

A Who's Who Of Carter's Drug Pushers

In the last year, a small but heavily funded network has been thrust into public view to create a political atmosphere for legitimizing and legalizing narcotics use. Without the Carter administration this network would remain a fringe lobbying operation, but the presidential appointment of *Dr. Peter Bourne* has brought this "pot lobby" into official government policymaking channels.

The two major aspects of the network are the *Drug Abuse Council*, a privately financed clearinghouse for all pro-drug "scientific findings" and the *National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML)*. *Thomas Bryant*, the President of the Drug Abuse Council and an Advisory Board member of NORML described the relationship as the following: "We provide the scientific backup for NORML's hoopla." So far, NORML efforts in lobbying in state legislatures and interventions into criminal cases have resulted in removing the criminal penalties for marijuana possession and use in six states.

The Drug Abuse Council (DAC)

The DAC was commissioned in 1970 by Ford Foundation President McGeorge Bundy, former national security advisor to President Kennedy, and created as a permanent body in 1972 to popularize the recently tested use of methadone maintenance on heroin addicts.

Methadone was developed by Nazi doctors in Germany during World War II to replace cutoff supplies of morphine. It was imported to the U.S. and developed for large scale use by the Rockefeller family and their scientists at Rockefeller University.

DAC's policies — from the proliferation of opiates used to kill physical and psychological pain, to strategic hamlets in the form of community mental health-drug rehabilitation programs — are the domestic recreation of Bundy's Vietnam counterinsurgency programs. The DAC has held seminars for criminal justice personnel from drug enforcement agents, to judges, and social workers and thereby functioned to break down staunch resistance to drug legalization and foster a "treatment" solution, rather than a cold-turkey "enforcement" solution.

DAC functions on a budget of over \$2 million a year, provided by the Ford Foundation, Carnegie Corporation, Commonwealth Fund, and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. The agency produces the special studies and composite of pro-drug research that forms the backbone of Carter's decriminalization drive. DAC drafted a position paper on heroin decriminalization for a conference of the National League of Cities several months ago.

A recent study by Paul Danaceau strongly supports the need for heroin maintenance programs. "If a legal distribution system were established to compete with the illegal one — at considerably less cost and less risk to the user, importing and selling heroin would be less profitable," wrote Danaceau. Similarly, a study by Peter Bourne on methadone states: "The argument is made that

methadone maintenance is merely the substitution of one drug for another... The major problem with this argument is that it revolves around certain ethical or moral beliefs about drug use."

DAC also funded a study into the shortlived morphine clinics run in the United States from 1919 to 1923, now used as an illustration that drug addiction was "not always" stigmatized in the U.S.

Emory University

An apparent adjunct of DAC is the previously little known *Emory University* in Atlanta, Georgia, from whose Department of Psychiatry has come all the leading figures in the Carter administration drug drive. Emory University has been given over \$80 million by philanthropic fronts of the Coca-Cola Corporation, whose president, J. Paul Austin, "discovered" Jimmy Carter as the future presidential candidate, and serves with him on David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. Until about 1903, Coca-Cola used cocaine as an active ingredient and still uses the non-narcotic portion of coca leaves in its manufacture. The Emory products include:

Peter Bourne, M.D.: Carter's drug czar, soon to be named as Director of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy. A leading drug advocate, Bourne is trained in behavior modification techniques and psychological profiling, the methods he used to help create the terrorist zombie group Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). Graduating Emory as an M.D. in 1962, Bourne received his early drug experience in Vietnam conducting stress profiles of Special Forces teams on the Cambodian border. Here Bourne interfaced with the notorious CIA run Golden Triangle heroin running operation. He later served as Southeast Asia consultant to the State Department's Agency on International Development.

After leaving military service in 1966, Bourne hooked up with the anti-war, counterculture operations run through the Institute for Policy Studies. These connections persisted through his work at Stanford University and the Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic, and later as an advisor to war resisters inside the military, such as Dr. Howard Levy who refused to train Green Berets. In the late 1960s, Bourne created VVAW.

In the early 1970s, Bourne served with Institute for Policy Studies head, terrorist controller Marcus Raskin, as a director of the Institute for Southern Studies, an Institute for Policy Studies offshoot. Simultaneously, he was Georgia's special advisor on health and holder of the only methadone license in the state during the governorship of Jimmy Carter.

In 1972, Bourne joined the White House's now-defunct Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Policy and became a consultant to DAC.

Boisfeullet Jones: A Director of DAC, and head of three foundations controlled by Coca-Cola Corp. families, with oversight on some \$23 million in funds per year.

