

Meyer Lansky, that the Internal Revenue Service was moving secretly to close a lucrative tax-loophole.

From 1954-56, Javits, then Attorney General of New York State, helped cover up experiments by the CIA and the U.S. Department of the Army using LSD on unwitting patients. The program, known as MK-ULTRA, was created by British intelligence doctors and resulted in several deaths — two occurring in New York, which Javits was also complicit in covering up.

Then there's Teddy Kennedy.

Kennedy sponsored S1437, a rewrite of the U.S. Federal Criminal Codes which includes a provision for the decriminalization of marijuana. Like Javits, Kennedy is deeply involved in Zionist-organized crime associations. For example, among Kennedy's top 1976 campaign contributors is Joseph Linsey, a leading Zionist "philanthropist" with known ties to crime chief Raymond Patriarcha, and a business partnership with Meyer Lansky.

The immediate constituency of the "pot lobby," the some 23 million Americans who have used marijuana, was essentially created by British intelligence's MK-ULTRA project. (For details on MK-ULTRA's history, see our Dec. 5-11, 1978 issue.)

NORML's Advisory Board members, the scientific core that provides the prodrug studies used to con state legislators into voting for decriminalization, are direct descendants of the original MK-ULTRA grouping.

NORML's doctors, Dr. Norman Zinberg, Dr. Lester Grinspoon, and Dr. Andrew Weil, are all veterans of Harvard University, where they received degrees under Timothy Leary and an MK-ULTRA-dominated medical department. Grinspoon, the author of *Cocaine*, a popularized history of that drug's use and users, advocates the legalization of cocaine and heroin. NORML Advisory Board member Weil, also an editor of the *Playboy* of drug magazines *High Times*, advocates the development of "coca chewing gum" for distribution in the United States, and is presently conducting experiments in coca's effects.

Lest anyone believe that the LSD heyday is past history, recent articles and lobbying efforts by Grinspoon and other NORML associates indicate that another round of LSD experiments is planned for the present generation of youth, who missed the "love is Haight" LSD experience of the late 1960s. The Dec. 10 magazine of the *Boston Globe* carries a story entitled "LSD — Report from the Living Dead," setting the climate for reinstating the use of LSD in medical experiments on mental patients. At the forefront of this campaign is, again, Lester Grinspoon, who describes psychedelic drugs in his upcoming book on the uses of psychedelic substances at the Massachusetts Mental Health Clinic as "the most interesting drugs we've investigated," bemoaning the prohibition on the use and manufacture of LSD. According to the *Globe*, Grinspoon feels "we could learn a great deal from studying its effects if the drug were available for research."

— Michelle Steinberg

The results of decrim

In the spring of 1977 the New York State legislature decriminalized marijuana. A report recently released by the state's Office of Substance Abuse documents the results of decrim: massive increases in initial, current, and heavy use categories of marijuana in school grades 7 through 12, plus jumps in initial and current use of virtually all other drugs.

The report also shows tremendous increases in drug use at younger grade levels, an explosion in use of the psychosis-inducing chemical PCP ("angel-dust"), and, most ominously, a pattern of passing rapidly from one drug to another and multiple substance use. So much for the argument that marijuana has nothing to do with use of other drugs.

No one familiar with the atmosphere in the state's high schools or streets should be surprised by the conclusions of the report. But legislators in other states, and in the U.S. Congress, should study its findings before allowing any further decriminalization — let alone legalization — of drugs.

The New York State survey is among the largest ever done in the U.S., including many done at the national level. The entire New York State school population of 1.8 million in grades 7 through 12, both public and parochial

Table 1. Substance abuse among New York State students
1,817,000 students enrolled in grades 7 through 12, Spring 1978

