the state house which would place decriminalization on the 1980 ballot. The latter bill is now in the Ways and Means committee. A bill in the house increasing penalties for possession was rejected. A medical use bill passed the state senate last August and is now in the state house. Bill would allow marijuana use for asthma treatment also.

Michigan: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 for less than 20 oz., 0-4 years/\$2,000 for over 20 oz. Decriminalization bill passed state senate last year by a 20-14 vote and is now being studied by house judiciary committee. A therapeutic use bill is about to be signed into law.

Minnesota: Current penalties: \$100 fine for less than ½ oz.; 0-3 years/\$3,000 for over 1½ oz. Decriminalization passed. Medical use bill passed both state houses, was vetoed by Governor Al Quie.

Mississippi: Current penalties: \$100-250 fine for less than 1 oz.; 0-3 years/\$3,000 for over 1 oz. Government-owned marijuana plantation located in state. Decrim passed. Medical use bill died in committee last year.

Missouri: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 for less than 35 grams; 0-5 years/\$1,000 for over 35 grams. Decriminalization bill passed the House Judiciary and will come up for vote by house in 1980: "The Marijuana Education Bill." Therapeutic use bill still in committee.

Montana: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 for less than 60 grams; 0-5 years for over 60 grams. The

House-sponsored medical use bill will not be acted upon until the federal government reclassifies marijuana from Schedule 1.

Nebraska: Current penalties: 0-\$100 for less than 1 oz.; 0-7 days/\$500 for 1 oz.-1 lb.; 0-1 year/\$500 for over 1 lb. Decrim passed; therapeutic bill being studied.

Nevada: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 for minors less than 1 oz.; 1-6 years/\$2,000 for minors over 1 oz. and adults. Bill to increase penalties for over 1 oz. to \$5,000 postponed in assembly judiciary committee, expected to be brought up again in 1980. Therapeutic use bill passed both houses and signed by Governor List.

New Hampshire: Current penalties: 0-1 year for less than 1 lb., 0-7 years/\$2,000 for over 1 lb.

New Jersey: Current penalties: 0-6 months/\$500 for less than 25 grams; 0-5 years/\$15,000 for over 25 grams. Two state assembly decrim bills introduced for consideration this year. Therapeutic use bills have been condensed into one which is being reviewed by health committee; vote this session.

New Mexico: Current penalties: 15 days/\$50-100 for less than 1 oz., 0-1 year/\$100-1,000 for 1-8 oz.; 1-5 years/\$5,000 for 8 oz. Medical use bill passed in 1978.

New York: Current penalties: 0-\$100 for less than 25 grams; 0-3 months/\$500 for 25 grams-2 oz. 0-1 year for 2-8 oz.; 4 years for 8-16 oz.; 7 years for 16 oz.-10 lb., 15 years for over 10 lbs. Decriminalization passed in 1977. Recriminalization bill be-

New York cont'd

fore the state assembly committees. Senate bill passed which changes the wording of the possession penalty for 25 grams of marijuana to a "mixture" containing marijuana in order to stop police confusion over which part of the plant constitutes a controlled substance. A proposal to reduce penalties for more than 2 oz. from a felony to a misdemeanor was defeated. Assembly will making possession of small amounts of marijuana on school grounds a criminal offense will come up for a vote this year. Therapeutic use bill introduced in assembly this year.

North Carolina: Current penalties: 0-\$100 for up to 1 oz., 5 years/\$5,000 for over 1 oz. Decrim passed. A bill in the house making possession of up to ½ lb. a misdemeanor was introduced. Senate move to make possession of up to 10 plants a misdemeanor was defeated in the judiciary committee.

North Dakota: Current penalties: 0-30 days/\$500 for less than ½ oz.; 1 year/\$1,000 for ½ oz.-1 year; 0-5 years/\$5,000 for over 1 oz. These are new, more lax penalties. Therapeutic bill defeated in house.

Ohio: Current penalties: \$100 for less than 100 grams; 0-30 days/\$250 fine for 0-30 grams; 6 months-5 years/\$2,500 for 200-600 grams; 1-10 years/\$5,000 for over 600 grams. Decriminalization passed. House is due to vote on a medical use bill that passed the senate last year.

Oklahoma: Current penalties: 0-1 year for unspecified amounts.

Oregon: Current penalties: \$100 fine for less than 10 oz.; 0-11 years/\$2,500 for over 1 oz. Oregon was the first state to decriminalize, in 1973. Last year a cultivation bill was introduced in the house that would have authorized the state committee on controlled substances to set an allowable weight of plants grown for personal use. Measure passed the legislature but was vetoed by Gov. Atiyeh. Therapeutic use bill passed both house and senate.

Pennsylvania: Current penalties: 0-30 days/\$500 for less than 30 grams; 0-1 year/\$5,000 for over 30 grams. Decrim bill introduced last year by Sen. Messenger and cosponsored by Sen. Lewis. Sen. Lewis is also the sponsor of an anti-paraphernalia bill.

Rhode Island: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$500 for unspecified amounts. Therapeutic bill died in committee last year.

South Carolina: Current penalties: 0-3 months/\$100 for less than 10 oz.; 0-6 months/\$1,000 for over 10 oz. Medical use bill introduced in senate.

South Dakota: Current penalties: 0-30 oz./\$20 for less than 1 oz.; 0-1 year/\$1,000 for 1 oz.-1 lb.; 0-2 years/\$2,000 for over 1 lb.

Tennessee: Current penalties: 0-1 year/\$1,000 for unspecified amount. Decriminalization bill sponsored by Sen. John Ford has just been sent to the state judiciary committee. Bill introduced to study medical uses of marijuana.

Texas: Current penalties: 0-180 days/\$1,000 for less than 20 oz.; 2-10 years/\$5,000 for 2-4 oz. House

sponsored bill to establish a marijuana therapy program passed.

Utah: Current penalties: 0-6 months/\$299 for unspecified amount.

Vermont: Current penalties: 0-6 months/\$500 for less than ½ oz.; 0-3 years/\$3,000 for ½-2 oz.; 0-5 years/\$5,000 for over 2 oz. House-sponsored decrim bill died in house judiciary committee.

Virginia: Current penalties: 0-30 days/\$500 for unspecified amount. Although still a criminal offense, current penalties are a reduction from last year. Medical use bill passed.

Washington: Current penalties: 0-90 days/\$250 for less than 40 grams. 0-5 years/\$10,000 for over 40 grams. Therapeutic use bill passed.

West Virginia: Current penalties: 3-6 months/\$1,000 for unspecified amounts. Therapeutic use bill passed.

