

Union in peddling drugs had become evident as a central feature of its global irregular warfare program. In the summer of 1985, Lyndon LaRouche launched a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of his War on Drugs strategy and to expose the Soviet hand in narco-terrorism in the hemisphere.

Senior military officials from Guatemala had provided LaRouche with damning evidence that Soviet- and Cuban-sponsored guerrilla groups in Central America had been integrated into the Ibero-American drug cartel. After producing a documentary film on this new insurgency, "Soviet Unconventional Warfare in Ibero-America: The Case of Guatemala," LaRouche proposed to the Guatemalan government that it launch a series of special forces assaults on the marijuana plantations along the country's northeastern border with Belize. The idea was to take out the drug production sites and capture evidence linking the dope trafficking to the guerrillas, thereby exposing to the Guatemalan people the Communists' role in dope profiteering and terrorism.

The proposal was accepted, and a U.S. observer team, including unofficial representatives of the Pentagon and EIR anti-drug specialists, was invited to participate in the effort, which took place in October 1985 on the eve of the first civilian elections in Guatemala in two decades. The success of the limited operation, dubbed "Guatusa I," was further evidence that the LaRouche War on Drugs plan was a genuine war-winning strategy.

An English-language second edition, *Dope, Inc.: Boston Bankers and Soviet Commissars*, was released in the United States in April 1986. Included in the expanded edition was a preface documenting the virtual takeover of the Reagan administration Department of Justice by frontmen for Dope, Inc. One pivotal figure named in the preface, U.S. Attorney William Weld, had been caught red-handed in early 1985 negotiating a plea bargain with the Bank of Boston that protected the bank's involvement in laundering over \$1 billion in drug money into Swiss bank accounts in violation of U.S. currency laws. Weld, since 1984, had been the point man within the Justice Department for the "Get LaRouche" task force formed at the behest of Henry Kissinger and other Dope, Inc. figures.

In June 1986, William Weld was nominated as head of the Criminal Division. His confirmation in September was nearly blocked when testimony by a LaRouche associate detailing Weld's involvement with the Bank of Boston, as well as his close affiliations with opium-trafficking Communist China, delayed the committee vote. Weld's nomination finally passed through the Senate. Within less than a month after his arrival in Washington, 400 federal, state, and county police carried out a paramilitary raid against the Leesburg, Virginia offices of companies associated with LaRouche. Six months later, in an unprecedented *ex parte* bankruptcy hearing, in which the Department of Justice was the only plaintiff, four LaRouche-linked companies, including the original publisher of *Dope, Inc.*, were forcibly shut down.

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## The Drug Legalizers

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### Foundation seeks end to dope 'prohibition'

Plenty of money is being spent in Washington, D.C. to promote one of the most hated policies of the Jimmy Carter administration: drug legalization. As Congress began to gear up following its summer recess, a series of press conferences and seminars sponsored by a group called the Drug Policy Foundation has blitzed the capital city in preparation for a major conference to be held on Nov. 2-5, titled "Beyond Prohibition."

According to Kevin Zeese, a legal adviser to the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), the conference will "paint the picture of what the world would look like without prohibition," and will showcase an array of denizens of the academic, legal, and political spheres who aggressively demand national surrender to drugs.

The November conference will be modeled, in content and speakers' list, on a similar conference held last year to promote the same issue. The 1988 conference featured workshops on themes including:

- "The Dutch Approach," with a focus on the Dutch and English models of drug legalization, especially the Liverpool "Harm Reduction" program of free hypodermic needles, free drugs, etc.

- "Coping with Stress and Corruption: The Police and Criminal Justice System in the Drug War," which developed the idea that drug police are inevitably corrupted by the attempt to suppress trafficking.

- "The Campaign to Reestablish Heroin and Marijuana as Medicines," which outlined a plan to win a favorable ruling from an administrative law judge which would re-schedule these substances as prescription medicines.

The Drug Policy Foundation's subsequent success with these projects is an indication that the schemes outlined at this year's conference should not be taken lightly. Earlier this year, an administrative law court ruled that Lester Grinspoon and other pro-marijuana advocates had shown by a preponderance of the evidence that a "viable minority" of practicing physicians has come to accept the value of marijuana in certain treatments.

