

Is your local elected official on Dope, Inc.'s payroll?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

In February, Baltimore's three-term mayor, Kurt Schmoke, travelled to New York City, to dine with George Soros at the billionaire's home. As the result of that get-together, Soros recently announced that, in September, he will open an office of his Open Society Institute in Baltimore, and will cough up at least \$25 million for "social welfare" programs in Maryland's largest city. It's the first time that the Soros foundation has set up a program to deal exclusively with the problems of one city. And it's hardly good news for the citizens of Baltimore.

According to an Aug. 3, 1997 article in the *Baltimore Sun*, Soros was impressed with Mayor Schmoke's "enlightened" views on the drug epidemic. Schmoke openly favors decriminalization — i.e., legalization — of drugs, starting with marijuana.

Schmoke's "enlightened" views about drug legalization have apparently already turned the city into a haven for drug traffickers. A retired senior drug enforcement official, who recently worked in Baltimore, told *EIR* that nearly a billion dollars a year in heroin is sold on the city's streets—a phenomenal figure, when one considers that *EIR*'s own, conservative, estimate is that the annual worldwide proceeds of the entire illegal drug trade is \$521 billion.

Soros and Schmoke are not just casual acquaintances. Soros is the moneybags behind the most prominent of the dope lobby front-groups, the Drug Policy Foundation, and Schmoke has been on the group's advisory board since its inception in 1986. Further, in 1989, Schmoke was the recipient of the first Richard Dennis Drugpeace Award, a thinly veiled payoff to leading politicians, police chiefs, judges, media celebrities, and medical professionals who throw in their lot with the pro-dope apparatus. Schmoke received a \$100,000 "prize" along with the award. Each year, since 1989, the Drug Policy Foundation has handed out at least \$150,000 in public payoffs to the leading dope lobbyists, and the brightest new stars on the "anti-prohibition" horizon.

By the standards of Colombia's Cali cocaine cartel, \$150,000 a year in prize money is chicken feed. But the recipients of the money, by accepting the DPF payoffs, publicly signal that they have crossed the line, and are owned assets of Dope, Inc.

From superstars to grassroots operators

Before Her Majesty's personal speculator, Soros, publicly joined the ranks of the dope lobby, there was Chicago com-

modities speculator Richard Dennis. A self-described libertarian, Dennis is a director of both the Conservative Revolution's Cato Institute and the "New Left" Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, and a protégé of world-federalist Robert Maynard Hutchins, the longtime chancellor of the University of Chicago and intimate of Lord Bertrand Russell.

Dennis put up the seed money for the Drug Policy Foundation in 1986, and, two years later, kicked in \$2 million, in part to establish the awards program. The Drug Policy Foundation, on its website, lists the recipients of the prizes, but no longer advertises the fact that there are cash payments, along with the commemorative plaques. There are now a total of seven prizes, covering the fields of "drug policy reform," "journalism," "law," "scholarship," "citizen action," "control and enforcement," and "medicine and treatment."

Two of the awards, the Gerald Le Dain Award for Law and the H.B. Spear Award for Control and Enforcement, were named after Canadian and British officials who, early on, pushed for drug legalization. Le Dain served from 1970-72 as the chairman of the Canadian Government's Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Uses of Drugs, which advocated the decriminalization of marijuana, heroin, and other dangerous substances. He was rewarded with a seat on the Canadian Supreme Court. Spear served for years, as an inspector in the Drug Branch of the British Home Office, retiring as chief inspector in 1986. He revived the work of the 1926 Rollston Commission, which pushed decriminalization.

The list of U.S. recipients of the Drug Policy Foundation cash payoffs includes some well-known public figures, like Baltimore's Mayor Kurt Schmoke.

Among them are:

The Virginia blueblood law firm of **Steptoe and Johnson**, which sued the U.S. government in 1978 to establish the precedent for "medical" marijuana use.

Wesley A. Pomeroy, former associate administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, special assistant to the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, associate director of the White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy, police chief of Berkeley, California, and chief of security at the 1969 Woodstock rock festival.

