

EIR Feature

'Dope, Inc.' is doubling every five years!

by Dennis Small

An *EIR* task force has just completed a detailed survey of the size, composition, and growth rates of the international drug trade. The findings are shocking. Contrary to the self-serving propaganda issued by the Bush administration, consumption of mind-destroying drugs such as marijuana and cocaine is *not* declining in the United States; it is *not* contained; its rate of growth is *not* even leveling off. It is skyrocketing. There are currently about 70 million Americans who have consumed drugs—nearly one-third of the total population.

Moreover, the single, integrated, multinational cartel which runs this trade, and which is properly referred to as “Dope, Inc.,” is now engaged in a vast expansion of its markets in Europe and Japan, which, if not checked, will do to their youth, their cities, and their economies what has already been done to ours in America.

Back in 1986, *EIR* researchers wrote the controversial book *Dope, Inc.*, in which they concluded that the U.S. drug trade at that time grossed a minimum of \$250 billion per year, and that if non-U.S. drug trafficking and other aspects of the “black economy” (such as the illegal weapons and gold trade) were taken into account, the total figure would be in the range of \$500 billion per year.

It can now be demonstrated that those figures were, if anything, *too low*. In 1986, world drug trafficking alone was close to \$400 billion. By 1989, the last year for which figures are available, that total had leapt to \$558 billion. This is much larger than the annual world consumption of oil. It is more than 50% larger than the Gross National Product of Brazil, the largest nation of Ibero-America, and the eighth-largest economy in the capitalist world. It is about half the GNP of West Germany, the most powerful economy of Western Europe (**Figure 1**).

These are conservative calculations, based mainly on official production statistics of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), adjusted to assume that 10% of the quantity produced is lost through seizures and spoilage. (See accompanying box for details on the data and methodology employed in this survey.) If we were



Europe and Japan are the next targets of opportunity for the international drug cartels. Here, young "punks" in Wiesbaden, Germany. The rock-sex counterculture provides the entry point for Dope, Inc.

Philip Ulinowaky

to also consider other areas of the so-called "black economy"—illegal weapons, gold, and other transactions related to the drug trade—it is likely that the total would be closer to \$1 trillion for 1989.

All of it is a cancer; it is a sickness which is destroying the productive economies of both the advanced and developing sectors of the world.

Exponential growth

The drug trade has been growing exponentially over the past 10-15 years. **Table 1**, based on production estimates, shows that Dope, Inc.'s annual revenues from street sales of drugs rose from \$175 billion back in 1977, to about \$400 billion in 1987, to \$558 billion in 1989. It has been growing by an average of about 18% per year over the last few years—more rapidly than any productive economy on the face of the Earth. *At this rate, Dope, Inc.'s size doubles every five years!*

Its main components are cocaine (where Ibero-America is the sole producer worldwide), marijuana and hashish (where Ibero-America and the United States are the biggest producers), opium and heroin (where the largest amounts by far are grown in Southeast and Southwest Asia), and other synthetic chemical drugs such as amphetamines, LSD, and so on. We will look at each of these components in more detail shortly, but for now, notice that Ibero-America currently produces about 55% of the world total value of drugs—up from a 43% share 12 years ago.

This does not mean that Ibero-American nations receive this drug money. Quite the contrary: The large international

FIGURE 1
World drug trade is larger than most nations' national product

(billions \$)

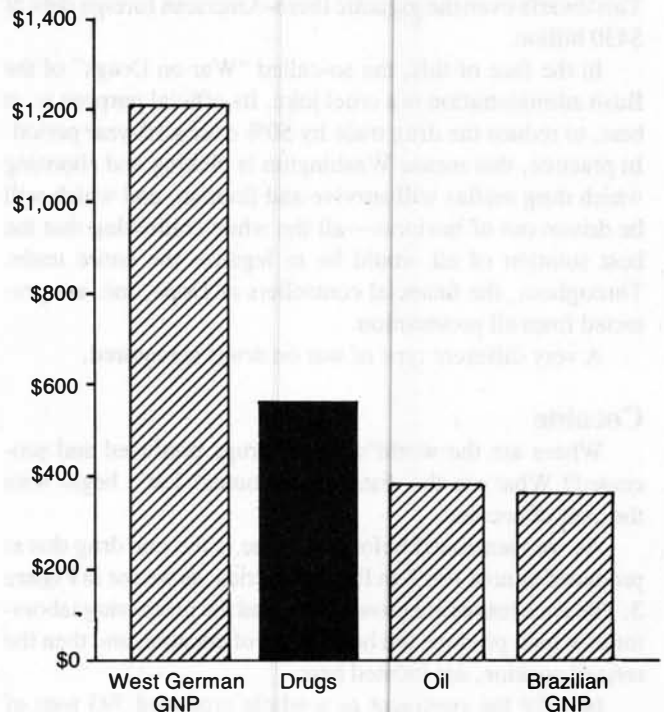


TABLE 1

Retail value of world drug trade grew exponentially from 1977-89

(billions \$)

	1977	1982	1987	1988	1989
Cocaine					
Total	52	83	99	106	113
Ibero-America	52	83	99	106	113
Marijuana and hashish					
Total	40	60	156	254	273
Ibero-American marijuana	19	15	114	185	178
U.S. marijuana	—	—	30	53	76
Southeast Asian marijuana	—	—	4	6	7
Hashish	—	—	8	10	12
Opium					
Total	50	60	83	89	100
Ibero-America	4	3	11	11	17
Southeast Asia	—	—	38	44	51
Southwest Asia	—	—	34	34	32
Others, total	33	47	65	68	72
World total	175	250	403	517	558
Total from Ibero-America	75	101	224	302	308
Ibero-America as percent of world	43%	40%	56%	58%	55%

banks that finance the drug trade get it and launder it, using it to prop up their bankrupt international financial system. **Figure 2** shows that, over the past 12 years, the total cumulative revenue that the banks have received from just the Ibero-American portion of the drug trade, is almost \$2 trillion. This dwarfs even the gigantic Ibero-American foreign debt of \$430 billion.