In a series of press conferences in the days prior to the

announcement of the President's national strategy, the Drug Policy Foundation announced that the November conference would be highlighted by the award of several \$100,000 grants to people deemed to be leaders in the fight for drug legalization. The most prominent recipient will be Baltimore Mayor **Kurt Schmoke**, an outspoken and highly publicized advocate of drug legalization.

The high-profile award program has been made possible by the financial largesse of **Richard Dennis**, a Chicago-based commodities speculator who has put a significant part of his \$200 million fortune in the service of this cause. Dennis's money has taken the Drug Policy Foundation from the realm of an obscure network of activists, to the front-line opposition to the administration policy. Its influence was dramatically evident on Sept. 7, when U.S. Drug Policy Director William Bennett addressed a National Press Club luncheon, to answer questions from the press about the program: The Drug Policy Foundation had rented the other half of the Press Club lobby, and had laid out a lavish buffet to fete the press as they left Bennett's event. With the room reeking of marijuana—courtesy of a display of clothing articles made from hemp—the hard-core pot freaks, led by the Yippie **Dana Beal**, wandered through the halls distributing Libertarian Party literature.

### The Chicago drug nexus

Richard Dennis, the principal sponsor of the Drug Policy Foundation, is no political neophyte. He serves as the editor of *New Perspectives* quarterly, the magazine of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, and also sits on the boards of the Cato Institute, the premier Libertarian think tank on Capitol Hill; the Chicago Council on Foreign Affairs; and People for the American Way.

The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions was created by **Robert Hutchins** of the University of Chicago for the purpose of spawning malthusian and other counter-culture-oriented institutions. It served as a coordinating center for the radical insurgency which toppled the political machine of Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley, Sr.—an accomplishment which depended on the services of a Republican federal prosecutor, now the governor of Illinois, Jim Thompson.

This cross-party symbiosis has been remarkably consistent on the issue of drugs in Illinois politics. In April 1986, Adlai Stevenson III committed political suicide by leaving the Democratic ticket and mounting an independent campaign for the governorship, rather than run with Mark Fairchild and Janice Hart, two LaRouche Democrats who scored upset victories in the primary. Stevenson's move was dictated by the Democratic National Committee, and was financially backed by Richard Dennis.

### Dope Democrats meet Buckleyite Republicans

An examination of the Drug Policy Foundation shows

how these dope Democrats are allied with Libertarians and Republicans of the William F. Buckley stripe, in the crusade for drug legalization. Aside from the big bucks provided by Dennis's winnings on the Chicago commodities exchange, the Drug Policy Foundation sports the participation of a spectrum of drug pushers with academic degrees and three-piece suits.

The president of the foundation is **Arnold S. Trebach**, a longtime advocate of drug legalization, and ideologue of the movement during the Carter administration. Trebach, a justice professor at American University in Washington, D.C., is internationally active in the cause of drug legalization.

Other leading figures include:

**Eric E. Sterling**, president of the Criminal Justice Policy Foundation, a related pro-drug institution. Sterling served as counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary from 1979 until 1989. He was first assigned to the subcommittee on criminal justice to work on rewriting the Federal Criminal Code under Rep. Robert F. Drinan, S.J. (D-Mass.). From 1981 through 1989 he was counsel for the subcommittee on crime, chaired by William J. Hughes (D-N.J.), and was responsible for legislation and congressional oversight regarding drug enforcement, gun control, money laundering, organized crime, and pornography. According to his biographical summary, he worked actively with the liberal police department managers who have campaigned for draconian gun control measures, and credits himself with a major role in developing the major anti-crime and anti-drug abuse legislation of the last five years. He is an adjunct professorial lecturer at the American University where he has taught courses at the School of Justice on International Narcotics Policy and Organized Crime.

One of the Drug Policy Foundation's principal arguments on behalf of legalization, claims that the law has been unable to stop the spread of illegal drugs. Sterling's *curriculum vitae* provides one insight into why that might be the case.

**William F. Buckley** is represented in spirit by his close collaborator, foundation board member **Richard C. Cowan** of Cowan Investments, in Dallas Texas. Cowan has written many articles on drugs, including an insidious piece of disinformation called "How the Narcs Created Crack," published in *National Review* magazine. Along with economist Milton Friedman, Cowan argues that the aggressive enforcement of drug laws promoted the development of crack cocaine.