Wisconsin: Current penalties: 0-30 days/\$500 for unspecified amount. Decriminalization bill supported by NORML and League of Women Voters died in Assembly. Therapeutic use bill still in assembly.

Wyoming: Current penalties: unspecified amount 0-6 months/\$1,000. Two bills for reduction of penalties introduced last year; no consideration on either.

In the July issue, this column will review bills coming before the U.S. Congress dealing with illicit drugs.

—Martha Zoller

Lyndon H. LaRouche:

'To stop drugs, restore America's moral purpose'



*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. is an internationally known economist and anti-terrorism expert as well as a Democratic candidate for President of the United States. An active supporter of the NADC, he commissioned the book *Dope, Inc.: Britain's Opium War Against the United States*. We reprint here in abridged form Mr. LaRouche's speech to the first annual awards dinner of the Illinois Anti-Drug Coalition on July 22, 1979.*

I'm glad to see that more people from leading political parties are playing a part in building a true, nonpartisan antidrug coalition in this country. It's up to us, the people who play a role in politics either directly or indirectly, to take the mandate the population gives us, and to deliver results.

I want to speak to you about three points tonight. First, I want to indicate what I see as the hope that should inspire us to desire to realize the potentialities of our children's minds in particular.

Secondly, I want to define the fight against drugs as a fight. It is not a matter of going out and doing good things to try to prevent children from becoming drug addicts. Those things are absolutely necessary, but many parents who have done those useful and necessary things have found themselves the victims of the drug culture. Despite the family's attempts at developing a child, the child still finds itself dragged down to the peer group of the drug addiction rampaging in our schools.

We cannot succeed unless we destroy this organized menace of drugs. Drugs is not an individual decision, although there is an individual decision involved. The child capitulates under pressure; the pressures are greater, the susceptibilities are greater from case to case, but drug addiction would not

exist in the way it exists unless it were organized. We have to fight the organization of drugs; otherwise, the efforts on the local level will fail, as necessary as they are.

Finally, I want to indicate to you that the fight can now be won. Even if we couldn't win the fight, we would still have to fight drugs because we have no choice. But we can win the fight in the same sense as winning a war.

Developing our children's minds

Let me talk to you about India, which may seem far removed from drugs, but it isn't. India presently has an urban labor force of 54 million people. This labor force includes the third largest number of scientists and engineers and similar professionals of any nation of the world. Within a few years, India will have an urban labor force of 100 million people. If we use only existing technologies, India by the year 2025 will have approximately a quarter of a billion people as an urban labor force. This labor force will be producing by standards that we associate with skilled workers in the United States, or better. India, at that point, will be producing *double* the gross product of the world in 1979.

India is unable to realize that potential so far because it lacks the capital goods. It has the people; it has a very high culture among many of its people. It also has a section of its people who are very much deprived and left in backwardness. Development has been inadequate to bring all the Indian people to that level of culture.

We in the United States, we in Japan, we in Western Europe have the technology, the means of production to provide India with new technologies. We can give India a nuclear industry. Indian nationals are the largest component of nuclear scientists and technicians of any nation in the world. We can give India an enlarged chemical industry. We can give India an expanded steel industry to produce specialty steels.

India will not benefit only for

itself. A half billion people in Southeast Asia, and a billion more people in the rest of the region, will be developed and lifted out of backwardness, underdevelopment and hunger through the contributions made by India as the central base of technology for this region.

Our children will do that. Our youth today will be employed in producing the things that the people of the developing sector need. It is they who will make the machine tools; it is they who will make the capital goods that go out to these countries.

If we do not do this, then between now and the year 2000 the world population of perhaps four billion today might fall to two billion or even one billion persons through famine, epidemic, and social chaos.

We are not merely people who have to take care of ourselves. We don't live our short lives on this planet merely to stuff our guts or to please ourselves, or to satisfy our animal side. We die. What do we take with us? Can we take gratification with us? Can we take status with us? No! What's important is what we do with this body and mind of ours in that short interval between life and death. Do we make that life meaningful? Do we distinguish ourselves from the laboring ox or the talking parrot? Can we look at ourselves and say, we today and future generations each have the right to stand proud because we know the human race is benefiting from what we're doing?

A mother can say, "I'm developing children. Look at their minds; look at what they're doing; look at what they're accomplishing." Parents who sacrifice can say, "We're developing children; look at what they're doing. I can stand proud. My child can stand proud because of what that child is going to become."

The best way for us in the United States to define our purpose in life as a nation and as individuals is to look out on this hungry world, imperiled with fa-

mine and epidemic. [We must] look at countries in Africa which are not even countries—they're administrative entities left over by the colonial powers—which have never been given the chance to become countries: countries like Zambia, where one week's food supply exists in grain terms.

We have a mission, we of the United States. It is our duty to give our children that self-image, that perspective of hope, and say, "You, your mind, your life is of eternal, immortal importance if you make it so."

Destroy the evil of drugs

You have to [fight drugs and the people who push them]. You can't be nice with a burglar, with an assassin. These are not just petty assassins, not just petty criminals. They're people who stand above suspicion, people of great prestige and, collectively, of great power.

When you see a child who has overdosed, don't blame the child. Yes, the child should have had the strength to resist, but don't blame the child. Somebody was pushing drugs; somebody was benefiting from it; somebody was using drugs to destroy our society—deliberately so—and profiting great wealth.

Police agencies and other agencies have fought drugs since they were brought into this country in 1927. It was brought in by the same group that was running the Prohibition gangsters, the same big names—one big family name in Canada, Bronfman—and \$7 billion wealth based on, first, illegal bootleg, rotgut whiskey and, then, on drugs. These people infiltrate the leadership of our national parties. They control whole institutions in Washington, including a section of the Justice Department.

You're not going to clean up the drugs by being nice. You're going to have to clean out the citadels of power in this country; you're going to have to sort out—forget party labels as such—the ones who fight drugs and the ones who push decriminalization. That is evil; it may be done through weakness,

cowardice, or complicity, but it is evil!

You cannot say that you have to be nice to such and such politician who tolerates decrim. No! That is the enemy of my child. That is the enemy of my neighbor's child. That is a person who is condoning the destruction of this country. *That is treason!*

If you don't use such harsh, bitter, divisive words and if you don't mobilize hard, divisive action, you'll never clean up the drug problem. You don't do that by sitting back and saying, "Well, I can't do anything. I have to be nice; I have to educate people." If you say that, then you are condoning the problem. You are refusing to use adequate methods to prevent another child from being destroyed.

