

Rockefeller is personally responsible for setting up and guiding this entire worldwide death network.

A significant portion of the heroin produced in Italy, Marseilles, and Southeast Asia was funneled to New York City, center of the Rockefeller financial and political apparatus. This was a deliberate move to "cool out" New York's ghettos, extreme victims of looting by the Rockefeller-controlled New York banks. It was also to use that city as a test-tube from which to spread heroin to other North American cities, as in the case of Detroit after the 1967 riots.

An estimated half of U.S. drug addicts still reside in New York City. Rockefeller family control of New York Republican and Democratic Party politics since the 1930s has nullified the likelihood of police, judicial, or journalist interference with the Rockefeller "Godfathers."

The major expansion of New York's addict population occurred during Nelson Rockefeller's long reign as governor of New York. By the time he stepped down in 1973, there were a conservatively estimated 280,000 addicts in New York City. In New York City alone there were 1,400 per cent more drug addicts than existed in the entire United States at the end of World War II.

II. THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY'S SHANGHAI CONNECTION

The Rockefellers first entered the drug-pushing business as an aspect of their suppression of the 1925-1927 Chinese revolution. The turning point of that counter-revolution was the Shanghai massacre. Thousands of working-class organizers and trade unionists were murdered by the "Green Gang" gangsters who ran Shanghai's notorious narcotics racket. To carry out the massacre, the gangsters were given \$30 million by the consortium of international bankers who ran China. The leading U.S. representative of this consortium was the Rockefeller family-owned National City Bank, today's First National City Bank. The Rockefellers also monopolized China's petroleum supplies. U.S. General Smedley Butler, head of the Marine Corps detachment stationed in China, wrote in his memoirs: "All I ever did for 25 years in China is watch Standard Oil cans."

The Green Gang gangsters were crucial in 1927 to the imperialists because the peasant- and worker-based Kuomintang (Nationalist) Army could not at that time be relied on to fire upon the Shanghai working class. The gangsters were the only social base in China the bankers had.

The \$30 million was only an initial down payment. Delighted with the results, the National City Bank-controlled Shanghai Power Company arranged for the Green Gang leader who had organized the massacre, Tu Yueh-sheng, to be placed on its payroll--in this manner supplementing the millions of dollars Tu made by exporting

Shanghai heroin to the United States during the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s.

There was little danger of the post-1927 Chinese Nationalist government suppressing Tu's activities. Taxes and kickbacks from the narcotics trade were its principal source of revenue. The government itself was dominated by the Soong family, whose leading member--T. V. Soong--was a Harvard- and Columbia-trained "former" employee of National City Bank. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek--himself a Green Gang member--married into this family and brought Green Gang murderer Tu Yueh-sheng into the government with him.

In Shanghai, Green Gang-controlled trade unions were established to ensure that the city's working class--the largest urban proletariat in Asia--would not rise again. Overall coordination of policing of the Shanghai working class was supervised by the Shanghai Municipal Council, whose labor director worked directly with the notorious Rockefeller think-tank for Asia, the Institute for Pacific Relations.

As the Depression deepened, arrangements were made to establish a similar "Green Gang" apparatus throughout the United States, both to distribute the heroin now being mass-produced by the Rockefeller family's Shanghai allies and to use as goons against Communists and trade union organizers.

III. THE U.S. OPERATION BEGINS

Alinsky and Lucky Luciano Hired

At the Rockefeller family-founded and -funded University of Chicago, an obsequious student named Saul Alinsky was recruited in 1931 to infiltrate the Al Capone gang and collect psychological profiles on the gang and its leaders for the purpose of controlling them. Alinsky became particularly close to one of Capone's lieutenants, a mobster by the name of Frank Nitti. Alinsky had high praise for Nitti's sense of "organization"--the most important quality required for successful operation of a heroin ring. When Alinsky had completed his profiles, Capone was conveniently removed to the penitentiary and Alinsky's friend, Nitti "the Organizer," became head of the gang. Under Nitti, the gang became the leading distributor of heroin in the Midwest.

Meanwhile another gangland reorganization was going on in New York--the famous 1931 "Castellamare" gang war. When the gun-smoke cleared, it became apparent that for the first time in U.S. gangland history there was now a national crime syndicate. The syndicate's emergent leader, Lucky Luciano, was the one New York gang leader who had committed himself to organize the narcotics and prostitution trade, rackets universally shunned by the older generation of conservative Mafiosi.