

stop to, but Johnny was kidnapped in 1982 as part of the MK-Ultra program.

Karen became excited. We rushed to her office and spent the next three days researching information, the names of people involved, and scheduled dates for filming. She filmed a riveting four-hour interview with Paul Bonacci, who shared every detail of Johnny's kidnapping, as well as his own abuse and the finite details of how this powerful organization operates, which seems to be comprised of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the CIA, NAMBLA, and various Satanic organizations with Nazi connections. An hour special, the fourth and final story of exactly what happened to Johnny and perhaps millions of other children who have disappeared off the streets of America in the last 30 years, was to be broadcast.

In the process of her investigation, Karen Burnes uncovered 45 other victims of similar abuse, some of whom knew my son and were with him on many occasions. These individuals have all shared their story on film.

Karen and the film crew all had to sign a "hold harmless clause," absolving ABC of any liability if any of them were to be killed in the process of telling this story. Never before had any producer and crew been forced to sign such an agreement. The Johnny Gosch Story was scheduled for airing in April 1998, but was postponed four different times.

Now, Karen Burnes is apparently ill, although I have not been able to reach her. Ira Rosen, senior producer of "20/20," declared that the show could not be aired, after I received several very strident phone calls from Frank Snapp, who identified himself as retired CIA. Snapp had been called in to investigate and evaluate the story. He claimed that the story had no validity unless my son was turned over to Congressional protection. These same Congressmen have been accused by abuse victims of being their owners and handlers, under circumstances that have reestablished slavery in this country on the part of the ruling elite.

Rosen released me from any obligation, and suggested I could take my story elsewhere. The catch: They will release none of the information and film compiled by Karen Burnes over the past two years. I have gone on now to do two talk shows, with Leeza Gibbons and Sally Jesse Raphael, which are scheduled to air in January 2000. But none of these shows carry the clout of a "20/20" or "60 Minutes." An hour special on either one of these shows might have resulted in Congressional hearings, or might have aroused enough public anger, so that "we the people" might stop the abuse and experimentation with the world's children. If the children are the future, do we want them maimed and crippled by what the current generation is doing to them?

P.S. This article has been written for distribution in many publications. Since it was composed, I have made contact with Karen Burnes, and we are discussing the project and its future. Many difficulties have affected it, and hopefully all of them can be directed to a positive outcome for all.

Will Gore and Bush go up in smoke?

by Michele and Jeffrey Steinberg

What do Al Gore and George W. Bush have in common? Like many "'68 Generation" baby boomers, the two media-designated Presidential front-runners were far more involved in the abuse of illegal drugs during the 1960s and '70s than they care to remember or admit. But, unlike the majority of their generational peers, who are not facing public scrutiny in an election year when "the character issue" is being touted as a big factor on voters' minds, Bush and Gore are facing possible election campaign troubles, as they have both now been accused of lying about their "dope days."

For Vice President Gore, the allegations involve daily doses of marijuana and hashish, from the time he returned from Vietnam in 1971, right up through his first campaign for Congress, in 1976. Counting his college days at Harvard and his brief stint as an Army cub reporter in Vietnam, Gore spent a decade under a marijuana cloud, according to various reports.

For Texas Gov. George "Dubya" Bush, the charges center around a reported 1972 cocaine bust in Texas that was expunged from the records by a judge close to his powerful daddy, later President, Sir George Bush. The charges first surfaced in an unauthorized biography of the Governor by J.H. Hatfield, which was yanked from the bookstores and literally burned, under heavy pressure from the Bush machine. That book is now being reissued by a new publisher, Soft Skull Press of New York City, with further evidence that "Dubya" spent much of the early 1970s in an extended "lost Mexican weekend," high on booze and cocaine.

Gore's 'reefer madness'

On Jan. 20, the online news service The Week Online published a news story and accompanying interview with a former Gore pal, John Warnecke, once a reporter for the *Nashville Tennessean*, who charged that he and Gore had smoked marijuana on a daily basis throughout 1971-76, and that Gore had armtwisted and threatened him, to assure that he would lie about their "reefer madness" when asked about it during Gore's first Presidential campaign, in 1988.

Warnecke first delivered his tale of marijuana and hashish binges with Al to *Newsweek* Washington bureau chief Bill Turque, the author of a soon-to-be-released biography about Gore. The Warnecke revelations were to have been published in the Jan. 18 issue of *Newsweek*, as part of a preview of the

Turque book.