In the face of this, the so-called "War on Drugs" of the Bush administration is a cruel joke. Its official purpose is, at best, to reduce the drug trade by 50% over a 10-year period. In practice, this means Washington is picking and choosing which drug mafias will survive and flourish, and which will be driven out of business—all the while confessing that the best solution of all would be to legalize the entire trade. Throughout, the financial controllers of Dope, Inc. are protected from all prosecution.

A very different type of war on drugs is required.

Cocaine

Where are the world's illegal drugs produced and processed? What are the distribution routes? Let's begin with the case of cocaine.

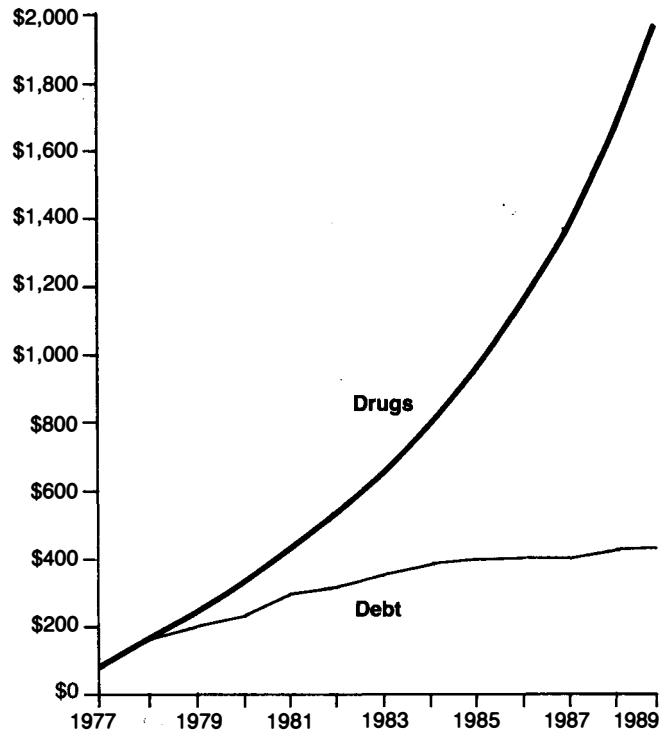
As we mentioned before, cocaine is the one drug that is produced almost 100% in Ibero-America, as we see in **Figure 3**. The coca leaves are grown here, and the processing laboratories which produce the basic paste of cocaine, and then the refined cocaine, are located here.

In 1989 the continent as a whole produced 703 tons of

FIGURE 2

Cumulative value of Ibero-America's drug trade is nearing \$2 trillion mark

(billions \$)



cocaine hydrochloride, measured in terms of maximum potential cocaine production if all known coca leaf harvested were refined into cocaine. (This is the standard international unit for measuring cocaine.) As the map shows, by 1989 Peru had assumed the lion's share of coca production (373 tons), followed by Bolivia and Colombia. However, the bulk of refining of coca paste or base into pure cocaine occurs in Colombia, followed secondarily by Bolivia and Peru, which refine only a small portion of their coca base. Therefore, the figures should not be misunderstood to imply a lesser role for Colombia in the cocaine trade: they simply indicate that its local production of coca leaves is less than that of Peru and Bolivia.

A critical input to the transformation of coca leaves into cocaine, are certain chemicals, such as ether and acetone. Although these are legal chemicals that have valid industrial uses, they are obtained illegally by the drug runners in large quantities, principally from the United States, Western Europe, and also Brazil.

Figure 4 shows the shocking growth of the volume of cocaine production in Ibero-America. It increased almost sixfold in the decade from 1977 to 1987 (from 90 tons to 513 tons), and grew another 37% since then, to its 1989 total of 703 tons. The estimated amount for 1990 is a staggering 876

FIGURE 3
Cocaine production sites and distribution routes

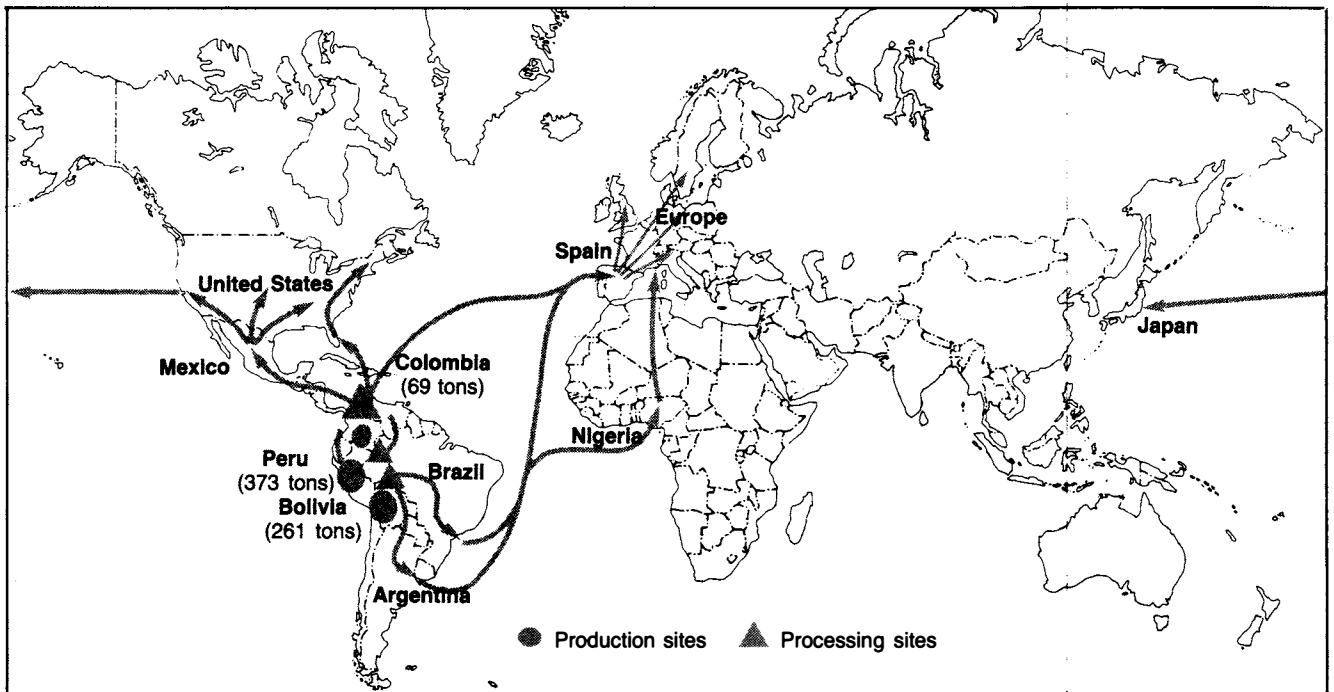
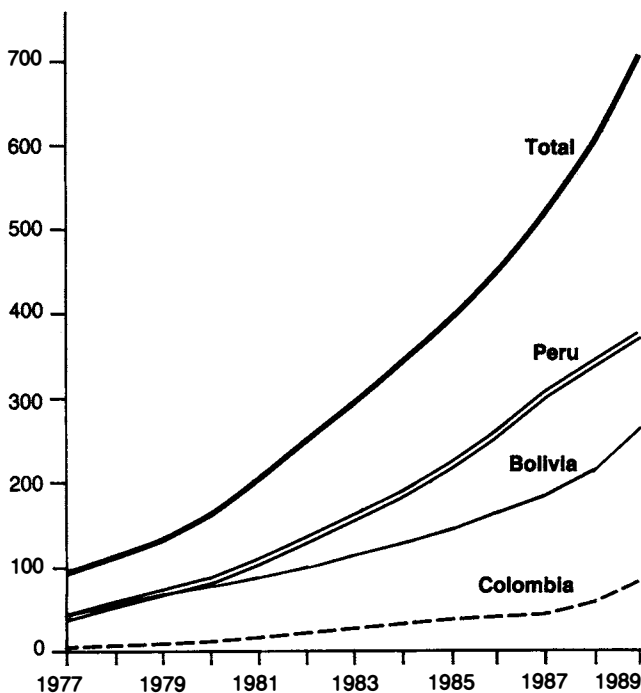


