

PEYOTE JUSTICE IN NEW MEXICO

by Peter Gorman

Calling the drug war a menace that "threatens to consume those fundamental rights of the individual deliberately enshrined in the Constitution," New Mexico's chief federal judge dismissed all charges against Lawrence Boyll, an Anglo member of the Native American Church who had been arrested for importation of peyote.

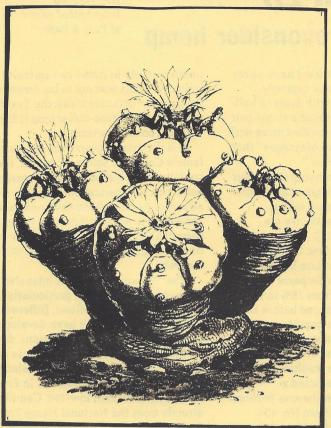
Chief Justice Juan Guerrero Burciaga, in his 22-page opinion, cited constitutionally guaranteed freedoms which allow "individuals to practice the religion of their choice, regardless of race."

Boyll, 56, a resident of Mill Valley, CA, was arrested in Taos, New Mexico, last May after he picked up eight pounds of peyote buttons he'd allegedly mailed from Mexico to a post office box he keeps in San Cristobal, NM, just north of Taos. Since his arrest, Boyll

has maintained that the peyote was for sacramental purposes only, to be used by members of the Native American Church (NAC) during spiritual meetings. Boyll, a member of that church for more than 10 years, was said to have made several trips into Mexico to acquire peyote from the Huichol Indians. He declined to be interviewed by HIGH TIMES.

In pressing for a conviction on the importation charge, prosecutors cited federal rulings which stipulate that membership in the NAC requires that a person be at least 25% Indian. Those rulings have, until now, prevented non-Indians from legally participating in NAC meetings. But Burciaga's decision, noting that race has no place in choosing a religion, clearly breaks with that tradition.

"The court is faced with the quintessential constitutional conflict between an inalienable right upon which this country was founded and the response by the government to the swelling political passions of the day,"



Guardian of the Constitution, Judge Juan Guerrero Burciaga.

he wrote in September. "In this fray, the court is compelled to halt this menacing attack on our constitutional freedoms."

US Attorney-designate Don Svet told the Albuquerque Journal that a decision to appeal will be made by the Justice Department. "We want to appeal because we think our position is right," Svet said. "The ramifications of the decision aren't exactly clear. What if there's a wholesale quest for membership in this church—what do we do?"

Judge Burciaga's ruling may cut deeper than even he intended. The issue of whether non-Indians have a right to participate in Native American Church ceremonies, or in any sacramental peyote use, has long been a political hot potato. While many NAC meetings are open to people of all races, the church's political stance has had to be one of racial exclusion in order to maintain exemption from the laws governing peyote use.

One key group, Peyote Way

Church of God, a bona fide religion, has long been at odds with the NAC over the issue of race regarding the right of non-Indians to use the sacrament. "Who needs to experience god more than whites? Look at what the white race has done: They have conquered and killed so many others," explains Rev. Anne Zaph, president of Peyote Way. "I think that giving them peyote might let them experience something which would open them up."

All members of the Native American Church are not as threatened or protective of peyote as is NAC president Douglas Long. "That's just politics," said one church member who requested anonymity. "And politics makes strange bedfellows. Imagine having a church meeting and saying this one couldn't come. Do you think the Grandfathers care

if you've got Indian blood or not?"

However, it is a legitimate concern that if there were an increase in peyote use among whites, the peyote cactus, already on the endangered list in Mexico, would soon vanish.

"The government would like nothing better than to see that happen," says Rev. Zaph. "Then they could forget the whole thing. But it doesn't need to happen. If you cut the peyote and don't pull up on the roots it will continue to grow."

Rev. Zaph does not want to see an increase in general peyote use. "Peyote is a sacrament and must be treated as one. It takes the right set, the right setting and the right frame of mind. It is a holy substance and not meant to be taken for anything but spiritual use."