How we can win

Can we win? Yes. This country, like other countries, is in the greatest crisis in memory. The parties are falling apart: 70 to 75 percent of the people hate Washington and everything it stands for. They hate most city governments, most state governments—and with justification.

These people are now moving. They are moving on the question of energy. They see our way of life being destroyed. They know there were many faults with what this country did in the sense that it failed to deliver on its promise to many of our citizens. We have to get that train going. We have to make sure that those citizens who didn't get on the train get a chance to get on it.

The country is angry. The world is angry. It is in such times that the ordinary rules of political life and processes no longer obtain.

If we mobilize the 70-75 percent of the good people in the United States in this time of crisis and show them that we give them credible leadership, that we will fight, then they represent as a force a power that renders all the power controlling corruption in Washington, New York, and elsewhere impotent.

National Coalition founded in Detroit

On Sept. 29, 1979, over 700 people came together at Detroit's Cobo Hall to found the National Anti-Drug Coalition, the first national organization with the strength and commitment to end the drug plague in this country. Each of the 700 is a leader, ranging from civic leaders, representatives of state and local governments, community organizers, religious leaders, trade unionists, and leaders of drug abuse centers, to a candidate for the President of the United States.

The history-making character of the Sept. 29 conference was captured by Edward Christian, an assistant to the County Medical Ex-

aminer in Philadelphia, who told the assembly: "I have fought drugs for 16 years and this is the first time a national organization has ever been pulled together. I know that just from the momentum that we have already created, this coalition will work—we can win."

The impetus for a National Anti-Drug Coalition began with the formation on Dec. 18, 1978 of the Michigan Anti-Drug Coalition, which hosted the Cobo Hall conference. Since then, antidrug coalitions have been founded in 27 cities across the United States, and in Colombia, Canada, and Western Europe. Already, coalitions in the United States have stopped decri-

minalization of marijuana in Michigan, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Washington.

The urgent need to wage war against drugs in the United States was brought to the National Anti-Drug Coalition founding conference by speakers from India, Colombia, and Mexico. The war against drugs is a war for the future of the United States and the rest of the world's population. The murder of our nation's youth by the drug culture not only destroys our posterity but condemns millions of others to death. A strong, growing America is the only answer to raising the millions of the Third World out of their immiseration. "It is our responsibility to build the foundation stones for our posterity. . .," presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. told the national convention, "It is our responsibility to win the war against drugs."

Convention speakers included: Jesse Miller, Mayor, Highland Park, Michigan; Dr. Gabriel Nahas, Special Adviser to the United Nations Commission on Narcotics; Edward Christian, an assistant to the Philadelphia medical examiner; Fausto Charris, a Colombian agrarian leader; Ganesh Shukla, Editor, *New Wave*, India; Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., a Democratic presidential candidate; Arthur Over-



Left: In June 1979, Mayor Jesse Miller of Highland Park, Mich. recognized the coalition's service to the community with a plaque. Accepting the award are coalition chairman Juan Torres (L) and vice-chairman Salahuddin Muhammad (c.). "This coalition is the only thing standing between America and bedlam," the Mayor concluded.

Right: A highlight of the Detroit meeting was the panel on How to Stop the International Drug Trade. Juan Torres (at podium) introduces speakers (from left) Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman, European Labor Party, West Germany; Lyndon LaRouche, Democratic U.S. presidential candidate; Ganesh Shukla, editor, *New Wave*, India; Fausto Charris, agrarian leader, Colombia.

ton, President, Michigan Laymen's Association of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Culver Kidd, Democratic State Senator, Georgia; Edward Bivins, former mayor of Inkster, Michigan; Aleem Sultan Abdullah, Representative of Wallace Deen Muhammad of the Community of Al-Islam in the West; Jeffrey Steinberg, Co-author, *Dope, Inc.*; Kena Moreno, President, National Executive Committee of the Center for Juvenile Integration, Mexico; and Alan Cropsey, Republican Michigan State Representative.

The delegations to the convention returned to their home regions to begin the work resolved upon by the National Anti-Drug Coalition. Six task forces dealing with legislative, fundraising, and educational activities will shape the antidrug fight in this country in the near future, and work to expand the coalition's work internationally.

"This work is the guts of the National Anti-Drug Coalition," declared Juan Torres. "In the coming months, we will be forcing the passage of laws that will shut down the drug traffic in the United States and the drug supply coming into the country. The people of the world know that once the people of the United States decide to fight drugs, the drugs will stop."

Dr. Gabriel Nahas

"Marijuana derives its pleasant effects from the fact that it stimulates the pleasure center of the brain, the same center of the brain that is stimulated when one feels joy at having accomplished intellectual and creative work. What does it do to today's youth to experience this feeling of joy artificially without having gone through the creative work that rightfully produces it."



Ganesh Shukla

"India sits at the center of the \$200 billion dope trade—which traces its route from Peking to Hong Kong to Singapore and Thailand to the U.S. It is clear that the deliberate objective of this dope trade is the destruction of the youth of the United States and to destroy the nation's productive capability. This will prevent the industrialization of the Third World."

"Thus, you and the Anti-Drug Coalition are fighting for us, for the hundreds of millions of us in the Third World."



Alan Cropsey

"Is someone from the Detroit Free Press here this evening? A couple of weeks ago they called me up and said, 'How come you are with the Anti-Drug Coalition? Do you know there are certain extremist elements in that coalition. Did you know they tend to be anti-Semitic and on and on.' May I ask why is the Free Press going on a witchhunt against an organization that is trying to stop the drugs in this state? Why aren't they going on a witchhunt to see who's behind the drug culture that is destroying the minds of our young people?"



The drug issue enters America's first primary

The National Anti-Drug Coalition passed a watershed in its development as a nationwide force to combat drugs this past winter. The formation in February of the New Hampshire ADC represented a decision, according to Juan Torres, a founder and Chairman of the coalition, to forcefully intervene into the U.S. presidential elections.

New Hampshire, of course, boasts the "first-in-the-nation" presidential primary.

In addition, because of the state's shared border with Canada, it has become a major entry point for narcotics into the U.S. Drug abuse has now emerged as a leading source of concern among parents, school officials and law enforcement groups even in largely rural New Hampshire where the largest city, Manchester, has a population of only 90,000.

These factors, especially, led the leadership of the Anti-Drug Coalition to determine that every candidate running in New Hampshire's primary election would be forced to take an unequivocal stand on the drug issue. To accomplish this, questionnaires were submitted to both Democratic and Republican candidates, along with an invitation to respond at the coalition's founding convention Feb. 10.