FIGURE 4
Ibero-America's cocaine production has risen sixfold since 1977
(tons)



tons. These increases are due both to increased hectares under cultivation, and to improved productivity on those already in use.

We see in Figure 5 what this translates into in terms of average annual growth rates. In the five-year period of 1982-87, cocaine output grew by an average of 15% per year. In 1988 and 1989, that increased to 16% and 18% respectively; and for 1990, everything indicates that cocaine production will leap by another 25%.

These are hardly the signs of a victorious war on drugs.

Historically, the vast majority of Ibero-American cocaine has been shipped to the United States from laboratories in Colombia and the trinational triangle in the jungle area where Peru, Brazil, and Colombia meet. Up until a few years ago, the principal route was to the Miami area, by both air and sea. But increased surveillance and interdiction along this route have forced the mafia to develop a second major route through Central American and Mexico, before entering the western United States.

Cocaine for the European market is shipped directly from Colombia, as well as through Brazil and Argentina. Brazil is reportedly becoming an important refining center as well, producing 144 tons of cocaine last year, according to one report. Spain is the principal port of entry and logistical staging area for coke bound for all Europe, for the obvious reason of the historically strong commercial, linguistic, and also mafia links between Spain and Ibero-America.

Anti-drug investigators report that Nigeria has recently

become an important new transshipment point in the European route.

Lowering the price of death

What does the future hold for the coke trade?

Take a look at **Figure 6**, which shows how the U.S. coke market was created. You can see that the average retail price of a ton of cocaine was \$640 million in 1977, and dropped dramatically to \$182 million in 1987, a decade later. In other words, the 1977 price was more than three times greater than the 1987 price.

As a result of this *deliberate marketing decision* by Dope, Inc., the amount of coke sold to American kids increased by almost six times in the same period! This price slashing is the typical way in which any cartel creates and seizes a market. So, coke went from being a high-priced drug for the upper middle class in 1977, to being a cheap dose of death, especially in the form of crack, for a mass market of millions of working-class and poor youth in the 1980s. Of course, Dope, Inc.'s total revenue from coke also rose substantially in the process.

But the picture gets worse. As the American market be-

gins to reach "saturation" levels, as an entire generation is destroyed by this epidemic, Dope, Inc. is turning its attention to what it hopes are the markets of the future: Europe and Japan.

Figure 7 shows the cocaine price and quantity trends for Europe over the last five years: a precise replica of the tragedy that has swept the United States.

In 1987, the retail price of cocaine in Europe was \$510 million per ton, about what it was in the United States in 1979-80. In the last two years, the European price has plummeted to \$262 million per ton, half of what it was in 1987. What took a decade to achieve in the United States is being executed in Europe by the drug mafia in one-third that time.

The consequences are identical. European consumption of cocaine is skyrocketing, as can be seen in the graph.

If one compares Figures 6 and 7, the similarity of the process is striking—only it is happening far more quickly in Europe.

Figure 8 compares the rate of price decline, and the rate of quantity increase, in the United States and Europe over the indicated years.

It should be noted that, when we refer to Europe, until

Chinese opium to Colombian cocaine

by Valerie Rush

The narcotics trade has a history that goes back to the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when mind-deadening narcotics were used ritually by various religious sects and cults of assassins. Broader use began in the mid-1700s, when the opium trade became a profitable business controlled by Britain's East India Company. By 1830, opium was the largest commodity in world trade, with the British selling it to targeted populations in China and elsewhere.

When the Chinese emperor tried to stop the flow of opium into his country, the British launched the famous Opium War against China. Britain cynically argued that China was violating Adam Smith's sacrosanct economic laws of "free trade" by refusing to import the deadly drug. The British won that war, and as a result, tens of millions of Chinese were subjected to the misery of narcotic addiction.

For the rest of the nineteenth century, British finance—backed by British guns—employed the totally legal world narcotics trade as an instrument of state policy, converting entire sections of the globe into producers and/or consumers of the opium poppy.