Dr. Milton Friedman, senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution, leading protégé of radical free-market economist, Mont Pelerin Society founder Friedrich von Hayek, and

Popper's Open Society: Crush the nation-state

George Soros loves to boast that he is the protégé of Oxford's Aristotelian Society head, Sir Karl Popper, even naming his Open Society Institutes after Popper's infamous 1942 book, The Open Society and Its Enemies (New York: Harper Torch Books/The Academy Library, 1963), from which we excerpt here. Popper assailed the very notion of man in the living image of God, and savaged Plato for daring to suggest that man could craft republican institutions, wedding the best interests of the individual citizen with those of the state. It should come as no surprise that Soros's operations throughout the world are aimed at destroying the pillars of national institutions.

The attempt to find some "natural" boundaries for states, and accordingly, to look upon the state as a "natural unit," leads to the principle of the national state and to the romantic fictions of nationalism, racialism, and tribalism. But this principle is not "natural." . . . Here, if anywhere, we should learn from history; for since the dawn of history, men have been continually mixed, unified, broken up and mixed again; and this cannot be undone, even if it were desirable.

. . . The complete renunciation of the principle of the nation-state (a principle which owes its popularity solely to the fact that it appeals to tribal instincts and that it is the cheapest and surest method by which a politician who has nothing better to offer can make his way), and the recognition of the necessarily conventional demarcation of all states, together with the further insight that human individuals and not states or nations must be the ultimate concern even of international organizations, will help us to realize clearly, and to get over, the difficulties arising from the breakdown of our fundamental analogy. . . .

It seems to me that the remark that human individuals must be recognized to be the ultimate concern not only of international organizations, but of all politics, international as well as "national" or parochial, has important applications. We must realize that we can treat individuals fairly, even if we decide to break up the power-organization of an aggressive state or "nation" to which these individuals belong. It is a widely held prejudice that the destruction and control of the military, political and even of the economic power of a state or "nation" implies misery or subjugation for its individual citizens. But this prejudice is as unwarranted as it is dangerous.

It is unwarranted provided that an international organization protects the citizens of the thus-weakened state against exploitation of their political and military weakness.

longtime public advocate of total legalization of harmful drugs. In a Nov. 17, 1991 interview with the *Washington Times*, Friedman stated: "There's overwhelming evidence the war on drugs is doing more harm than good." The anti-drug war has been a "failure because it's a socialist enterprise," and should be "eliminated." The government, Friedman added, "has no business telling me what to ingest."

U.S. District Court Judge **Robert Sweet**, a New York federal judge who, in December 1989, came out publicly advocating the total legalization of possession and sales of all illegal drugs.

Dr. Thomas Szasz, like Soros, a protégé of Oxford University's Sir Karl Popper, a practicing psychiatrist, and the self-help guru of the libertarian right-wing.

Nicholas Pastore, police chief of New Haven, Connecticut, who launched some of the earliest needle exchange programs in the country—dispatching police to hand out hypodermic needles to known heroin addicts—and publicly pushed for drug legalization.

R. Keith Stroup, one of the earliest lobbyists for dope legalization, founder of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

Michael Michaelson, an attorney with the prestigious Washington law firm, Covington and Burling, who also pushed for "medical marijuana" to be accepted by the courts.

Ethan Nadelmann, former Princeton University professor, now the director of Soros's Lindesmith Center, longtime legalization advocate. Former Secretary of State George Shultz identified Nadelmann as the person who recruited him to the dope legalization crusade.

Joseph D. McNamara, now with the Hoover Institution, former police chief of Kansas City, Missouri and San Jose, California.

Hugh Downs, television news anchor, host of the ABC News broadcast "20/20," and a long-standing peddler of drug legalization.

Thomas Frazier, commissioner of the Baltimore Police Department, under Mayor Kurt Schmoke.

Frank Jordan, ex-San Francisco mayor, and a 34-year veteran of the San Francisco Police Department.

James P. Gray, Orange County, California judge and open advocate of government-regulated legalized drugs.

Herbert M. Klein, Associate Chief Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court in Dade County (Miami), Florida.

Robert G. Newman, president of Beth Israel Medical Center in New York, and a leading advocate of the private dispensing of methadone to heroin addicts.

Dennis Peron, founder of the San Francisco Cannabis Buyers Club, which illegally provides marijuana to an estimated 6,000 San Franciscans, and a leading figure in the Soros-funded 1996 California ballot initiative Prop. 215, to legalize “medical marijuana.”