Putting the candidates on the spot was only one aspect of a month-long organizing drive begun in January and culminating in the Feb. 10 convention. During this period, a high-powered series of town meetings and presentations to large student bodies was held featuring Dr. Edward Christian, Assistant to the Coroner of

Philadelphia. Dr. Christian's slide presentation giving a "Coroner's Eye View of Drug Abuse," presented, in highly graphic terms, the effects on the human body of narcotics abuse.

"Christian's slide show scared the beejesus out of the kids," said one school official, "and that's exactly what we wanted!" School audiences of up to 800 teenagers and community attendances of up to 350 at the town meetings in Manchester, Portsmouth and Salem turned out for Dr. Christian's program.

Founding convention held

Parents, church groups and community organizations participated in building for the event held at the Palace Theater in Manchester Feb. 10. Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, a representative for Republican Ronald Reagan and Right-to-Life spokesman Charles Hamilton accepted invitations to speak along with several leading antidrug fighters from Europe and the U.S.

The convention opened that evening with a performance by the Humanist Academy ensemble of a trio sonata and two arias composed by J.S. Bach. The Coalition and the Academy have collaborated in forming a positive alternative to the drug culture with special emphasis on the role of music and geometry in the educational development of children.

National Anti-Drug Coalition Chairman Juan Torres first introduced Dr. Tom Cooper, an anesthesiologist and coalition activist from the Midwest. Dr. Cooper pre-

sented a shocking picture of the medical evidence of the horrors of drug abuse.

Next, Dr. Emmanuel Tremblay, the leader of the French right-to-life movement, underlined the importance of the coalition's work internationally in the fight against those advocates (like Democratic candidate Ted Kennedy) of the "right-to-die" who, not coincidentally, often advocate the decriminalization of marijuana and other dangerous drugs.

Another European, Father Redento Tignonsini, a cofounder of the Italian Anti-Drug Coalition and a teacher of former addicts in Brescia, Italy, spoke about the futility of trying to save addicts without at the same time stopping the plague of new addiction from the top down.

The candidates speak

What the presidential candidates would do to end the drug epidemic was next on the agenda. Right-to-life spokesman Hamilton and Reagan representative Lucille LaGasse expressed opposition to drug abuse and called for legislative action against it.

Lyndon LaRouche traced the drug problem back to the 1960s when the circles around Margaret Mead, Gregory Bateson and Aldous Huxley began to disseminate the mind-destroying hallucinogen, LSD. The necessary condition for curing the nation of this plague, said LaRouche, is accelerating economic growth so that young people know they have a future. This in turn requires economic development of the southern hemisphere, emphasized LaRouche.

The Manchester Union Leader reported on the event in a page 3 article the next day. Headlined, "National Anti-Drug Coalition Hoping to Form N.H. Chapter," the Union Leader article quoted Juan Torres on the legislative goals of the organization. Torres stated that New Hampshire's statute making possession of up to one pound of marijuana a simple misdemeanor is the nation's worst.

—Bonnie Mesaros



Italian antidrug leader in N.H.

Father Redento Tignonsini, one of the founders of the European Anti-Drug Coalition, is shown here with his interpreter, journalist Webster Tarpley, addressing a February, 1980 National Anti-Drug Coalition meeting in New Hampshire. Father Tignonsini, the director of the drug-free therapeutic community CEIS in Bessimo, Italy, was appointed by the Archbishop of Brescia to collaborate with the coalition's work.

The Italian priest made an impassioned appeal to his American audiences to use the power and prestige of America in the battle against drugs, restoring the role of the United States as a moral force in the world. As an educator who works daily with reformed addicts, Tignonsini stressed that "more than of curing, we must speak of preventing. And we must prevent by educating the new generation to make human choices and not simply to behave in a certain way. The present upbringing teaches protohuman attitudes, but it does not educate the mind of man."

Father Tignonsini decried the fact that "in the face of the drug tragedy which is destroying the lives and minds of youth, and which is preparing for a society of men whose souls are dead, what is frightening is the fact that all this is about to be legalized, facilitated, and supported by politicians like Senator Kennedy, who are putting themselves forward to guide the destiny of American and the entire world."

He noted a "great vacuum: the vacuum left by the absence of the voice of the Catholic Church, of the shepherds of souls, of those who have been called to be the defenders of human and Christian life." Urging that priests speak out forcefully against drugs and euthanasia, Father Tignonsini charged that "certain political agreements" with politicians had prevented this. "First as a man, and even more as a pastor, I cannot be silent," he declared in a statement issued in New Hampshire in February.

"I cannot accept the genocide of the human race. I cannot accept silence while so many of our brothers and sisters are condemned to death and while the danger of a nuclear war hangs over the world. I cannot be silent just as Dr. Tremblay, with whom I have had the pleasure of collaborating, cannot be silent."

Boston church applauds NADC

The *Pilot*, newspaper of the Boston Archdiocese and the largest circulation Catholic newspaper in New England, gave front-page coverage April 18 to the National Anti-Drug Coalition. Under the headline "Drug Abuse: Modern Plague Perils Society," the *Pilot* reported at length on Dr. Edward Christian's slide presentation on the deadly effects of drugs at Catholic Memorial, Don Bosco, and St. Dominic Savio high schools.

"While educators, politicians and people generally ignore the narcotics problem, insofar as a reality so pervasive can be ignored, one man has chosen to confront the scourge with energy and determination: Edward Christian, a member of the National Anti-Drug Coalition ... recently lectured at several archdiocesan organizations and high schools with the shocking facts of drug dependence."

'Conspiracy' cited

Also quoted in the *Pilot* is Herbert Quinde, Boston area coordinator for the coalition, who charges that behind efforts to decriminalize dangerous drugs is "Dope, Inc.," the international financial network that runs the drug traffic. "The central fact is that this is a conspiracy ... a conspiracy of people who are out to do evil, and the idea of social control is central," said Quinde. This is "a form of subjugation, a way of keeping a population that is volatile as a result of social change and economic crisis in line," he continued.

Quinde explained, "What we're trying to do is counter the environment by putting a penalty, politically, on certain people, and ... initiate legislation to restrain the financing of the drug business internationally ... We could have cold turkey in a week if today the President of the United States decided to stop the drug traffic."

West Germany: ADC draws battle lines on marijuana

Within four months of the founding of the National Anti-Drug Coalition in the United States in September, 1979, the coalition had expanded over three continents. Founding conventions of the ADC had taken place in Italy in November and in Colombia in December. A national convention in Frankfurt on Jan. 26, 1980 has now established the coalition on a solid footing in the Federal Republic of Germany as well.