Jones holds an administrative post at Emory University and was head of "Economic Opportunity Atlanta," the chief conduit of federal Office of Economic Opportunity funds which went for Bourne's community mental health and drug dissemination centers. Jones previously held a health administration post in the Kennedy Administration.

Robert DuPont, M.D.: Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) since 1974, and strong advocate of drug decriminalization, DuPont graduated from Emory in 1958 and received his M.D. from Harvard. NIDA is housed in the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and is the clearing house for both the funding of drug programs and the funding of research into medical and social effects of drug abuse. DuPont recently shocked the international anti-drug delegations at the United Nations by "suggesting" that once marijuana is decriminalized, home cultivation might be considered. Several years ago, a UN commission on narcotics pledged that all countries would strive to wipe marijuana cultivation off the globe by 1986.

Before becoming Director of NIDA, DuPont ran a methadone maintenance program in Washington, D.C.

Thomas J. Bryant, M.D., J.D.: President of DAC since its inception in 1972, Bryant graduated an M.D. from Emory with Bourne. Before joining DAC, Bryant was a specialist in medical law for the Office of Economic Opportunity and later directed the OEO's Office of Health Affairs. Bryant also serves as advisory board member of NORML and arranges seminars and training sessions for government officials on decriminalization and legalization of drugs.

National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML)

NORML was founded in 1971 by Keith Stroup, a former public interest lawyer working with the President's Commission on Product Safety with seed money from the Playboy Foundation. NORML funding from Playboy was increased to \$100,000 around the time of the Hugh Hefner cocaine scandal involving the arrest and subsequent suicide of his aide, Bobbie Arnstein for alleged cocaine running. Other financial backers include Stewart Mott, who also finances the entire network of Institute for Policy Studies fronts and the *High Times* magazine, a glossy sex and drugs publication devoted to promoting every drug from marijuana to heroin. Recently *High Times* was banned from distribution in Canada for promoting and advocating a criminal act.

NORML functions with a high-powered advisory board including American Civil Liberties Union Director, Arveh Neier, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Sen. Philip Hart, Sen. Jacob Javits, Dr. Benjamin Spock and a network of doctors from DAC and Harvard University, including: David E. Smith, Lester Grinspoon, Norman Zinberg, Andrew T. Weil, and Thomas Bryant.

Much of NORML's budget goes for flying these experts around the country to intervene in court cases and state legislatures to push decriminalization. Recently, Stroup lined up a testimony for Chip Carter, Carter's son in an Oklahoma court case. When cautious White House aides intervened, Stroup was quoted over national radio, "There are people in the White House who smoke pot.

They have an obligation to change the marijuana laws."

Dac and NORML sponsored "research" on marijuana and other stupefying drugs is devoted almost entirely to finding the loopholes in studies which confirm their harmful effects. Since 1968, their basic framework has been the statement by cultural primitivist Margaret Mead that "marijuana smoking is less dangerous than alcohol and tobacco." While pointing out that peasants in South American countries, Jamaica, and certain areas in northern Africa subsist on a steady diet of marijuana and coca (the leaves of the plant from which cocaine is derived), Grinspoon, Weil, etc. all ignore the strong commitment by developing countries' leaders to rid their populations of the yoke of drug addiction.

NORML Doctors

Lester Grinspoon, M.D.: Advisory board member of NORML. Received medical degrees and served on psychiatric faculty contemporaneously with Leary's LSD experiments. Recently authored *Cocaine*, a mass popularized history of the drug to sell its acceptability to the general population.

Norman Zinberg, M.D.: Advisory board member of NORML. Faculty member in psychiatry at Harvard University. Recently testified for the defense in a Massachusetts cocaine case along with Dr. Joel Fort. Here the judge ruled that cocaine possession is not a crime. Zinberg is one of NORML's pro-pot activists.

James Q. Wilson: While not part of the pro-drug lobby, Wilson, a Harvard criminologist and director of the Police Foundation, another of the Ford Foundation's pet projects, plays an important role in softening up the law enforcement resistance to drug decriminalization. NORML has identified the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Narcotics Association as the only remaining organized bastions of resistance to the drug legalization drive. Wilson teaches criminology at Harvard and served as chairman of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's National Advisory Commission on Drug Abuse Prevention. Wilson has retailed the line to police organizations that drugs are so widely used that they must be decriminalized or the entire criminal justice system will be obsolete for stopping real crime.

