

War on Drugs

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CHINA: The World's Oldest Crime Syndicate

St. Augustine vs. the counterculture
Why the U.S. must not support Jamaica's Seaga



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Note to subscribers: No, you have not missed an issue. We have skipped August. In order to meet national newsstand requirements more effectively, we are now publishing on a ten times per year schedule. All subscribers will continue to receive their full 12 or 24 issues, depending on the type of subscription they have. The editors apologize for any inconvenience.

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War on Drugs

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Cover designed by James Montalbano. Painting by Virginia Baier

Why the U.S. must not support Jamaica's Seaga

David Rockefeller, who in his infinite wisdom installed Jimmy Carter and 13 other members of Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission in the U.S. Executive in 1976-1980, now has some advice for the Reagan administration. Rockefeller has set up a "business" group that is lobbying for Reagan to make Jamaica under Prime Minister Edward Seaga the *model* for U.S. Latin American policy.

Seaga, Rockefeller argues, is making Jamaica into a great example of the "American" free enterprise system and should be supported as a bulwark against Fidel Castro's adventurist antics. Vice-President George Bush, a former Trilateral member, claims to agree with Rockefeller.

In his public statements on this issue, Rockefeller has failed to mention one disturbing fact: Seaga is openly committed to encouraging the illicit marijuana traffic that has become his country's major cash crop. The Carter administration was, of course, on record as favoring the legalization of marijuana. But why should Reagan listen to David Rockefeller?

The choice in Latin America is not between Seaga and Castro, two thugs who deserve each other. The choice is between a U.S. policy based on cooperation for the industrial development of *Mexico* as the model for stable, republican-capitalist economic growth in the region; and an alliance with cultist Seaga, based on exactly the same

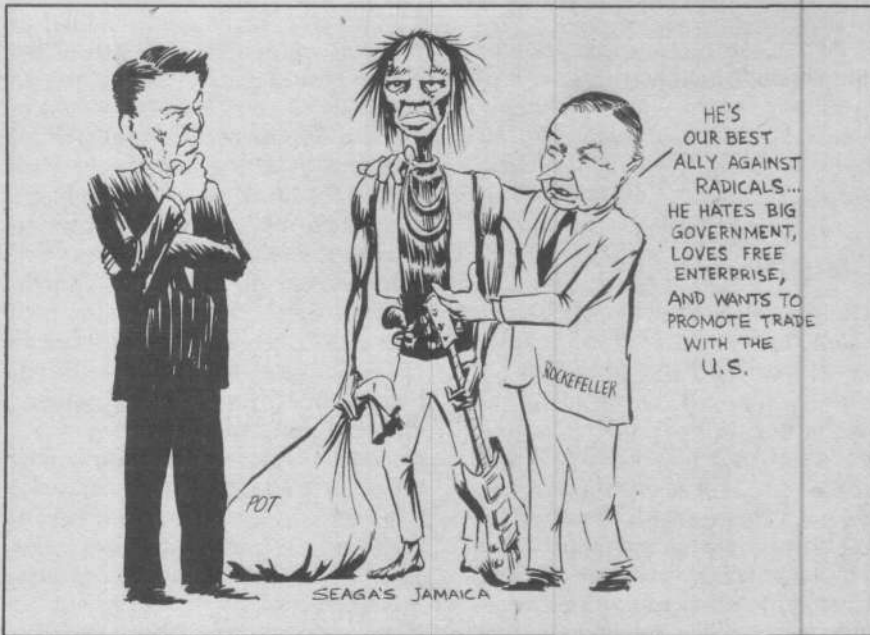
"pragmatic" principles that led to foreign policy disaster after foreign policy disaster under Carter.

The Mexico model

Nothing better exemplifies the promise embodied in a strong, bilateral relationship of cooperation between the United States and Mexico than our two countries' ongoing illegal-drug eradication program. Begun on a large scale in 1975-76, this program utilizing U.S. technical advice and equipment transformed Mexico from a major producer of marijuana and heroin into a relatively minor exporter of those drugs. Every American law enforcement official and technical aide involved in the Mexican program gives glowing testimony of the commitment of the Mexican government to removing this threat to Mexico's own and other nations' youth, even in the Carter years when U.S. aid dwindled.

The inclusion in the projected 1982 budget of Reagan of the latest NASA technologies for crop monitoring to help Mexican drug eradication is an excellent example of the kind of sale of advanced U.S. technologies to Mexico that must be extended to many other areas. Specifically, we recommend that President Reagan engage in large scale oil-for-technology deals with Mexico. These will both spur that country's development and provide export markets for the recovery of depression-struck U.S. industry.

The reason the U.S.-Mexico anti-drug program succeeded is straightforward. Exactly like the United States in the period of its emergence as a major industrial power, the Mexican government is committed to fostering the nation's rapid industrial growth as a sovereign republic. Under the Mexican Constitution, as under the U.S. Constitution, the most precious resource of the republic is the constant development of its labor power—the creative mental powers of the citizenry. Technological advances are the means by which the population both grows numerically, and qualitatively increases



its standard of living.

As usual, David Rockefeller is providing the money but not the brains behind the Jamaica-model scheme. What is being revived with Seaga is the old, pre-World War II "ABC" arrangement by which American policy was subordinated to that of Britain and Canada in the Caribbean.

Operating with the aid of the International Monetary Fund, which the City of London runs, the British aristocracy is moving back into the kind of control they had in their Jamaican crown colony in the days of rum-running and slavery.

The Jamaica model

The bottom line on the Jamaica model is not even marijuana. Nothing has changed, fundamentally, since the Opium Wars against China; the British oligarchy is bent on genocide. The terms "free enterprise" and "free trade"—which our 19th century American forebears understood very well to have *nothing* to do with the American System—were coined to justify Britain's hideous looting policy in Asia, played out, as today in Jamaica, with the complicity of indigenous crime syndicates and cults.

For the last four years, Jamaica

suffered a steady credit strangulation by the International Monetary Fund, which refused to lend for productive enterprises. People starved; basic products disappeared; local industry was forced into the illegal drug business for operating cash. Marijuana is now the center of all economic activity on the island, and U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration officials warn that a "bumper crop" of Jamaican pot is about to hit Florida shores.

The IMF has rewarded Seaga. An unprecedented three-year \$700 million loan package was agreed on for Jamaica in mid-April, giving the green light for a bigger package of commercial bank and government credits that will add up to nearly \$900 million this year alone.

This money will not be used to raise living standards, but to turn Jamaica into a Caribbean "Hong Kong." An across-the-board deregulation of the economy was the loan condition demanded by the IMF. Import restrictions, wage and price controls, subsidies on food, and protective measures for local industry will all be lifted. Only those few corporations with access to international credit will survive.

International chains like Hilton

Hotels are looking to pick up assets in the tourism industry dirt cheap, while the British Empire's leading sugar corporation, Tate & Lyle, resumes direct control of their old plantations. Most of the \$900 million will go toward repayment of old debt; Seaga has informed the Reagan administration that Jamaica "must" rely on the marijuana economy to meet its obligations for the next two to three years.

In two to three years, Jamaica will no longer have either the resources or population to regenerate its economy. The Seaga government has drawn up a national plan to replace *all* oil consumption other than that used in bauxite mining with energy produced by limited hydroelectric capacity and methane gas from a *peat bog* just discovered in St. Anne's parish!

Drug usage has exacerbated a tremendous shortage of skilled labor. "There is no building site in the country where supervisors could order workers to abstain from smoking ganja, without prompting an immediate strike or riot," wrote a Rastafarian columnist in the *Daily Gleaner* (Kingston) in May. "Some may wish to describe this as indiscipline, but being a social scientist, Mr. Seaga should realize the difference between crime and social mores," he added.

Social scientist Seaga symbolized his entire policy in April by awarding Jamaica's Order of Merit to "Mighty Bob" Marley, as "the person most responsible for the growing acceptance of reggae," a bestial, drug-based beat, around the world. If the United States buys *this* model from David Rockefeller, or any other salesman, it is highly questionable whether our nation has the moral fitness to survive.

Nora Hamerman

—Nora Hamerman
Editor-in-chief

SCORECARD



Jailed . . .

ABBIE HOFFMAN, Yippie founder, was sentenced to three years in prison April 6 on a cocaine-trafficking conviction from seven years ago. Hoffman had jumped bail in the interim before "resurfacing" last year. As we reported in our February feature on "How the pornography industry set up the drug lobby," Hoffman and his comrades are no mere loonies, but are part of a network of saboteurs, terrorists, drug pushers, and smut dealers operating on behalf of friends in high places. Many of the names of such friends came out in public as members of the Hoffman Defense Committee: "conservative" William Buckley, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Khomeini agent Ramsey Clark, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Ralph Nader, Bishop Paul Moore, MIT linguist Noam Chomsky, I.F. Stone, TV star

Ed Asner, Hollywood cutie Robbie Benson, Burt Lancaster, Gene Kelly, Woody Allen, Paul Newman, Francis Ford Coppola, *Los Angeles Times* senior editor Michael Doolley, Jane Fonda, and others.

Caught . . .

THE WASHINGTON POST has revealed the source of its muckraking "investigative journalism"—thin air. Beet-red Ben Bradlee, the *Post* editor, was forced to admit last April that a series of feature articles cited for the Pulitzer Prize was a complete fraud. It turns out that "investigative reporter" Janet Cooke just plain lied from start to finish in her story about an 8-year-old heroin addict. Bradlee, munching on crow, shrugged that the *Post* always checks out its stories, but added that in the end you have to trust your reporter. All of which leads observers to wonder about Bradlee's two other Pulitzer winners, Woodward and Bernstein. Longtime readers of *War on Drugs* will remember that we named the *Post* as our "Drugfighter's Target" in our third issue (August 1980).

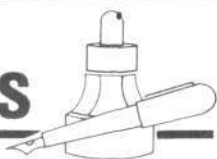
THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES also saw its already long nose grow longer when it got caught fibbing

recently. In a series published April 14 and 15, the paper quoted the head of the Felony Division of the State Attorney's office, Richard Egan, as favoring legalized heroin as a solution to the drug problem. But when irate parents and members of the Illinois Antidrug Coalition phoned Mr. Egan in protest, he was shocked. He is opposed to the idea and even pointed out to the *Sun-Times* that the number of addicts in Britain has skyrocketed since heroin was legalized there. The *Sun-Times* had lied. But that's not surprising; the *Sun-Times* runs articles attacking the NADC written by Yippie Chip Berlet, former editor of *High Times*, the dopers rag.

Evicted . . .

THE YIPPIES were forced out of their 10 Bleeker Street hangout in New York's East Village last April 2 by a team of some 40 police officers, backed up by members of the bomb squad and a bomb-sniffing dog. The raid took place only 10 days after the Yippies held their "anti-repression" conference, at which they made open innuendos about assassinating President Reagan, as we reported last month. A poster at the Yippie premises read,

LETTERS



Too much government?

To the Editor:

I was given the January 1981 issue of *War on Drugs* from a friend who was visiting from New York. I found your editorial "A National Movement Against the Drug-Porn Lobby," an article entitled "Shooting up the Rents in New York City," and Part I of your spe-

cial section on outlawing drug paraphernalia to be quite interesting.

Let me say at the outset that I do not and have not ever taken, sold, bought, or otherwise dealt with illegal drugs, nor do I have any personal interest in continuing or abolishing any dealings in illegal drugs.

However, judging from the tone set by the above mentioned articles, and the basic purpose of the publication and the coalition regarding our serious social ills, I truly believe you are missing the point! [In] your special section on drug paraphernalia, where you deal with constitutional questions,

you indicate that free enterprise is, essentially, outlawed by the Constitution which "mandated that commerce is to be promoted to the benefit of the nation as a whole, and regulated accordingly." You attack the [idea] of "victimless crime," because "our founding fathers created a nation guided by the Constitution based on a commitment to self-perfection and the progress of individuals and society. This is the fundamental question in the fight against drugs."

Your editorial dwells on the "moral decadence" of drugs and publications of a sexual nature and attempts to back up this claim

"Now is the time to kill Reagan." After several attempts to force the doors with sledgehammers, police used drills and saws to cut through a lock. Terrorist lawyer and Yippie member William Kunstler tried to appeal the eviction on grounds of "First Amendment rights," but the case was thrown out of court.

Confirmed . . .

DOPE, INC., the 1979 best-selling book that prompted the founding of Antidrug Coalitions in nine countries, had estimated the retail dope trade in the U.S. at \$100 billion annually. The U.S. government had consistently placed the figure between \$20 and \$40 billion. But now their estimates are more in line with *Dope, Inc.* Joseph Linnemann, acting assistant secretary in the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters at the State Department, placed the figure as high as \$70 billion in congressional testimony last April 8.

ISRAEL is being hit by a serious drug epidemic, just as *War on Drugs* (January 1981) said it would as a result of the drug mob takeover under the Begin regime. The Ministry of Health reported in April that there are now 4,000 Is-

raelis "seriously addicted" to opiates—about one out of every thousand citizens. That's the equivalent of 250,000 addicts in the U.S. if the same ratio applied. A drug treatment official in the April 17 issue of the *Jerusalem Post* said Israel's addict population could increase 12-fold to 48,000 by 1985—which would be like having 3 million addicts in the U.S.

Exposed . . .

PARAQUAT, the herbicide used to wipe out marijuana in Mexico, is harmless to consumers, according to Florida Representative Andy Ireland. Blowing the myth built up by Illinois Senator Charles Percy that paraquat is dangerous to marijuana smokers, Ireland told the Hill April 7, "In Florida we have used paraquat for years to defoliate sugar cane. For me, there is not much sense in discussing whether or not marijuana with paraquat represents a greater danger to the health of drug addicts than the vegetables they eat, or the sugar they put on their cereal for breakfast." Florida State Attorney General Jim Smith joined Ireland in calling on Congress to lift the ban on aid to countries that use paraquat.

with evidence cited within.

Your article "Shooting up Rents In NYC" points out that huge amounts of prime real estate in New York City and the state of Florida are being bought up by foreign concerns using money earned by peddling drugs on the streets.

This is where I believe you and the coalition miss the point.

You erroneously assume that the Constitution is perfect. The most noteworthy achievements of the Constitution are the Bill of Rights (the first ten amendments) and a generally successful attempt to institute checks and balances be-

tween the three branches of representative government.

We can look around us to see the results of outlawing free enterprise. As for the part dealing with self-perfection, who decides what is perfect, or, for that matter, what is good for me, you, or "society"? By what authority?

The real problem is too much government interference in every facet of our lives. To recognize this you must first realize that the only legitimate function of any government is to protect the natural right of each individual from interference by all others. This natural

Continued on page 47

Yippies prepare violence

A recent series of articles in pro-drug publications and statements made at a May 2 "smoke-in" demonstration in New York City have left it clear that the Yippies are involved in preparations for another assassination attempt against President Reagan and against National Antidrug Coalition founding member Lyndon LaRouche.

Chanting, "Free Hinckley; give him another chance," and "Kill Reagan," a mob of 400 pot smokers led by Yippie Dana Beal gathered outside the offices of Campaigner Publications, the distributor of *War on Drugs*. Mere days before Reagan was shot last March, the Yippies handed out buttons that read: "Shoot Bush first."

Similar violent attacks are planned against LaRouche and the NADC. The May issue of *High Times*, the drug promoting magazine founded by Yippies, carried a cover story attacking the Coalition and LaRouche as "Nazis."

According to investigators and experts on terrorism, the wild formulations contained in *High Times* are not intended to convince anyone that the coalition is bad, since readers of the magazine would already have a prodrug bias. Rather, these sources say, the line put out by the Yippies is a "signal" for violence against the NADC and LaRouche. The attack could then be dismissed as the work of a "lone assailant" who decided to go after the "fascists."

The scenario was confirmed by a phone call to the offices of Campaigner Publications the day after the Yippie demonstration. The caller, identifying himself only as a Yippie, said Dana Beal had offered a reward of an ounce of cocaine to the first person who assaults LaRouche. He added that *High Times* promised to cover legal costs for such an assailant.



Roger Sandler/Reagan Campaign

Presidential adviser Ed Meese: making drugs "the primary responsibility."

WASHINGTON REPORT

Meese takes off gloves

President Reagan's chief adviser Ed Meese has given the signal Americans and most of the rest of the world have long awaited: the federal government is preparing a no-holds-barred assault on drug traffic.

In a speech April 22 in Washington before 250 state prosecutors, Meese pledged the administration's commitment to clean up dope "in a more extensive way, in a more massive way than has ever been done before."

"The primary responsibility of the federal government is the prevention of the importation of narcotics and other dangerous drugs

into this country," the White House counselor said. "This involves mobilizing the full resources of the federal government to do it. It starts with agencies that are particularly dedicated to this task: the Drug Enforcement Administration, Customs, and others that are working primarily on the borders of our country."

Meese's welcome announcement is the first sign that the administration intends to deliver on the promise President Reagan made to the National Antidrug Coalition before his election last November. Despite its importance as a policy statement, however, Meese's

speech was blacked out of many major newspapers and media.

A week later, there was White House action backing up his pledge. The 1982 budget request for the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters announced the installation in Mexico of a "remote sensing" system, developed by NASA, for the detection of opium poppy and marijuana fields.

Slap at Carter

The new accord with Mexico reflects Meese's statement that the federal role must go beyond simple law enforcement to include U.S. diplomatic resources as well. "We have to . . . get into areas where we haven't done a very good job at the federal level before, such as getting the State Department involved," he said.

Meese then referred to the fact that Mathea Falco, Jimmy Carter's appointee as head of the State Department's top drug post, was a former board member of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML): "It was a kind of travesty that in the past we have had people in the position of Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Affairs who themselves belonged to organizations that were dedicated to the legalization of marijuana. It doesn't seem to me that's the right attitude for controlling the importation of marijuana along with other narcotics and dangerous drugs."

Meese also hinted that the administration is considering action regarding Jamaica, whose Prime Minister Edward Seaga encourages the trafficking of pot into the U.S. "We have to look at new resources, such as providing substitute crops for the principle cash crop of Jamaica, which happens to be marijuana," he said. "Our foreign policy should have a component which involves working with other countries . . . so that it does not become a part of the national interest of those countries to import narcotics into this country."

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for us
helps them
work better
for you!**



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CULTWATCH

'Son of Sam' case blows myth of lone assassin

David Berkowitz, the "Son of Sam" mass murderer who took seven lives during a two-year killing spree from 1976 to 1977, was not a lone psycho. According to extensive evidence compiled by a Westchester County, N.Y. reporter, and subsequently elaborated by the newsletter *Investigative Leads*, Berkowitz was part of a satanic cult that had at least 20 members, many of whom have been operating in other parts of the country.

The Berkowitz revelations take on special urgency following the assassination attempt against President Reagan on March 30, 1981. Although the accused assailant, John W. Hinckley, Jr., has been tagged a "lone assassin," no fewer than seven other "lone assassins" made similar threats against the President's life after the incident. The Berkowitz case provides evidence that behavior modification techniques are being widely used to create "blind terrorist" capabilities on a nationwide scale.

