

one science interacting with another.

To illustrate the magnitude of this risk, I wish to point out the great potential transfer of technology developed in our space program to the energy field: What we have learned and developed in aerospace and R and D can be applied to satisfying our nation's future needs for energy self-sufficiency and independence. In addition, many of the greatest advances in modern biomedical research have come about as a consequence of this synergism, because physicists, chemists, and others have taken their art and their knowledge into the field of biomedicine and have contributed to a medical revolution in our country...

Mr. Chairman, I have one final comment to make about this matter. Realizing that the proposed committee reorganization represents a snapshot of the needs of the U.S. Senate in the mid 1970s and will require further modifications, I would submit to you that one area of potentially great national involvement seems to have been under-emphasized by the Select Committee. I am referring to space exploration and the use of space, science, and technology for the benefit of mankind.

At the present time, this great country of ours is embarked on developing a space transportation system which if successful will be the first major step toward opening the space environment for use and service to mankind, including use by commercial enterprises and for national security purposes. Even though the present outlays allocated for the exploration and the utilization of

space are less than 1 per cent of the total annual budget for the federal government, it, nevertheless, represents one of our principal investments in the long-term future of this country and mankind.

I believe that within ten years some of us will be meeting before the Committee on Rules of the U.S. Senate to discuss a proposal that a new committee be formed with legislative jurisdiction of the Commerce, Science and Transportation of Space....

Mr. Chairman, we have seen, in the last two decades, the beginning of a revolution in man's thinking and attitudes toward the environment surrounding his earth. That change is reflected in many ways most obviously in his analysis and prediction of weather, in his use of satellite communications, and in his intellectual view of the planet earth, of his view of the moon as a sister planet to the earth, of the other planets of the solar system in which we now live, of the sun from which we draw our sustaining energy for life and human activity, and of the cosmos itself wherein may lie the great intellectual revolutions in science and philosophy for succeeding generations.

I can speak with certainty from my recent political campaign and experiences as an astronaut, that the next generation of leaders in this country, those young people in the high schools and colleges of America are looking toward a future that will involve many of them in the science, commerce and the transportation of space.

Mr. Carter's Coca-Cola Connection

EXCLUSIVE

A preliminary investigation by this news service has uncovered evidence which strongly suggests that the Coca-Cola Co. functions first and foremost as an arm of the Rockefeller family's private intelligence apparatus, and only secondarily as purveyors of a soft-drink beverage. Specifically, Coca-Cola utilizes its vast, worldwide bottling and distribution network as a vehicle for various CIA-type covert operations ranging from bribery of politicians and government officials up through the fostering of terrorism, destabilization operations, and coups d'état. Chief among Coca-Cola's subversive activities is its probable involvement in a major international drug-running network spanning several continents, including North America.

It is vitally necessary to publish a preliminary report of these findings because of the intimate connections between the Coca-Cola Co. and President-elect Jimmy Carter. As several leading newspapers, including the Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal, have anxiously noted recently, not only is Coca-Cola's president Charles Duncan slated to be Carter's Number Two man at the State Department, but two other top Carter appointees — Attorney General-designate Griffin Bell and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary-designate Joseph Califano — have served as legal representatives

for Coca-Cola. Furthermore, authoritative sources have predicted that psychiatrist Peter Bourne, one of Carter's closest friends, will be named to a top post in the new Administration, probably in the department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Agency for International Development (AID)-trained Bourne's career as a brain-washer, controller of terrorist groups such as the Maoist Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and leading proponent of heroin "decriminalization" could never have gotten off the ground had it not been for the largesse of Coca-Cola's Atlanta-based foundations.

The most important connection between Carter and Coca-Cola, however, lies with J. Paul Austin, the company's chairman of the board. Austin, who has received scant coverage in the national press despite widespread speculation that Carter had seriously considered him for secretary of state or treasury, could accurately be characterized as Carter's *eminence grise*. Austin is the man who lifted Carter out of the obscurity of small-time Georgia politics and assisted him in becoming governor in 1970. Austin introduced Carter to his friend, David Rockefeller in the early 1970s and is now helping install Carter — illegally — in the White House.