It wasn't until the Hague Convention was made effective in 1919-20 that trafficking in opium was made illegal. But this did not get in the way of the Anglo-American bankers. The same financial crowd that traded it legally before 1920, continued to trade it illegally afterwards, up to the present day.

However, beginning in the 1950s, the Soviets and the Chinese got in on the action. Nikita Khrushchov was convinced of Mao Zedong's war strategy of using drugs to corrupt and destroy the West. The Communists' gradual expansion sped up after 1967, when Yuri Andropov took over the Soviet KGB. Andropov's policy was to aggressively promote drugs in the West, and to use Soviet-sponsored terrorist groups as part of this effort.

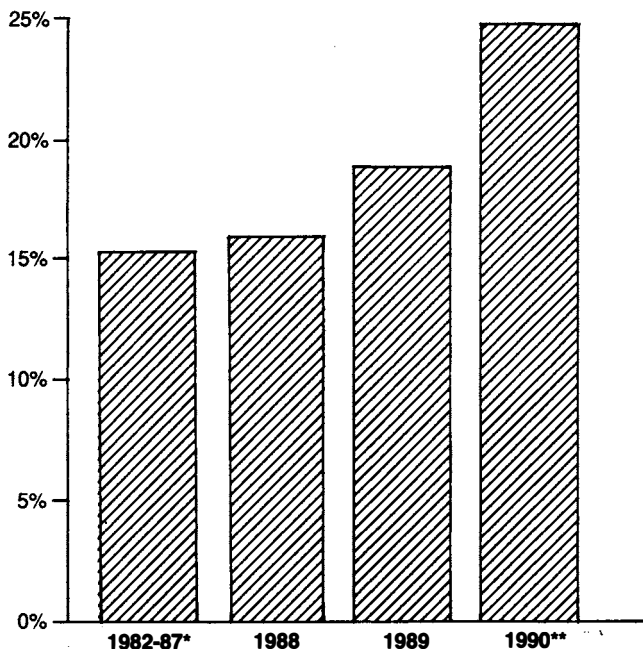
The Anglo-Americans provided the Sino-Soviets the golden opportunity they were waiting for, with the Vietnam War. Tens of thousands of American soldiers in Vietnam pumped their veins full of Chinese heroin, and brought their addictions back to the United States. The U.S. was then flooded with heroin, marijuana, and such experimental drugs as LSD, and with the rock-sex counterculture that spread the drug plague. By the last half of the 1970s, large amounts of marijuana were entering the U.S., from Mexico, and later Colombia.

In the 1980s, cocaine became the top drug, and as the debt crisis swept Ibero-America and whole economies were destroyed by the creditor banks, the bankers' drug cartel stepped in to fill the economic vacuum.

FIGURE 5

Ibero-American cocaine production is growing faster than ever

(annual rate of growth)



* Annual average.

** Production estimated at 876 tons.

1989 we are referring to Western Europe. But now, with the peaceful revolutions that have swept Eastern Europe, and especially with the unification of Germany, there is a new situation. Just as this New Europe is humanity's greatest hope in terms of the potential for economic development, so too is it viewed by Dope, Inc. as a potential new and larger market for drugs. And the traditional European mafias are on board for this project.

Japan is also a prime target of the drug mafia, although so far the drug runners have been unable to cut a deal with that country's traditional organized crime apparatus.

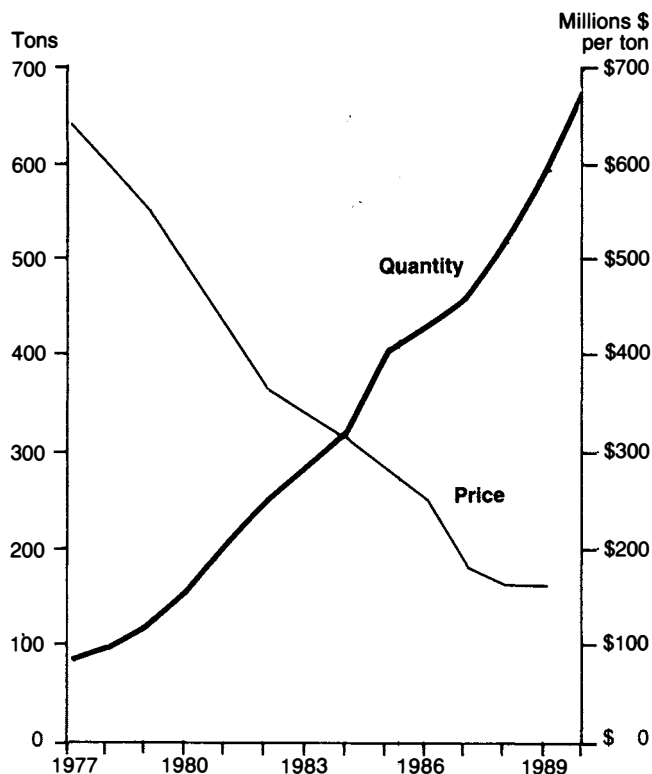
Marijuana and hashish

The picture is no better when we turn to marijuana. As Figure 9 shows, Ibero-America is not the only producer—but it is the largest one. Mexico and Colombia are the biggest producers, but Jamaica is also significant, and Brazil has reportedly begun to grow a large, but unspecified, amount. The Mexican figures we employed for this study are particularly high, reflecting both the findings of a U.S. congressional committee, and a new U.S. government methodology for calculating production based on satellite detection of growing areas.

The lion's share of Ibero-America's marijuana produc-

FIGURE 6

Deliberate cuts in U.S. cocaine prices have created a huge market



tion is exported to the United States, but a rapidly growing percentage of the U.S. market is now being supplied by marijuana grown right at home. In fact, DEA sources indicate that U.S. production of marijuana has tripled from 5,000 to 15,000 tons in the last three years.

Southeast Asia is the third important producing region for marijuana, but it is much smaller in size and seems to supply the Asian market principally.

The total world production of marijuana has been growing by about 13% per year between 1987 and 1989.

