

## 4. How Kissinger blocked U.S. antidrug policy

When President Richard Nixon launched a campaign in 1971 to shut down illegal drug traffic into the United States, he had no idea of the machine he was taking on.

Unknown to himself and his close colleagues, such as Nelson Gross, who headed Nixon's antidrug drive, and William Rogers, Secretary of State, he was crossing with the coordinated financial, intelligence, and dirty tricks networks of the London banks which run the British Commonwealth countries, and their Amsterdam, Swiss, Knights of Malta, and other "black nobility" and associated allies. These are the networks which run most of the world's terrorist and political assassination networks, launch regional wars, run organized crime, prostitution, pornography, gambling, and use a portion of the accrued funds from these activities to control key news media in the U.S. and other countries.

Nixon was ignorant of these elementary matters. As a result, he was clobbered, and no one at the upper levels of the U.S. government has subsequently made a serious effort to continue his antidrug fight.

What useful partial element of knowledge President Nixon did reflect — indeed the knowledge was widespread in federal law enforcement circles during the 1950s and 1960s — was the crucial involvement of the People's Republic of China in the opium and heroin trade.

It was that particular insight that London's top man in White House circles, Henry Kissinger, set out to destroy — and Richard Nixon along with it.

### *Heading For Watergate*

It was June 1971. The President had just launched his promised "all-out war" on drugs. By September 1971 he had assembled a Cabinet Committee for International Narcotics Control under the day-to-day oversight of Egil Krogh and his trusted protégé Nelson Gross. The Committee's members included Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, Treasury Secretary John Connally, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, Attorney General Robert Mitchell, and CIA Director Richard Helms.

Impressed with the need for "hard" intelligence, Nelson Gross, with the special cooperation of Melvin Laird, began flying F-4 and SR-71 reconnaissance missions over the "Golden Triangle" — the opium-producing areas of southeast Asia — including the relevant poppy-cultivating provinces of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The intention of these reconnaissance flights was to produce a "poppy map" of the world.

Learning of these efforts, National Security coordinator Henry Kissinger ordered the termination of the reconnaissance flights because, he said, they

threatened the U.S.-Maoist China rapprochement he personally was coordinating.

Frustrated on the reconnaissance front, Nelson Gross shifted his emphasis to the diplomatic front. He ordered U.S. ambassadors serving in opium-producing countries to draw up action programs for shutting down the illicit traffic coming from those countries. Gross also proposed that the U.S. use its veto power in the IMF and World Bank and the threat of a cut-off in U.S. aid efforts, as bargaining leverage against those countries refusing to cooperate with the U.S. in its war on illegal drugs.

Once again Kissinger intervened to wreck these initiatives. In a lengthy policy paper, Kissinger argued point by point that Gross's proposals were "unworkable." When accusations were heard in Washington that Communist China was the principal source of the cheap, high-grade heroin then flooding U.S. military installations in South Vietnam, Kissinger defended the PRC against such accusations.

The PRC involvement was hardly secret. There were two decades of U.S. government intelligence reports on the subject. There was Soviet eyewitness testimony. There was the widely publicized — and uncontested — statement that Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai had made to Egyptian Premier, Abdel Nasser, among others. A close adviser to Nasser, Mohammed Haikal, reported in his book *The Cairo Dossier: From the Secret Papers of Gamal Abdel Nasser* (Vienna, Munich, Zurich, 1972), p. 260:

One of the most remarkable statements Chou En-lai made on that evening (June 23, 1965, while on a 12-day trip to Egypt) during our discussion of the demoralization of American soldiers was that: "Some of them are trying opium and we are helping them. We are planting the best kinds of poppies especially for the American soldiers in Vietnam." Nasser appeared to be somewhat disturbed, but Chou continued: "We want them to maintain a large army in Vietnam that will serve us as a hostage, and we wish to demoralize the troops. The effect of this demoralization on the United States will be much greater than anyone can imagine."

Despite the evidence of Red Chinese involvement in the illegal heroin traffic, Nixon, now under the full pressure of Watergate, yielded to Kissinger's fairy tale that the Communist Chinese were not thus involved.