On March 19, *Today*, the Gannett daily newspaper servicing the northern suburbs of New York City, published a front-page article by Maury Terry detailing new evidence in the "Son of Sam" case, including a series of personal letters from Berkowitz himself. In those letters, Berkowitz admitted that he was part of a satanic cult that followed the teachings of Aleister Crowley and the Hermetic Temple of the Golden Dawn. Crowley was an early 20th-century British satanist whose cult activities drew in some of the leading figures in the British Fabian Society, including H. G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, and Aldous Huxley.

Berkowitz was not merely part of an extensive cult network that engaged in ritualistic killings of dogs. The activities of Berkowitz and his cult associates point toward a specific network of behavior modification specialists who may have played a witting role in manipulating the two-year terror spree. This network includes the Church of Scientology and Westchester County-based cult "deprogrammer" Rabbi Maurice Davis.

Among the identified members of the Berkowitz cult were a family in Yonkers, N.Y. who rented Berkowitz the apartment that he lived in at the time of his arrest. The family included Sam Carr and his two sons, John and Michael. John was in the Air Force stationed in the Dakotas up until his death (ruled a suicide) shortly after Berkowitz's arrest. Berkowitz named John Carr as a murder accomplice in one of his letters to Terry. Michael Carr, who reportedly died in a violent automobile accident in New York City shortly after his brother's death, was listed as an executive of the Church of Scientology. Carr's wallet contained several names of top Scientology officials based in Sussex, England.

The Scientology church has been closely linked to the Esalen Institute, a drug behavior modification center linked closely to the 1950s MK-Ultra experiments with LSD. Mass murderer Charles Manson spent one week at Esalen just prior to his killing spree.

Another critical series of leads emerges from further review of the Sam Carr profile. At the time of the "Son of Sam" killings, Carr ran a telephone "hot line" answer-

Jamaica and Haiti form dope axis

Between late March and early April, a high-level series of diplomatic exchanges—described in the Jamaican press as “very hush-hush”—took place between Jamaica and Haiti. First, there was a two-day visit to Port-au-Prince by Jamaica’s minister of state for foreign affairs, for talks with Haiti’s President-for-Life, Jean-Claude (“Baby Doc”) Duvalier. Next came an unpublicized “private luncheon engagement” between the wife of Jamaica’s prime minister, Edward Seaga, and Duvalier’s wife, Michele Bennet, who was accompanied to Jamaica by top officials of the Foreign Ministry and presidency.

Afoot are plans to create a Jamaica-Haiti axis, which will soon be presented to the American public and credulous elected officials as the model for free enterprise and anticommunism in the Caribbean, against Fidel Castro.

In reality, Haiti’s already substantial drug-running apparatus is to be turned into an “efficient” dope exporter, on the model of Seaga’s Jamaica. Michele Bennet Duvalier, the power behind the throne in Haiti, touched off massive purges of her husband’s family in February, in preparation for his possible replacement in this “modernization” process.

The Duvalier legacy

After almost a quarter century under the Duvaliers, Haiti has been turned into one of the most backward countries on earth, and certainly the most primitive in the Western hemisphere. Baby Doc’s father, “Papa Doc” Duvalier, subjugated the population by his personal terror squads, the Tonton



David Berkowitz is taken into police custody. In recently revealed letters, he said he was no “lone assassin,” but a member of a satanic blood cult.

ing service for a Westchester County mental health service called Hudson River Counseling Service (HRCS).

‘Deprogrammers’

HRCS in turn was the principal “pastoral counseling” service employed by the Westchester Mental Health Association. The Westchester Mental Health Association houses the offices of Rabbi Maurice Davis, an affiliate of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), who lists himself as a specialist in the behavior modification “deprogramming” of cult members. Such deprogramming employs the identical methods of mind stripping that are employed by such cults as the Hare Krishna, and the Unification Church.

The Davis intersection with the

activities of Sam Carr may prove to be a critical lead for law enforcement agencies pursuing the Son of Sam case. In the late 1950s, Davis was the religious counselor in residence at the federal hospital in Lexington, Ky.—a scene of MK-Ultra experimentation and an institution where David Berkowitz was placed following his release from U.S. military service.

During the early 1960s, while a rabbi in Indianapolis, Ind., Davis was the principal sponsor of another future satanic cult leader, Reverend Jim Jones. The first headquarters of the Jones People’s Temple was in a synagogue that Davis turned over to the future mass murderer. Through Davis’s urging, Jones was given a position on the city’s civil rights task force.

—Jeffrey Steinberg

Macoutes, and their notorious voodoo cult. Under the son, the Haitian people have been kept immiserated, riddled with superstitions, and in constant fear of the security apparatus.

Yet the recent Bennet-led "palace coup" augurs even worse.

Reliable Haitian sources report that the Bennet "modernizers" have settled on Clemard Joseph Charles as their preferred figurehead president to replace Baby Doc. During the 1950s, Charles, who was then head of Haiti's Commercial Bank, conducted the funds that were used to buy Papa Doc's way into power. He remained within Duvalier's inner circle, serving as his principal financial adviser and bagman until the mid-1960s.

Charles's role as head of a provisional government replacing the ousted Baby Doc has already received the blessing of high-ranking officials in the Alexander Haig State Department, according to the sources.

According to a spokesman for the State Dept. Office of Popula-

tion Affairs, "within a very short period you are going to have the worst boat people type migration problem in the history of this country," as Bennet vs. Duvalier civil war breaks out in Haiti. Over 30,000 Haitians emigrated from Haiti to the U.S. last year.

IMF role key

As *War on Drugs* has reported (November 1980), it was pressures from the International Monetary Fund that pushed Jamaica into its role as the second major supplier of marijuana to the United States, after Colombia. The IMF is now forcing Haiti, a growing transshipment center for the illicit drug trade, to agree to a 13 percent increase in domestic oil prices and a total ban on imports like soap, matches and other staples.

These austerity measures will force both Jamaica and Haiti to increase their dependence on drug trafficking, and strengthen Haiti's bestial voodoo cult and its Jamaican counterpart, the Rastafarians.

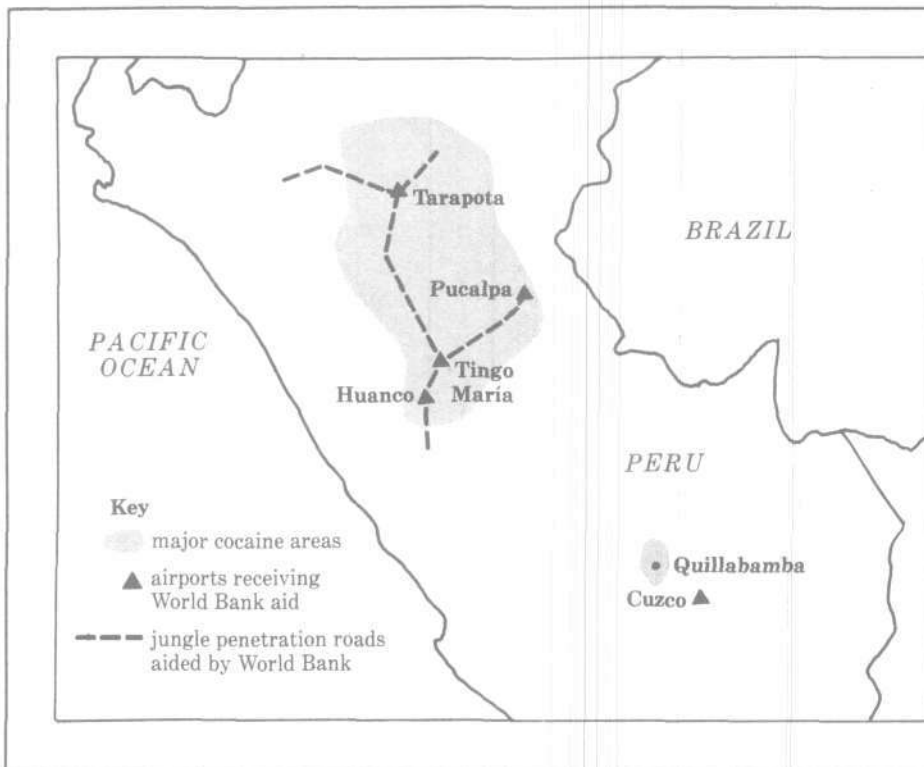
Some groups in the Reagan administration support this policy.

Roger Fontaine of the National Security Council is reported to have played a key role in the planning and development of the Haiti-Jamaica "free enterprise" axis, as proposed by David Rockefeller.

Rockefeller heads the U.S. Business Committee on Jamaica, which is promoting foreign investment there—including setting up "free enterprise zones" which are notorious centers of drug-money "laundering" in the Caribbean.

In an interview printed April 20 in the *Journal of Commerce*, Rockefeller, the head of the supranational Trilateral Commission, said that U.S. strategy in the Western hemisphere should center around Jamaica. Edward Seaga, the sociologist who swept into power in the Oct. 30, 1980 elections as Jamaica's prime minister, has declared repeatedly that he will encourage—not cut—the drug trade which has become the "lifeline" to the economy.

"What has been done in Jamaica may be a good example of what could be done" throughout the Caribbean, Rockefeller said.



World Bank funds cocaine exports

Peru's "cocaine capital," Tingo Maria, will no longer suffer the misfortunes of its unpaved landing strip being closed down during the rainy season. The World Bank is building a spanking new airport there. The World Bank's recent \$58 million loan to Peru will also contribute to improving three other airports in the cocaine-exporting central Peruvian jungle and will provide weather and communications systems to make flying safer in the entire region. One airport will be equipped with lights for night landings and takeoffs.

The U.S.-taxpayer funded World Bank declares, not without a trace

Trudeau disgraces Canada

With the revelation last March that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is backing a Liberal Party bill that would eliminate all criminal penalties for marijuana possession, Canada has become the first government in modern history to officially promote the legalization of an internationally banned drug.

Not even the notorious dope-producing countries of Jamaica, China, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia have dared to publicly condone blanket drug legalization. Under the Trudeau proposal, more than 200,000 Canadians convicted on pot charges over the past ten years would be pardoned and their criminal records destroyed. Even by promoting the bill, Canada is violating international antidrug treaties, which Canada itself has signed.

If the Trudeau bill becomes law, Canada will become wide open terrain for traffickers aiming for the United States. With Jamaica pumping \$1 billion worth of marijuana into the U.S. each year, America will be flanked north and south by dope producing and trafficking countries. The decrim project, however, has already suffered two setbacks in recent years as a result of opposition by groups such as the Quebec Antidrug Coalition.

Outpost

It was through Canada, an outpost of the British Empire, that Jamaica's drug economy was created. The Caribbean island has become a subsidiary of the Canadian corporate and banking interests at the center of international narcotics traffic.



Haitian dictator "Baby Doc" Duvalier, with his mother. Haiti is teaming up with Seaga's Jamaica for an alliance based on dope and voodoo.

of irony, "the Amazon jungle and jungle highlands of Peru currently have inadequate transport links with the rest of the country." That may be true, but transport links with Colombia and the United States are good enough to provide us with an estimated 100 tons each year of raw cocaine.

Peru "earns" about a billion dollars a year from cocaine. This is more than all of the copper, sugar, petroleum, and other things which Peru exports legally. The cocaine windfall is what has permitted bankrupt Peru to resume payments of its debts over the last few years; this is seen by the World Bank and the U.S. State Department as a healthy development.

Actually, the World Bank paved the way to Peru's cocaine explosion. All the major jungle penetra-

tion roads and many of the settlements there were planned and funded with World Bank assistance. The biggest burst of this jungle-settling activity came during the 1963-68 presidency of Fernando Belaunde. Belaunde is back in the presidency now and is talking of putting another 800,000 poor people into the jungle. Once dumped there, the peasants find they can't survive producing fruits and legal crops. Thus, for example, 90 to 95 percent of the people in Tingo Maria are now involved with the cocaine business. They are prospering so well that they have created "a good market" for air services, justifying, in the eyes of the World Bank, the building of better airports, while the non-cocaine areas of the country remain locked in mud, dust, and misery.

For the past ten years, the Trudeau government has been involved in projects to institutionalize the drug-rock counterculture among Canadian youth. It has relied on psychological manipulation techniques developed by Britain's Tavistock Institute.

In 1969 a federal commission on the "Non-Medical Use of Drugs" was established on the recommendation of then Minister of Health and Welfare, John Munro. The commission promoted the notion of "recreational drugs," replicating London's Wootten Report, a 1968 Tavistock blueprint for drug legalization. The report was named for Baroness Wootten, founder of the international marijuana lobby, ICAR.

Members of the Canadian commission included the following:

Gerard Le Dain, professor at Osgood Hall Law School, York University, Toronto. York is the experimental base of Tavistock's Eric Trist and is a center for the promotion of new alternative lifestyles, drug proliferation, and terrorism.

Heinz E. Lehmann, director of medical education and research at Douglas Hospital in Montreal. Lehmann is a trained Tavistock psychiatrist who advocates the use of highly potent tranquilizers, Thorazine and Largactol, for hyperactive children. He is also the "eminence grise" of McGill's Allan Memorial Clinic where an MK-Ultra experiment with LSD was launched in the late 1950s. More recently, Lehmann publicly called for placing senior citizens on drugs to keep them in a coma "three to five days a week." On weekends, he said, the elderly person should be given a "mild hallucinogen" so that he "will be more appreciated by those younger people who are with him."

Marie Andrée Bertrand, professor of Criminology at the University of Montreal, member of NORML and ICAR, and head of the Quebec Social Research Council under Denis Lazure, Minister of Social Affairs. Lazure was also in-



Sigma/Richard Manning

Is Trudeau part of the drug mafia? Here ex-wife Margaret, a groupie of the heroin-addicted Rolling Stones, does her thing at the notorious New York cocaine hangout, Studio 54, with co-owner Steve Rubell, a convicted tax swindler. Rubell's patron is drug mob lawyer Roy Cohn.

involved in the Allan Memorial LSD experimentation. Bertrand herself was trained by Timothy Leary and openly advocates legalization of marijuana.

'Innovative services'

In its preliminary report, the commission insisted that federal policy go "from reliance on suppression to reliance on the wise exercise of freedom of choice." It also recommended the generous funding of "store fronts, drop-in centers, and drug clinics," to "help" addicts. In turn, these "in-

novative services," like the Montreal Youth Clinic run by Lehman, would be manned by drug addicts and proterrorists who have promoted the proliferation of drugs.

Over the last decade thousands of these "New Alternative Agencies" sprang up throughout Canada with over \$1 billion in grant money from the federal government.

Finally, of course, the commission recommended decriminalization of marijuana and hashish.

—Pierre Beaudry

Webster tries to duck from Reagan drug fight

Asked on NBC's Meet the Press show April 26 if his bureau would be participating in the Reagan administration's offensive against drugs, FBI director William Webster replied that it would—by going after “organized crime.”

This is FBI code, meaning the bureau is not about to abandon the Justice Department policy of neglecting drug enforcement in favor of “white collar crime”—political witchhunts modeled on Abscam.

“I've talked with Peter Bensinger (Drug Enforcement Administration director) and his DEA is certainly overloaded,” Webster said. “Our effort to help out in this area will be going after organized crime, which is integral to the narcotics traffic.”

Jesuits cash in on Colombian dope trade

Since 1974, when the international drug cartel was forced by the Mexican eradication program to shift the center of marijuana operations to Colombia, the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) has set up a series of curious Colombian financial institutions. In a little over six years, one of these outfits, the Social Savings Fund, has increased its assets from 185 million to 3.2 billion pesos. “No other Colombian financial institution can match this record,” reports the London-based *Latin American Regional Report*.

The source of this success? According to the British weekly, it is due to “the transformation which Colombia is undergoing as a result of the rapidly growing black economy of drugs and contraband. Other financial groups are trying to tap the same funds but none with the enthusiasm and success of the Jesuits.”

The Jesuits in Colombia say their mushrooming drug money operations serve the “little people.” But according to the *Latin American Report*, the Social Sav-

ings Fund “enjoys certain privileges” from higher up. They do not have to maintain the normal capital-to-liabilities ratio, nor a minimum reserve ratio. Besides, the Superintendent of Banks “is generally a graduate of the Jesuit University,” says the *Report*.

Senator challenges DEA head on cuts

Delaware Sen. Joseph Biden challenged Drug Enforcement Administration chief Peter Bensinger in hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee's Security and Terrorism subcommittee April 2, when Bensinger refused to admit the Reagan administration's proposed cuts would hurt drug enforcement efforts.

“I'm going to try to save you from yourself,” Biden told Bensinger. “You have my commitment that I will fight to see that you don't undergo cuts which will hurt the drug enforcement effort.” Biden is a recognized leader in the fight against international narcotics trafficking.

Bensinger's testimony before the subcommittee had made no mention of the substantial funding reductions in critical DEA programs, but instead reported on drug enforcement trends during the past year. Biden, however, continued to ask the crucial question, “I want a yes or a no, Mr. Bensin-



Senator Biden

ger, has the DEA been hurt?” Biden referred to the elimination of the \$5.4 million Southwest Asian heroin program, cuts made in the U.S. Customs Service drug interdiction, as well as funding for state and local task forces and federal-state-local coordinating efforts.

Gov't on trial over MK-Ultra LSD case

A former soldier is suing the U.S. government for \$3.9 million for administering LSD to him under an Army experimental program. He says the LSD, given to him in 1957, made him mentally ill and claims he is still plagued by “powerful aggressive and homicidal urges,” according to a psychologist who testified on his behalf April 21.

The former GI was given three doses of LSD under the MK-Ultra program, a British-designed plan to spread hallucinogens throughout America under the guise of intelligence and military testing for mind-control drugs. He was stationed at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland at the time.

The Justice Department argues that the government cannot be sued for injuries suffered while under “military service.” The department also says that although it is true that the soldier participated in drug experiments, there is no proof he was ever given LSD.

Jamaica's Seaga to visit Moonies

Edward Seaga, the dope-promoting prime minister of Jamaica, is a friend of the “Moonies.” Seaga is scheduled as a featured speaker at the 10th International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS) in Seoul, South Korea, next November. The ICUS, it turns out, is run by the Unification Church of “Reverend” Sun Myung Moon—the Moonie cult. *War on Drugs* exposed Seaga's connections to dope and cults in the November 1980 and April 1981 issues.

BEHIND THE CHINA CARD



THE WORLD'S OLDEST CRIME SYNDICATE

Investigators Daniel Sneider and Marilyn James trace the century-old partnership between British oligarchs and Chinese "secret societies" behind today's biggest business, the world heroin trade. Part I of a three-part War on Drugs exclusive report.