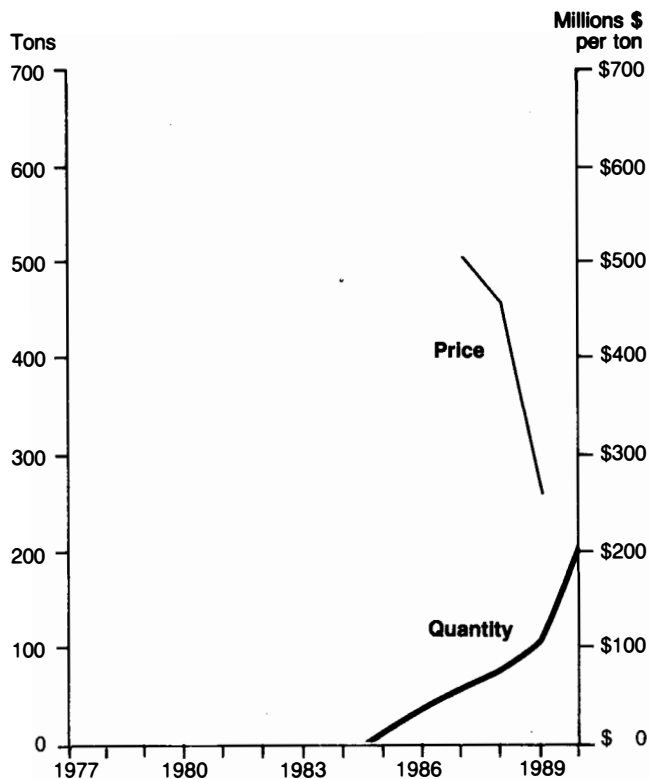
The relative shares of world marijuana production can be seen in Figure 10, for 1987, 1988, and 1989. Particularly noticeable is the growth of the U.S. share, to the point where it is now more than 25% of the total.

The reader should also note the areas of the world where hashish is produced—a derivative of the same cannabis plant which produces marijuana. The majority of hashish production occurs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Lebanon (in particular, in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley).

Also note the major distribution routes for marijuana and hashish. Because marijuana is bulkier than cocaine and has a lower dollar value per ton, most producing areas supply nearby consumers. Thus, most Ibero-American production is shipped to the United States, while only a small share of

FIGURE 7

Price and quantity of cocaine exported to Europe follows U.S. pattern



the total harvest goes to Europe.

Europe's hashish is supplied by Middle Eastern and Southwest Asian producers, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Lebanon, using Turkey and communist Bulgaria as major transshipment points.

Southeast Asian marijuana is mainly consumed in that area itself.

Opium and heroin

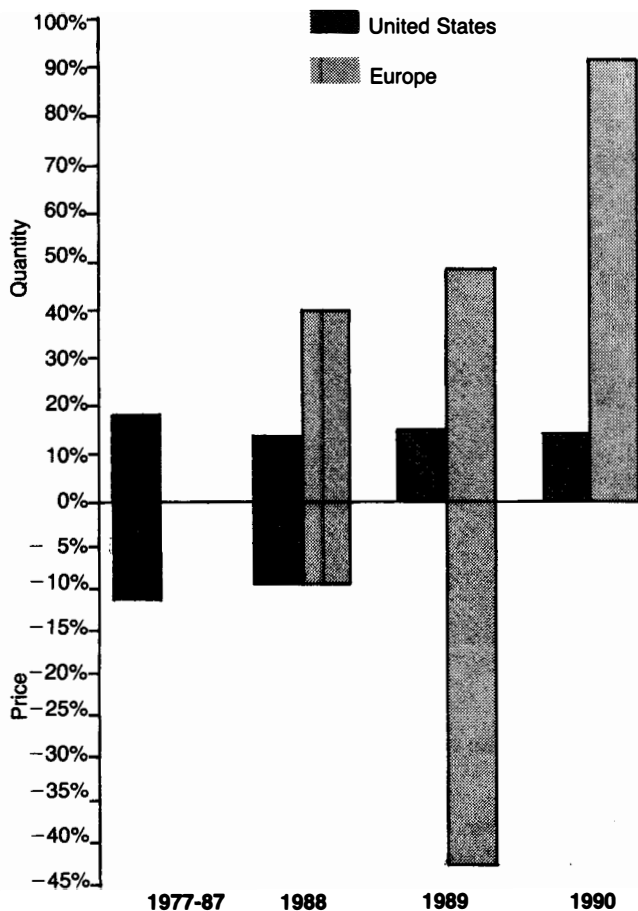
Opium is a drug which either can be consumed directly, by smoking it, or can be refined into heroin, which is usually injected into the veins of the addict. The vast majority of world opium is grown in two areas of Asia: the first spanning southwest China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran (and Lebanon), and the second from China to the Southeast Asian nations of Burma, Thailand, and Laos—the infamous “Golden Triangle” (Figure 11). Although DEA statistics show Burma as producing the lion's share here, the fact is that much of this is grown in Communist China, or in areas of Burma and Laos under Communist Chinese control.

The other significant world producer of heroin is Mexico, with Guatemala just beginning to take up an important role.

We can see in Table 2 that the amount of opium grown in Mexico in 1989 (85 tons) is only a small fraction of the

FIGURE 8

Rates of change in price and quantity of cocaine show Europe is targeted



total world output of nearly 5,000 tons. The largest amount (over 3,000 tons, or 60% of the total) comes from the nation listed as “Burma”—i.e., from China. But the Mexican production is actually of greater significance than the tonnage seems to indicate, because 100% of it is converted into heroin, and thus its street sales value was a whopping \$18.7 billion in 1989.