The National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL) is represented by its president, **Neal R. Sonnett**, who is also active in the American Bar Association and various Florida-based legal organizations. In May 1988 he was named as one of the "100 most powerful lawyers in the United States" by the *National Law Journal*. In June 1989 he received the Florida Bar Foundation's highest award, its Medal of Honor.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and NACDL

provide the cadre who run the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), and are speciously demanding that Americans concerned about the Supreme Court's cavalier attitude toward the Bill of Rights, must endorse their support of legalized drugs. **Ira Glaser**, the ACLU's executive director, is likewise an active board member.

**Ethan Nadelmann, J.D., Ph.D.**, is an associate professor at the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University. He authored "The Case for Legalization" in *Public Interest* magazine, and more recently authored a paper on the same subject for the National Academy of Sciences, an organization which has supported drug legalization since the Nixon administration.

**Lester Grinspoon, M.D.**, of Harvard Medical School, has been widely published and consulted on drugs and drug policies for over two decades. He is part of the legacy of LSD guru Timothy Leary at the Department of Psychiatry of the Harvard Medical School. Grinspoon is the author of *Cocaine*, a book which was central to the popularization of the drug during the 1970s.

**Andrew T. Weil, M.D.**, formerly at Harvard, is now at the University of Arizona. His entire career has been devoted to the pursuit of a drugged "nirvana." As an undergraduate, Weil produced his honors thesis on the hallucinogenic effects of nutmeg, and recently authored a book called *The Natural Mind, Chocolate to Morphine*, which argues that drug addiction, the desire for an "altered" state of consciousness, is a biological and instinctive drive.

**Wesley C. Pomeroy**, a noted "police reformer," is executive director of the Independent Review Panel of Dade County, Florida, a citizen complaint office. He previously served in the Carter administration White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy.

**Patrick V. Murphy**, former commissioner of the New York City Police Department, is, like Pomeroy, a leading figure in the movement which destroyed traditional law enforcement practices in police departments around the country. Under the pretext of "anti-corruption" campaigns, Murphy's policies brought demoralization to police departments and skyrocketing crime rates in the major U.S. cities.

**Carl Sagan**, propagandist for "New Age" scientific fakery, is also listed as an advisory board member of the Drug Policy Foundation.

International representatives of the foundation include: **Luigi Del Gato, M.D.**, international Anti-Prohibition League, Italy; **Prof. Dr. Frits Reuter**, University of Amsterdam; **Wijnand Sengers, M.D.**, European Movement for the Normalization of Drug Policy, the Netherlands; and **Carl-ole Tongue**, European Parliament, United Kingdom.

In short, this organization is a "who's who" of the people who destroyed the law enforcement infrastructure of the major cities in the the 1960s; spread the "cocaine and marijuana are harmless" myth from the halls of academia and throughout the media; shaped drug and criminal policy from the

highest offices in the land during and after the Carter administration; and now insist that the nation should declare "Drug Peace, Not Drug War," because "law enforcement measures don't work."

### What they stand for

As the case of Richard Dennis and his collaborators in Illinois illustrates, these people do not hesitate to use the most extreme measures to outlaw and suppress their opponents, even while they decry the supposed "police-state" measures which are to be aimed at drug users and pushers by law enforcement authorities.

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The simple fact is that this lobby is actively promoting the legalization of all narcotic drugs—marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and more. "Crack" cocaine, believed by some experts to be the deadly product of Soviet chemists, would be subject to civil penalties only, under their scheme. Wesley Pomeroy told a press conference on Sept. 11, "We don't know enough" to determine if crack should be legalized. Arnold Trebach told the same forum that he favors complete legalization of all drugs immediately. Trebach recommended that a genre of "entertainment" shows be created which would advocate the "responsible" use of drugs. Referring to a well-known "sex therapist" who delivers advice on her radio talk show, Trebach said that he "would like to see a 'Dr. Ruth' for drugs on cable TV." He predicted that "stock page listings" of the price of drugs would not be inconceivable. "I love Nancy Reagan's campaign 'Just Say No,'" he laughed.

This radical Friedmanite, "free enterprise" approach to the question of drug use is the *sine qua non* of the Libertarian Party and the Buckleyite participation in this campaign. When Richard Dennis was asked if he would agree to a limitation on advertising for drugs, much as has been done with cigarettes and alcohol, he replied, "I think it is overblown, the idea that advertising lures people. . . . Advertising should remain in the realm of protected speech."