Since the first publication of the organization's principles in West Germany last September, more than 300 people have signed up for active membership in the coalition, including doctors, lawyers, concerned parents, and especially, youth. To the amazement of friend and enemy alike, the "War on Drugs" campaign grew explosively supported by a broad publicity campaign.

Approximately 2,000 people participated in public meetings in the major cities of Frankfurt, Cologne, Hamburg, and Munich, meetings which developed into heated debates on the principles of the Anti-Drug Coalition. For most participants, accustomed to seeing the problem from their local or at best regional standpoints, it came as a healthy shock to see the problem was being "grabbed by its roots."

Representatives of the coalition cleared up a broad field of well

established prejudices and illusions:

- The drug problem, like terrorism, is not a "sociological phenomenon." With an annual turnover of \$200 billion, dope is the largest business in the world, with strictly organized production, distribution and sales, creating markets where it needs them.

- Hashish is not a soft drug. Even in small amounts, it produces physically and psychically harmful effects and by affecting mental processes destroys what is human in people.

- The attempt to portray hashish as harmless is a cover story in arguments for legalization of this drug. The only one who benefits is the dealer.

- Consumption of hashish is a punishable offense according to natural law and the authors of the Constitution.

- Rock and the counterculture are aimed at stimulating irrationality in youth and promote a mentality which makes dropping out of the real world with the help of drugs seem a plausible act.

- Newspapers, radio and television programs which contribute to misinforming youth are co-responsible for the drug problem.

What participants found most attractive was the international approach of the ADC. The demand that the names of the string pull-

ers behind drug traffic be named by name was spontaneously taken up and led to passage of resolutions like one in Cologne demanding the cancelling of West German Radio's television program, "The Pushers Are Loose." This film gave graphic instruction to youth on such things as "how to roll a joint," etc. The resolution and a followup call-in and letter-writing campaign ultimately pulled the Bonn Health Ministry into action on the case.

Publications

The brochure *War on Drugs* was the ADC's major publication and became an overnight bestseller, with 30,000 copies sold in three months. It provided for the first time competent material on the drug problem to teachers, doctors, police officials, parents's associations and therapy center workers, effectively arming them to counter the drug lobby's sociological nonsense.

The brochure contained information on the controllers behind the \$200 billion international drug traffic and the financial paradise "laundering" these funds. It also contained an article by the internationally recognized pharmacologist and United Nations Special Adviser, Dr. Gabriel Nahas of Columbia University, impressively demonstrating the physical damage caused by cannabis drugs.

Media

The press coverage provided the work of the Anti-Drug Coalition mirrored the polarization in society between resolute opponents of drugs and the secret and open proponents of drug consumption. *Rheinpfalz* newspaper, for example, known for its clear stand against any apologetics for drugs, sent one of its science editors to the ADC meeting in Hamburg, who reported in detail on the goals and work of the coalition. A German Press Agency (DPA) interview with Mrs. Ralfs-Horeis, who worked successfully to expand the work of the ADC in North Ger-

Für eine internationale Anti - Drogen - Koalition



Holding up the book *Dope, Inc.* at a Frankfurt meeting is Italian coalition member Paolo Vitali, flanked on the right by West German ADC founders Drs. Rolf Pauls and Juergen Spahn. Banner reads: *Toward an International Anti-Drug Coalition.*

many, was printed in regional papers all over the Federal Republic.

Dr. Rolf Pauls, an initiator and chairman of the board of the West German ADC, was invited to participate in the Cologne regional television program "Here and Now" to explain the principles of the ADC. Bavarian regional television also broadcast a very positive program on the Munich ADC meeting, where Dr. von Clarmann, a toxologist from the Klinik Rech der Isar, and Herr Kruetsch of the Munich Druggists' Association spoke.

Happily, the research results of Dr. Nahas, which had been suppressed at the so-called Professional Meeting of the German Society on Addiction and Therapy, in Nuremburg in October 1979, were given broad circulation by the

medical professional journal *Medical Tribune*.

Then well-known newspapers like *Die Zeit*, a large-circulation weekly published in Hamburg, the conservative daily *Die Welt* and a whole series of regional newspapers republished Dr. Nahas's results from *Medical Tribune*. Even publications that generally go out of their way to justify drug consumption such as the German-language edition of *Psychology Today*, or the leftist *Tageszeitung*, were impressed enough by this new research to publish the results also.

Slanders

Because of its uncompromising stand against all drugs, the ADC in the Federal Republic came under fire from the "pot" lobby even

before its official founding convention. The *Frankfurter Rundschau*, a notorious liberal paper, denounced the ADC as a "mere" front for the European Labor Party, which was described as sectarian and not to be taken seriously. This so-called argument was employed to pressure supporters, and forced Herr Moog from the Association Shelter, a parents' and lawyers' association in Frankfurt which had been trying on a limited basis to beat down the drug problem for years, to withdraw his support from the ADC.

Weeks later, the same line of the drug lobby came out in the *Wiesbadener Kurier*, gleaned from sources in the Protestant Church in Germany. This slanderous sheet went so far as to indirectly accuse the ADC of being "communist," in an effort to frighten conservatives from collaborating with the ADC. The throwaway sheet *Blitztip* from Frankfurt went at its attack on the coalition from the other end of the spectrum, attempting to imply that the ADC had a "National-Socialist" tendency.

Since the ADC also wants to prevent drug addition as broadly as possible, ADC representatives addressed numerous meetings in schools, youth centers, etc. Jeffrey Steinberg of the U.S. National Anti-Drug Coalition participated in such meetings during a ten-day tour of Italy, France, and the Federal Republic. In Milan he reported to over 600 high school students on the drug-scene in the United States.

Dr. Pauls spoke before 300 nurses and hospital personnel at the University of Mainz on how to build a strong political lobby to get the explosive drug problem under control. On a recent trip to the United States, physician Juergen Spahn had the opportunity to address high schools, elementary schools, and to participate in the Anti-Drug Coalition's intervention into the New Hampshire presidential primary campaign, where he reported on the work of the coalition in Europe.

Quebec: glue sniffers are set back by ADC

On any weekday afternoon, you could watch the kids from the nearby school coming in and out of the local grocery store, called a "depanneur" in Montreal North, Quebec. Up until January, that is. In January the owner of the Depanneur Ste. Gertrude was arrested for illegally trafficking in narcotics.

Everyone in the neighborhood knew that school kids were stealing money and valuables from their parents and trading them in the depanneur for drugs. But several months ago, one parent, frustrated and angry at the police and school authorities for their lack of action called the office of La Coalition Quebecoise Contre les Stupefiants (Quebec Anti-Drug Coalition) and spoke with its president, Pierre Beaudry. The parent explained to Beaudry that for a year, residents of the Montreal North community had attempted to have the depanneur closed, with no success.