Best estimates are that only about 10% of Asian opium is converted into heroin for export to the West, and the remaining 90% is consumed in the area, both in the form of opium and as low-grade “brown” heroin, whose retail prices are only a fraction of Western heroin. Thus, in 1989 Mexico accounted for 17% of the total world value of opium and heroin production, Southwest Asia was 32%, and Southeast Asia was about 51%. If heroin alone is considered, some sources report that as much as three-quarters of all the high-quality heroin consumed in the West comes from areas controlled by the Communist Chinese, a fact deliberately cov-

TABLE 2
China produces most of the world's opium and heroin
 (tons and billions \$)

	1977	1982	1987	1988	1989
Mexico					
Quantity	31	17	55	55	85
Value	\$5.0	\$3.7	\$12.1	\$12.1	\$18.7
Southeast Asia					
Quantity	—	—	1,575	1,833	3,593
Value	—	—	\$41.6	\$48.6	\$56.7
Southwest Asia					
Quantity	—	—	1,420	1,450	1,310
Value	—	—	\$37.6	\$38.4	\$34.7
Total					
Quantity	—	—	3,050	3,338	4,988
Value	\$55.6	\$66.7	\$91.3	\$99.1	\$110.1

ered up by the U.S. government since the early 1970s, when Henry Kissinger insisted on that coverup as part of his famous “secret diplomacy” deals with that country.

The other shocking fact that can be seen in this chart is the gigantic jump in opium production from 1988 to 1989, mainly as a result of a bumper crop in “Burma.” It is also noteworthy that Mexico’s production of opium rose from 55 to 85 tons that year—a more than 50% increase in one year.

Although most bulk opium is consumed in the general area in which it is produced, refined heroin is exactly the opposite, since it has an extremely high unit price and is more easily shipped. Thus, the United States gets some of its heroin from Mexico and Guatemala, but most is Asian or Mideast heroin shipped to both the western and eastern coasts of the United States.

The route of Southeast Asian, or Golden Triangle, heroin is particularly interesting. The British Crown Colony of Hong Kong is the major entrepôt, and it reaches there both by overland routes through Communist China, and also via Thailand and Malaysia—a perfect symbiosis between the Communist Chinese and their Western oligarchic counterparts!

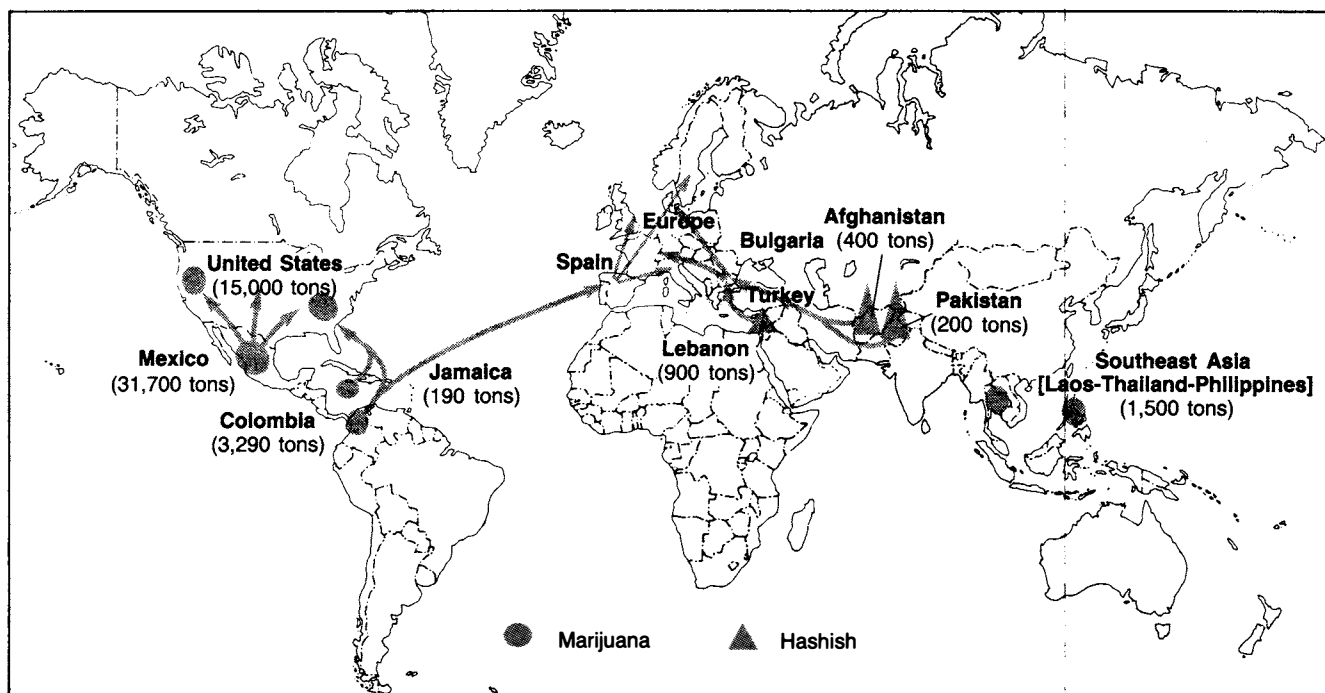
As with hashish, Southwest Asian heroin is shipped to Europe and the U.S. via Iran, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Consumption

There are almost no reliable statistics on either the number of drug users around the world, or the quantity they consume. At best, the evidence is fragmentary.

U.S. government agencies have attempted to present some semblance of consumption statistics through a system known as DAWN (Drug Abuse Warning Network), which makes use of *reported* cases of hospitalization due to different kinds of drug abuse. But this approach is notoriously inaccurate since 1) it deals only with consumption levels

FIGURE 9
Marijuana and hashish production and distribution routes



Method of calculations

In calculating quantities and values of drugs, we have principally used the figures published by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Most of the quantity figures provided by the DEA are given as a range, for tons of coca leaf, marijuana, and opium production. We have taken the higher figure, because it seems far more likely that some portion of total production escapes detection. In some cases, we have employed the official area or production estimates of the countries in question, when these seemed more accurate.

Earlier applications of this approach have been borne out. For example, *EIR*'s July 8, 1988 report on the Ibero-American drug trade, used figures for Peruvian cocaine which were substantially higher than the DEA's estimates, but were based on in-country reports. More recent DEA publications have revised their earlier estimates up.