Dennis's comment demonstrates better than anything else, that this operation is a front for interests who are involved in the commercial profit from drug addiction.

At an Aug. 31 press conference, the Drug Policy Foundation addressed the violence which has accompanied the spread of drugs in the Western Hemisphere, and, predictably, blamed the violence on law enforcement agencies. "A warlike, violent strategy carried out by the government would eventually provoke a warlike, violent response by those involved in the drug scene," threatened Trebach. Without wincing, he lied that "now, U.S. drug violence is almost exclusively confined to turf wars between rival gangs and competing drug traffickers. Almost no violence is directed purposely at the police or at authority figures."

Trebach went still further, predicting that the drug traffickers would begin striking at public figures in the United States. "The increased vigor of the American drug warriors, and the fact that Colombian traffickers are particularly vicious, means that a drug battle of unheard-of proportions may soon begin in the United States."

On Sept. 11, Oliver "Buck" Revell, head of the FBI's anti-terrorist and counterintelligence operations, told the Congress that he could not rule out the probability that such a wave of violence would occur, and said that if it did, the FBI would not be able to stop it. His remark is all the more startling in the light of Revell's repeated assurances over many years, that the FBI has domestic terrorism under complete control.

The domestic potentials for this violence already exist in such FBI-controlled assets as Jewish Defense Organization terrorist Mordechai Levy, who was just released from jail in New York City, where he was being held after a shootout with the police, during which he shot an innocent bystander. It should also be remembered that Dana Beal, who was present at William Bennett's National Press Club speech, in 1981 helped to organize a meeting to plan opposition to the Reagan administration's War on Drugs, under the campaign slogan "Shoot Bush First."

And sure enough, only two days after Revell's prediction, syndicated columnist Jack Anderson reported that the Secret Service is taking seriously a reported plot by the Medellín Cartel to assassinate President Bush by November. Ten cartel assassins are allegedly hiding out on a ranch in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, waiting for false identification papers to get them into the United States. Once they get there, they are expected to make Wheeling, West Virginia their base of operations for terrorist assaults, Anderson reports. Bush Drug Policy Director William Bennett and Attorney General Richard Thornburgh are also on the assassins' hit list. Anderson's sources told him that the assassins have "high-powered rifles and 'explosives already in place.'"

A more dubious news source, the sensational tabloid *The Globe*, reports that the cocaine cartel has also targeted First Lady Barbara Bush for assassination.

## A rogues' gallery of drug legalizers

One of the biggest lies about the advocates of drug legalization is that they have no connections to the drug mafia. But if one looks at the U.S. and British legalization advocates alongside their co-thinkers in Colombia, it is overwhelmingly evident that such a distinction is absurd. Below we list some of Dope Inc.'s most prominent international spokesmen.

**Antonio Caballero**, widely read Colombian news columnist. In the Aug. 29 *El Espectador*, he wrote that the mafia's billions "come from a single factor: that the drug trade is illegal. If the drug trade were legal it would yield less than the sale of coriander. Thus the war [against drugs] should be the total and universal legalization of the production, distribution, and consumption of coca."

**Fabio Ochoa**, father of three brothers who lead the Medellín Cartel along with **Pablo Escobar** and **Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha**. Ochoa told the Colombian daily *La Prensa* Sept. 5, 1989: "My sons and all the Colombian drug traffickers are repentant and want peace, they want dialogue. I know that because I am a friend of many, many of them. . . . Drug trafficking can be halted by legal means."

**Joaquín Vallejo Arbelaez**, prominent Colombian economist. In a commentary appearing in the daily *El Tiempo* on Aug. 31, he argued that "the only solution, although it will scandalize many, is free trade of the drug, as was done with alcohol after the tormenting period of Prohibition between 1920 and 1932."

**Augusto Zimmerman Zavala**, director of the weekly Peruvian magazine *Kausachum*. In its Sept. 5 issue, he wrote: "Peru can escape the crisis if it sells coca leaves. . . . because, according to the economic laws of capitalism itself, all demand generates supply. . . . If the United States government proposes to spend \$3.5 billion in fighting the drug trade over the next year, with this same sum it could buy 90% of the coca leaf production of Peru and Bolivia."

**The U.S. Information Agency (USIA)**. The March 1989 issue (No. 85) of its magazine *Facetas*, distributed to U.S. embassies in Ibero-America, carried an article favorably citing the arguments of such legalization advocates as Baltimore