Type of Substance ^a	Lifetime Use (Used at least once)		Recent Use (Used since school began in Sept. '77)	
	N	%	N	%
PCP (Angel Dust)	276,000	15.5	172,000	9.6
Hallucinogens	155,000	8.7	105,000	5.8
Cocaine	194,000	10.8	136,000	7.6
Inhalants	202,000	16.0	149,000	8.3
Heroin	47,000	2.6	31,000	1.7
Methadone (Illicit)	44,000	2.5	28,000	1.6
Marijuana	964,000	54.2	833,000	46.4
Hashish	447,000	25.2	341,000	19.0
Stimulants	266,000	15.1	200,000	11.1
Depressants	189,000	10.7	120,000	7.1
Tranquillizers	220,000	12.7	150,000	8.8
Cough Medicine with Codeine	195,000	11.0	110,000	6.6
Other Narcotics	199,000	11.3	134,000	7.5

in New York State

schools, was surveyed in 35,000 completed questionnaires. The students surveyed were randomly selected to conform to an appropriate mix of urban, suburban, and rural schools represented in eight separate Health Service areas in the state, and the study was presumably weighted appropriately between Catholic and public schools to include 146 public schools and 48 parochial schools. All numerical results are underestimates, since improperly filled out questionnaires were not counted.

What the report showed

In summary, the 1978 survey showed that of the 1.8 million students in New York in grades 7 through 12:

- Over 960,000 students — more than 54 percent — have used marijuana at least once. 220,000 (13 percent) have used hashish once.

- At least 275,000 students (16 percent) have used PCP (angel dust), a highly dangerous substance which has led to six deaths in the Long Island area alone in the past year.

- At least 155,000 students — almost 9 percent — have used cocaine at least once, and 7.6 percent have used cocaine since September, 1977.

- Almost 9 percent of the students surveyed had used

hallucinogens such as LSD; 15.1 percent had used stimulants; 10.7 percent had used depressants, such as methaqualone, and 11.3 percent had used other narcotics, "such as opium, morphine and codeine."

While use of illicit methadone and heroin is "low" at 2.5 percent and 2.6 percent respectively, over 1 percent of the population had used each drug within the last 30 days. Use of methadone and heroin drops off in the later grades, suggesting the obvious conclusion that users of these two drugs drop out of school.

The Substance Abuse Survey actually indicates far greater drug use than even these numbers would indicate. Since the same agency's 1975 survey, the younger 7th and 8th grade public school population was added to the survey, as well as the entire parochial school population of grades 7 through 12.

Since 1975, "heavy" marijuana use has increased by 300 percent. This increase is even more dramatic because the same state agency revised its definition of "heavy" use upward from once per week to 10 or more times per month.

In the agency's 1975 survey, one out of every 17 students in grades 7 through 12 (6 percent) smoked marijuana once a week. The new survey, done in March-April 1978, shows that one out of every 6 students (17

NOTES:

to Table 1

Example of How to Read the Table: Among responding students, 276,000, or 15.5%, have used PCP (angel dust) at least once.

Note. The number of users in the table are underestimates since they do not include the nonrespondents.

*% Less than 0.5%

** Less than 500.

^a Hallucinogens such as LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin; stimulants such as amphetamines and diet pills; depressants such as barbiturates and methaqualone; tranquilizers such as Valium and Librium; other narcotics such as opium, morphine, and codeine.

Date of preparation: September 25, 1978

to Table 7

Example of How to Read the Table: Among the responding students in Grades 7 through 12, 100,000 or 16.7% used one substance since school began in September 1977.

Note. The numbers reported in the table are underestimates since they do not include nonrespondents.

*% Less than 0.5%.

** Less than 500.

^a Included are all substances mentioned in the previous tables.

Date of Preparation: September 25, 1978

Table 7. Multiple substance use since school began in September 1977 among New York State students by grade
1,817,000 students enrolled in grades 7 through 12, Spring 1978

Number of Substances	Total	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
No Prescription Misuse Nor Illegal Substance Use Since School Began in September 1977	882,000	49.2
Number of Substances Used:		
1	387,000	21.6
2	196,000	10.9
3	101,000	5.6
4	61,000	3.4
5+	167,000	9.3

percent) smokes marijuana more than twice a week. In fact, adjusting its figures to conform with its own 1971 and 1975 surveys on public school students in grades 9 through 12 only, the 1978 results show that 64.4 percent of all public school students in grades 9-12 have used marijuana at least once, a dramatic increase over the 42.1 percent of such students in 1975.