Beaudry and the parent went to talk to the Montreal North police. They made it clear that if action was not taken by the police to stop this outrageous violation of law, the coalition would begin immediately to organize a huge demonstration and march from the Depanneur Ste. Gertrude to City Hall.

Within one week, police arrested the owner of Ste. Gertrude.

This was not the first victory of the Quebec Anti-Drug Coalition. In September of last year, the coalition stopped the introduction of a bill to the Canadian Parliament that would have "decriminalized" marijuana. The bill had been supported by then Prime Minister Joe Clark of the Conservative Party. A mobilization by the ADC which flooded Members of Parliament of-

fices with phone calls and telegrams stopped the bill in its tracks. In the wake of this success parents in Montreal North became aware that the Coalition was the only place where they could turn for leadership in the fight against drugs.

Residents of the suburban Montreal community were so encouraged by their victory in January that they decided to consolidate their gains by organizing a large meeting of parents, teachers and students. After some delay, caused by a strike of school employees, the meeting was scheduled for March 20.

Organizing for the March 20 conference began to create political ferment in the community. New members of the coalition mobilized walking tours of their neighborhoods to recruit more parents to the fight. They distributed literature from the U.S.-based National Anti-Drug Coalition and

sold copies of the book *Dope, Inc.*, which traces the international drug traffic to the British Crown, raising money to support the work of the coalition. As the situation heated up the press began to take notice and in January the widely read morning newspaper, *Journal de Montreal* ran a front page headline, "Montreal North Depanneur Selling glue to kids."

Help from the churches

Shortly after this story appeared in the newspapers, Father DeLadurantaye of St. Vital Parish invited Pierre Beaudry to speak for five minutes at each of his Sunday masses. Beaudry did so and after each speech Father DeLadurantaye passed the collection plate for the Anti-Drug Coalition, and announced that a meeting would be held in the Church basement that evening. The Sunday evening coalition presentations consisted of Beaudry giving a

Colombia: drug legalization looms

Colombia is dangerously close to legalizing its vast marijuana trade, a fact which should be viewed with alarm by Americans, since the United States is the immediate market for an expanded flow of the drug. Fausto Charris



Fausto Charris touring the Indian Point nuclear plant near New York.

Romero, president of the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition, reports that the drug lobby is readying legislation for the Congress in Bogota that will legalize both production and export.

In the past "pot lobby" spokesmen such as Ernesto Samper Pizano, head of the large financial association ANIF, had said that they would never introduce such a bill unless they could guarantee its passage. But they are now emboldened by the weakening of Colombian President Turbay Ayala's commitment never to legalize drugs.

This goal was partly achieved by the takeover of the Dominican embassy in Bogota by "M-19" terrorists and the holding of diplomatic hostages. The government reduced its antidrug presence in the Guajira peninsula, the key marijuana cultivation zone, to redeploy troops for "fighting subversion."

Independent investigation has shown that the "leftist" M-19 is controlled by the "right-wing" military and political circles tied to

slide presentation on the effects of glue-sniffing and on the "leading" international families like the Canadian Bronfmans who are part of the networks described in *Dope, Inc.*

Beaudry next took his presentation to Ste. Collette Parish, the largest in North America, with 49,000 parishioners. On a Sunday in mid-March, he spoke at eight masses where over \$900 was raised for the ADC.

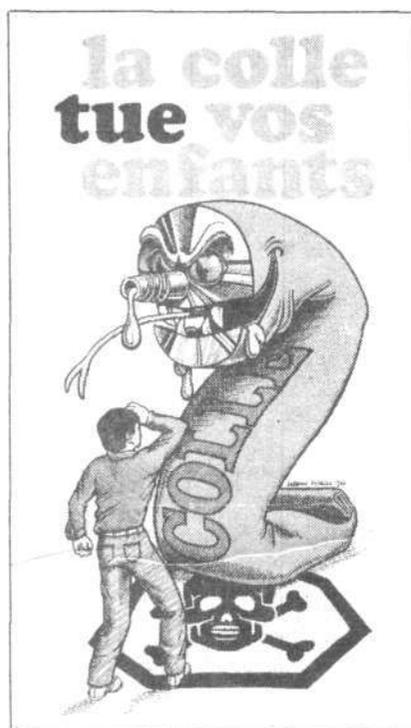
Firefighters participate

The Montreal North Firefighters also threw themselves into the fight. Mr. Dumas, head of the Firefighters Association, publicly endorsed the coalition and donated \$200 toward its work. The Firefighters Association will very likely make the Coalition Quebecoise their major social commitment this year, with joint visits to the schools, publicity and fundraising being planned.

All of this activity was then channeled into the March 20 Conference at the Calixa Laval School where 200 people attended. A heated debate broke out at the meeting between a Federal Member of Parliament, Mr. Rossi, and the audience. Rossi, after assuring everyone that he was "absolutely and totally" opposed to drugs, called for "decriminalization" of marijuana ... "for the sake of the children."

Beaudry then presented the evidence that even legal "drugs" like the glue the kids were sniffing are deadly. He cited figures from New York state where decrim has led to a 300 percent increase in marijuana usage by schoolchildren. The parents made it very clear to the MP that under no circumstances would they tolerate any attempts to revive the defeated decriminalization bill.

—Bonnie Mesaros



The Quebec coalition's poster warns: "glue can kill!"

Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, a faction leader in the Conservative Party. Gomez's forces have long promoted drugs as a cash crop and threatened to carry out a military coup to legalize it.

The Gomez people acted through Defense Minister Camacho Leyva to use the crisis around the embassy takeover to justify pulling 3,500 troops out of Guajira. This decision was greeted by Samper Pizano as "de facto legalization." He is now working with the President of the Colombian Senate Hector Echeverria Correa to get the legalization bill introduced.

The Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition, which was formally founded in December 1979 with support from the U.S. NADC, is rallying forces against the legalization drive inside Colombia.

In June of 1979, Fausto Charris, a well-known agrarian leader in Colombia, traveled to the United States at the invitation of the New York-New Jersey Anti-Drug Coalition. Meeting with church, civic, educational and political leaders

around the U.S.A., Charris stressed that the Colombian and American people must unite around the common goals not only of stopping drugs but of fostering high-technology economic development, emphatically including nuclear energy. Colombia must grow food, not drugs, he told American audiences.

