

tion for the Reform of Marijuana Laws is supporting the Arizona referendum, and a twin effort in California, as a first-step breakthrough to total drug decriminalization; this is the goal of mega-speculator George Soros, and of the Cali cocaine cartel.

The Mont Pelerin Cato Institute in Washington, D.C. is the chief U.S.-based group sponsoring Shadegg's scheme for the privatization (theft) of Social Security. The Cato Institute has moved American congressmen back and forth to Chile to study how financiers succeeded in looting that country's pension system under a military dictatorship. Cato is also the most prestigious U.S. organization promoting the legalization of South American cocaine and other narcotics, an effort that is being fronted by the Goldwater Institute's Norton. The Mont Pelerin network aims for global hegemony of the "underground economy," and the devastating cultural and political changes which that would accomplish.

Managing crime: the Mecham and Bolles cases

John Shadegg received his law degree in 1975 and joined the law firm of Treon, Warnicke, Dann and Roush.

In 1982, he ran the re-election campaign of Robert Corbin, Arizona's Attorney General. Corbin had earlier been an employee of Kemper Marley, the Arizona representative of the British Empire's liquor and crime moguls, the Bronfmans. As Attorney General, Corbin squelched the prosecution of the murder of investigative reporter Don Bolles, who had fought to expose organized crime's hold over Arizona affairs. Corbin's former boss, Kemper Marley, was widely believed to be behind the Bolles murder.

Victorious in his 1982 re-election bid, Corbin made Shadegg his Special Assistant Attorney General. Shadegg served in that post from 1983 to 1990, and became Corbin's chief lobbyist with the state legislature.

Shadegg thus was positioned to be the point man in the 1988 impeachment of Gov. Evan Mecham, according to a source who was part of Corbin's crew.

The problems Shadegg and the Anglo-American oligarchy had with Evan Mecham apparently started in 1962, when the very conservative Mecham defeated Stephen Shadegg in the Republican primary election for governor (Mecham failed to win the final election). In that primary election defeat, the elder Shadegg reportedly felt "betrayed" by his own client, Barry Goldwater, who stayed neutral between Shadegg and Mecham.

Elected governor in 1986, Mecham launched a vigorous campaign to stop the importation and use of narcotics in Arizona. Mecham deployed National Guard troops and sophisticated radar equipment to defeat smuggling by aircraft over the Mexican-Arizona border; and the governor earnestly sought the help of every Arizona local community for a war on drugs. This was running dangerously counter to the established order.

In the same 1986 balloting that elected Mecham, Assistant Attorney General John Shadegg organized the passage of a campaign finance reform referendum, which would later be

used to purge Mecham.

Mecham described in his book, *Impeachment: the Arizona Conspiracy*, his campaign finance committee's plan for the conduct of the inaugural ball and for a fundraiser reception: "To make sure it was legal [after the passage of Proposition 200, limiting certain campaign contributions] the Committee members met in counsel with John Shadegg from the Attorney General's Office and followed his instructions. . . . However, the Attorney General questioned his own office's legal advice on this plan, thus creating a controversy that should never have existed." On the pretext of this setup by Shadegg, and various minor technicalities, Mecham was indicted, and soon after impeached.

The local media fed an anti-Mecham frenzy, with 5,000 articles portraying him as a racist, after he complied with an ultimatum from Attorney General Corbin that he must rescind the executive order which his predecessor as governor, now-Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, had signed, proclaiming

The Goldwater Institute

Arizona citizens considering a vote for John Shadegg may well consider where his legislative policy proposals come from. Shadegg's appointments to head GOPAC and as sole freshman representative to Newt Gingrich's Republican Policy Committee inner circle, are intimately related to his involvement with introducing a host of economic "reforms" as director of the Phoenix-based Goldwater Institute for Public Policy Research.

Founded in 1988, the Goldwater Institute has been a member of an integrated international network of British "classical liberal" think-tanks, following the policies of the Mont Pelerin Society. Since 1989, GOPAC's training operations have represented Goldwater Institute ideas.

The Mont Pelerin Society was founded in 1947 as an assault upon the dirigist economic policies of the Franklin Roosevelt administrations, which rescued the United States from the Depression. Founder Milton Friedman has since been its most outspoken proponent, complementing the anti-nation-state "free trade" views of Mont Pelerin initiator Friedrich von Hayek. In the mid-1950s, the Mont Pelerin Society created the London-based Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA), which later conceived and implemented the disastrous economic policies of Margaret Thatcher in Great Britain.

The 'new' conservatism

In the United States, this line of thinking was draped in the guise of "conservatism," in an insidious new form.

