

to the workforce, instead of being pumped full of more heroin, as heroin programs in Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands are currently doing.

The unusual dedication of Sweden to its young “students” was also evidenced in the remarks at the conference of Ka Westerberg, founder of Hassela Nordic Network in 1969, who stated that “every addict has the right to re-enter society as a pilot . . . or an engineer,” a far cry from what liberalization advocates say: that both the addict himself and the population have to tolerate this misery.

Also addressing the conference was Andrea Muccioli of the San Patrignano therapeutic community in Rimini, Italy, one of the largest of its kind in the West. It has treated upwards of 2,300 addicts since 1978. Like Hassela Nordic Network communities, it is abstinence-based and believes in restoring its patients to the ideals of hard work and responsibility. San Patrignano runs a cooperative which specializes in metalworking, lithography, and farming.

Money laundering

Disappointingly, there was little discussion from the speakers on organized crime, about a coordinated strategy to deal with the activities of the banking system, both on- and offshore.

There was caution apparent in the speeches of dedicated career civil servants who spoke on organized crime. These speakers confined themselves to examples from their personal careers, or relied on anecdotes about their experiences. The speakers on this panel certainly have had much experience investigating the international drug cartels, but stated little about it. One speaker was Wilmer Parker III, the Assistant U.S. Attorney from Atlanta, Georgia, who was one of those responsible for prosecuting the government’s largest drug-money-laundering case, Operation Polar Cap. The case showed how the Colombian Medellín Cartel laundered in excess of \$1 billion.

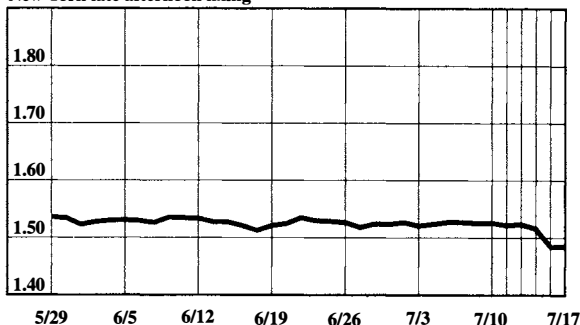
Another speaker was John Featherly from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration office in London. Also representing the United States was Interpol General Counsel Charles Sapphos, who has helped to formulate international laws against the use of precursor chemicals for illegal drug production.

Yet the “public relations” content of these speakers’ remarks seemed to reflect the fact that law enforcement officials from the United States do not know exactly where they stand in the drug fight. First, there is the “silly season” election-year politics. And, despite some partial victories over Colombia’s cocaine kingpins, despite some improvement in cleaning up some offshore centers in the Caribbean, law enforcement still operates with one hand tied behind its back. There has been no coordinated decision on the part of all governments to give law enforcement the mandate to investigate and prosecute money laundering ruthlessly—the key to a winning strategy in the battle against drug addiction.

Currency Rates

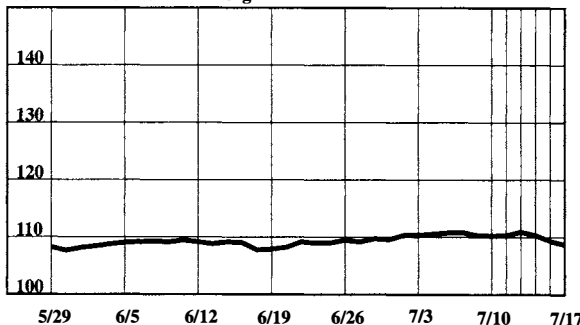
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



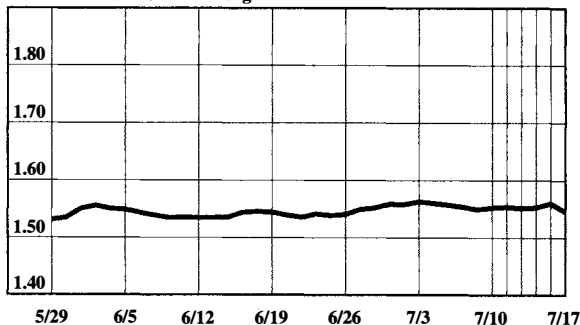
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