Andrew T. Weil, M.D.: Advisory Board member of NORML. Formerly at Harvard University, now a freelance researcher in Colorado. Weil is sometimes known as "Mr. Natural" for his recent studies of raw coca leaves which he is now attempting to have licensed for prescription to selected patients. Weil has stated, "(chewing coca creates) a nice warm feeling in the stomach and that nice feeling spreads out. The more I chewed it, the more I noticed it. I liked it very much."

David E. Smith, M.D.: Advisory board member of NORML, Smith is director and founder of the Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic in 1967, now funded by the National Institute of Drug Abuse. Peter Bourne is one of his early associates, a volunteer psychiatrist at the clinic. Smith's book *Love Needs Care* profiles the Haight-Ashbury acid culture, and the youth who went from pot, to speed and heroin, or to mental institutions or a criminal life. (Charles Manson is one of the "failures" of the clinic). Smith frequently lectures to judges on decriminalization at post-graduate seminars.

Smith is the direct descendant of the first generation of acid-culture creators around the Stanford University Institute for the Study of Human Problems, including Dr. Richard Blum, author of *Utopiates: the Use and Users of LSD 25*, Dr. Richard Alpert who "dropped out" to head an Eastern mystical cult, and Dr. Joel Fort, director of "Fort Help," a San Francisco community mental health center frequented by the United Prisoners Union, a support group involved in the creation of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Publications

The newest addition to the pro-drug lobby is a group of magazines devoted to pushing counterculture and advising its readers on the best quality marijuana, cocaine, and other narcotics and their uses. The largest of these is

High Times a creation of one Tom Fourcade, a former controller of the "Zippies," the group of anarchist provocateurs who helped provoke the riots at the 1972 Democratic Party convention in Miami. Secondary drug magazines include *Flash*, *Head*, and *Rush*, the latter two owned respectively by the pornographic magazines, *Club* and *Swank*. A composite sampling of the recent headlines from these magazines include: "Mind Shattering Dope and Mayan Death Gods," "Is Driving High Really Dangerous?" and "Free, Legal Backyard Dope."

The Drug Abuse Council has funded the creation of a monthly newspaper directed at physicians entitled the *U.S. Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. This publication has taken as its task in depth coverage of ongoing developments in drug decriminalization and is being distributed free of charge to contractors of the National Institute of Drug Abuse.

A Physician Takes Aim At The Pot Lobby

The following is an interview conducted by Ned Rosinsky, M.D., with Dr. Gabriel Nahas of the Department of Anesthesiology at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Nahas, who at the time of the interview had just returned from a pre-meeting of the United Nations Commission on Narcotics conference now underway in Geneva, has spent the past 25 years engaged in laboratory studies of the effects of drugs on the human body. He has become an expert on the effects of marijuana, publishing the book Marijuana: Deceptive Weed, and his most recent, Keep Off the Grass (Readers Digest Press, 1976). This work summarizes and documents the harmful mental and physical effects of mari-

juana.

Dr. Nahas was initially asked to comment on an article by Dr. Norman Zinberg of Harvard University which appeared in the latest edition of the magazine Psychology Today. On the confidence provided by a few carefully selected studies, Dr. Zinberg in effect recommended widespread use of marijuana, dutifully refraining from any mention of the proven deleterious effects of the drug on the brain, sex glands, and cell reproduction processes. As Dr. Nahas commented just before the interview began, the article's effect, and perhaps, its intention, is to make a pot-head of any high school student who reads and believes it.

Dr. Nahas: The first thing about this article is to stress that Dr. Norman Zinberg is a member of the advisory board of NORML, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, and I don't think that he is really competent to write an objective article on this matter. He is acting as judge and party. And I think that *Psychology Today* has shown, in asking Dr. Zinberg to write this paper, that they are profoundly biased towards the use of marijuana, and are pushing the use of marijuana among the American people. And I think they made a great mistake there and this is what I wrote them after reading this article. The author has always pioneered the general idea that marijuana is not a harmful

substance. On the other hand Dr. Zinberg has been exceedingly intolerant of all those who state opinions which are opposite to his own, which should really be a welcome attitude for any scientist. For instance, Dr. Zinberg has claimed, and I quote, that all I have written on marijuana, including my book, *Marijuana: Deceptive Weed*, was 'meretricious trash', and nobody should read it — instead of welcoming an opposite viewpoint.

Q: Has Dr. Zinberg done any research on drugs other than marijuana?

Dr. Nahas: He's not a researcher. Dr. Zinberg is a psychiatrist. He has never gone into a research laboratory