On the cover: Artist Virginia Baier's variation on a Chinese ancestor portrait of the late Ch'ing period (1890s). The group wears costumes of the previous Ming dynasty, suggesting they share the credo of the secret societies who worked with the British opium merchants: "Overthrow Ch'ing, restore Ming." Above is the symbol, still used today, of the Jardine Matheson trading company of Hong Kong. It is an opium poppy.

SAIGON, 1950

"It was the Chinese who carried out the great majority of the deals, at least as far as big-time trafficking was concerned. Here no Europeans could follow them or know what was really afoot. Everything was in the air, everything was calculation in its purest form, speculation that left no trace behind it. It was during those years that the great Chinese banks established themselves in Saigon. These were not official concerns, connected with the Chinese government. What I am talking about is the 'secret society' kind of bank that is to be found in Asia, an organization that knows neither country nor frontiers. In Singapore these banks gamble on rubber. In Hong Kong on smuggled goods.

They came to Saigon to make all they could out of the piaster. They had huge reserves and great technical ability; in comparison with them the local Chinese millionaires were mere school boys.

"Nothing definite was known about these banks. They had no imposing head offices, no presidents, no employees; they kept no books, they quoted no capital. They scarcely went so far as to have names; and if they did, the names were false. Their operations were mysterious. All orders were given by secret radios. Nothing was ever written down. Settlements were made by contra accounts, by the complicated shifting of goods. Checks were unknown.

"These banks were usually closely connected with still greater, still more anonymous organizations. Nobody apart from a few belonging to the innermost circle ever knew who were the real chiefs. Yet these mysterious bosses, who were quite unaffected by any governments or laws, were the real governors of money in the Far East. Nobody knew, either, how far their tentacles extended. All over Asia they had relations, partners, informers, messengers, killers, male and female agents. They were wholly indifferent to the means they employed. They could cause a man thousands of miles away to disappear by the use of a prearranged code word. . . .

"In Saigon all that was known was that the Macao Organization had settled itself in. This was the most recent and the most formidable group in the Far East, and it specialized in gambling and foreign exchange. Its home town was Macao, that tiny Portuguese colony on the Pearl River. . . ."

(from *The Quicksand War*,
by Lucien Bodard)

CANTON REGION, 1844

A century earlier, a high-placed imperial officer filed a report describing the activities of the Triads, the great secret society operating in the Pearl River region not far from Macao:

"In the autumn of the 24th year (1844) certain of these vagabonds, belonging to other provinces, came to the villages of Kiang-K'au and Lung-tu, in your servant's native district, Hiang-shan, to entice people into the society. . . . When members were sworn, a paper tent was set up; on the wall hung a large horizontal label, which the memorialist is unable to describe. By the side of it sat a man in white clothes and cap, who was called the Ama. The new members passed in by a sword gate (i.e., under two swords crossed) and kneeling down, were instructed in the mystic language of the society. Each one pricked the tip of his finger with a needle until blood was drawn, and then took a sup from a bowl in which this blood was mixed with water. The Ama then with a loud voice read certain words of rebellious import, responses to which were repeated by the whole of the initiated together. They then rose. . . .

"The military and runners attached to the official establishments were all members, and while the poor, who knew no better, were seduced to become so by their eagerness for a trifle of gain, some even of the orderly agricultural population as well, and respectable people in trade, were forced to enlist themselves in self-defense. . . .

"In the winter . . . some houses in the great South Street of the city of Hiang-shan . . . were entered in broad day by a hundred and more Triads armed with swords, who threatened the dwellers, and kept them in until they had extorted money of them. . . .

"The authorities dared not utter the word *hui* (secret society), and the consequence was, that not only throughout the major and minor districts of the province were other confederacies formed, and Triads enlisted in untold numbers, but even on the White Cloud Mountains, close to the provincial city, meetings for enlistment were held at all times and seasons; and from this period not only were merchants, travelling by land and sea, carried off and plundered, but walled cities and villages were entered, the pawnbrokers' and other shops, as well as private houses, ransacked, and their proprietors held to ransom. . . ."

(From *Chinese Secret Societies*,
by Jean Chesneaux)

These two accounts, written more than 100 years apart, describe the world's oldest crime syndicate, the secret societies of China. They go by many names—the Triads, the White Lotus, the Elder Brothers Society, the Green Gang. Some stretch back in time to the second century before Christ.

Part religious cults, part political organizations, they have shaped the history of the world's most populous nation and influenced events around the globe. They play a critical and today increasingly dominant rôle in the international illegal-drug cartel known as "Dope, Inc." They helped to run the Opium Wars against their own country, China, in the 19th century; in 1949 they brought Mao Tse-tung's communists to power in Peking.

The very existence and power of the secret societies today is the result of a deliberate policy by the



Foreign "Factories" at Canton Around 1845-50

By an imperial Chinese edict of 1757, all foreigners and foreign vessels were confined to the "Factories"—defined trading areas in Canton. The British waged the Opium Wars to force acceptance of "free trade" in opium. In this view by a Chinese artist, note the Western flags, including those of Britain and the United States.

British monarchy and its allies—the determination to loot, not develop, the colonial sector. The story begins in the 18th century when the British East India Company ran India as a franchise from the British Crown—a "free enterprise zone," to use modern parlance. The looting of India's population and resources caused that colony to become such a drain on the "Empire" that new areas of looting had to be opened up to sustain it. The solution was looting China, by selling it opium, which became the openly acknowledged largest source of British trade revenue.

The saga culminates in today's Hong Kong, the capital of the international \$200 billion a year drug cartel, and of the expatriate Chinese families who supply opium, the raw material of heroin, to the world market.

It is this criminal partnership that the advocates of the China Card seek to perpetrate today on the United States. It is no accident

that the British government of Margaret Thatcher, which has shown such cavalier disregard for the destruction of the British economy and population, should be the major source of advice to the Reagan administration that the United States should arm the Chinese Communist regime with nuclear weapons under the presumption they will be used on the Soviet Union. Conveniently overlooked is the fact that Peking, as official policy, encouraged in part to accumulate reserves of foreign exchange, sanctions the "Golden Triangle" opium trade, including opium from Yunnan province in southwest China.

Mao Tse-tung's Chinese "communist" revolution, which brought the Peking regime to power, was in reality an act of the secret societies in his home province of Hunan. During the last imperial dynasty, the Manchu, which began in the 17th century, the secret societies flourished as an arm of the landed

oligarchy, organizing the anti-Manchu rebellions that lasted for years. As we shall see, these rebellions played conveniently into the designs of the British East India Company in spreading its rule over China. Mao's great generals Chu Teh and Ho Lung, who led the greatest rebellion of all, were senior members of the infamous Elder Brothers Society!

The East India Company comes to China

Writing to the Royal Commission on Opium in 1895, British Consul Hurst gloated, "As long as China remains a nation of opium smokers there is not the least reason to fear that she will become a military power of any importance, as the habit saps the energies and vitality of the nation." Thirty-five years earlier Britain had concluded the second of the two Opium Wars that forced the Chinese Empire to allow the vast trade in opium and to grant Britain and

other foreign powers "extraterritorial rights" in China.

The opium trade began in the early 1700s as an official monopoly of the British East India Company, which conquered and ran India on behalf of the British Crown. "The Company" was the instrument used by British and continental European oligarchical families, the old families of Venice, Genoa, and London, to loot the world from America to China.

The opium trade originated in the need to reverse the balance of trade with China, where the Company bought tea and silk but found little market for British textiles or other manufactures. Chinese insistence on payment in silver was rapidly draining that precious metal from the coffers of the Company and the Crown.

The Company set up an office in Canton in 1715, although trade had already been going on since 1689. Almost immediately began the export of opium, grown under monopoly in the Company's stronghold of Bengal in its colony of India, as soon as it was discovered the Chinese would pay silver for it. By the last decade of the 18th century the Company was exporting 20 times the amount required by China for medical purposes. Over a quarter million pounds sterling in opium revenues were earned between 1790 and 1799 for 4,000 chests (about 120 pounds per chest) per year. This relatively small amount at a high price was sufficient to not only restore the balance, but provide major profits to the Company.

The continuation and growth of the opium trade and the guarantee of "free trade" and an "open market" became a matter of great interest to the British Crown. One tenth of Crown revenues came from taxes on tea; the tea trade was financed by the silver from the opium trade. This also brought a flow of money into India, which was being forced to become a market for the cotton manufactures of England and City of London banking interests.

But it was not, obviously, in the interest of China, where opium addiction ran rampant and caused a drain on revenues. As early as 1729 an Imperial edict was issued prohibiting opium consumption. In 1757 another edict confined all foreigners and foreign vessels to a defined Factory (trading area) in the port city of Canton. A more strongly worded edict in 1799 prohibited use and importation of Opium under penalty of death. Reporting the spread of opium to the coastal provinces of Kwantung and Fukien, the new edict admonished, "that our countrymen should pursue this destructive vice . . . is indeed odious and deplorable."

The opium houses

The response of the Company to the 1799 edict was to remove its direct hand from the opium trade so as not to risk the tea trade. In an operation which has since become familiar in the annals of Dope, Inc., the Company shifted operations to opium "merchants" who purchased the drug legally at Company auctions in Calcutta and Bombay and then smuggled the drugs into China. At first loosely organized, the drug runners by the 1820s had formed the great British opium houses, some still in existence today. These were outfits like Jardine, Matheson & Co., Lancelot Dent & Co., James Innes, and the American Russell & Co. (Indeed, those "Yankee Clippers" of the Chinese opium trade were the source of the original wealth of many a fine Boston "Brahmin" family.) As one historian describes them, "the opium smuggler was a valuable, if irregular, instrument of British policy—the last buccaneer. Dent, Matheson, Innes and the rest of them, though men of great personal audacity, were always comfortably aware that if things got too hot, the British government would come to their rescue. And this is just what happened."

Until 1834 when the Company's trade monopoly was ended by an act of Parliament to allow "free



Maintaining the Empire

The following extract comes from the *Friend of India*, a paper voicing the view of the British colonial administration and printed at Serampore, on July 26, 1849:

"The clear profit of the British government of India from the consumption of opium by the Chinese, at the end of the official year 1848-49, including, of course, the tax on Malwa opium at Bombay, will be found to have fallen little short of . . . three millions two hundred thousand pounds sterling [\$15.5 million in dollars of the time]. It is the most singular and anomalous traffic in the world. To all appearances, we should find it difficult to maintain our hold of India without it; our administration would be swamped by its financial embarrassments. Its effects on Chinese finances must be as disastrous as it is beneficial to our own. The trade is not legalized in China, and the drug is paid for in hard cash. The annual drain of the precious metals from China, through this article, is, therefore, between 5 and 6 millions sterling. No wonder that the Cabinet at Peking are struck dumb by this 'oozing out' of silver, and that we hear from time to time of the most resolute determination to extinguish the trade. But with more than a thousand miles of seacoast to guard, and so small a navy, and nine-tenths of the officers in it venal to a proverb, that Cabinet is helpless."



How opium ruined trade

The American physician Dr. Nathan Allan, in his 1850 articles on "The Opium Trade" in *Merchant's Magazine*, observed that "it now constitutes the most powerful obstacle in the way of trading in other articles with China. . . . This evil prejudices the Chinese against all commercial intercourse with foreigners, and destroys all desire or ambition on their part to improve their circumstances, or cultivate habits of industry, besides stripping them of all their resources. Had the influence of this drug never been felt in China, we have good evidence to believe that it would have been the best market in the world for the sale of European and American manufactures. It is a fact that in proportion as the opium traffic has increased, that of British manufactures has decreased. . . .

Turning to the Boston-based "clipper ships," Nathan said: "It is true the English are not the only party engaged in the opium trade. Some 8 or 10 vessels, devoted exclusively to this traffic, are owned by *American* merchants, and sail under the *American* flag. The same censures which are applied to the English, should also be meted out to all Americans enlisted in a business so odious in its character and so destructive. . . . It is no better than the African slave trade, and should be exposed and condemned by every enlightened and Christian nation."

trade" to these opium merchants, the Company had a tight rein on the entire operation. As middleman between the Crown and the smugglers, it maintained control over production, price, and the right to revoke the trade license of any merchant dealing in opium not purchased at Company auctions. Between 1801 and 1820 the Company kept production to about 5,000 chests per year, selling it at a high price with the main objective being to maintain the Crown's favorable balance of trade.

At this price, addiction spread mainly among the richer merchants and Mandarin officials who were the backbone of imperial rule in China. This proved useful; these corrupted officials winked at the expanding opium trade. In 1831 an official Company report declared: "The illegal trade at Lintin [the trading post for Canton] as it is now conducted is a proof at once of the imbecility and corruption of the local authorities." The haughty immorality of the remark is typical of the British attitude.

The coming of the organized opium houses moved the trade into a new geometry of evil and increasingly placed China at the mercy of the "free traders" with the British Crown behind them. Opium spread at increasing rates, and with it the decay of the already stagnant Chinese Empire.

The firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., formed in 1828, was perhaps the most powerful of these houses, with its own fleet of sleek ships to dart in and out of the Chinese coast. Jardine Matheson disposed of more opium in 1831 than the entire Chinese import of 1821. In 1830-31 the total number of opium chests imported into China increased fourfold. By 1836 the trade exceeded 30,000 chests (or 3.6 million pounds worth of opium) and was openly acknowledged as the largest commerce of its time in a single commodity anywhere in the world. According to figures collected by Chinese Customs and kept by the Imperial Treasury, between 1829 and 1840 only 7 million silver

dollars entered China, but \$56 million were sucked out by the opium trade.

The secret societies

The structure of the "illegal" trade was what linked the opium houses and the spreading criminal syndicates of the secret societies. The merchants' ships carried the opium to trading posts like Macao or Lintin Island in the mouth of the Pearl River downstream from Canton—or later, to points offshore up the coast of the southeastern provinces like Fukien, opposite Formosa/Taiwan. Here the drug was transferred to the smaller vessels of Chinese merchants, smugglers, and river pirates. The secret societies, both in central China (in the Yangtze River valley of which Shanghai is the great port) and in southern China, specialized in control of the river trade into the interior.

The secret societies, which continue to exist today, share common features. They are organized on the basis of religious cult practices, derived from Buddhism, Taoism, Manicheism, and even Christianity, and held together in a web of secrecy and mysticism based on secret signs, languages, and codes. The divulgence of their oaths of secrecy means death, a circumstance that makes information on the societies sparse indeed to the investigator or historian. What is known is that the shadowy power of the "Triads" extends undiminished and perhaps greater than ever before through the community of Overseas Chinese from the "Chinatowns" of the United States to the millions of Chinese expatriates in Southeast Asia and the Chinese city-states of Hong Kong, Singapore, and Macao. Even inside the People's Republic of China, their presence can be intimated.

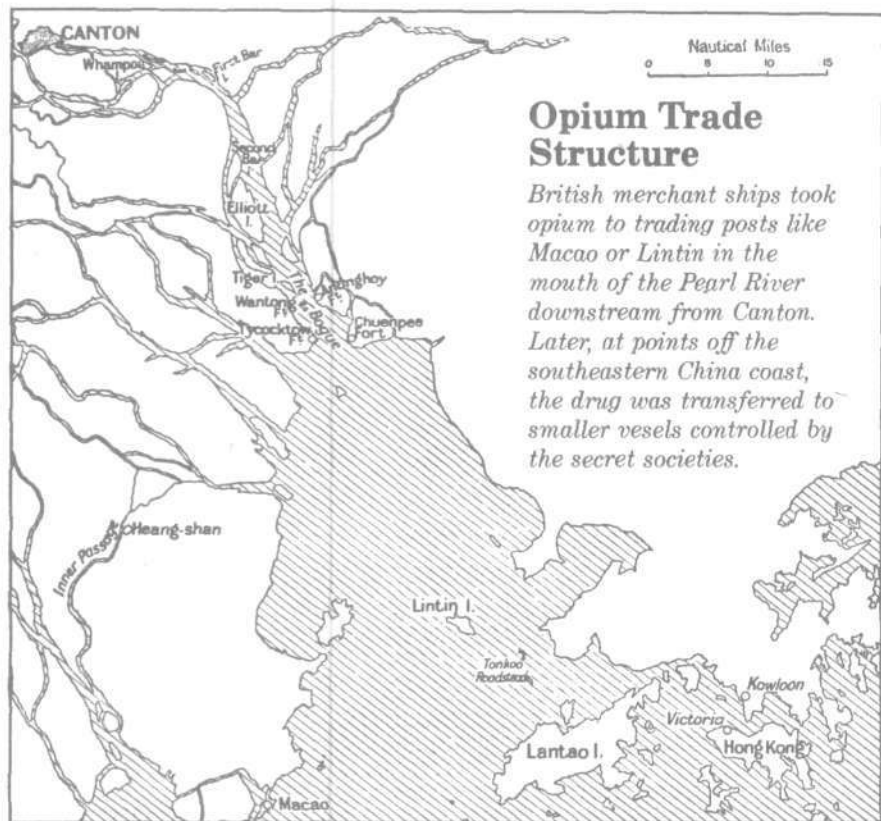
In the south of China the principal secret society has been the Heaven and Earth Society, also known as the Three Dots Society and the Three United Society. From the latter name is derived

the designation most familiar in the West, the Triad Society (TS). Traditionally, according to its own claim, TS was formed in 1674, 26 years after the establishment of the Manchu dynasty of Ch'ing. The TS derived political support from its slogan, "Overthrow Ch'ing, Restore Ming," referring to the preceding Ming dynasty.

Terrorist recruitment

The use of Ming restoration anti-Manchu ideology was a common thread in many secret societies, such as the famous Elder Brothers Society (Ko-lao Hui) which controlled the Yangtze/Shanghai area, and was the justification for their 19th century revolts. As the reader will soon discover, the anti-Manchu role of the societies made them useful to the opium traders in their efforts to force the Imperial government to bow to their demands during the Opium Wars.

The structure of the societies



Opium Trade Structure

British merchant ships took opium to trading posts like Macao or Lintin in the mouth of the Pearl River downstream from Canton. Later, at points off the southeastern China coast, the drug was transferred to smaller vessels controlled by the secret societies.

From "Foreign Mud," by Maurice Collis, Norton & Co.



Discharging Opium from the "Pekin" in 1857

Transients and marginalized elements dissociated from the strict feudal structure of Chinese society, like these "coolies," were recruited into the secret societies like the Triads. The Triads carried the opium far inland, and became the vehicle for gambling, prostitution, extortion, and kidnapping of peasants.



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Monarchy and Opium Traders

British Prime Minister Palmerston conspired with Jardine, Matheson to put the might of the British Navy behind the opium merchants. As a result, the British Crown Colony Hong Kong was soon auctioning off permission to sell opium—in the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

was strongly reminiscent of today's Baader-Meinhof Band or Red Brigades under the control of the European nobility. Though run at the top by landlord and upper-class elements, the secret societies recruited from marginalized layers, those dissociated from the strict feudal structure of Mandarin-run China. These transient misfits, literally "strangers" (k'o), increased in number as internal and foreign trade developed in the 18th century and sparked rural migration to the cities.