Austin is no more an ordinary business executive than

Coca-Cola is an ordinary business. Austin is a charter member of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission — from whose ranks have come nearly the entire Carter Administration, including Carter himself. He chairs the board of the Rand Corporation, where Carter's newly-named special White House assistant James Schlesinger developed the doctrine of "limited nuclear war." He serves as a Public Member of the Hudson Institute, birthplace of the October 1973 oil embargo scenario. Austin is a director of General Electric, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Continental Oil, Dow Jones, and other major Rockefeller-linked banks and corporations. He is also a trustee of Cal Tech, whose president, Dr. Harold Brown, is Carter's choice for Secretary of Defense.

From Cocaine to Coke

Coca-Cola has figured as an arm of the Rockefellers' private intelligence apparatus since at least 1919, when a consortium of three banks including Chase (Rockefeller), Guaranty Trust (Morgan), and the Trust Co. of Georgia — then headed by Atlanta native Ernest Woodruff whose son, Robert, presided over the firm until the early 1960s — purchased the company for \$25 million.

The Morgan-Rockefeller purchase of the Coca-Cola Co. coincided with a major campaign by the top Wall Street financial interests to consolidate control of the U.S. drug industry, part of the Rockefeller emphasis on establishing a tight system of social controls following the 1910 Ludlow massacres. In this regard, the Morgans and especially the Rockefellers were following the example of the Rothschilds banking family which had been using addictive drugs since at least the Chinese Opium Wars of the 1840s to pacify and control populations.

Although by 1919 Coke's original active ingredient, cocaine — from which the drink's nickname is derived — had supposedly been removed as a result of federal legislation designating the drug a controlled substance, rumors persist to this day that Coke still contains cocaine. Whether or not this is true, the nature of Coca-Cola's operations — with branches in every key nexus of the global illicit drug traffic — lends itself to being a cover for a major drug-smuggling network.

Coke's main ingredient still comes from cocoa leaves, the source of cocaine, though the company claims that it uses a "decocainized" extract. The main source for cocoa leaves is Colombia, center of the world's illicit cocaine network. Although Coca-Cola does not purchase the cocoa leaves directly, the company and its chairman, Austin, have extensive political and business ties into Latin America.

Coca-Cola obtains its "decocainized" cocoa from the Stepan Co. of Maywood, N.J., the only licensed importer of cocoa in the U.S. According to the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, Stepan sells the cocaine it extracts from the cocoa leaves to three U.S. pharmaceutical companies: Merck, Penick, and Mallenckrodt. It is a well known fact that drug companies function as major sources of illegal drugs — as does the CIA and its offshoots. (The Merck Co., formerly a German-based firm which first synthesized cocaine in 1886, was purchased in 1919 by the Rockefeller-linked investment banks, Lehman Brothers and Goldman, Sachs. Acting as

counsel for the deal was Sullivan and Cromwell, creator of the Standard Oil-IG Farben cartel, and the law firm of Office of Strategic Studies chieftain Allen Dulles who personally set up a drug ring in southern Europe in the immediate period following World War II.

All through the 1920s and 1930s — long after cocaine had supposedly been removed from the drink — Coke was commonly referred to as "dope." To order a Coke at a soda fountain, you would ask for a "dope" or "a shot in the arm" "Dope carts" made the rounds of factories, dispensing Coke to the workers. Students at Atlanta's Emory University (financed almost entirely by Coca-Cola) honored their benefactor by issuing a student magazine called the "Dope Fiend."

Beyond these fairly obvious interlocks with the cocaine apparatus, there are several key factors which, taken together, strongly indicate that Coca-Cola is involved in drug-smuggling as well as other CIA-type covert operations.