New pattern: Heavy use of multiple drugs

One conclusion of the New York State report is misleading: "For most of the other substances besides marijuana, lifetime use seldom persists as heavy use. At each grade level, generally less than 3 percent of the lifetime users of a given substance are classified as heavy users."

On the contrary, it is clear that a good proportion of the New York State school population is made up of heavy drug users. The pattern is rapid drug experimentation, with passage from one drug to another or to a combination of others. The accompanying table for the report shows a relatively high percentage of response to recent use (within the last 30 days) of virtually all drugs, while also showing a relatively low figure for use of any one drug 10 or more times per month (heavy use). It is clear that heavy use of varying drugs is the pattern.

Since school opened in September, 1977, 387,000 students (22 percent) used one substance (mainly marijuana). 358,000 students (20 percent) used two to four substances, and 167,000 (9 percent) used *five or more* substances. The report also showed that multiple substance use increases with grade level.

Alcohol has been used in combination with marijuana by 466,000 students (26 percent) in this same time period. This is directly related to heavy use of marijuana and passing from one drug to another or to multiple substance use. Medical evidence indicates that the habitual use of marijuana widens the nerve synapses of the individual, requiring either increasing amounts of marijuana or other drugs to produce a high or else the use of alcohol with marijuana.

The direct involvement of the international drug networks in drug distribution in the state's schools is shown by the large volume and number of drugs available all over the state and the high usage of cocaine. Use of cocaine at least once has tripled since the Office of Substance Abuse

survey in New York in 1971. The 1975 survey included no comparable data on cocaine.

A drug so dangerous that it must be considered in a category by itself is "angel dust." While the use of hallucinogens is described in the state report as not increasing significantly, in fact a new and more dangerous drug has been added to this armamentarium.

Addressing the PCP problem in Suffolk County, deputy director of Drug Abuse Services Victor Rugg singled out "angel dust" as the most dangerous new drug: "It extends to rich and poor. A lot of kids are lacing their marijuana with PCP, enhancing its hallucinogenic qualities, and they are taking it with alcohol, which is continuing to be a big problem. PCP is extremely dangerous — more dangerous than LSD, because it is so unpredictable, and we don't know how to treat overdose cases." Rugg told a *New York Times* interviewer that the six deaths in Suffolk County in the last year were PCP-related.

Drugs and Violence

The violence rampant in U.S. schools, such as outlined by the recent HEW report "Violent Schools-Safe Schools," must be correlated with the massive drug problem, particularly as regards PCP, cocaine, and "heavy" use of any one drug or combination of drugs.

In September, 1978, the New York City Board of Education reported that crime and violence in public schools had increased almost 6 percent in the last school year. Crimes involving narcotics rose by 16.3 percent. The National Education Association says that more than 60,900 physical attacks on teachers were reported in the 1977-78 school year (3 percent of all teachers were attacked). After 1500 assaults in NYC, the United Federation of Teachers has issued a manual which advises teachers never to be alone anywhere in school and to go home as soon as classes are dismissed. According to the HEW report, some 280,000 students are attacked at school every month.

In recent congressional hearings on drug use in New York City schools, chaired by Rep. Lester Wolff, it was reported that on any given day 20 percent of New York City's high school population is truant, and of these, 70 percent are estimated to be drug users by the Office of Substance Abuse Services. Frank McCorry, Director of Drug Abuse in Schools of the New York City Archdiocese, states another aspect of the problem: "You have students who sit back and don't learn, who come to school but don't hear or see anything. They have dropped out of school emotionally. That's the kind of problem that I see."

This is the first year that New York State Catholic schools participated in the state survey. Since all students and individual districts participating were promised confidentiality, it could not be determined whether or not the inclusion of the parochial schools might have lowered the overall figures for state drug use. So far, no school district has released figures on its district, although each may do so if they wish.

—Anita Gallagher

WHAT ABOUT YOUR STATE?

A copy of New York's Substance Abuse Services report is available from that office, Box 8200, Albany, New York 12203. The report and its findings have received little publicity, however, and most Americans don't know that every state is required by federal law to have an Office of Substance Abuse that conducts yearly surveys on drug use and files reports with the National Institute of Drug Abuse, and that these reports are available to the public. Do you know how the drug war is going in your state?