Fukien province in the south was the first and most active source of these migrants and was also the stronghold of the Triads, who spread thus into neighboring Kwantung and elsewhere. The predominance of the Triads among the Overseas Chinese is due to the fact that Chinese emigration (including the coolie trade) came largely from these southern areas.

The Triads became the perfect organizational vehicle for gambling operations, prostitution, extortion, and kidnapping of peasants for the "pig trade," the name Western merchants gave to the coolies sent to California, Latin America, and Southeast Asia. Pirates, initially a distinct element, tended to merge with the rural and urban gangsters of the illegal opium trade. Triad members carried the opium far inland.

The Triads were organized into chapters called lodges, headed by a "chief dragon head" with a complex structure of offices under him, including military and intelligence functions. The lodges, in turn, were divided into local and other chapters, united by common ritual, "brotherhood" and contact among the dragon heads. The loose but unified structure of the society maintained security, in the manner of a communist cell but on a larger scale. Whoever he might be, a Triad member could depend on certain favors and protection from his brethren, under the society's oaths and codes. Members could identify one another through local

dialects (like that of the Chao chou of the Kwantung region) or secret codes, like holding a teacup or fingering one's lapels in a particular manner.

Fueled by the opium trade and the collapsing authority of the corrupted Imperial system, by the 1830s the secret societies were powerful enough to stage large revolts, and they even seized major cities for extended periods. The British merchants helped by smuggling arms to them.

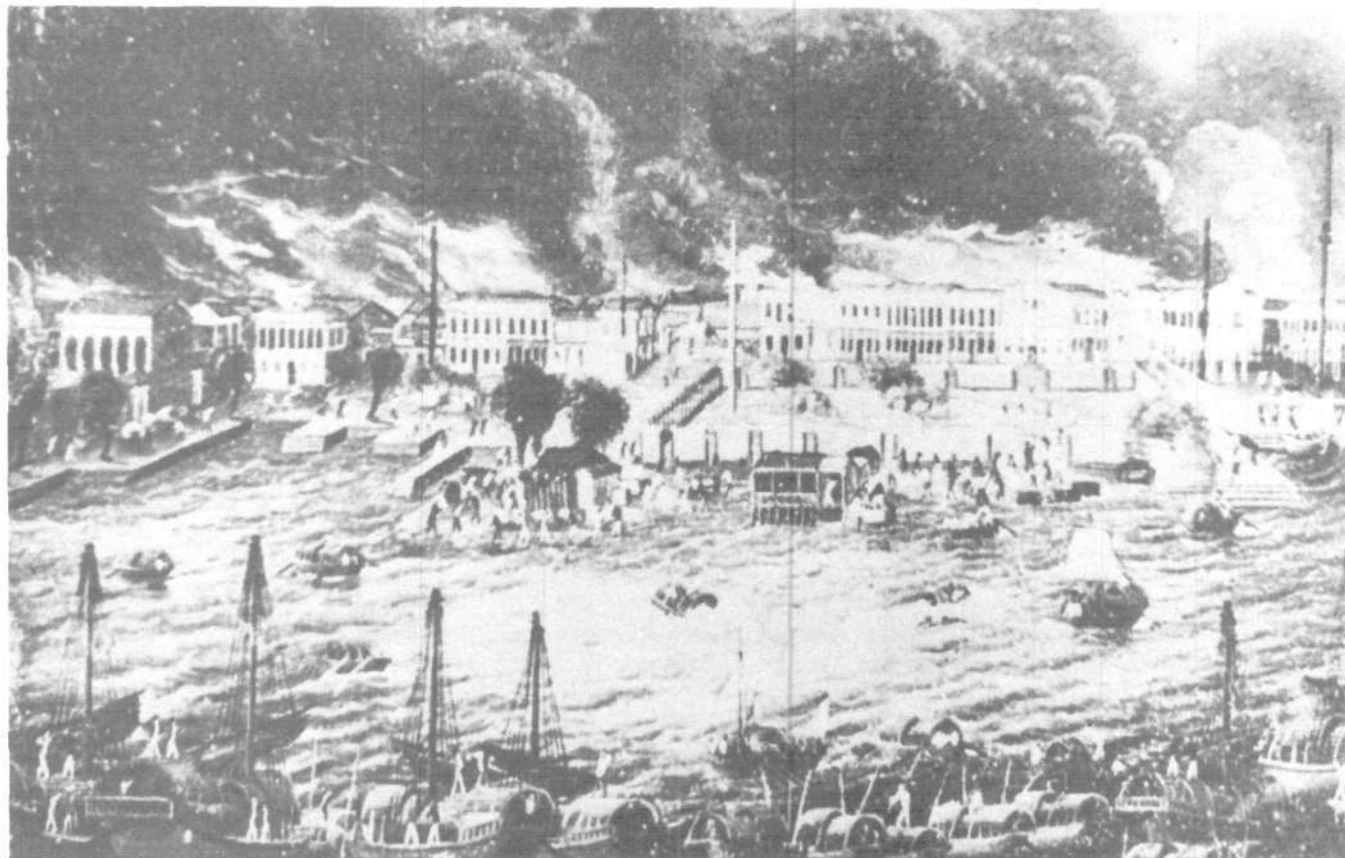
In 1832, when the Triads staged a revolt on Formosa, William Jardine wrote: "What an opportunity for us to lend them a little hand and gain a footing on the island." Jardine and Matheson had earlier pushed for making Formosa a base for Western powers.

The First Opium War

The circumstances leading to the First Opium War marked a turning point in the British operation in China. The Manchu regime made its last great attempt to stem the tide of evil and repel the "barbarians." The British responded with an unparalleled manifestation of the immorality and cynical manipulation that remain the hallmarks of their policy to this day.

In 1839 the Emperor appointed Tes'hsu Lin as the commissioner of Canton to carry out an anti-opium offensive. Lin, in contrast to the officials of Canton, was uncorruptible. His first targets were the Chinese merchants, peddlers, and addicts involved in the drug trade. He demanded that all merchants, Chinese and foreign, turn over the opium stocks for destruction. They refused.

Taking a step backward, Lin began to clean out the addicts and pushers in the immediate Canton area up to the vicinity of the Factory where the foreign merchant houses operated. By March 1839, the cleanup had begun to show positive effects in the Chinese community. He then reasserted his demands on the Hong (Chinese) and



Burning of the Factories at Canton, December 1856

This incident touched off the Second Opium War, fought jointly by Britain and France against the Chinese Empire to force the issue of opium legalization. When "economic" arguments failed, thuggery and extortion compelled the Emperor to impose a tariff on the drug—de facto legalizing it.

foreign merchants.

When the merchants turned over a mere 1,500 chests of opium, most of it from the Hong Kong merchants, Lin was not impressed. He declared that Lancelot Dent of the opium house Dent & Co. alone must have had at least 6,000 chests, and demanded that Dent be brought into the walled city of Canton and made into an example. This was a threat to impose the death penalty called for in the 1799 Imperial edict.

Getting word of Dent's situation, Capt. Charles Elliot, a Royal Navy commander who was chief superintendant of trade, ran Lin's naval blockade and placed Dent under the protection of Her Majesty's fleet. Lin laid siege to the Factory area and finally forced Elliot's cooperation by agreeing to lift the

seige only after the merchants yielded their opium stocks. Compelled to capitulate to get the 1839 tea crop shipped out, Elliot gave the opium houses his personal guarantee that they would be indemnified for their losses. In all 20,283 chests of opium were turned over to Lin for destruction. Like many of his 20th century counterparts, Lin evidently believed the destruction of the stocks would guarantee success. He was in for a rude lesson in British methods.

Lin's next step was to demand that the merchants sign a pledge to keep the law or suffer the death penalty. This move gave the British the opportunity they wanted. The merchants and Elliott cried out that what was at stake was not the opium trade, but the principle of whether British subjects should

be liable to Chinese courts. Public opinion and the British Parliament were turned in full support of the opium merchants and the Crown's imperial ambitions in China.

The propaganda campaign

Matheson of Jardine, Matheson & Co. wrote gleefully to his partner Jardine in London: "The Chinese have fallen into the snare of rendering themselves directly liable to the Crown. . . . To a close observer, it would seem as if the whole of Elliot's career was expressly designed to lead on the Chinese to commit themselves, and produce a collision." With hardly less disingenuous irony, Matheson concluded, "I suppose war with China will be the next step.

In fact, Jardine was in London

meeting with Prime Minister Palmerston to plan that war. All the opium houses gave one dollar per chest surrendered as a fund to aid Jardine's efforts in London. Matheson wrote Jardine reminding him that: "You will not however be limited to his outlay, as the magnitude of the object can well bear any amount of expense. . . . You may

find it expedient to secure, at a high price, the services of some leading newspaper . . . We are told there are literary men whom it is usual to employ." (Some things never change!)

Jardine hired Samuel Warren, a lawyer and later author of the Victorian bestseller *Ten Thousand a Year* to write the now famous pam-

phlet, *The Opium Question*. A popular success, the pamphlet used the propaganda of the opium houses to create the controlled environment for the parliamentary debate on the war.

Jardine also lobbied with industrialists like the Lancashire cotton merchants and others who added to the cry for parliament to protect "free trade" in China. By Oct. 13, 1839 the decision was made. Palmerston sent a secret dispatch to Elliot informing him that an expeditionary force from India could be expected to reach Canton in March of 1840.

On Nov. 23, Palmerston specified in a further dispatch the diplomatic procedures he wanted carried through once the Chinese had been subjugated. The terms were evidently based on a Jardine memorandum of Oct. 26 which demanded, minimally, that: the opium trade be legalized, at least to the extent of removing the death penalty provisions of the Imperial Edict; the opium merchants be compensated for their losses to the tune of at least 2 million pounds; land be taken, preferably one of the offshore islands; the assertion of British extraterritorial rights and privileges be accepted; and the British be treated as equals and no longer as "inferiors" or "barbarians" particularly with regard to diplomatic status and trade—that is that China be opened without restriction to their trade. Jardine also graciously sent a memo to Lord Palmerston offering the services of his company's entire opium fleet, a private navy of small but fast and well armed ships, and trained crews well acquainted with the Chinese coastal waters.

Immediately following these events, Tin-hai on Chou-shan island was taken by the British, and by 1841 Elliot negotiated a draft of the Treaty of Cheunpi which essentially stated that Britain would keep the captured island of Hong Kong but return Chou-shan; that intercourse between the two countries would be direct and official; and that trade might resume in

Hong Kong: an American view

Nathan Allan, a medical doctor from Massachusetts, wrote a two-part article on "The Opium Trade" in the July and August, 1850 issues of *Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review*. Allan's articles reflected the view, common to champions of the American System of economics in that time, that the Opium War constituted a devastating indictment of the British System of economics—the direct ancestor of today's "free enterprise" outlook. Allan reported, among other things, on the transformation of Hong Kong:

" . . . The island of Hong Kong, possessing one of the best harbors in the world, and easily accessible to any part of the Chinese coast, became, after the war, the sole property of the English government. This place was selected as a great depot for trade, and a large amount of money has been expended here on public improvements, such as roads, wharves, buildings, etc. Opium constitutes here one of the principal articles of commerce. Besides numerous shops and stores, several large receiving ships are stationed the year round in the harbor. In 1845, an important event occurred here in the history of the trade, namely: Governor Davis licensed the public sale of the drug by retail. Mr. Martin, of the Executive Council, expressing his dissent, says afterwards: 'Twenty opium shops have been licensed in Hong Kong until now, therefore, been made the lawful opium smoking-shops where the most sensual, dissolute, degraded, and depraved of the Chinese may securely perpetrate crimes which degrade men far below the level of the brute, and revel in a vice which destroys body and soul; which has no parallel in its fascinating seduction, in its inexpressible misery, or in its appalling ruin. When the governor proposed the conversion of Hong Kong into a legalized opium shop, under the assumed license of our most gracious and religious sovereign, I felt bound as a sworn member of Her Majesty's Council in China to endeavor to dissuade him from this great crime. . . . But money was deemed of more consequence in Hong Kong than morality; it was determined, in the name of Her Majesty, to sell the permission to the highest bidder by public auction—of the exclusive right to poison the Chinese in Hong Kong—and to open a given number of opium smoking-shops, under the protection of the police, for the commission of this appalling vice.' "

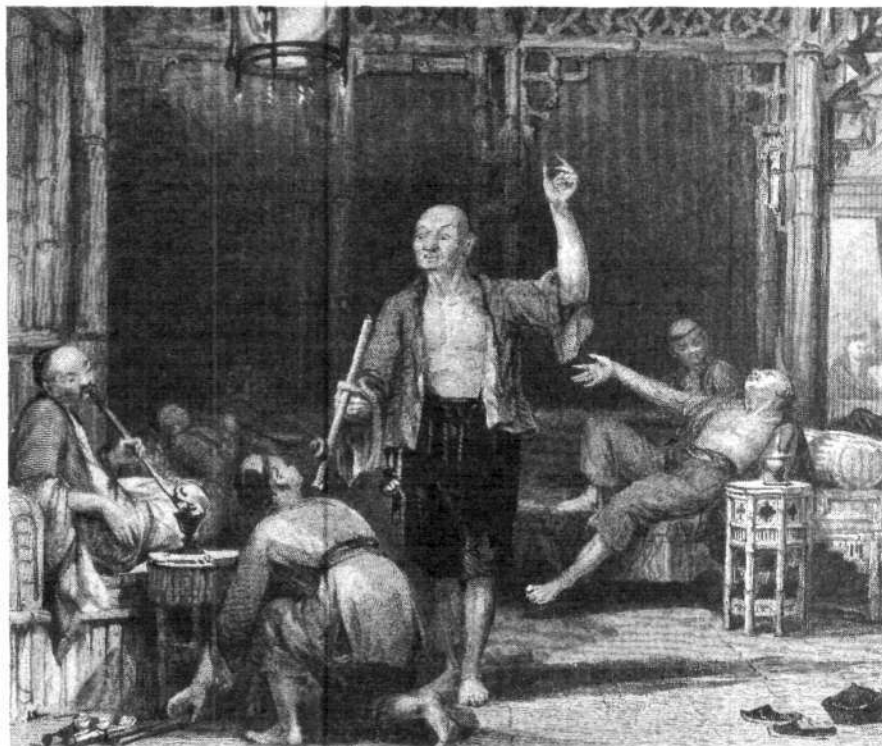
Canton. The Chinese were also to pay a \$6 million indemnity, which more than covered the merchants' losses and the cost of the war.

Even this was unacceptable to Palmerston (and also to the Manchu emperor). Palmerston acidly told Elliot that, "After all, our naval power is so strong that we can tell the emperor what *we* mean to hold, rather than what *he* should say he would cede." The prime minister demanded that Britain keep Chou-shan or some island well placed near the river mouth in order to "give British commodities an easy change of access to the interior." He also wanted "admission of opium into China as an article of lawful commerce"; a much larger indemnity; and of course, more trading ports open to Britain.

The fleet was sent into action again, and this time Canton was taken, along with other coastal cities including Shanghai. Elliot was relieved of duty and replaced by Sir Henry Pottinger. The Chinese, their armies backward in comparison to the British and weakened by opium addiction as well as the subversive activities of the secret societies, gave little resistance to the British forces. In 1842 Pottinger met with three commissioners appointed by the emperor and got agreement to the terms of the Treaty of Nanking. The commissioners wrote the emperor: "Should we fail . . . to ease the situation by soothing the barbarians, they will run over our country like beasts, doing anything they like."

The treaty terms followed closely those demanded by Palmerston, except that the British took the island of Hong Kong with its superior deep water port instead of Chou-shan. The indemnity was huge—\$21 million, about half the annual Chinese revenue—and was to be paid over three years, with territory held as security until the installments were completed.

Hong Kong immediately took on the character it has today as the



Chinese Opium Den in 1840

Millions of Chinese became addicted to opium smoking as the British steadily increased Indian opium exports to China in the early 19th century. By this date China had an estimated 12.5 million opium smokers and 4 million addicts. "Intelligent Chinese saw opium in extreme terms—as a social poison introduced by foreign enemies," writes historian Jack Beeching.

Hong Kong: a British view

"In today's world big government seems pervasive. We may well ask whether there exist any contemporaneous examples of societies that rely primarily on voluntary exchange through the market to organize their economic activity and in which government is limited. . . . Perhaps the best example is Hong Kong—a speck of land next to mainland China containing less than 400 square miles with a population of roughly 4.5 million people. Hong Kong has no tariffs or other restraints on international trade. . . . It has no government direction of economic activity, no minimum wage law, no fixing of prices. . . . It is somewhat ironic that Hong Kong, a Crown Colony of Great Britain, should be the modern exemplar of free markets and limited government."

—Milton Friedman, in *Free to Choose*, 1980

" . . . It's a terrible mistake for society to render heroin illegal because that increases the harm which heroin does . . . Why is heroin so expensive? Because it's illegal."

—Milton Friedman, in an interview discussing *Free To Choose* on the Phil Donahue Show, April 16, 1980

bastion of British power in the Far East and of the Chinese criminal syndicates. The opium houses colonized it and made it a haven for opium peddlers and secret societies.

The Second Opium War

Even though Britain had succeeded in opening Hong Kong and four other ports to the "free trade" activities of foreign merchants, there was one major flaw in the treaty that concluded the First Opium War. The treaty had contained no specific reference to the opium trade, which continued to be illegal in the Chinese Empire. Immediately there were major pressures on the Emperor to legalize—pressures that are strongly reminiscent of the Friedmanite arguments for legalization of heroin today.

An American observer writing in 1850 cited a contemporary missionary report on opium in China: The Chinese government "has given up its efforts to retard its use, winks at the cultivation of the poppy [in Yunnan province, China's share in the Golden Triangle of today], is obliged to connive at the bribery of its revenue officers, and many persons think that the trade will be legalized, on the coming of a new emperor to the throne." The American writer went on to comment that the continuing hard-cash drain from China due to the illegality of the drug—now pouring in through the free ports in greater quantities than ever—posed the government with a dilemma. "Must there be another opium war?" Will China be conquered and partitioned among foreign powers? "Or, to escape such a melancholy fate, will her government either resort to the extensive cultivation of the poppy within her own borders, or else legalize the importation of the drug from abroad?"

In fact, the Chinese emperor did not yield to such "economic" arguments, and the British—this time joined by the French—used a series of flimsy pretexts and inci-

dents to start the Second Opium War in 1856. A treaty was negotiated once during the war and repudiated by the Chinese emperor. Peking, the capital, was sacked before the Chinese finally yielded.

The Treaty of Tientsin which concluded this war "rectified" the opium problem by imposing a tariff on the drug. This ended the days of smuggling and "legitimized" the drug trade. Evidently this mortgaging of the Chinese economy to what had been formerly denounced as a poison was just as good as full legalization, from the British standpoint.