That opinion fits in with bear Boyll's claim and Judge Burciaga ruling. "To the government, perate a dangerous hallucinogen," he will be accompany to the sacrament and deity essential religion."

THIS IS A DOUBLE EDITION SPOREPRINT, IF WE HEAR FROM YOU YOU GET THE OTHER HALF. NABOKOV, JEFFER SON, ROBERT GRAVES AND THE HOOKAH BROTHERS POSTER!

JIM YOUNG is technical editor of Pulp & Paper

It's time to reconsider hemp

et me say up front that I have never smoked a commercially made cigarette, much less that devil weed with roots in hell. Passed through the '60s without a single pair of tie-dyed bell-bottoms. Identified more with Merle Haggard's "Okie from Muscogee" than Jim Morrison's "Light My Fire."

Yet, I believe that Indian hemp (Cannabis sativa-yes, that Cannabis) has more to offer the paper industry than we are taking advantage of (or more correctly, we are allowed to take advantage of).

Tradition, if not federal law, is on the side of hemp, starting with Ts'ai Lun himself. According to the book, The Emperor Wears No Clothes, by Jack Herer, from 75% to 90% of the world's paper manufactured before 1883 was made from Cannabis hemp fiber, including the Gutenberg Bible and the first two drafts of the Declaration of Independence. Augmenting the tradition of hemp fiber, the USDA in 1916 predicted a papermaking future for nonfiberous portions of the hemp stalk in its Bulletin No. 404, Hemp Hurds as Paper-Making Material. Hemp hurds are 0.5-in. to 3-in. pieces of the woody inner portion of hemp that have been separated from the fiber. Hurds contain more than 77% cellulose.

Reporting on papermaking tests with hemp hurds, the bulletin concluded, "Hemphurd stock acts similarly to soda-poplar stock. but will produce a somewhat harsher and stronger sheet and one of higher folding endurance. . . . In fact, the hurd stock might very possibly meet with favor as a book-stock furnish in the Michigan and Wisconsin paper mills, which are within the sulphite fiberproducing region."

A long-awaited mechanized breakthrough in removing the fiber-bearing cortex from the rest of the hemp stalk "without a prohibitive use of human labor" was described in a threepage article in the February 1938 issue of Popular Mechanics entitled, "The New Billion-Dollar Crop." Written at the time of the passage of the federal Marijuana Tax Act of 1937, the article included the challenge. "If federal regulations can be drawn to protect the public without preventing the legitimate culture of hemp, this new crop can add

immeasurably to American agriculture and industry." This was not to be, however. Perhaps not coincidentally, the Tax Act uprooted the billion-dollar crop (1938 dollars) before it could be planted.

It is the dried flowers and top leaves of the female Cannabis sativa, of course, that constitute marijuana. Without opening the debate on its legalization or the psychotropic effects of its delta-9 tetrahydrocannibal (THC) content, it is worth noting that interest in papermaking from hemp continues as our fiber, energy, and environmental concerns

The '70s was a decade of intensive study of Cannabis papermaking, particularly in Italy, France, Spain, and Holland. Different varieties of hemp have been developed for various papermaking applications, depending on the cooking process and end use of the pulp. Concurrent research and selective breeding reduced THC content. In France, farmers must obtain low-THC Cannibis seed directly from the National Hemp Producers Federation, inform the Ministries of Health and Agriculture of their intent, and have a guaranteed purchaser of their crop.

The high cost of limited production currently restricts hemp to specialty use such as European and Asian cigarette papers. Cannibis hemp can probably be pulped in existing kenaf-pulping equipment, but it will take more than imported stock to make it economically feasible.

Hemp is the world's primary biomass producer, growing ten tons/acre in approximately four months. It can produce four times the amount of paper/acre than 20year-old trees can and will grow in all climatic zones of the contiguous 48 states.

Pyrolysis of hemp can be adjusted to produce charcoal, pyrolytic oil, gas, or methanol with a claimed 95.5% fuel-to-feed efficiency. Pyrolytic fuel oil has properties similar to Nos. 2 and 6 fuel oil. Burning charcoal does not cause acid rain.