To calculate the total value of drug production, the average prices of the different drugs, as given by the DEA, were used, and were applied against 90% of the total quantity produced, allowing a 10% loss of physical output through seizures, spoilage, and other losses (eradication is already taken into account in the DEA's production figures). DEA officials stressed that their figures are, at best, "guesstimates."

In 1986, the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control published figures on U.S. marijuana imports (30,000 tons) which were more than *double* the standard DEA estimates. The DEA's new 1989 figures for Mexican marijuana production are based on a new methodology of aerial detection of fields, which puts their estimates even higher than those of the House Select Committee. We have employed the House figures for 1986, and then used two-thirds of the new, controversial DEA number for 1989.

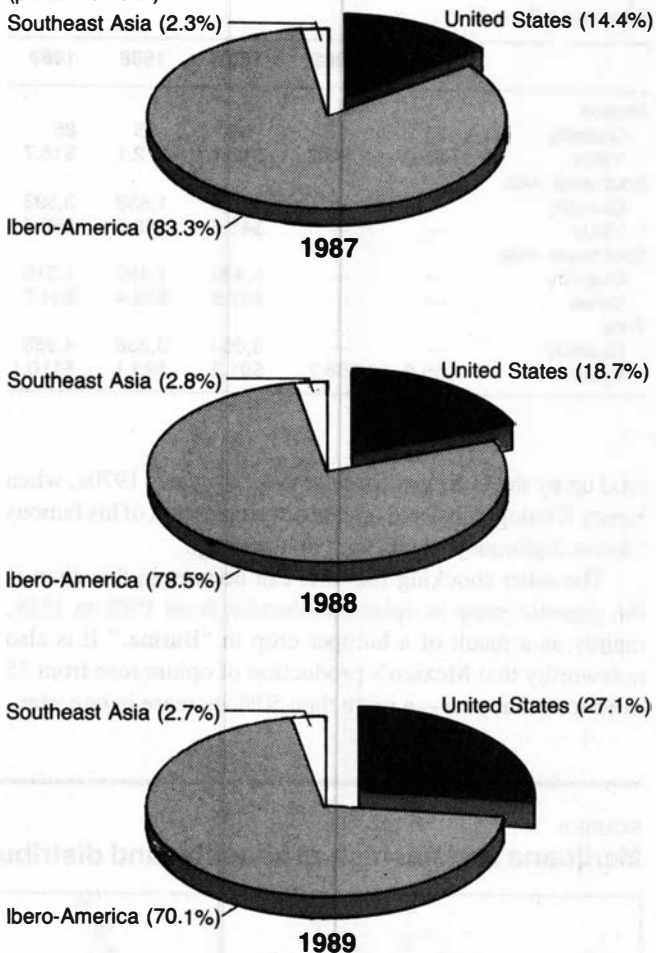
Since the DEA does not publish figures for U.S. marijuana production, we have employed the rather detailed figures published by the pro-drug National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

The opium/heroin calculations are based on DEA figures, assuming that 100% of Mexican opium is converted into heroin, but only 10% of Southwest and Southeast Asian opium. Retail price estimates came from DEA and U.S. State Department publications. Global calculations of the retail value of the world drug trade were based on the above criteria for 1987-89, and estimates for the 1977-87 period were derived from the July 8, 1988 *EIR* study and from *Dope, Inc.* (1986).

FIGURE 10

U.S. share of world marijuana production is over 25%

(percent of total)



requiring hospitalization, and 2) it depends on cases being reported. Informed DEA sources have confided to *EIR* that the latest DAWN statistics are particularly unreliable: The drop in the figures reflect, more than anything, the decline in DAWN's *budget*, and therefore, of its ability to detect even a fraction of the consumption. The same methodological errors and outright biases plague the recent, much ballyhooed consumption surveys, which purportedly show a drop-off in U.S. consumption of certain drugs.

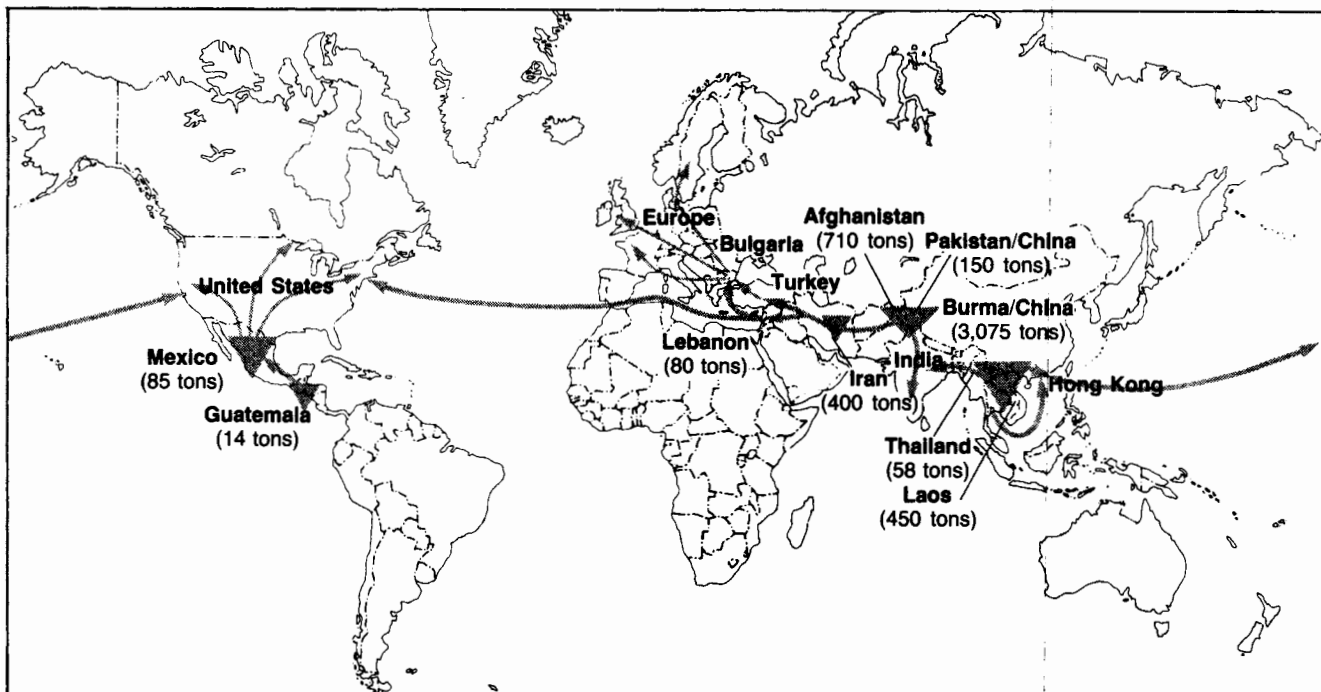
The United States unquestionably has the single largest addict population, with somewhere in the range of 70 million Americans having used drugs at some point in their lives. Many, if not most of these, are now addicts.