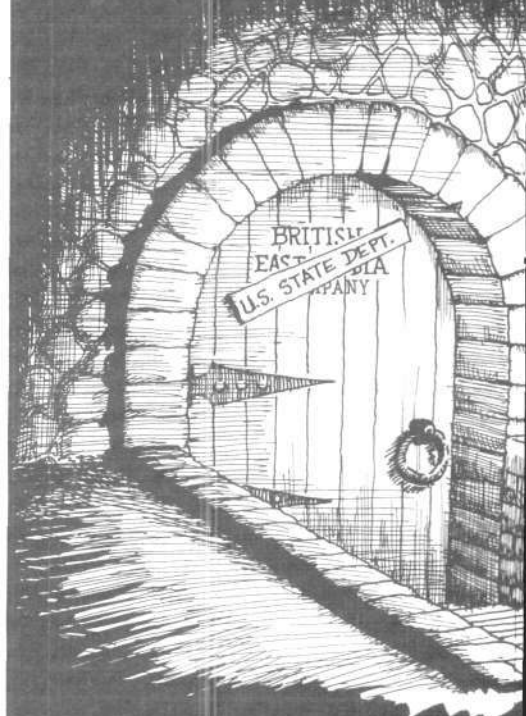
In addition, foreigners were allowed to travel freely in China's interior; ambassadors could reside in Peking; further ports were opened to trade; further indemnities were paid; and the "pig trade" in Chinese slave labor was legalized. An important aspect of the last item was the opening of America to Britain's opium traffic, through supplies that went to tens of thousands of coolies brought to the United States.

China was thus "opened" in a final, brutal manner. The consequences should be contemplated by anyone who is tempted to believe the prescription of Milton Friedman, who has described Hong Kong glowingly as "the modern exemplar of free markets and limited government," and who claims that legalized heroin would diminish the drug addiction problem. The end of the Opium Wars did not end the spread of addiction of the Chinese population nor of the British and European rape of the country for decades to follow. Nor did it end the British Crown's role in protecting organized crime under the banners of "free trade." Nor did it end the partnership between the Crown and the mysterious criminal syndicates known as the Chinese secret societies, whose role in the global narcotics traffic is growing even larger today.

To be continued in
the November issue



Detective Dupin



The ghost of Parson Malthus

Really, Dupin, if another misguided soul attempts to persuade me that the world is running out of resources and must eventually starve itself to death, I will give up the effort. I can no longer bear to argue that human ingenuity will find the solution to the supposed shortages of fuel, or minerals, or arable land. The truth is so obvious and the fools are so many, and the lies in the newspapers and television and the university economics departments make them stupider all the time," I said.

Mr. C. Auguste Dupin calmly drew from his meerschaum, as I went on to describe my last visit to the nation's capital, where the State Department was agitating on behalf of a proposal called "Global 2000." This plan emerged under the last administration in



the form of several weighty tomes, and argued bluntly that the ravages of famine, war, and disease would inevitably claim the lives of some 2 billion citizens of this planet by the year 2000. It was a blatant effort to resurrect the ghost of the evil Parson Malthus, who claimed that population growth would ultimately extinguish itself in starvation and misery.

"You perhaps require supporting arguments, testimony, witnesses of the right sort," Dupin offered.

"Please Dupin, what possible good would this do? We are in a world where the opinion of one is as good as the opinion of another, and the Malthusians can recite facts, even if they have to make them up, until their listeners are too bored to continue the argument!"

"Even among the foolish opinion worshippers some witnesses carry weight," Dupin replied, reaching toward the bookshelf that scaled the whole length of the wall next to his armchair. "To condemn Parson Malthus, let us summon to our aid—Parson Malthus."

Before I could summon the indignation to protest this strange suggestion, Dupin had found an earmarked page and began to read:

"The millions in capital which have been expended in drainings of land, in the roads and canals for the conveyance of agricultural products, have tended to raise rather than lower profits; and millions and millions more may yet be employed with the same advantageous effect."

"These lines were penned in 1817, twenty years after Malthus first wrote that the land could not yield enough to feed an increased population," said Dupin. "Whom would you surmise to be the author?"

"Certainly some American writer defending the notion that capital investment could uplift the fruitfulness of the land, and provide food in plenty," I said.

"You are wrong. It is Malthus refuting Malthus, from his *Political Economy*."

"Dupin, I am amazed. How can this be so?"

"Paid scribblers are ever at a disadvantage in contest with honest men," Dupin replied. "They do not scruple even to be consistent, hoping that if they talk long enough no one will notice their inconsistency. In the passage I read, Malthus merely wished to say that plentiful food would merely excite the economy to overinvestment in industry, and thereby produce an economic crisis—hardly a prescient statement at the beginning of the industrial revolution.

"What is more interesting about Malthus is not what he said but who paid him to say it," Dupin continued. "You were perhaps aware that Malthus is personally responsible for the narcotics traff-

ic of the entire last century?"

I affirmed that I was not.

"Then let Malthus be his own character witness as well!" Dupin said. "For most of his life he was head of the training college of the British East India Company at Haileyburg in England, the same East India Company that forced India to produce opium and forced China to consume it. An entire generation of opium traffickers sailed East with Malthus's parsonial blessing, to put Malthusian theories into practice in a particularly horrible way.

"Nor was he unique in this respect," Dupin added. "His friend, the economist David Ricardo, sat on the Court of Proprietors of the evil Company, while James and John Stuart Mill spent most of their adult lives in its employ."

"Damning testimony this is indeed, Dupin," I rejoined, "but will not the Malthusians call this dead history?"

"Well they—puff—may, well—puff, puff—they may," Dupin laughed into a small cloud of tobacco smoke. "But they must explain some coincidences."

"Please, Dupin, what are these?" I asked at length.

"They must explain how it is that the State Department, the reviver of Malthusian doctrine, has embraced all manner of foreign governments who thrive on the export of drugs to these shores. Let them answer why Secretary Haig has such great love for the Jamaican president Edward Seaga, who went on television in the United States to proclaim that marijuana was an integral part of the Jamaican economy. Or they might expound on the tender efforts of the State Department to ease the debt burden of poor Bolivia, whose colonels grow rich from \$1.4 billion in exports of cocaine each year.

"And, as a source of great joy, Mr. Haig might explain how the previous administration put into power a heroin pusher named Khomeini."

Over 1500 years ago, one of the great Neoplatonic thinkers, St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, grappled with and solved the most urgent problem of our day. Echoes of Augustine's solution and of his knowledge live among us in private cultural institutions, the Dante Societies, the Schiller Societies, and churches where great music is played.

But this knowledge and the institutions which embody it exist almost in the condition of the Christianity of the First Century: an embattled underground. Worse, unlike the Christians of the First Century, today's heirs of the Augustinian tradition do not know the power of the weapon they possess. For Augustine, the great works of music and poetry were the means for uplifting the minds of a backward, "fallen" population, of giving it back its humanity. Today, that great Neoplatonic culture of humanity has been reduced to a matter of taste, coexisting with a dominant culture of bestiality.

Many people who personally adhere to a classical culture willingly tolerate the existence of drug "re-

SAINT AUGUSTINE TAKES ON THE COUNTERCULTURE

His masterful "poem of the universe" is still crucial today. By Patricia Dolbeare.

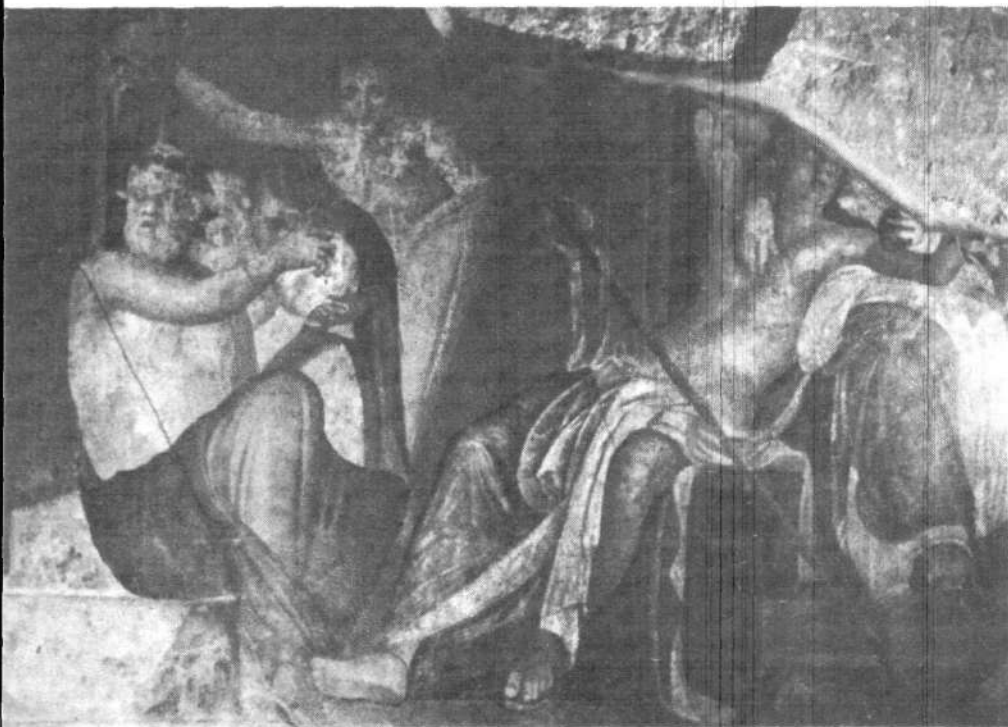
habilitation" centers where rock music is promoted. Likewise, the obscenity of rock and jazz "Masses," the equivalent of the orgiastic cult practices of the Roman period, is tolerated in the major religions of the United States. No wonder that a Rastafarian cult priest can proclaim in the concert halls of the United States, "God smokes marijuana."

Even many who are disgusted by such degeneracy still dismiss "cultural" issues as secondary, or

as matters of "taste." But, as St. Augustine rigorously demonstrates, music and poetry adhere to the laws of scientific morality, and are as "necessary" for the growth of the soul as applied science is for the development of agriculture and industry. Any parent or educator who wants to wipe out drugs and develop a next generation capable of knowing the correct path, should make St. Augustine a central part of the curriculum.

It is for this reason that the National Antidrug Coalition is reviving the "issue" of St. Augustine. He has had a profound impact on Western civilization in general, but particularly within the Christian Church, his work has guided the thinking behind the most glorious achievements since Christ. For centuries within the Church, his enemies have recognized his power and sought to undermine its influence. But at the most crucial juncture it was the tradition and thought of this man that were cited as the authority. Once again St. Augustine shall be the dividing line, this time between those waging a genuine antidrug fight and those who might use the "antidrug" label to opposite ends.

Augustine lived in a time very like our own when economic collapse, cults, and drug use threatened to destroy the potential for human posterity. His intensely political writings were intended to rescue human society from a



This fresco from Pompeii depicts the Roman cults St. Augustine fought.



St. Augustine in his study, painted by the Italian renaissance artist Botticelli in 1480. He is surrounded by the works of science.

threatened irreversible dark age. One of his best-known works, the *City of God*, was begun just after the Roman Empire fell to barbarian hordes, who were the tools of the zero growth, oligarchic faction.

The Roman cults

The *City of God* begins with Augustine's stunning description of the cult practices of the period and their degrading effect on the Roman population. In page after page he condemns rites in which men engage in brutality, violence, homosexuality, castration, and other bestial practices. Augustine mocks the proliferation of gods in the Roman pantheon, each more bestial than the preceding.

Augustine's works of fifteen hundred years ago get to the root of the way today's drug movement spawns mind-destroying cults. He sees that amidst the seeming variety of cults and depravity there is

one fundamental principle: the denial of the distinction between man and animal.

"For although He who is the true God is God, not by opinion but by nature, nevertheless all nature is not God; for there is certainly a nature of man, of a beast, of a tree, of a stone—none of which is God. For if, when the question is raised concerning the mother of the gods, that from which the whole system of interpretation starts, it is assumed that the mother of the gods is the earth, then why do we make further inquiry? Why do we carry our investigation through all the rest of it? What can more manifestly favor them who say that all those gods were men? For they are earth born in the sense that the earth is their mother. But in the true theology the earth is the work of, and not the mother of God."

Augustine constructed his argument so that his reader would look

behind the chaos of the pagan religion, with its expression in theater and temple rites, to its fundamental purpose of degrading man to an animal-like state. The bestial gods and their rites are the inventions of men manipulating other men.

Augustine warned that the manipulator himself might appear free of the degradation he instigates. "First, we must see what it is to live after the flesh, and to what to live after the spirit. For anyone who either does not recollect, or does not sufficiently weigh the language of sacred Scripture, may on first hearing what we have said, suppose that the Epicurean philosophers live after the flesh, because they place man's highest good in bodily pleasures; and that those others do so who have been of the opinion that in some form or other bodily good is man's supreme good and that the mass of men who do so, without dogmatizing or philosophising on the subject, are so prone to lust that they cannot delight in any pleasure save such as they receive from bodily sensations; and he may suppose that the Stoics, who place the Supreme Good of man in the soul, live after the Spirit; for what is a man's soul if not spirit? But in the sense of divine Scripture both are proved to live after the flesh. . . .

"For among the works of the flesh which He said were manifest, and which He cited for condemnation, we find not only those which concern the pleasures of the flesh, as fornications, uncleanness, lasciviousness, drunkenness, revellings, but also those which, though they be remote from fleshly pleasure, reveal the vices of the soul. For who does not see that idolatries, witchcrafts, hatreds, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, heresies, envyings, are vices rather of the soul than of the flesh? . . .

"For the corruption of the body, which weighs down the soul, is not the cause but the punishment of the first sin; and it was not the corruptible flesh that made the soul sinful, but the sinful soul that

made the flesh corruptible. And though from this corruption of the flesh there arise certain incitements to vice, and indeed vicious desires, yet we must not attribute to the flesh all the vices of a wicked life, in case we thereby clear the devil of all these, for he has no flesh. For though we cannot call the devil a fornicator or drunkard, or ascribe to him any sensual indulgence (though he is the secret instigator and prompter of those who sin in these ways), yet he is exceedingly proud and envious. And this viciousness has so possessed him that on account of it he is reserved in chains of darkness to everlasting punishment."

Against the "secret instigators" of bestiality in man, the sponsors of the games, the plays, the rites through which the Roman population was encouraged to view itself as no more than a collection of sensual desires, Augustine undertook to re-establish an actual human identity. In Christian terms, his task was to re-establish human identity as Christ-like, holding up, to individual men and society for emulation, the divine nature of God-like man whose life and acts transform and perfect all of human history.

For Augustine, in raising man and society, from Roman levels of bestiality, the question of culture, particularly music and poetry, was central. His little-known but key work *De Musica* should be studied by anyone who hopes to solve the same problems today.

De Musica

It is a testimony to the power of the method put forward in *De Musica* that wherever it was known and understood, not only did great music and poetry flourish, but cities were built and human civilization was restored.

Augustine's works were read nightly in the Court of Charlemagne as the great cathedral and city of Aix-la-Chapelle were built and order was briefly restored to chaotic post-Roman Europe.

Milton's poetry, which was the

inspiration for the American Revolution, was based on Augustine's work. America's great poet Edgar Allan Poe in large measure determined the outcome of the American civil war. Much of Poe's theory of poetry is based directly on a reading of Augustine's *De Musica*.¹

De Musica is written in the form of a Platonic dialogue between a master teacher and a disciple. The disciple is being prepared by the teacher to write poetry and music. The first step is for the disciple to be taught to dismiss false theories of music, based on the imitation of animal or other natural sounds, and establish music and poetry as a science. For example:

MASTER: Finally, we must consider why the word 'science' is in the

definition.

DISCIPLE: All right, for I remember the order of our discourse demands it.

MASTER: Tell me then whether the nightingale seems to modulate its voice well in the spring of the year. For its song is both harmonious and sweet and, unless I'm mistaken, it fits the season.

DISCIPLE: It seems quite so.

MASTER: But it isn't trained in the liberal discipline is it?

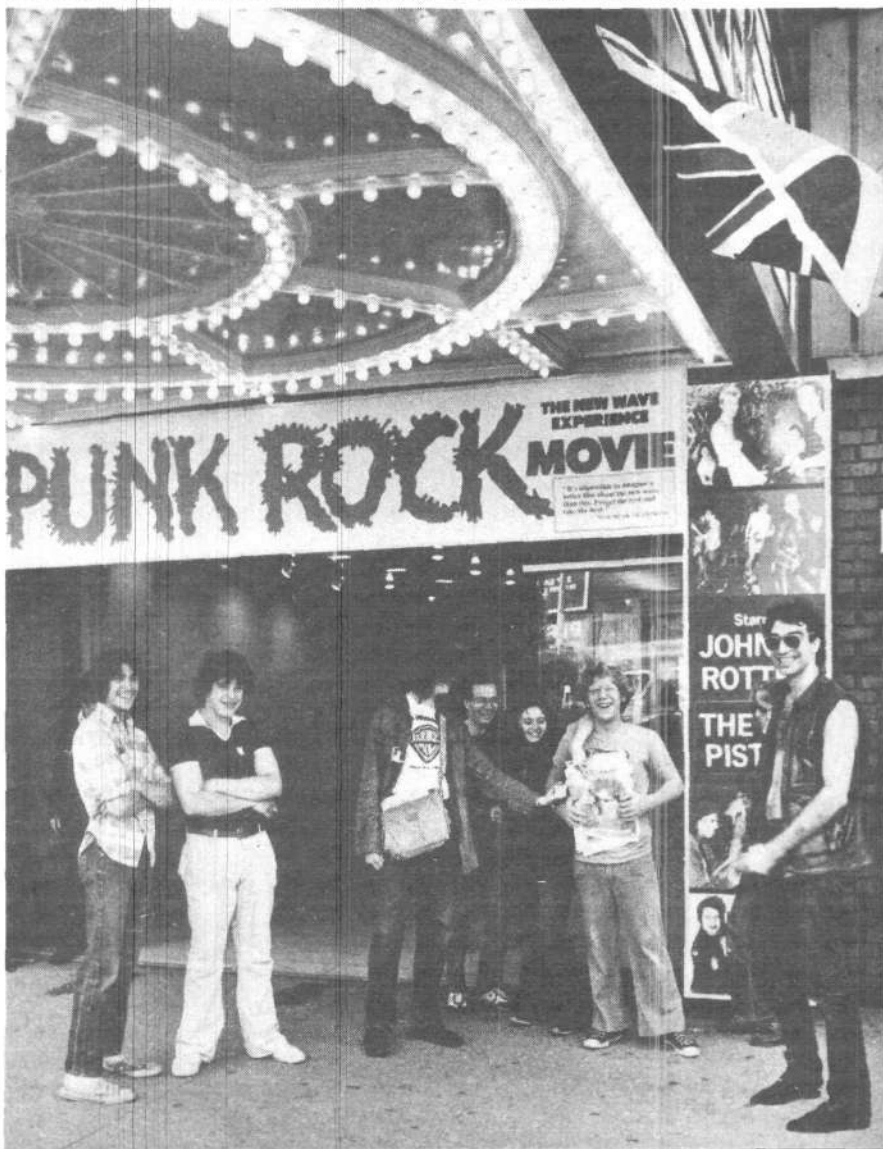
DISCIPLE: No.