From 1972 on, in a parody of George Orwell's "thinkspeak," government officials were forced to swallow Kissinger's 180-degree aboutface on PRC heroin involvement. Not one government official contacted by this news service was able to cite any actual new evidence brought forward to justify this abrupt and total intelligence shift.

Congressman John Ashbrook (R-Ohio) however, was sufficiently disturbed to protest on April 25, 1972 that "There is a conscious effort to cover up Red China's nefarious part in the international illicit drug traffic."

With Nixon and his "all-out war" on drugs out of the way by 1974, British intelligence networks in the U.S. moved into their second phase of implementing the Kissinger-New Left "China opening" policy, the

domestic correlate of which was to put the nation's population on heroin and other drugs, by moving to dissolve the counterintelligence and special operations capacities of the CIA, which Nixon had been seeking to mobilize for his antidrug fight. In chorus, the *New York Times*, *Washington Post* and other London-linked media simultaneously denounced the "illegalities" of the CIA — while calling for illegal drugs to be made legal!

## 5. Finance and drugs: the London connection

Until the 1920s or so, as the historical and diplomatic record so richly testifies, it was no secret to anyone in informed government circles that it was London and its historical financial and oligarchical allies that were the controlling and profiting elements in the international traffic in drugs.

So contemptuous, in fact, were London and allied circles of the ability of sovereign nations to halt this traffic, that British colonies still openly published the percentage of colonial revenues derived from government opium monopolies. (See Table 1.)

It was only out of subsequent prudence, following the First World War, when the U.S. became the nominally dominant financial power of the world, that London banks controlling the trade began scurrying to conceal their tracks, making avail of the preeminent control they exerted over the main U.S. publishing firms as the channel for this fraud.

Despite the subterfuge, the tracks are still there. With minor modifications and expansions, the same London, Amsterdam, and associated "black nobility" families and factions (Knights of Malta, Order of Orange Nassau, and so on) who founded the international illegal drug trade two centuries ago are still running the trade today.

### The paradigm: Crown Colony of Hong Kong

The Hong Kong situation is exemplary. A British Crown Colony to this day, Hong Kong boasts the highest per capita concentration of narcotics addicts in the world.

Hong Kong is also notorious as the world's top refining center for turning opium into heroin. It is the leading transshipment point for opium and heroin entering the international narcotics traffic. The numerous British, Canadian, and other ships and airlines that call in Hong Kong are the essential mediation for this traffic. With the most corrupt police force in the world in a colony otherwise run under the friendly protection of the British Crown, British intelligence, and the Foreign Office, Hong Kong continues to play the opium-center role for which it was originally founded over a century ago by Lords Palmerston and Russell.

The dominant institution in Hong Kong is the **Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation**. The "Hongshang," as it is abbreviated, was founded in 1862 to function as the "central bank" for the opium trading companies situated in the extraterritorial concessions of Hong Kong and Shanghai, opium concessions forced on China by the British during two notorious Opium Wars.

The "Hongshang," although a private institution, functions as the Colony's de facto central bank to this day.

Still represented on the Bank's board are representatives of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Limited, and the P and O Steamship Line. Both companies, like the "Hongshang" itself, have been active in the opium trade for more than a century. Jardine, Matheson, was founded in 1828 for the sole purpose of engaging in the opium trade. It still displays as its emblem on annual reports and company stationery an opium poppy (although in coy moments the company pretends this is a thistle!).

Today's "Hongshang" dominates the Colony's gold market. "Hongshang"-mediated gold bars are the payment the Chinese Communist government receives for the opium bricks shipped across the bay to Hong Kong under the eyes of British Crown officials. To further facilitate this process, Maoist Chinese have been integrated into the financial structure of Hong Kong.

The policy control over the "Hongshang" is exercised by the Bank's London Committee. On it sit some of the most distinguished members of the City's Anglo-Dutch merchant banking community. These include:

**Lord Catto of Cairncatto**, the chairman of Morgan Grenfell;

**Sir Philip de Zulueta**, who represents the Rothschild interest on the boards of numerous mining companies, including gold mines;

**Two members of the Keswick family**, the same family that was handling Jardine's opium-running activities already in the 19th century;

**Sir John Saunders**, whose presence on the Hongshang board interlocks the bank with the P and