Europe is another very large market for all types of drugs, with an unknown number of consumers.

Ibero-America used to be relatively free of widespread drug use, and many politicians and others convinced themselves that their countries could keep on producing drugs,

FIGURE 11

Opium and heroin production and distribution



without worrying much about the consumption problem. Not any more. Over the last five years, the period of the sharpest austerity measures imposed by the International Monetary Fund, drug consumption has skyrocketed all across Ibero-America—by and large, consumption of the same drugs that are grown in each area. Thus, Brazil reports a serious jump in domestic marijuana production—and consumption. Peruvian sources say that there is now widespread use of basic paste of cocaine, soaked into cigarettes. “Bazuko,” another form semi-refined cocaine, is endemic in Colombia. And so forth and so on.

Perhaps less known are the shocking figures for Asia. U.S. government publications admit that there are 5 million opium addicts in India, 2 million heroin addicts in Iran and 1.2 million in Pakistan, and 1 million opium users in Egypt. No figures are available for China, but researchers believe that opium and heroin use is extremely widespread, perhaps reaching into the tens of millions.

Destroying Dope, Inc.

The international drug trade today has amassed such power, wealth, and military might that it almost constitutes a government unto itself, stronger and better supplied than the legitimate governments of many nations. Yet with all its power, the single most effective weapon in the dope trade’s arsenal is the Big Lie that it is too big and powerful to stop. But it can be defeated. An all-out military war on drugs must

be declared. The means and methods of war must be applied in every sense. Traffickers, and especially drug bankers, must be treated as are traitors in time of war. Consumers and advocates of the legalization of drugs are guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war, and must be prosecuted for such crimes.

Let us be very clear that the Bush administration’s misnamed “War on Drugs” is a major part of the problem, not the solution. As mentioned, Bush’s official strategy is to reduce drugs by 50% over the next decade. In practice, this has meant working with one group of drug runners to control or eliminate another.

Specifically, a working alliance has been created between the U.S. government and the Cali Cartel, against the Medellín Cartel of Pablo Escobar and José Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha. The result has been, as now admitted in such organs of the liberal Establishment such as the *Washington Post*, that the Cali Cartel has become dominant among the different Colombian groups . . . all with behind-the-scenes American approval. Small surprise, when one learns that one of the official Washington lobbyists of the Cali Cartel is Michael Abbell, a 17-year employee of the U.S. Justice Department who became one of its highest officials as director of the department’s Office of International Affairs. Abbell was quoted in the *Washington Post* last year saying of the Cali Cartel: “The people in Cali have been adamantly opposed to any violence. . . . My impression is you can work with these

people.”

The drug runners also know where to turn for influence in Washington. The Colombian lawyer Joaquín Vallejo Arbeláez, who has publicly represented the Medellín Cartel “Extraditables” on numerous occasions, told the press that the cocaine cartel was hiring lobbyists in Washington. “Even Kissinger’s name was thought of. They knew what Kissinger costs. However, they said they were ready to take on those costs for the purpose of convincing the American government of the appropriateness” of making a deal.

But Washington’s role is worse still. The Bush administration is actively promoting the destruction of one of the only Ibero-American institutions capable of stopping Dope, Inc.: the military. Bush has forced on the nations of Ibero-America paramilitary operations by U.S. troops which violate their sovereignty and help dismantle the legitimate militaries of these countries—all using the hypocritical excuse of “fighting drugs.” The invasion of Panama late last year was the classical case of such an operation, which constituted a dangerous precedent for the entire hemisphere. Not surprisingly, drug trafficking in Panama has *increased* since the U.S. invasion.

The scope of such U.S. military actions, both current and planned, can be seen in **Figure 12**.

To actually destroy Dope, Inc. and eliminate the drug problem, it is not a matter of arguing whether consumption or production must be stopped first. The enemy must be hit simultaneously on all fronts—above all on the financial front. The money-laundering aspect must be attacked with special vigor, since this is Dope, Inc.’s jugular—and in war, one must always go for the enemy’s jugular.

To do all of this, alliances are needed between those governments, in both consuming and producing nations, who are willing to carry out this war, but with full respect for national sovereignty. Each government shall be responsible for prosecution of this war within its own territory.

The specific measures to be taken can be summarized in the following six points:

- 1) *Stop drug-money laundering*
 - banking transparency
 - seize the drug traffickers’ assets
 - jail the drug bankers
- 2) *Stop drug production*
 - satellite detection of all production and processing sites
 - air and land military assault on crops and laboratories
 - bomb all clandestine air fields
 - seize all illegal shipments of chemicals used for processing drugs
- 3) *Stop drug distribution*
 - AWACS and other radar technology detection of drug shipments

FIGURE 12

Current and proposed Anglo-American military presence in Ibero-America



- X-ray and nuclear magnetic resonance technologies to “search” all shipments
- 4) *Stop drug consumption*
 - stop the legalization campaign
 - severe jail terms for all traffickers and dealers
- 5) *Stop pornography and Satanism*
 - make them illegal, and jail all violators
 - promote classical culture among the youth
- 6) *Develop the Third World*
 - Great projects of infrastructural, industrial, and agricultural development
 - Full productive employment
 - High-technology crop substitution

John Hoefle and Peter Rush contributed to the research and preparation of the data presented in this survey.