MASTER: You see then the noun 'science' is indispensable to the definition?

DISCIPLE: I see it clearly.

MASTER: Now tell me then, don't they all seem to be of a kind with the nightingale, all those which sing well under the guidance of a certain sense, that is, do it harmoniously and sweetly, although if they were

Today's version of a Roman cult: punk rock. "Aren't those who like to listen [to sounds] without this science [music] to be compared to beasts?"



questioned about the number or intervals of acute and grave tone they could not reply?

DISCIPLE: I think they are very much alike.

MASTER: And what's more, aren't those who like to listen to them without this science to be compared to beasts? For we see elephants, bears, and many other kinds of beasts are moved by singing, and birds themselves are charmed by their own voices. And it is hardly tenable they should act with such effort without some pleasure.

DISCIPLE: I judge so, but this reproach extends to nearly the whole of humankind.

That this reproach could extend to most of humankind, which was reduced to a state where it had no higher understanding of music than a beast, was the statement of the problem for Augustine and his disciple.

This question of a scientific understanding of music and poetry is returned to in the last book of *De Musica* after the disciple has mastered the rudiments of the techniques of poetry and music.² The teacher then begins to acquaint the disciple with the purpose of their study: the uplifting of the human soul from a state of bestiality to one of reason.

MASTER: For we only thought it ought to be undertaken so adolescents, or men of any age God has endowed with a good natural capacity, might with reason guiding be torn away, not quickly but gradually, from the fleshly senses and letters it is difficult for them not to stick to, and adhere with the love of unchangeable truth to one God and Master of all things who without the medium of any nature whatsoever directs human minds. . . . But when he comes to this book, if, as I hope and pray, One God and Lord has governed my purpose and will and led it to what it was intent upon, he will understand this trifling way is not of trifling value; this way we too, not very strong ourselves, have preferred to walk in, in company with



Carnegie Hall

"What is it we love in sensible harmony? . . . Reason wonders and asks the sensual delight of the soul." Above, a young concert listener.

lighter persons, rather than to rush with weaker wings through the freer air.

With an image that is echoed in Dante, Augustine has pointed out to the disciple that the study of music and poetry has set him on a path. The purpose of the journey becomes clear as the dialogue continued.

But first, Augustine cautions that this path will not be understood by some.

MASTER: For if by chance the other crowd from the schools, with tumultuous tongues taking vulgar delight in the noise of tap dancers, should chance upon these writings, they will either despise all or consider these first five books sufficient.

Some will insist on treating music and poetry as an entertainment.

More ominous are those people who will not understand the work because their souls are given over to the "appetite for domination."

MASTER: But that appetite of the soul is to have under it other souls, not of beasts as conceded by divine law, but rational ones; that is, your neighbors, fellows, and companions under the same law. But the proud soul desires to operate on them, and as much as every soul is better than every body, just so much does the action on them seem more excellent than on bodies. But God alone can operate on rational souls, not through a body but through himself. But such is the state of sin, that souls are allowed to act upon souls. . . . And so with these numbers and motions (of poetry and music—ed.) souls act upon souls and out of the desire of honor and praise they are turned away from the sight of that pure and entire truth.

As in the *City of God*, Augustine here describes the mind of the oligarchist which uses the power of music and poetry to degrade and dominate other men.

In contrast to this Satanic mind bent on domination, Augustine develops for the disciple the idea of the "just man."

MASTER: That soul that keeps order, with its whole self, loves God above itself, and fellow souls as itself. . . . Now this ordering itself according to which it serves only one God and desires to be equal to only the purest souls and to have dominion only over animal and corporeal nature, what virtue is this?

DISCIPLE: Who doesn't know that, Justice."

Here Augustine develops what a later Neoplatonic poet, the great Friedrich Schiller elaborated in the idea of "the beautiful soul."³ The individual who has himself or herself achieved the level of reason and does not withdraw from others or from the world, sets himself the task of raising others to his level. Who could assert the idea

of the "beautiful soul" with more authority than Augustine, who wrote his *Confessions* to provide a model of the path from debauchery and evil to a level which he could characterize, with humility, as Christlike.

But Augustine understood that simply to provide a model is not sufficient. Truth, reason, is so powerful that the underdeveloped or drug-damaged mind cannot yet endure it. Truth and reason can be accessed through the sense of beauty, which is the role of poetry and music. In *De Musica*, Augustine tells the disciple: "You will easily see, if you notice the things we direct the mind to most, and have the greatest care for. For I think they are those we very much love, isn't that so? Say then that we can only love beautiful things."

Having carefully established earlier in the dialogue that the healthy human mind naturally distinguishes between real and false music and takes delight only in the good, he poses one of the critical questions of the dialogue.

MASTER: And now of its own delight, looking so closely into the balancings of times and showing its decisions in measuring these numbers, reason asks this question, "What is it we love in sensible harmony?" Nothing but a sort of equality and equally measured intervals, isn't it so?

And so reason wonders and asks the sensual delight of the soul which reserves to itself the judicial role.

Is this wonderful passage in which human reason questions the "sensuous delight of the soul" an abstraction or mystification? The reader could assure himself that it is not, by working with a child exposed to great classical music. Lawfully, the child will be delighted by the music and assuredly the child will ask why he is so delighted.

Without yet being concerned with the answer, we should look to the paths of interest and exploration which this question opens to a

child, or any human being, for exploration. Conversely, consider what questions occur to the child or adolescent steeped in rock music.

In her "The Secret Knowledge of Friedrich Schiller," Helga LaRouche has described the critical role of beauty, in setting man on the path to knowledge. "Can it be that man attains knowledge only through beauty?" That is a surprising idea at first glance. . . . How could man's mind at this early, undeveloped stage already perceive beauty in self-ordering?

Because the human mind's conceptual activity corresponds as a microcosm to the macrocosm of the universe. Hence even when the human mind is as yet unelaborated it still perceives its relatedness to the universe through such expressions of self-ordering. The mind's unity with the laws of nature holds true even when it is as yet undeveloped.

"This is the stage of man's infancy, when heteronomy reigns supreme; but it is also the condition of naiveté, in which appropriately selected models awaken an immediate capacity for enthusiasm and joy in new things. The child does not yet grasp reason, but he does react to beauty, and it is the experience of beauty which at an early age instills lasting values within him, values which are later grasped consciously with the aid of reason. Beauty creates the potential for the power, reason, to later soar up to the soul of the universe."⁴

Augustine describes this soaring up to the soul of the universe:

"Let us, our Lord and God helping, order ourselves between those below us and those above us so we are not troubled by lower and take delight only in higher things. For delight is a kind of weight in the soul. Therefore delight orders the soul. But what are the higher things if not those where the highest unchangeable, undisturbed, eternal equality resides? Where there is no time, because there is no change, and from where times

are made and ordered and changed. . . . So terrestrial things are subject to celestial, and their time circuits join together in harmonious succession for a poem of the universe."

This powerful conception, "the poem of the universe," expresses the coherence between the natural universe developing to higher-ordered states and the process of development of higher-ordered concepts in the human mind. The experience of beauty establishes for the human mind the fundamental reality, that the universe is like the continuously perfecting work of a great composer.

Man is unique, not in his capacity for perfection, but because he is conscious of his role in creating this perfection. Augustine poetically describes the incoherent outlook of the individual who has not yet attained reason: "If in a poem a syllable should live and perceive only as long as it sounds, the harmony and beauty of the connection work would in no way please."

This is the state of fixation on the immediate sensual moment produced by drugs and rock music. It is also the state of a high school or college student deprived of any adequate view of history by the ravings of the cultural relativists.

To rescue individuals from this inhuman state we need to actively wield the weapons of great music and poetry which Neoplatonic culture provides. Good and Reason cannot be passive. As another great Christian Neoplatonic, Dante, wrote in the first Canto of his *Commedia*: Reason is like a great hunting dog which stalks, overpowers, and destroys bestiality and evil.

References

1. See Allen Salisbury, "Edgar Allan Poe, The Lost Soul of America," *The Campaigner*, June 1981.
2. For the method to follow Augustine's discipline, see Lyndon H. LaRouche, "How to Introduce Beethoven to American Laymen," *The Campaigner*, Sept. 1979.
3. See Helga Zepp LaRouche, "The Secret Knowledge of Friedrich Schiller," *The Campaigner*, June 1980.
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45.

ANTIDRUG COALITIONS AROUND THE WORLD

UNITED STATES

The only 'imperialism' is drugs

Colombian antidrug leader Fausto Charris wrapped up a three-week international tour on April 11 with a speech in Queens, N.Y. where he blasted the "false left" in Latin America for spreading the myth of "U.S. imperialism." Addressing the central issues of U.S. policy toward Latin America, Charris pointed out that "there is no U.S. imperialism. There is the imperialism of drugs, which tramples the people of the United States, the people of Germany, the people of Colombia."

Charris, formerly the head of Colombia's largest agrarian labor federation, the FANAL, and now president of the Colombian Anti-drug Coalition, traveled as the guest of the National Antidrug Coalition to help create the climate for an international war on drugs led by the Reagan administration.

Charris spoke publicly in Rome, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Versailles (France), and met with the Ministry of Economic Cooperation in Bonn. Everywhere he told the shocking story of how the Carter administration's policies had allowed Colombia to devolve, between 1977 and 1980, into the supplier of 80 percent of the marijuana and 75 percent of the refined cocaine consumed by the advanced industrial countries.

As one West German paper reported April 3 after interviewing Charris, "no less than \$15 billion is earned by Colombia's drug producers and traffickers every year through illegal cultivation and sale of drugs—and that is more than the entire legal industrial economy



Charris (l.) meets in Albany, N.Y. with Howard Riley of the Farmers' Grange, who voiced support for Colombian farmer opposition to drug cultivation. They discussed how drug cultivation destroys modern agriculture.

including agriculture in this South American country."

The international "mafia" behind this lucrative business, and the Colombian financial circles in alliance with them, are what Charris termed "drug imperialism."

He struck a responsive chord in Queens, where two major airports are trafficking centers for Colombian dope, and one community—Jackson Heights—is described as America's "cocaine capital."

Charris reported that the candidates for president of Colombia in the 1982 election from both major parties have come out openly for legalizing the "submerged" economy of drugs. "We have to build a strong coalition in the United States, France, Germany, Mexico and elsewhere that will prevent the next President of Colombia from legalizing dope," Charris said, "just as the American public kept Carter from legalizing drugs,

even though he wanted to—and finally voted him out of office."

Washington meetings

That this will be a matter of fundamental foreign economic policy decisions and not just law enforcement, was the theme Charris struck in meetings with ten congressional and senatorial offices in Washington, D.C.

"Mexico wants oil-for-technology arrangements with the United States," he told Texas Congressman de la Garza, "and has made similar arrangements with France, Germany, and India. . . . Colombia wants the same kind of arrangements with the advanced sector nations. . . . We will trade our mineral wealth for technology," Charris said.

In a meeting with an aide to Illinois Sen. Charles Percy, Charris stressed the need for resumption of paraquat use, the antimari-

NSIPS/Stuart Lewis

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juana herbicide banned for foreign cooperation programs by the Percy amendment of 1978. The aide informed Charris that the senator had recently "changed his mind" on the issue, and "would not obstruct" legislation now before the Foreign Relations Committee, which he chairs, to repeal the amendment.

Some Capitol Hill figures who met with Charris were concerned that demanding an immediate end to drug economies would destabilize countries like Jamaica whose Prime Minister Edward Seaga considers marijuana to be the "lifeline" of its economy. "Our economies have *already* been destabilized by the drug trade," Charris told an aide to Sen. Biden of Delaware. "We must put an end to that."

Charris issued strong warnings to Republican Sen. John Tower and Rep. Robert Lagomarsino on Seaga's government. "Seaga is not an ally of the United States," he warned. "He is determined to maintain the drug trade to the detriment of America's youth. . . . Jamaica must be censured, not

supported," he said.

Charris reported on his Washington meetings to the Queens audience and applauded the marked shift toward an antidrug policy since his last trip to Washington, under Carter, in 1979.

Warning

He warned, however, against some forces in and around the new administration who actually favor drug legalization ("economist" Milton Friedman), or whose deliberate austerity policies are forcing developing countries to turn to drug production. In this second category he placed Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The Queens meeting, which was attended by many constituency leaders, including Queens city councilman Morton Povman, followed meetings with New York state legislators in Albany earlier in the week. Charris discussed the fight brewing in the legislature over marijuana recriminalization. He met with aides to Sen. Frank Padavan of Queens and Assemblywoman Elizabeth Connolly of Sta-

ten Island, each of whom has introduced bills to rescind the state law that makes possession of pot a minor misdemeanor.

In New York City, several church and civic associations hosted the antidrug leader.

One hundred and twenty leaders of the New York Archdiocese heard Charris warn of the dangers of "Global 2000" policies to wreck what is left of New York's industry, services, and quality of life. The church leaders will now organize to stop congressional legislation introduced by Reps. Kemp and Garcia to create "free enterprise zones" in the city.

Charris met with leaders of the Catholic Church's drug abuse program and with the program director of the New York Central Labor Council's drug and alcohol abuse office.

Charris also addressed 15 club presidents of the Hispanic Social, Civic, and Cultural Association, was covered by two New York Spanish language dailies, and appeared in a live interview on Channel 41 television.

—Bonnie Mesaros



Charris addresses an ADC meeting in Queens, N.Y., where he denounced the "imperialism" of the drug lobby.

WEST GERMANY

Playwright makes hash out of drama

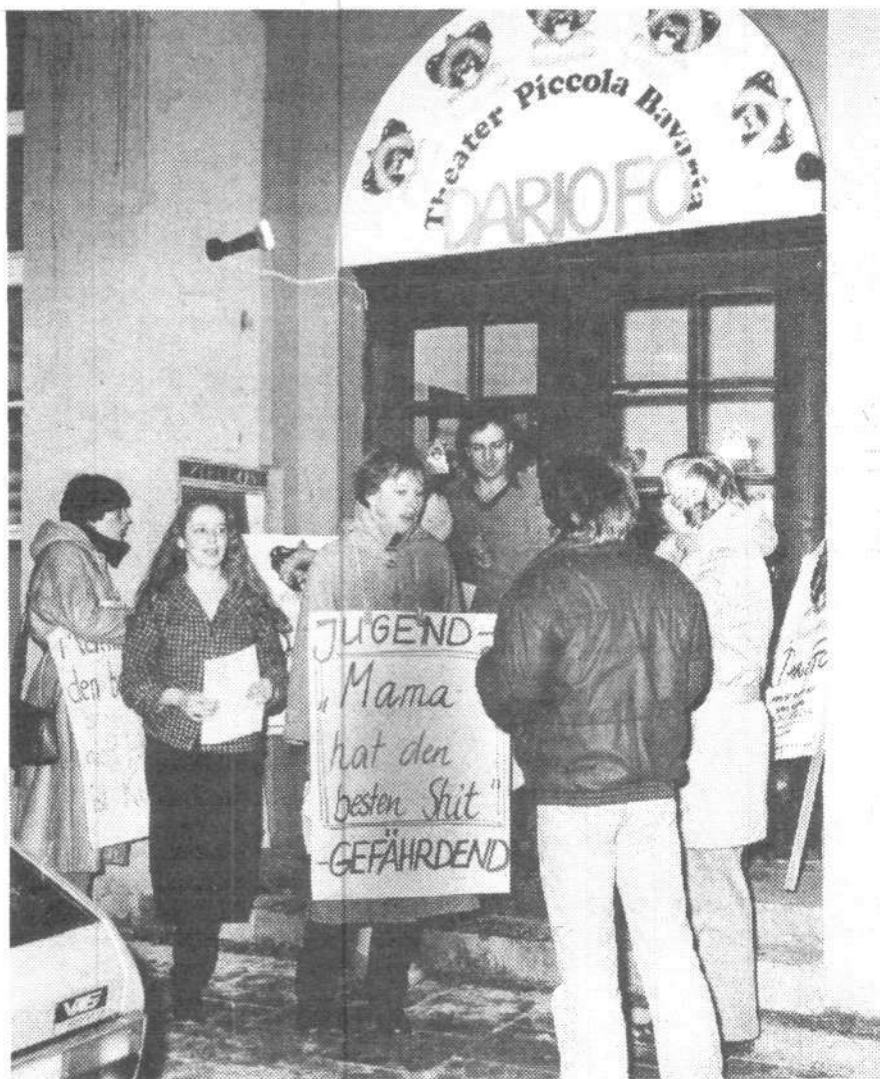
Since December 1980, the "Piccola Bavaria" theater in Munich, West Germany, has been putting on a play titled "Mama Grows the Best Marijuana," by Italian playwright Dario Fo. The play sells the idea that pot consumption is a harmless, marvelous, and perhaps revolutionary experience. But in January, the local Antidrug Coalition started blanketing this major city with leaflets denouncing the play as "dangerous to youth" and demanding that authorities take steps to close it down.

The play depicts life in the drug subculture as a "protest against the Establishment," and although its defenders claim it is intended to ridicule drug abuse, the contents stretch the boundaries of satire. Not only is hashish directly praised, but the (mainly youthful) audience is challenged to declare war on what are called the "big dealers"—the CIA, the State, and the Vatican. The message: Grow your own dope and cut these institutions and persons out.

Terrorism/drugs

The terrorist flavor of the play is not surprising. Dario Fo and his wife, actress Franca Rame, are protagonists in Soccorso Rosso (Red Help). This group's role in funding and guiding medical and legal services for terrorism is so well documented that even the U.S. State Department denied Fo and Rame visas for a U.S. tour in May, 1980 on the basis of their role in Soccorso Rosso.

Franca Rame was implicated in



The Munich ADC picketed the theatre showing the hash-promoting play (above) of Italian kook and terrorist ideologist Dario Fo (below).

the Red Brigades kidnapping of Genoese Judge Mario Sossi in 1974, and then turned up at the trial of the terrorists decrying it as a "state massacre." One of Soccorso Rosso's more interesting activities is "organizing" prisoners and inmates of hospitals for the criminally insane into a political movement!

The Fo play in Munich thus provides new evidence of the link between the international drug cartel and terrorism. It also suggests that so-called theatre is an impor-



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tant means, together with drugs, for brainwashing youth into political violence.

As described by Munich Antidrug Coalition spokesmen, "Mama" and her father, "Opa," grow hashish in the family flowerbed and sell it to their Soccorso Rosso friends, who have illegally occupied houses in the neighborhood. ("We've fought the police together when they tried to throw us out, we were teargassed together, and now we smoke together.")