The Cali Cartel gets in on the act

In addition to the Americans, a number of international dope activists have been given the DPF cash awards, including leading soft-on-drugs prosecutors and law-makers from Canada, the Netherlands, Britain, Australia, and Germany. Perhaps the most flagrant instance of the DPF prize money being used to reward a prominent fixture in the drug cartels was the 1994 presentation of the \$100,000 Richard Dennis Drugpeace Award to Gustavo de Greiff, then the Prosecutor General of Colombia, and a notorious ally of the Cali Cartel. In a 1994 speech he delivered at a Drug Policy Foundation event hosted in Baltimore by Kurt Schmoke, de Greiff came out calling for drug legalization, lying that, “The profits are so large that it is a delusion to think killing or jailing major traffickers will make a dent in the drug trade. . . . In the end, the only solution is legalization, with regulations to control the market.”

In early 1996, in the midst of the battle over whether the Clinton administration would withhold certification from the Colombian narco-regime of President Ernesto Samper Pizano, himself a leading figure in the international dope legalization lobby from the mid-1970s, *EIR* had the following to say about De Greiff:

“One week after Samper’s inauguration, outgoing Prosecutor General Gustavo de Greiff ruled that there was no evidence to warrant an investigation of President Samper in connection with the ‘narco-cassette’ revelations. De Greiff’s daughter, Monica de Greiff, had been a treasurer for the Samper Presidential campaign in its early days, and was herself later discovered to have ties with the Cali Cartel. Gustavo de Greiff, like Samper, an ardent advocate of legalized drugs, was named Colombian ambassador to Mexico. In August 1995, it emerged that de Greiff had been a business partner with the Cali Cartel’s Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela in El Dorado Airlines, in 1980, when Rodríguez was already identified as a drug trafficker. The former Prosecutor General is also being sought for questioning by the United States for his possible role in obstruction of justice, in a case involving a Cali Cartel hit man.”

Isn’t it time for the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Election Commission and the Justice Department to each take a closer look at the so-called “charitable” tax-exempt activities of Soros, Dennis, and the Drug Policy Foundation? It might very well lead to one of the most fruitful racketeering probes in recent memory.

Drug legalization gets boost in U.S.

by Scott Thompson

Numerous of George Soros’s drug-legalizing minions have informed *EIR* and other journalists, that right now the billionaire speculator is reaching for his personal checkbook, to fund a new round of drug-legalizing referenda in the United States. According to Ty Trippit, one of Soros’s Open Society Institute cronies, Soros will finance the drug legalization ballot initiatives out of his own pocket, so as not to jeopardize the 501(c)3 tax-exempt status of his multitude of foundations, by having them engage directly in politics. Trippit also confirmed that as many as 24 ballot initiatives to legalize Schedule I drugs may be put before voters in the November 1997 elections, and already, initiatives are well under way in Washington, D.C., Washington State, Oregon, and Arizona (again).

David Fratello, a spokesman for Americans for Medical Rights, a Soros-funded organization whose affiliate, Californians for Medical Rights, led the fight for a November 1996 initiative for “medical use of marijuana” which was more than one-third funded out of Soros’s pocket, confirmed that there are numerous ballot initiatives waiting to go, if Soros provides the funds. However, Fratello refused to reveal what states were targetted until the ballot initiatives are well under way.

In November 1996, Americans were shocked to discover that voters in California and Arizona had passed Propositions 215 and 200, respectively. These initiatives said that a doctor could prescribe Schedule I (i.e., extremely dangerous) drugs to anyone, including children, for “medicinal purposes.” While the California initiative limited prescriptions to marijuana, the Arizona referendum permitted the prescription of Schedule I drugs ranging from heroin to crack cocaine to LSD. Although the Clinton administration attempted to counter the Soros-funded propaganda blitz in the last two weeks of the campaign, up until that point, Washington, D.C. was caught napping. White House Drug Policy Adviser Gen. Barry McCaffrey (ret.) has made it clear that his office does not intend to allow that to happen again.

ACT-UP targets Washington, D.C.

Now, with the active support of Soros’s Open Society Institute’s Lindsmith Center, the nation’s capital has been targetted for pro-drug propaganda. In a July 22 article in the *Washington Times*, entitled “Does Marijuana Really Cure?” Manon McKinnon, a policy analyst with Jack Kemp and William Bennett at Empower America, wrote:

“A signature petition is being circulated to generate a ballot initiative legalizing marijuana for medical use in the