Upon returning to Colombia, Charris and his collaborators disseminated these views by TV, radio and newspaper interviews and publicly exposed Ernesto Samper Pizano—at the time a guest of the U.S. State Department—as an agent of the U.S. "pot" lobby and the international networks dubbed "Dope, Inc." by the antidrug coalitions. Early in December, NADC representatives Dr. Ned Rosinsky, Salahuddin Muhammad (vice-chairman of the Michigan ADC) and Max Dean of the Flint NAACP attended the founding convention of the Colombian coalition and met with government officials and antidrug leaders in Bogota.

In a recent statement issued

from Colombia, Fausto Charris called on "all Americans, who have the future of their youth at stake, to raise a loud and public outcry against what Samper Pizano is proposing...to denounce the fact that Samper shares the views of Sen. Kennedy on drugs, and that he desires the simultaneous legalization of marijuana in Colombia and the United States."

During his six-month stay of the United States in 1979, Samper toured from NORML to *High Times* to the circuit of congressmen known to favor marijuana liberalization. His claim is that legalization is the only way to bring the drug trade under control and ensure that the thousands of peasants who earn their livelihoods from marijuana cultivation will not be exploited by drug mafias or repressed by antidrug programs.

Flash! Colombia legalized possession of 1 oz. of marijuana May 8. Only international pressure can reverse this.

Chris Curtis keeps tabs on the pot lobby

White House pushes THC pills

If the Carter administration has its way, your children soon may no longer have to put up with the inconvenience of rolling their own and choking over that foul smoke. They'll just pop a THC pill instead.

Top officials from the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institute on Drug Abuse met with representatives of ten of the largest pharmaceutical companies in the nation in January to bring this about. According to the Feb. 16 issue of *Science News*, the administration-sponsored planning session was designed to "whip up enthusiasm for Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the active ingredient in marijuana. The government's rallying cheer? Take THC to the marketplace!" The administration is trying to get the companies to develop commercial forms of the sticky tar, particularly in the form of pills—to be sold "by prescription," of course.

There has been at least one follow-up meeting between some of the pharmaceuticals and the government, and four of the drug companies are "interested in marketing THC," *Science News* reports. There are a few minor obstacles, says FDA official Edward Tocus, such as THC's Schedule I status as a legally controlled substance. On cue, NORML has come out in support of "marketable THC."

Rather than wait for legalization, the Eli Lilly Company has begun work on a synthetic form of THC, called Nabilone.



Learn to live with this?

In fact, Lilly was conducting "clinical studies" on humans with Nabilone, but was forced to suspend tests "after observing the deaths of several dogs" that had received large doses of the new product.

Carter panel: don't bother fighting dope

The Drug Abuse Council, the White House advisory panel on drug policy, issued a report last month calling on public officials to accept increasing drug consumption among Americans as "inevitable."

"A basic rethinking of national goals, policies and strategies regarding the use and misuse of psychoactive drugs" is required, the report says. "To state it plainly, the challenge facing America regarding drugs is to determine how best to live with the inevitable availability of psychoactive drugs."

The Council openly endorses the decriminalization of marijuana called for by both Ted Kennedy and Jimmy Carter, urging "new efforts to remove criminal penalties for private marijuana possession and use." The President and Congress should "encourage more realistic expectations" about what law enforcement agencies "can do and cannot do about drugs."

The report's conclusion is couched in the pseudosociological argument that humanity has always used dope. "Psychoactive substances have been available for use since the beginning of recorded time," the DAC says piously. "Man will undoubtedly continue to use such substances for a variety of reasons: to relax, to escape, to enjoy, to worship, to delude, to destroy."

Not surprisingly, the report also recommends legalized heroin for addicts, "as a means of coping with addiction."

Least surprising of all, however, is the cast of characters responsible for such "scientific" proposals. The DAC is headed by Dr. Thomas Bryant, who is also the chairman of Rosalynn Carter's Mental Health Task Force. Malthea Falco, a State Department official, is also a member of the Council, along with Dr. Peter Bourne, the Carter family physician who was forced to resign as the chief White House drug advisor after he was caught filling out an illegal drug prescription for a White House staff member. Bryant and Falco are leading members of NORML, the addict-ridden National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

Letters

To the editor:

The following is the text of an op-ed I sent to the Viewpoint Editor of the *Arlington (Va.) Journal*; it was not published.

"A headline article in the Jan. 25, 1980 *Arlington Journal* by Lee Michael Katz prominently raised questions about the validity of the Mid-Atlantic Anti-Drug Coalition, implying that there were sinister motives behind that group's anti-drug efforts in this area. In my association with this group as an affiliate from the Northern Virginia area, I have neither seen nor heard of any credible evidence that would lead me to believe that that is true, even though *Journal* reporter Katz, for nearly 45 minutes on the phone to me recited nearly every slur against the MAADC he must have ever heard. It appeared to me to be a covert attempt to proselytize my opinion against that fine group just prior to our announced public antidrug meeting of Jan. 29.

"I am continuing as an active participant in the coalition because of my sincere belief that regardless of a person's political affiliations one should participate and contribute to this vital movement to get illegal drugs out of our schools and out of our communities. However, if Mr. Katz or any one else has any concrete evidence that there is anything wrong in Lyndon LaRouche, the Democratic candidate for President, having founded the long-needed National Anti-Drug Coalition, or of his advocates contributing their time and talents to expand this welcome effort on a regional basis here and across the nation, I would be interested to see it publicized in your fine newspaper—and soon.

"All I have seen so far have been undocumented innuendos originated by those who view LaRouche as a political adversary—which is to be expected of competing political groups in an election year.

"I am far more concerned, however, and frankly quite disappoint-

ed, that those other prominent political groups who so readily criticize the MAADC have for so very long themselves failed to take a strong position against this vicious menace of illegal drugs endangering our children even within their schools. For without their much needed leadership on that important issue the problem has become extremely widespread throughout Northern Virginia as throughout our country generally, endangering our citizens of all ages, races and political persuasions.

"I would hope that those who would shy away from this much needed effort simply because it appears to benefit its founders' political fortunes would realize that such participation by them in this effort has the *primary* benefit of protecting our citizens from the dangers of dope, particularly our school children whose safety has too long been subordinated to expedient political interests.

"The issue of the prevalence of

illegal drugs in our schools and our communities is of major concern to all of us as voting citizens and *should be a major campaign issue in every election from now on*, whether at the local, state or national level, until the country is rid of this evil plague of drugs. And all political parties and their candidates should join with us in this coalition effort to rescue our nation from this plague—or suffer the consequences at the polls.