The Coca-Cola Empire

Coca-Cola Co. has a bottling franchise or distribution network in every major part of the world, except for the Soviet Union.

The pattern of the company's expansion is remarkably in step with the development of the drug and terror networks of the CIA. For example, Coca-Cola purchased Minute Maid, including 30,000 acres of citrus orchards in Florida, in 1960, not long before the Bay of Pigs fiasco. At that time, the Miami area was rapidly becoming the major East Coast center for the entry of illegal drugs into the U.S., primarily from Caribbean and South American drug-smuggling networks. Simultaneously, the CIA was making the area into the chief recruiting and training grounds for the various Cuban exile networks employed in the Bay of Pigs and similar destabilization operations.

The individuals who run Coca-Cola's operations are generally closely tied to U.S. intelligence networks. For example, the head of Coca-Cola's Greek franchise until last month was Tom Pappas, owner of a Boston-based shipping firm closely tied to the Rockefellers' Seven Sisters oil cartel. Pappas has proudly boasted of his involvement in the 1967 CIA-instigated Greek coup. Claus M. Halle, currently director of the Coca-Cola Export Corp., the company's overseas division, was director of Coca-Cola's Central European operations until 1970, and worked for British Intelligence in Germany during the post-World War II Allied occupation of that country.

Coca-Cola's World War II Operation

Although Coca-Cola began to expand overseas during the 1920s, it was World War II which gave the company its biggest boost. At the outbreak of the war company chairman Robert Woodruff vowed that no American GI would be without Coke no matter where he was fighting. To fulfill his pledge, Woodruff, with help from the War Department, got the U.S. government to subsidize the construction of more than 60 Coca-Cola plants in various parts of the world. More than five billion bottles of Coke were distributed to American soldiers during the war.

There is strong circumstantial evidence that the Coke dispensed to U.S. soldiers at this time contained cocaine. For one thing, the War Department went to great lengths

to insure that GIs had access to Coke at all times. In fact, mobile units were specially devised to permit soldiers fighting in jungle areas access to Coke. For another, cocaine was first popularized by a German army doctor in the 1870s who found that the drug enabled soldiers to march longer and endure greater physical hardships.

"Coca-Colonialism" — Coca-Cola's Post-War Expansion

In the immediate post-war period, Coca-Cola encountered tremendous resistance to its plans for a major expansion of operations in Western Europe. The Communist parties of Italy and France teamed up with anti-Atlanticist bourgeois factions to prevent "Coca-colonialism." The Coca-Cola Co. and its product became the hated symbol of American imperialism. "A large and uniformed army that today has an outpost or guard station even in the remotest parts of our countryside," was how one Italian newspaper described the giant.

Opposition to Coca-Cola was so intense that in 1950, the French National Assembly passed a bill barring the distribution of the beverage on health grounds. The U.S. immediately responded with blackmail. According to a report in *Business Week* magazine at the time, "The attack on Coca-Cola by the Communists and special interests fed a widespread, old-fashioned nationalistic provincialism and a hostility to toward the more garish aspects of the American way of life. If can be broken up fairly easily as long as countries such as France are dependent upon Marshall Plan aid. But diplomats are wondering how easily it can be controlled when our aid takes on more informal Point-Four lines. The crystallization of this pattern could become a powerful Communist weapon for economically isolating the U.S." The boycott against Coke was quickly broken.

Coca-Cola made no attempt to disassociate itself from U.S. imperialism. As one company executive snidely remarked on the anti-Coke movement in Europe: "Apparently some of our friends overseas have difficulty distinguishing between the U.S. and Coca-Cola. Perhaps we should not complain too much about this."