Martin Luther King Day as a state-paid holiday. Two weeks after the impeachment was forced through the legislature, a jury found Mecham and associates innocent on all counts.

In August 1988, Shadegg ruled that one Ted Corbet could run in a primary election against Mecham's former press secretary, despite Corbet's having failed to file any financial report for a 1982 campaign. Corbin and Shadegg refused to prosecute 50 politicians favored by them, who had violated campaign finance rules.

During Corbin's 1978-90 rule as Attorney General, he quadrupled the funding and doubled the number of lawyers in his office, thanks in part to Shadegg's lobbying for big budget increases. With 225 lawyers, Corbin and Shadegg had more funds at their disposal per capita than any other state in the country. As the Attorney General's budget exploded, so did the amount of cocaine entering Phoenix. A local reporter claims that in the late 1980s, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration office there, then run by special agent Joe

Arpaio, reported that drug trafficking into Arizona had quadrupled, making Phoenix's Maricopa County into the nation's second-largest drug-trafficking center (after Florida's Broward County). Prosecutors stuffed the jails with street-level pushers and petty thieves for Arpaio, now the county sheriff, to use on chain gangs to clean Phoenix's streets. Meanwhile, the drugs kept on coming in by the planeload. Corbin and Shadegg continued to squelch any investigation of the Bolles murder, and Arizona was safe—for the drug lords and their "respectable" associates.

Shadegg says, Gingrich is too soft!

Having never previously held elective office, the well-connected Shadegg won a seat in the U.S. Congress in the 1994 election. Meanwhile, Newt Gingrich's GOPAC financed the successful campaigns of a gang of freshman Congressional radicals, and Gingrich was made Speaker of the House. John Shadegg, "an expert in campaign finance re-

Following the lead of Vienna School-trained Rep. Philip Crane (an adviser, with Milton Friedman, to Barry Goldwater's 1964 Presidential campaign), Congressional staffers Edwin J. Feulner and Paul Weyrich laid plans for a takeover of the House of Representatives, founding the Republican Study Committee in the early 1970s. As Feulner described it, their purposes could not be adequately served by the existing formal structure within the House, so they worked toward "giving new members *conservative instead of Republican views*, in hopes of convincing them to join in conservative activities outside the formal party structure."

At the same time, the Heritage Foundation at the national level, and the American Legislative Exchange Council at the state and local levels, were set up to promote these "new" conservative policies. IEA founder Antony Fisher initiated similar public policy institutes internationally, founding in 1977, with Wall Street lawyer (later CIA director) William Casey, what would become New York's International Center for Economic Policy Studies (later renamed the Manhattan Institute for Public Policy Research). The Manhattan Institute was ignored until 1984, when it came to light that it had funded and published racist Heritage Foundation fellow Charles Murray's fraudulent anti-welfare opus, *Losing Ground: American Social Policy 1950-1980*. Institute chairman and Wall Street speculator Richard Gilder has since backed the "free market" deregulation and privatization campaign so revered by GOPAC and its Mont Pelerin ideologues. Gilder, whose firm is ValuJet's major stockholder, is a funder of Shadegg's 1996 campaign.

Fisher (who received a knighthood for his efforts in 1988 from Queen Elizabeth II) and others then brought

over a branch of the London-based Atlas Economic Research Foundation to act as a clearinghouse for founding regional organizations, each presented to the voter as "grass-roots, independent, non-partisan, and educational (thus tax-exempt)" public policy organizations, designing "innovative, market-based" solutions. Cloaked in populist terms, their purpose is to incite hatred for the U.S. federal government.

In this way, the Mont Pelerin Society has introduced a return to the philosophy behind the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, with the cry for "states' rights" promoted as "reform."

Among the projects of Goldwater Institute promoters: In 1991, Gordon Tullock offered proposals for lowering health care costs by providing new insurance health appraisers (as with auto appraisers) to pay a lump sum amount of medical coverage to patients as an incentive to "shop around" for the "best" treatment at lowest cost—the basis for the privatized medical savings account model. Marvin Alisky is oil baroness Arianna Huffington's guru for tearing down our government's social safety net, promoted as "charity" and "compassion," in association with Gingrich's Progress and Freedom Foundation. Goldwater Institute Chairman John Norton is backing an Arizona ballot referendum for legalizing marijuana for medical use, known by free trade policy analysts as a foot-in-the-door toward generalized drug legalization.

The Mont Pelerinite institutes that John Shadegg associates with, have been set up to push "Contract on America" policy throughout the 50 states. As if one British liberal think-tank were not enough for hoodwinking Arizonans, the Arizona Institute has been more recently set up, also located in Phoenix.