"I would also hope that in the future those who would criticize the MAADC (or NADC) would focus more on what the drug problem is and who is doing something about it—and who should be but is not—than on the undocumented and unfounded slurs that biased reporting has generated against the only group I know of who is effectively fighting drugs on a coordinated basis in this area as across the nation at this time."

DeForest Z. Rathbone, Jr.
Great Falls, Virginia

The NADC Needs Your Support

I agree with the principles of the National Anti-Drug Coalition. Register me as a member. Enclosed is my \$25 annual membership fee which includes a one-year subscription to *War on Drugs*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Special Membership—\$50 | <input type="checkbox"/> Founding Member—\$500 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friend of the Coalition—\$100 | <input type="checkbox"/> Founding Life |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining Member—\$250 | Member—\$1,000 |

Name _____

Address _____ City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Are you an officer or member in any organization which you would like the Coalition to contact? If so, please list:

Name of organization _____

Officer to contact _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to: National Anti-Drug Coalition, 304 W. 58th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Drugfighter's targets

Henry Reuss

Every American committed to freeing the nation from mind-destroying drugs should be informed of the case of Rep. Henry Reuss, the blueblood Congressman from Milwaukee who heads the House Banking Committee and is an adept of the self-described "Aquarian Conspiracy." Reuss is a leading operative in the Aquarian effort to transform the United States into a 1984 nightmare by facilitating popular acceptance of the decay of industrial society through mystical religions, drugs, and "futurology."

Aquarian ideology: Henry Reuss has tried to transform Milwaukee into a model for the Age of Aquarius. In spring 1979 his office sponsored a "Small Is Beautiful" conference which turned a barren part of the city—where community groups had already blocked a much-needed freeway—into a fair for displaying windmills and solar power collectors.

Last fall, a follow-up indoctrination seminar was held under the title "Transformations: New Dimensions of Growth for the 1980s and Beyond," co-sponsored by Reuss, the World Future Society, United Nations Association, and other Aquarian Age centers. "There is increasing evidence that our way of looking at the world during the last 200 years—the era of the rise and dominance of the modern industrial state—will change drastically in the period ahead," attendees were told.

Among the speakers were Willis Harman, Stanford Research-based author of *The Changing Images of Man*, which discusses how to brainwash humanity to turn its back on scientific progress; Ervin Laszlo of

the Club of Rome which has publicly advocated cannibalism as a solution to finite resources; and Anne Cheatham, director of the Congressional Clearinghouse for the Future, which teaches Reuss's colleagues to "haruspicate" (read the future) with science fiction.



Henry Reuss—time for a change.

The Clearinghouse puts over 200 members of Congress through newsletters, seminars, and discussion groups designed to instill a disbelief in the arguments of science and a hatred for economic growth.

Backs drug decrim: Reuss's machine backed the candidacy of Dennis Conta in this spring's mayoral contest in Milwaukee. Conta once sponsored legislation to decriminalize marijuana and hashish possession. After Conta won the primary, angry citizens formed a group to document payoffs to Conta's campaign by drug lobby elements. Mass leaflets by Citizens for

Milwaukee are believed responsible for Conta's defeat in the April 1 election runoff.

Fascist economics: The "Omnibus Banking Act of 1980" that Reuss rammed through Congress in March, 1980 places the same powers over U.S. banking and credit facilities in the hands of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker that Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht wielded over the German economy.

This bill is only Phase One of Rep. Reuss's planned 1984 measures. Phase Two calls for complete reorganization of all major U.S. industry by the Federal Reserve system; it awaits only President Carter's signature to be enacted by emergency executive decree. Phase Three, still on the drawing boards, calls for "excess urban labor" to be "recycled" to "industrial parks" in the hinterlands.

Reuss's mother was heiress of the Schoelkopf family who owned General Aniline Die, the U.S. subsidiary of I.G. Farbenindustrie. I. G. Farben worked closely with Schacht to build the concentration camp system. I.G. Farben also produced the drug "dolfine," today known as methadone. The Schoelkopf family are major shareholders in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, chief controller of heroin traffic in the "Golden Triangle" of Southeast Asia.

What to do: Call your congressman and brief him on the "Aquarian" motives behind Reuss's pending legislation. Citizens for Milwaukee is raising the issue of "Orwellian" fascism in Reuss's re-election campaign this year; for more information, reach them at (414) 271-8147.

Founding principles of the National Anti-Drug Coalition

We stand confronted with a great moral crisis threatening our nation, drug abuse. We must turn the tide on this alien antiprogress epidemic, which if left unopposed will result in the destruction of our society's moral fabric.

We cannot stand by watching organized crime push drugs, knowing full well that its result and its intent are to destroy the minds of our children and our skilled workforce—and therefore, our institutions and our country.

For two decades now, our industrial economy and its supporting educational system have been systematically dismantled. American labor, technicians and scientists are being destroyed, our industrial plants and cities are shutting down. Drugs are a major contributing factor in this process.

The National Anti-Drug Coalition is dedicated to forming a national machine capable of ridding the nation of the menace of psychotropic substances. Secondly, we must make the penalty very high for those leaders who are either doing nothing or are a contributing factor in the problem. Even the Presidency of the United States must be determined on this drug issue.

We commit ourselves to:

- mandatory antidrug education programs in all schools.
 - stopping all legislation for "decriminalization" and reduction of drug penalties; launching an offensive for "recrim" and tough enforcement against pushers.
 - telling our youth who is pushing marijuana—a dangerous drug—and why.
 - curbing ACLU and other phony liberal efforts to block parents and school administrators from searches and other procedures to crack down on drugs in schools.
 - collaborating with the Anti-Drug Coalition in Western Europe and the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition, as well as all other organizations combating the drug plague internationally.
 - stopping "decrim" at the federal level, introduced in Senator Edward Kennedy's S. 1722 bill. Repealing the Percy amendment to stop U.S. funding of paraquat programs.
 - electing only candidates committed to eradicating drugs in the state, local and national elections.
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National Anti-Drug Coalition state and regional directory

National Centers

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

California

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

Illinois

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

Mid-Atlantic

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

Michigan

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

New England

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

New York-New Jersey

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

Northwest

Seattle—71 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash. 98104. (206) 622-7922
Portland, Ore.—(503) 256-5317

Ohio

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

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—P.O. Box 3493, Philadelphia, Pa. 19146. (215) 561-5565

Other Cities

Atlanta—P.O. Box 12173, Atlanta, Ga. 30355. (404) 266-0744
Milwaukee—135 Wells, Rm. 619, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202. (414) 271-2659
Montreal, Quebec—767 Belanger East, Ste. 109. (514) 272-1173