Adding insult to injury, Coca-Cola hired as its European ombudsman one Alexander Makinsky, a White Russian émigré attached to U.S.-British intelligence circles in Paris, who worked for the Rockefeller Foundation for 17 years before joining up with Coca-Cola in 1946. Among the destabilization operations Coca-Cola reportedly has been involved in is funding of Israeli warhawk Moshe Dayan's anti-government newspaper which has functioned as a propaganda vehicle for the Carter-Trilateral Commission operation aimed at toppling the Rabin government in order to bring in a pro-war Israeli regime. Not surprisingly, it was through Coca-Cola that Carter, while governor of Georgia, first made contact with Israeli political circles.

There, company chairman Austin's ties to the Rand Corp. — which scripted the "Second War of the Pacific" scenario for a new war between Peru and Chile — are being heavily felt, as those two countries are provoked nearer to open fighting. Coca-Cola is also extensively tied into Latin America's right-wing political and military circles, including the right-wing bastion of Monterrey, Mexico, as well as to the extensive drug network which crisscrosses the continent.

The Atlanta Connection

Coca-Cola is a major controlling interest in the city of Atlanta and the state of Georgia. Through its ties to Georgia's leading bank, the Trust Company of Georgia (headed up by Carter's choice for director of the Office of Management and Budget, Bert Lance), Atlanta's leading law firm, King and Spalding (whence comes Carter's Attorney General, Griffin Bell), to the South's leading railroad, Southern Railway, to Georgia's main university, Emory, which it controls, and to a host of other Southern business and educational institutions, including Coca-Cola's complex of foundations, the company wields an extraordinary amount of power over Georgia and its people — as well as the Carter Cabinet.

There are two aspects of this control which are of particular interest. One is the scandal surrounding the cocaine ring operating out of the Macon, Ga. offices of Capricorn Records, a division of the Chase Manhattan-controlled Warner Communications empire. Although the connections between Capricorn, its chief "star," rock singer Gregg Allman, and Jimmy Carter have been documented in numerous media sources, the most likely source of the tremendous amounts of cocaine involved in the Capricorn drug network has been ignored. An honest investigation would no doubt uncover direct links to Coca-Cola.

The second aspect is the group of five foundations which Coca-Cola runs in Atlanta and which are directly responsible for the counterinsurgency programs established in Atlanta and throughout Georgia since the early 1960s.

The Coca-Cola foundations have given more than \$80 million to Emory University over the past ten years, turning Emory into one of the South's major counterinsurgency centers. Coca-Cola money was responsible for the establishment of Emory's School of Psychiatry, where Carter's psychological controller, Peter Bourne, received his training in brainwashing techniques. Company money also set up Atlanta's Veterans' Administration Hospital, where Bourne no doubt recruited for the terrorist-oriented Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), which he set up following his return from Vietnam. (The bottling plant Coca-Cola established in Vietnam in the 1960s produced not a single bottle of Coke, according to *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, an exposé of the CIA's control of the illicit drug traffic from that area's infamous Golden Triangle.)

Bourne's ties to Coca-Cola extend far beyond Emory University. During the late 1960s, his "community mental health" (i.e., brainwashing) center in Atlanta was funded by Economic Opportunity Atlanta, the chief conduit for Office of Economic Opportunity funds into the city. At the time, EOA was headed up by Boisfueille Jones, who simultaneously directed (and still does) the Coca-Cola foundations. A product of Emory himself, Jones — who describes himself as a close acquaintance of Bourne — served as special assistant for health in HEW during the Kennedy Administration.

Now that Carter is nearly in the White House, Coca-Cola is moving to bring its drug-running out into the open

by pushing heavily for the "decriminalization" of cocaine, heroin, and other hard drugs. Boisfeuillet Jones is a member of the board of directors of the Washington-based Drug Abuse Council (DAC), the major think-tank in the drug abuse area. Funded by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, among others, the DAC is in the fore-

front of the Carter-inspired campaign to transform the U.S. into a Clockwork Orange society by making hard drugs as easily accessible as Coke. Bourne — who will soon be elevated to the Carter Administration proper — is currently working on studies pushing for decriminalization at the DAC.