"Hard" drugs are denounced in the play as "fascist," but this "antidrug" cover quickly wears thin. A friend of Mama's son, Lt. Golden Gunshot, is a heroin pusher who is presented very sympathetically when he thinks up tricks to play on the local narcotics squad, embodied in the half-witted nephew of Mama, and the parish priest, a mafia boss. Both are given a "Scorpion trip" on ersatz heroin at the end of the play and jump out the window together as the family guffaws.

At the end of the play, director Fred Maire comes out to instruct the audience that the real ending (reflection on the social effects of drugs) cannot be staged but only acted out at home with friends "taking a drag together." The Antidrug Coalition reported that the most alarming thing about the play was the applause it got from an audience of students and youth. What was going on was active recruitment to the idea that hashish is not dangerous and the best thing to do is to set up a clique against the "Establishment."

ADC picket line

Maire and his troop were visibly shaken when the ADC picketed the Piccola Bavaria warning, with signs and leaflets, that the spectacle was a "danger to youth." It convinced several would-be theatergoers to spend the evening elsewhere. The director and some ac-

tors came out to protest that "you haven't understood the play."

With the majority of passersby expressing accord with the ADC demonstration, the liberal local press felt moved to defend the "progressive" character of the play. One critic named the actress playing Mama as "Star of the Week" and urged that "children raised in the modern way" would certainly not be harmed.

Faced with the ADC's demand for an inquiry into the play, the Liberal and Social Democratic city councilmen refused to act, on the grounds that after all, West Germany is a democracy. Presumably in the interests of furthering democracy, the cultural commissioner of Munich plans to give financial aid to the Piccola Bavaria in the future; he previously helped fund two Fo plays in another Munich theater.

Drug propaganda as art?

The only clear voice of responsibility came from the state government. Dr. Heinz Rosenbauer, state secretary in the Bavarian Ministry of State in charge of administering laws for youth protection, was quoted in the *Passauer Neue Presse* Jan. 31: "The Bavarian administration has issued a comprehensive report on the struggle against drugs over the past year and announced and begun measures in all spheres. But such irresponsible propagandizing for drug usage under the cover of artistic freedom would sabotage all such endeavors. This is all the more deplorable, because the fight against drug usage should not be merely a concern of the authorities, but must be carried forward by all forces of society."

Rosenbauer concluded: "When an organization like the Antidrug Coalition exposes such a scandal, then not just the authorities, but every citizen who is against drugs must be grateful to them."

EUROPE

Ask EC to probe rock, Jamaica

The European Parliament in Strasbourg has been challenged to encourage broader continent-wide cooperation in combatting the drug scourge by two initiatives that strongly reflect the influence of the Antidrug Coalitions of West Germany, France, Italy, Sweden and Denmark.

In January, 1981, the Mettmann Christian Democratic Union Women's Organization delivered a seven-point resolution to Gerd Lemmer, an elected representative to the European Parliament. The CDU is the second largest West German party.

In April, the Antidrug Coalitions learned that Mr. Flanagan, who represents Ireland in the European Parliament, has petitioned for an investigation into reports of Jamaica's increased marijuana production for economic reasons.

The European Parliament is popularly elected from the nine member countries of the European Community and advises the Community on policy. It has no legislative powers, but considerable influence because it is the only popularly elected Europeanwide body.

Mr. Flanagan's call for an inquiry into Jamaica follows the publication of the exposé of how the World Bank and International Monetary Fund are pushing drugs on that country, in four different language editions of *War on Drugs* in Europe. The CDU women's resolution also closely parallels the advice of the ADCs. Here is the text of the resolution:

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The CDU proposal, which would make busts such as the above more common, reflects the work of the ADC. Below, ADC meeting in Frankfurt.



1) In the enormous rise of drug usage we see a serious danger for the moral, spiritual, and bodily health of the citizens of Europe.

2) The drug problem can only be overcome through concerted international efforts.

3) We view certain liberalizing tendencies in various European countries with immense concern, tendencies which will strive for a 'decriminalization' of the drug

trade with the goal of 'legalization' of soft drugs such as marijuana and hashish. There is cause for special concern in this matter regarding the Netherlands and Italy, but likewise within Germany. For example, among the Young Democrats of the FDP [Free Democratic Party], such aspirations persist.

4) The European Parliament should bring about a harmonizing of the penal codes for the areas

that encompass drug penalties, whereby, in addition to use, possession, and sale of drugs, the glorification or promotion of drug consumption through phonograph records, printed matter, and so forth, ought to be considered a criminal offense.

5) For precisely the same reason all rock and other music festivals that are to blame for encouraging drug consumption ought to be forbidden by law.

6) In many countries there presently exist tendencies that question whether to comprehend the victims of drugs through reference to their schools or parents' homes not being intact; or, as a "sociological phenomenon." Where such explanations exist as a means of responding to or excusing the drug victimization, it follows that the notion of resistance to the drug trade fades into the background. Since, however, each addict will tend to draw at least two other, additional victims along with him, the drug trade itself is the root of the evil embodied in the enormous proliferation of drugs. (Albeit, the drug trade is the tip of the iceberg.)

7) One may not shut one's eyes to the fact that the drug trade, with an annual worldwide transaction volume of \$150 billion, is the largest and most extensive business in the world. The unscrupulous criminality of the major dealers, in part through exploitation of the international press for public relations purposes, yields immeasurable profits out of the destruction of the bodies and minds of our youth. Frightful sums are lost to the political economy of European states through paying for unemployed drug dependents, drug withdrawal programs, and even more is lost through the enormous expenses of rehabilitation of drug addicts. Presently it is time for unconditional unity in order to lay down the law.

ANTIDRUG COALITIONS **AROUND THE WORLD**



Silvia Palacios, editor of *Guerra a las Drogas* in Mexico.

MEXICO

ADC riles rock concert promoters

At a recent rock concert in the Mexican industrial city of Monterrey, the emcee advised the young fans "not to listen" to the Mexican Antidrug Coalition, a group he described as "puritans and conservatives . . . who do not understand what rock music is all about."

His reference to the group was testimony to the influence they have had. Out of an expected attendance of 12,000, only 2,000 had shown up for the rock festival where, according to local reporters, "drugs were consumed like ice cream."

In its short existence, the Mexican Antidrug Coalition has created an uproar, particularly in this city, by showing that rock music and drugs are part of the same operation aimed at destroying the minds of Mexico's youth.

The Monterrey newspaper *El Norte*, which regularly reports on the Coalition's activities, recently published an attempted rebuttal of the antidrug group's charges by Javier Navarro, top official of the rock music recording company, "Zaymo." Navarro claimed that "rock appeals to peace and harmony, not to the use of drugs, as has been argued by an organization created in Mexico City."

Zaymo Corporation—the sponsors of rock festivals in Monterrey—has friends in high places. According to *El Norte*, one of Zaymo's principal owners is Roberto Zarazua, brother of the attorney general for the state of Nuevo León, of which Monterrey is the capital.

Recently Mr. Zarazua himself went as far as attempting to intimidate relatives of leading members of the Antidrug Coalition in Monterrey by demanding that they persuade their children not to work with the coalition.

The Monterrey branch of the Antidrug Coalition recently demanded that Nuevo León Governor Alfonso Martínez Domínguez put an end to the rock-drug festivals. But the governor has refused to respond to the group, and instead recently called for legalizing casino gambling in the state.

Rock music has not been easily accepted in Mexico, and the Antidrug Coalition has been welcomed by teachers and parents' organizations. A few days after the Monterrey rock festival, the Association of Concerned Parents of Nuevo León published a one-page ad calling for rock festivals to be banned because they "appeal to drug use."

Italian ADC leader target of arson attempt

The automobile of Italian Antidrug Coalition president Cristina Fiocchi was engulfed in flames outside her Rome apartment last March. Police said it was a case of arson.

The attack on Ms. Fiocchi occurred less than a week after the conference of the coalition in Rome on March 20. The presence of Colombian drugfighter Fausto Charis, who reached millions of Italians during his visit through media appearances, brought much publicity to the event—a serious setback for the dope mob internationally. Ms. Fiocchi herself is well known for exposing the Italian Socialist Party (PSI) role in drug traffic.

During the two weeks prior to the conference, the PSI tried to keep the event from taking place. In addition, there were two death threats made against the coalition. On March 12, the ADC office in Rome received a phone call in which a voice said, "Be warned that all of you bastards will die." In Milan, ADC members were threatened by two men in a car who said, "If you don't leave here, you might get shot in the legs." The shooting of victims in the legs is a common practice of the Red Brigades, a terrorist group known as the PSI's "hit squads."

ADC begins campaign in Alaska

Washington state ADC leader Mark Calney addressed 80 members of the Ketchikan (Alaska) Families in Action March 31. The newly-formed antidrug group had invited Calney after seeing an issue of *War on Drugs*.

Following a slide presentation

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on the dangers of drug abuse, Calney briefed the group on the involvement of the drug and porno networks in the recent assassination attempt against President Reagan.

One parent, picking up on the drug/porn connection, took out a recent edition of *High Times* magazine which slanders the NADC, and said he thought it was great that the drug lobby is attacking the coalition.

Following the event, an executive meeting was held with the group's leadership to map out strategy for a statewide antidrug and legislative drive. The group will also promote *War on Drugs* subscriptions in Alaska.

Fight 'War on Drugs' ban in L.A.

Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley's attempt to drive the National Antidrug Coalition off city streets with legal ploys about "charity" laws was met April 10 with a spirited picket line and rally in front of City Hall.

The rally to "get the dope out of City Hall," was followed by a press conference attended by local radio stations and a photographer from the *Herald-Examiner*. NADC leader Marianna Wertz told the press, "We are here to protest Tom Bradley's attempt to ban the sale of *War on Drugs* magazine in Los Angeles. Through his Department of Social Services, Mayor Bradley is trying to force the NADC to register as a 'charity' and submit to harassment of its fundamental rights under the first and fourteenth amendments. This is precisely what the state of Alabama tried to do to the NAACP in 1958 . . . to get hold of their membership lists."

A leaflet, distributed citywide,

outlined the Dope, Inc. connections supporting Bradley's successful bid for re-election in the April 14 primary. Titled "Banned in L.A.," it charges that Bradley is supported by the Playboy Foundation and Max Greenberg, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, now a Bradley appointee to the L.A. Police Commission. Also noted in the leaflet is a recent fundraiser for Bradley at Hugh Hefner's "Playboy Mansion." Hefner received the ADL's "first amendment award" last year.

Render unto Hefner that which is Hefner's

The California Antidrug Coalition demonstrated in support of the House Select Committee on Narcotics hearings on Hollywood drug abuse in Los Angeles last April, urging the panel to investigate the Playboy empire's connections to illegal drugs and the "entertainment industry." ADC members carried a sign that read: "Give Hefner what he wants most—a big bust."

National Antidrug 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 455, Bloomfield, N.J. 07003. (201) 743-9124; (212) 625-5997 • **California:** Los Angeles—711 S. Vermont Ave., Rm 207, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005. (213) 383-9695 • San Francisco—P.O. Box 16012 San Francisco, Calif. 94116. (415) 564-3340 • **Illinois:** Chicago—116 So. Michigan, Room 901, Chicago, Ill. 60603. (312) 782-2670 • **Mid-Atlantic:** Baltimore—P.O. Box 2973, Baltimore, Md. 21229. (301) 644-7279 • Washington—2025 I St., N.W., Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 223-8750 • **Michigan:** Detroit—P.O. Box 2421, Detroit, Mich. 48231. (313) 964-2066 • **New England:** Boston—59 Temple Place, Suite 664, Boston, Mass. 02111. (617) 426-6187 • **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) 459-1459 • Buffalo—P.O. Box 1093 Ellicott Station, Buffalo, N.Y. 14205. (716) 836-2719 • Geneva—(315) 781-1143 • Rochester—(716) 254-6299 • **Northwest:** Seattle—1520 Eastlake Avenue East, Room 101, Seattle, Wash. 98102. (206) 323-9469 • Portland, Ore.—(503) 256-5317 • **Pennsylvania:** Philadelphia—P.O. Box 3943, Philadelphia, Pa. 19146. (215) 565-5569 • **Other Cities:** Atlanta—P.O. Box 420293, Tuxedo St., Atlanta, Ga. 30342. (404) 256-2091 • Houston—6430 Richmond Ave., Room 270, Houston, Tex. 77057. (713) 972-1714 • **INTERNATIONAL ANTIDRUG COALITIONS** • **Canada:** Montreal—Box 266, Station Youville, 300 Cremazie East, Montreal, P.Q. H2P2V4 Canada • **Western Europe:** • Copenhagen—Classensgade 24 Kld, Copenhagen, Denmark. • Düsseldorf—Albertstr. 90, Düsseldorf, Fed. Republic of Germany. • Milan—Via Piacenza 24, Milano, Italy. • Paris—Rue Nollet 19, 75017 Paris, France. • Rome—Pza Alfonso, 5, Roma, Italy. • Stockholm—Ulf Sandmark, Mellansbergv. 15, S-135 45, Tyreso, Sweden. • Wiesbaden—Friedrichstr. 55, 62100 Wiesbaden, Fed. Republic of Germany. • **Latin America:** Bogotá—Apartado Aereo 16622, Bogotá, Colombia. • Mexico City—Feo. Diaz Covarrubias 54 A-3, Col. San Rafael, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

Liberal arguments don't work

It is certain that these two books for elementary school children will find an eager, if not desperate, market among the millions of parents who find their children confronted with a drug and booze culture at ages reaching down to eight. It is equally certain that these two books will *not* have a significant impact in keeping children away from these twin evils.

The reason is this. Neither book levels with the child about the actual destructive consequences of marijuana and alcohol.

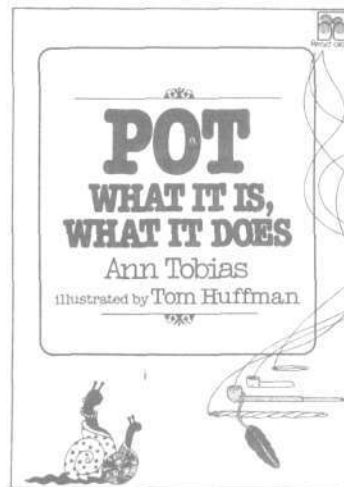
The basis for all moral judgments, as well as others, lies in a scientific assessment of the consequences of that judgment. Such a scientific basis of judgment is not easy to obtain these days, especially as the major institutions which guide people in their judgments—such as the church, schools, political organizations—have been virtually discredited. Increasingly, the media and opinion-makers of the society insist that each individual make whatever decision is "best for him"—i.e., rely on existentialist criteria.

To the existentialist the only real considerations are his feelings of pleasure and pain. These need not be merely physical sensations—they may also be affected by how his actions effect his immediate family, how they are related to the local laws, whether they allow him to make a living, and so forth. Any strong violation of the mores of the environment around him might mitigate his immediate pleasure by the pain of punishment. Therefore, the argument goes, even the existentialist

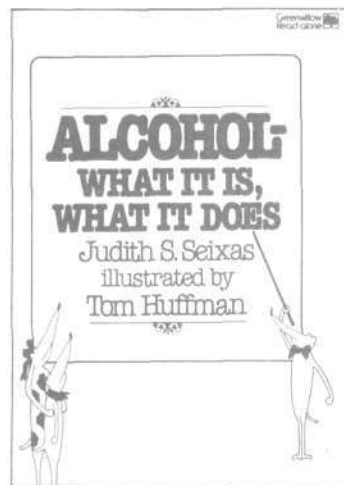
must be practical in his major pursuit, the pursuit of pleasure.

What is not considered in this schema is the consequence of having an entire society comprised of existentialists. Such a society has only existed during the throes of collapse of certain cultures, and for lawful reasons. A society of existentialists has no more vision than a flock of thick-wooled sheep. It cannot organize itself to provide for the education, science, and technological advances that it will need to expand its standard of living, or overcome its material scarcities. It cannot determine what kind of industries and knowledge are necessary to provide for the future growth of the society. It cannot motivate its population to put its primary energies into grand projects like major waterways, or putting a man into space, or achieving commercial control over the nuclear explosions of the sun. For the very qualities which define a human being as human—his identity as someone who can master the universe and use that knowledge to transform his society—are dead in the existentialist. Thus the very coherence of society begins to die as well.

The historical examples are unfortunately too ample: the ancient Roman empire, the late period of the Islamic caliphates, the decline of the great period of Chinese culture many centuries ago. All of these periods of decay are characterized by heavy drug use, and other exotic experiments in providing sensual pleasure both to the leading classes of the societies, and, in appropriately cheaper



**POT—WHAT IT IS,
WHAT IT DOES**
by Ann Tobias
Illustrated. 48 pp.
New York: Greenwillow
Books/William Morrow &
Co., Inc.
\$5.95 cloth



**ALCOHOL—WHAT IT IS,
WHAT IT DOES**
by Judith S. Seixas
Illustrated. 56 pp.
New York: Greenwillow
Books/William Morrow &
Co., Inc.
\$5.95 cloth

form, to the lower classes. In each case this decline is the lawful result of the triumph of existentialism over scientific thought and progress which had occurred long before the mass spread of opium addiction, for example, brought the productive activity of the society to a halt.

The only way this process is turned around is by a sharp dose of reality: the society will die if the mores of hedonism are not immediately overturned in favor of a society ordered by the necessity of ever-improving education and scientific progress.

Such a sharp dose of reality is precisely what the younger generation of youth of the United States needs today. A society that lets its youth "space out" on drugs will not only never conquer space; it will never be able to put those youth to work in the modern industries of the future. It won't even be able to staff an army—as the outrageous level of drug addiction in today's U.S. volunteer force shows. It won't be able to replace essential functions in skilled machine-tool processing, education, and construction. Such a society will die.

That is the message which an effective book on "pot" and "alcohol" must make. The reality is that if you choose to go on dope, you will be of no use to your society or mankind's future. You might as well already be dead.

It is this message that these two books are trying to avoid. They do provide certain factual information about the physically deleterious effects of pot and alcohol, and dispel certain myths from the official pot lobby. They emphasize very heavily in the pot book that taking pot is illegal, and can bring you into trouble with the law. But throughout, they try to take on the existentialists on their own ground. And it won't work.

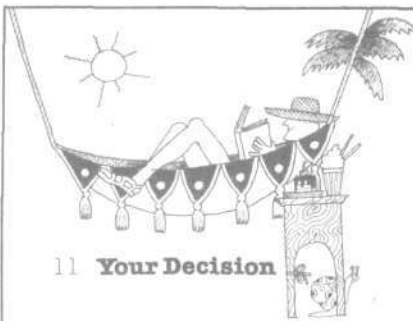
It is not the law—constantly being weakened—that is going to keep our youth from becoming pot-heads, nor is it the fear of "bad" pot or certain minor physical disorientations that this book concentrates on. What will work is the shocking fact that entering on the road of drug use will lead the user and his society straight down the road to the world of hard drugs, bestialism, violence, and destruction.