When *Newsweek* scotched the feature story, and Turque's publisher, Houghton-Mifflin, decided to postpone the book's release until after the Super Tuesday primaries in March, Warnecke went to The Week Online, an Internet outfit bankrolled by the drug lobby's Daddy Warbucks, George Soros, and the story went out into cyberspace.

Within 24 hours of The Week Online release of the Warnecke interview, major news outlets around the world—from Associated Press and Reuters to the *New York Post*, the London *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Washington Times*—jumped on the Al Gore pot revelations.

By Jan. 24, the day of the Iowa caucuses, Gore was forced to come out with an artful dodge. Asked by a reporter for a local NBC-TV affiliate about the charges that he smoked pot on a daily basis, Gore replied, "This came up in '87 or '88 and I dealt with it a long time ago." He admitted, "When I came back from Vietnam, yes, but not to that extent. This is something I dealt with a long time ago. It is old news."

Indeed, the issue did come up in 1988, while Gore was seeking the Democratic Party Presidential nomination. According to Warnecke, he was called repeatedly by Gore during that period and pressured to lie about the extent of their pot smoking.

Warnecke warned, in an interview with the Jan. 24 *New York Post*, that he could prove every allegation he made about Gore's pot- and hashish-smoking days. "If they make this a war of who is telling the truth, then I've got things . . . and I'll keep coming back with more and more information."

And the 'Dubya' coke charges

While Gore was dodging the pot allegations, there came indications that the flap over George W. Bush's denials that he was busted for cocaine use in 1972 is about to grab headlines again. On Jan. 23, the *Sunday Times* of London published a prominent story, "Bush Hit by Claims of 'Lost Weekends' in Mexico." The article surfaced a new source on Dubya's dope- and booze-binge days: Michael Dannenhauer, the chief of staff of former President Bush, who reportedly told Texas journalist Toby Rogers that papa George fretted over his son's "lost weekends in Mexico" back in the 1970s, and acknowledged that Dubya had a serious problem with alcohol and cocaine abuse.

"A book to be published this week about George W. Bush, the Republican front-runner, claims his father's chief of staff admitted in 1998 that the candidate had taken cocaine during the 1970s," the *Times* reported. "Michael Dannenhauer, chief of staff to former President George Bush, is said to have told Toby Rogers, a journalist with the Houston *Public News*, a newspaper in Texas (where Bush is Governor), that the politician was 'out of control' from the time he attended Yale University.

" 'There was cocaine use, lots of women, but the drinking was the worst,' the aide is alleged to have said. Dannenhauer

purportedly also told Rogers of an admission by the former President that his son experienced "lost weekends in Mexico."

" '60 Minutes,' the CBS documentary show, is due to broadcast an interview with Hatfield next month, raising the prospect that his allegations will attract further attention as the primaries get under way."

Mental illness?

The charges of 1970s drug abuse by Gore and Bush pose more than a "character" problem for the two so-called front-runners. Recent studies of drug abuse have shown that individuals suffering from mental disorders, who engaged in widespread marijuana and other drug abuse, suffer more severe long-term consequences, and may be prone to recurring breakdowns that are more difficult to treat, than non-drug-using peers.

One recent article, "A History of Substance Abuse Complicates Remission From Acute Mania in Bipolar Disorder," published in the November 1999 edition of the *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, found that remission from bipolar illness and mania was more difficult for patients with past records of abuse of alcohol, marijuana, sedative-hypnotics, amphetamines, and opiates.

A second study, "Cannabis and Schizophrenia: Results of a Follow-up Study," concluded that "patients with previous cannabis abuse had significantly more rehospitalizations, tended to worse psychosocial functioning, and scored significantly higher on the psychopathological syndromes 'thought disturbances' and 'hostility.'" These results confirm the major impact of cannabis abuse on the long-term outcome of schizophrenic patients."

Soros puffs Gore

According to one well-placed Washington source, the Gore pot revelations raise another potentially serious national security issue.

The fact that the Warnecke story was given national prominence by an online news outlet bankrolled by Soros, the leading financier of the drug-legalization drive in the United States, raises eyebrows. According to the source, the aim of the Warnecke story was not to trash Gore for his past drug abuses, but to win sympathy and support for Gore from the drug-legalization lobby, particularly in California, where he may face a make-it-or-break-it showdown with Bill Bradley and Lyndon LaRouche.

It has already been revealed that Soros was part of a group of Wall Street speculators who met frequently with Gore during the summer of 1998, when the hedge funds were in danger of going bust, after Russia announced that it would default on some government bonds.

The question posed by the alleged Soros-Gore antics is: Has Al Gore sold his soul, and a potential Presidency, to the dope lobby? It is a question that needs to be answered—in public, and soon.