This is why the slide show given now dozens of times by Philadelphia Assistant Medical Examiner Edward Christian to youth around the country is used by the Anti-drug Coalition in its youth education. It is a shocking, ugly show—a true taste of the world of drugs.

To the authors of these two children's books, the danger of children making the wrong choice are not serious. They provide the kids with whimsical illustrations. They entirely leave out the known dreadful connection between pot use and later hard drug use, much less the ugly pattern of the death of entire societies on drugs.

The issue of marijuana, and overall addiction to mind-destroying substances, is a life or death issue for our country. As my 10-year-old son said after reading Miss Tobias' narrative, "This wouldn't convince anyone."

—Nancy Spannaus




11 Your Decision

From earliest times man has looked for an easy way to escape for a while from his everyday problems.


During the 1960s some people thought they had found their escape in pot because

It was cheap.
It was easy to find.
Everyone seemed to accept it.
It was believed safe.

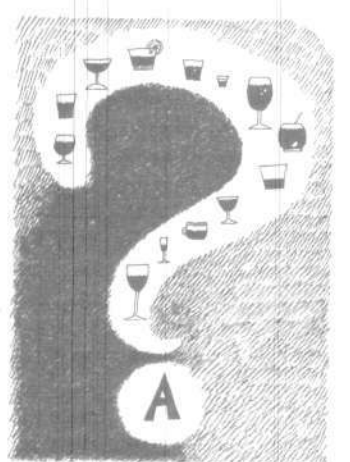


The Tobias books tell children it's "your decision" whether or not to consume pot (above) or alcohol (below), omitting the effect on society.

You know alcohol can make you feel good and that it can make you sick.
You can choose to drink or not to drink.
Many people decide not to drink alcohol at all.
Some people choose to drink once in a while.



It's good to know that you have a choice. When the time comes, you'll do what's right for you.



Research shows marijuana dangers

How harmful is marijuana? And how can marijuana abuse be treated? Dr. Forest Tennant, one of the leading drug researchers in the U.S.A. and head of the Community Health Center Services in West Covina, Calif., discussed this question with War on Drugs Associate Editor Michele Steinberg in January 1981. Dr. Tennant is a member of the advisory board of the National Antidrug Coalition; Part II of the interview will appear in the August issue of War on Drugs.

WoD: First, I'd like you to explain what the Community Health Services are.

Tennant: We are a very large, probably the largest drug abuse program in California. We operate nine clinics in the east part of Los Angeles County. We have over 500 to 600 patients in our program per day and we have patients ranging from heroin addicts to PCP users, to marijuana users, cocaine users to prescription drugs, to alcohol users. We have a very large program of different types of treatment and treating different types of drug problems.

WoD: Is this an inpatient facility?

Tennant: No, all outpatient.

WoD: And do you have counseling at the same time?

Tennant: Oh yes, we have about 45 to 50 professional staff members of which about a third are regular mental health personnel at a masters degree or doctoral degree level. We have physicians ver-

sus a wide-ranged team, a multidiscipline team, that run our centers, because one of the things that has evolved over the past 10 years in the drug field is that in order to provide any decent treatment that has any good chance of success, it is treated in a very professional way by a multidiscipline team, comprised of physicians, mental health people, allied health people; in other words, a lot of different people have to be involved in order to provide quality care.

WoD: I'd like to concentrate on two areas. I know it's a very big program that you run, but I think the two most important things I'd like to discuss are, first, the young marijuana, hashish, and "soft" drug abuser, and second, the heroin addict that you treat.

I read the very interesting testimony that you provided to the U.S. attorney's office in New Jersey, "Is Marijuana-Hashish a Dangerous Drug?" and I think you made the case strongly.

Tennant: One of the things that is important about that testimony is that it was done in 1976. I think the record is very clear that there were very few people in the United States, particularly, who were willing to put anything in writing about its being a harmful drug. As a matter of fact, the U.S. attorney had to talk to many people to find someone who had either the stature or the willingness to say at that time that the drug was harmful, and to go on written record. And that testimony has been used

by the United States attorney in court; and now, of course, it's popular to say that marijuana is a harmful drug, and I'm glad that's happened. . . . If you'll look back before 1976, if you go back to 1971 and 1972, in my early writings, I was beating a drum at that time that's now becoming popular, and I'm delighted it is.

WoD: Do you think that the research since 1976 has changed the tide? In other words, do you think the evidence has always been there, and what has happened was that a lot of unsubstantiated studies were popularized, for whatever reason?

Tennant: No, I don't think that. I think the reason the tide is changing is due to research, number one, and number two, any time you do any kind of scientific or medical research, nobody buys it on the first study. It takes a number of studies that replicate findings. . . .

I wrote an article in 1971, which was published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, called "Medical Complications of Hashish"; and at that time, that was the first systematic study where anyone had taken a population of cannabis users, done tests on them, and evaluated them for harmful effects.

Since that time, there have been a number of studies on human subjects. There have been the studies in which they have put people in hospital wards and given them marijuana and then done measurements on them. They've

done three studies, I think one in Jamaica, one in Greece, and one in Costa Rica; and they've done a lot of animal work; all the research has been done in the past nine years; it agrees with that original report.

WoD: *What do you find is the harmful thing? You mentioned the psychotic breaks that occur in marijuana and hashish use. But some physicians and psychiatrists disagreed. For example, Dr. Norman Zinberg wrote an article for Psychology Today in 1977 in which he took all of the evidence of physical and psychological harmfulness, such as the amotivational syndrome, Dr. Heath's brain studies, and then cited studies which contradicted those. What do you think is the most physically or psychologically harmful, and what about the psychotic break syndrome that you have cited in that testimony?*

Tennant: I've seen numbers of patients who have had psychotic breaks with cannabis, and I can't imagine anybody stating that it doesn't happen. I think the controversial area has not been the psychotic break—the emergency room—so much as the so-called amotivational syndrome, or the person who becomes impaired psychologically from smoking marijuana. Now, we published a lot of this in an article in 1974 or 1975 in the *Archives of General Psychiatry* called "The Psychiatric Complications of Hashish." In the early days, we didn't know, other than watching patients who were sick, psychologically, and then having them stop the drugs, they got better. It was as simple as that. Now these are not controlled studies.

It's hard to do this type of research, but now we know that the drug is fat soluble, meaning it will dissolve into the brain cells and stay there, which is in contrast to alcohol and nicotine; and it also has a half-life where it stays in the system something like five to eight days. Therefore, the drug tends to accumulate, because it is fat solu-



Dr. Forest Tennant speaking at an Antidrug Coalition meeting in Los Angeles last January. He was one of the first to document marijuana's damage.

ble and stays in the system a long time. Apparently what's happening is that kids, particularly teenagers, start smoking it, it builds up in their systems, and they start becoming sort of chronically intoxicated and they don't even know it. That's why you see so many of these kids say, "That drug is perfectly harmless, it's not hurting me a bit, hasn't bothered me at all."

That's because they've never felt anything, but people around them see it, because the kid drops out of school, his intellectual function is not as good; I personally think their grades drop; there is a great dispute about that, but certainly not in my experience. And I challenge people to come and spend some time in my clinics and see these people, and then tell me the drug is not harmful.

Now obviously there are people who can use it in low dosages and occasionally, and it doesn't bother them, just like any other drug. But

to make claims that marijuana is a harmless drug, and in fact, some people claim that it's good for you—actually advocate it, saying, "You'll be a better person if you use marijuana"—now that is so ridiculous, it is sort of the Big Lie.

WoD: *Especially, it seems to me, the young people. According to NIDA's 10-year survey statistics which were published in 1980, 68 percent of high school students had used marijuana by the time they were seniors.*

Tennant: Yes. I don't think that figure is as pressing to me as the fact that about 10 percent are shown to use it over 20 times a month. That's the shocking figure. Because you're talking about millions of people that are using it regularly, and if you're using a drug like marijuana over 20 times a month you're starting to debilitate yourself.

WoD: I want to ask you a question that I'm asked every time I do a radio show or a forum, and I'd like to hear you answer because you say you treat alcohol as well as narcotics and other drugs. What about the fact that alcohol is a big problem in our society, and that nicotine use has been shown to correlate with lung cancer? The argument that I always get is that marijuana is no different from these drugs, or not any more harmful than these drugs; why shouldn't it be as freely available as a social drug?

Tennant: A very, very excellent question; and the reason has to do in my opinion with the fact that nicotine, alcohol, and caffeine are eliminated from your system within about three to four hours, and marijuana stays around the system for five to eight days. Therefore, when used in low, intermittent dosages, nicotine, caffeine, and alcohol are quite harmless, even though the person who gets cancer from cigarettes, or bronchitis—they're using that drug several times a day. But you take someone who smokes one cigarette a day, it's probably not harmful to them, because that's eliminated from their system within about three hours. And I think that is an important concept we've got to get across to the public, that these drugs that have emerged as the most popular drugs in the society; yes, they're harmful when they're used regularly, and therefore, I caution against the indiscriminate or regular use of those drugs just like I caution against the regular use of marijuana; it's just that with marijuana, in order to stay harmless, it can only be used, in my opinion, once every two weeks. And you can get by with using these other drugs on a daily basis. So it's really a matter of degrees of usage.

WoD: I also believe, and I'd like to get your opinion on this, that there's a fundamental difference in that caffeine and nicotine have been identified as stimulants and

so forth, but in terms of being psychotropic drugs—the reason why people smoke marijuana is to get high, to have that distortion of time, space, color, and so forth, which is a totally different realm than these other drugs (although alcohol, when abused, could create a similar type of effect).

Tennant: I think you're absolutely right. In other words, people do use marijuana for a different purpose, which is to get loaded. And I drink coffee, or I take a drink of alcohol, and I will smoke a cigar occasionally, or a pipe, but I don't ever do that to get loaded or to distort anything. I think that's frightening about the drug marijuana.

Another thing that a lot of people don't think about with marijuana: since several hundred years ago, marijuana has always been available in the national habitat as nicotine, caffeine, or alcohol, but over a period of a few hundred years, marijuana has never been able to emerge as a popular drug in society. Now this happened long before we had scientific methods, or studies, because people were able to observe that it did something that was not good; and this has probably been going on for 200 years. It's important to understand that, that caffeine, nicotine, and alcohol emerged out of any number of drugs that the human population could have selected for regular use. . . .

The people who are pushing marijuana are doing so for economic reasons, in my opinion. They're either pushing it because they are terribly drug-dependent themselves and are trying to justify their own deviant behavior, or they have economic reasons to push marijuana. I have never met anybody in the other camp who doesn't fall into one of those two camps. That's where I am at on this, and nobody has convinced me otherwise.

Next month: Dr. Tennant discusses the startling evidence that marijuana causes dependency.

War on Drugs

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A planeload of marijuana busted in crackdown on "The Company." Forfeiture laws were used to seize assets.

Forfeiture: mopping up mob assets

The Drug Enforcement Administration's "Operation Group" and "Operation Greenback" have put a dent in the \$7 billion flow of illegal narcotics money in the southeast, especially in Florida. In March of this year, it was reported in the *Wall Street Journal* that these two operations seized and/or interrupted approximately \$1,072,000,000 worth of drugs and tools of the trade. The enabling law which aided in this effort is known as the forfeiture provision [21 U.S.C. 881(a)(6)]. During 1979, the first year the law became effective, and the first half of 1980 the DEA seized a total of \$73.2 million in trafficking assets.

Now the DEA is proposing that state and local officials get in on the act. In January 1981 the Department of Justice released the "Model Forfeitures of Drug Profits

Act." This model act, if adopted, will amend existing state laws to allow states "to seize, civilly forfeit, and deposit in their treasuries: 1) all moneys and other assets used to buy contraband drugs; 2) all moneys used to facilitate any drug law violation; and 3) all assets acquired from drug trafficking, regardless of their form."

The act is drafted in such a way as to be an amendment to the civil forfeiture sections of any state's Uniform Controlled Substances Act.

This new law could prove to be one of the most powerful weapons to wipe out the kingpins of illicit drug trafficking. In particular, as *War on Drugs* has repeatedly pointed out, the deluge of illegal drugs into our country is centralized and financed from the top down. This new act provides for

dismantling the infrastructure of a drug pusher. Most often if a big-time drug pusher is apprehended and convicted he is merely replaced. But now with the federal statute, and with its adoption by state legislatures, the bank accounts, securities, or negotiable instruments which are used or intended to be used to violate the Controlled Substances Act can be seized.

A good example of the federal statute's having been successfully applied in a local case was the breaking up of "The Company"—the largest marijuana ring in the country—late last year in St. Louis. This multibillion-dollar operation owned 33 aircraft, warehouses in at least three states, and outlets in 20 others. Much of this property was seized under forfeiture law, making it all the more

difficult for such a network to start up again.

The purpose of having states adopt this model act is to broaden the base of law enforcement involvement. An added prize is the increased revenues states could gain for their treasuries. Despite the potentials of the forfeiture provisions, too few officials have been trained in how to use it. One DEA spokesman said that less than half its federal narcotics agents have been trained in its use, and no prosecutors or judges have been instructed. In the case of the states, the money acquired by these forfeitures could be used by the state to fund a training program.

'Rebuttable presumption'

Finally, an additional strength of the model act for the state is its "rebuttable presumption" clause. It states:

"All moneys, coin, and currency found in close proximity to forfeitable controlled substances, to forfeitable drug manufacturing or distributing paraphernalia, or to forfeitable records of the importation, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances, are presumed to be forfeitable under this paragraph. The burden of proof is upon claimants of the property to rebut this presumption."

This means that if a narcotics agent has determined that a person is trafficking in illegal drugs and he is registered with the Internal Revenue Service as, let's say, a baker, and he has just purchased a \$500,000 house and a Cadillac, there is probable cause to believe that those assets were purchased with illegally accumulated profits and therefore can be seized.

As of the first half of this year only five to ten states have taken some action on seizure and forfeiture provisions. Each of them has adopted some aspect of the model act but none has incorporated all its measures. The National Anti-drug Coalition recommends swift adoption of the model act for all states.

LETTERS

Continued from page 5

right is the right to live one's life as he or she sees fit, providing he or she respects the right of all others to do the same.

The editor replies: Mr. Moakley makes the common, but deadly, error of assuming that "too much government interference in every facet of our lives" is the same as increasing government power over and above the private individual. President Reagan came to office with the same assumption. But one bullet from the revolver of a would-be assassin nearly crumbled the entire structure of the American nation-state, as Secretary Haig demonstrated by negative example over national television.

The power of the American nation-state to defend itself and us against our enemies has, on the contrary, eroded continuously since November 1963. This point was made forcefully in the lead address to the 1980 conference of Milton Friedman's organization, the semi-secret Mont Pelerin Society, by the Society's chairman, Baron Max von Thurn und Taxis. Thurn und Taxis reported that the "underground economy"—a polite name for the dope traffic and whatever hangs on it—has grown to such proportions that governments will ultimately be powerless to stop it. He reported in great detail the size of the illegal economy, ranging from 80 percent in dope-ridden Colombia to a mere 20 percent in Italy.

Of course, the Mont Pelerin Society held its previous annual meeting in Hong Kong, which they (and Friedman) hail as the "exemplar of free enterprise."


The dope trade exists because our government has ceded its constitutional power to control the currency to a *de facto* fourth branch of government, the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve has permitted the creation of a \$1 trillion unregulated "off-

shore market." Only in this context could a \$200 billion annual drug trade go unhindered. The U.S. currency is the plaything of *private* banking interests who freely embezzle the national credit of the United States, the intangible that Alexander Hamilton called our "greatest resource."

Who would imagine that a state which permits such outrages could defend itself against foreign enemies?

No dope pusher, no dirty money launderer enjoys the "natural right of each individual from interference by all others." When such people are in prison, there will be no drug problem. To that and similar ends *War on Drugs* wants to strengthen the eroded constitutional powers of the United States.

A truly strong national government has no need for the disgusting petty harassments of which our government is certainly guilty, and which have distracted Mr. Moakley's attention from real issues of national survival.



**Give every
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THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE PUBLISHER

Last November *War on Drugs* published a list of the more prominent of the nation's lawmakers who have sponsored efforts to "decriminalize" marijuana nationwide. On that list was James Scheuer, the Democratic congressman from Brooklyn, New York.

The case of Mr. Scheuer is a useful one for groups fighting drugs. Many honest citizens often ask why is it that promarijuana people also happen to be in favor of euthanasia ("mercy killings"), zero growth, and environmentalism. With the case of Mr. Scheuer, the causal connection underlying these "issues" stands out clearly: rampant moral bankruptcy.

● Heroin

Scheuer may tell voters he supports "decrim" because he thinks marijuana penalties are too harsh. But the plain truth is that he wants America to use more dope. Last March 24, Scheuer told a New York press conference that he supports legalized heroin "maintenance." "Maybe it's time to take a good, hard look at a carefully designated, controlled heroin maintenance program," he said. His office later told *War on Drugs* that the congressman would like to see such a program apply to minors.

Scheuer's comments are even more outrageous because he is a member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics and Drug Abuse. The committee immediately issued a statement that Scheuer's remarks in no way reflect the view of that organization.

● Genocide

A mind so warped as to advocate no penalties for pot use and legal heroin for children is one



James Scheuer

that would have no qualms about killing people. It is therefore not surprising that Scheuer is one of the principal backers of what is known as the Global 2000 program. Based on a "study" released by the Carter administration, Global 2000 says the world is "overpopulated" and that the number of human beings will have to be reduced by 2 billion by the end of the century—by whatever means necessary.

In an April op-ed in the *Washington Star*, Scheuer reveals the "thinking" behind his conclusions: "Our resources are, after all, finite. . . . A 'Global 2000 Report' issued by the State Department warned that the world faces the 'potential for global problems of alarming proportions. . . . The world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted, less stable ecologically, and more vulnerable to disruption than the world we live in now.'"

● 'Appropriate' technology

Scheuer may talk about "birth control" to reduce population, but he means something else. He is an advocate of what is politely called "appropriate technologies" for developing nations. "We must make sure," Scheuer said recently, that Third World development efforts "are essentially labor intensive in emphasis." By this, the congressman means that starving countries should be denied access to nuclear energy and other modern technologies, and instead be forced to rely on medieval techniques that can only mean reduced output—and higher death rates.

Scheuer's slide into moral inferno leads him to yet another policy totally at odds with American principles. Rejecting the idea that this is a nation of immigrants, a "melting pot," Scheuer entitled his *Washington Star* article, "Keep your tired, your poor, and your masses." There he put forward the backward, chauvinistic argument for closing the borders. "The clear limits of our absorptive capacity," he wrote, "are symbolized by the huge hidden class of illegal aliens . . . competing for jobs at a time of growing unemployment . . . when the worldwide population time bomb is ticking away. We must consider the establishment of . . . an identity card system for job seekers."

● What to do

Scheuer obviously has no interest in wiping out drugs, and therefore should be immediately removed from the House Select Committee. Come next election, Brooklyn voters must make sure he is held accountable for his policies. Give him a call at (202) 224-3121.