U.S. hemp-growing restrictions were set aside to meet material shortages during World War II. They should now at least be modified to meet pending shortages of fiber. energy, and environmental quality.

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Truth and lies on drugs and those who fight the wars

REVIEW BY JEB BLOUNT

VEN for those who are skeptical about the basis for the war on drugs, the revelations of Bruce K. Alexander's Peaceful Measures: Canada's Way Out of the War on Drugs, can come as a shock. Most critics of the current anti-drug craze have been careful to couch their attacks in gentle language, for fear of being ignored and because there has been little published in the mainstream media to support them.

This is not the case for Alexander. Backed by 20 years of exhaustive research, careful examination of historical records and use of worldwide data, the Simon Fraser University psychology professor proves that just about everything people tend to believe about drugs and their danger to the social and moral fabric

of society is wrong.

Peaceful Measures is probably the most important publication to appear about drugs in Canada since the report of the Le Dain Commission, looking into the use of marijuana, was published in 1972. Not only does it show that most of the claims about the addictive powers of illegal drugs are wildly overstated, it also shows how the civil rights of Canadians have been severely undermined by the fruitless pursuit of a drug-free Canada.

There is no evidence, for instance, that crack can be addictive on the first use. Research on crack and cocaine, in fact, shows that its potenfial for addiction is far less than reg-

PEACEFUL MEASURES Canada's Way Out of the War on Drugs

BY BRUCE K. ALEXANDER

University of Toronto Press, 402 pages \$45 (cloth), \$19.95 (paper)

BILLION \$\$\$ HIGH

BY PETER APPLETON with DOUG CLARK

McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 216 pages, \$24.95

ularly reported, and that the vast majority of cocaine users, who themselves make up a tiny portion of the population, show few if any ill effects from the drug.

Alexander documents widespread abuse of individual rights by drugenforcement officers, including physical violence and death. He lists cases in which drug-free individuals were set up and sent to jail on the flimsiest of evidence — one was pressured incessantly by a police officer to buy cocaine on the ruse that the informer needed it to relieve severe cancer pain.

His analysis of Canada's drug laws shows that the police, with an almost unlimited right of search and seizure in drug cases, regularly abuse that right, and that many who are said to die of overdoses do not have medically accepted levels of the drug in their systems. They have died instead of such things as the cumulative effects of severe poverty and adulterated drugs, two factors exacerbated by pushing the use of drugs underground. Alexander

answers the claim that drug use is at epidemic levels, and exposes the absurdity of drug-related crime esti-

It will be almost impossible to continue to accept the rhetoric of the war on drugs after reading Alexander's book. While acknowledging the difficulties faced by many addicts, he states that the measures taken so far to attack drugs are excessive, and largely responsible for the problems so widely reported. He also examines proved alternatives to the current style of addiction treatment and drug-law enforcement.

The most chilling revelation, however, is the fact that most of his information is readily available to anyone who really wants to find it. Those who make and enforce Canada's drug policies have either ignored this information or based their expertise on falsehood. Anyone who doubts Alexander's claims can refer to the extensive list of publications in his bibliography, and must take into account that as an academic book, it was subject to exten-

One of the legions of anti-drug crusaders who should be worried about Alexander's book is Peter Appleton. His manifesto, Billion \$\$\$ High, written with Doug Clark, is based on the sort of unsubstantiated fear-mongering that Alexander so skilfully dissects.

Whereas Alexander makes the argument that drug problems do not warrant the extreme measures we have adopted - such as life sen-

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tences and suspension of civil ususally applied only in time of war Appleton, former president of the Alliance for a Drug-Free Canada. argues for even more wartime measures. Unfortunately, he shows none of Alexander's ability to argue from

Appleton is honest about his goals and methods. Billion \$\$\$ High supports the use of the armed forces in the "war on drugs," and unashamedly calls for the almost complete suspension of civil liberties in drug cases. He argues that the suspension of the right to be considered innocent until proved guilty, already severely restricted under current drug laws, should be further suspended by beefing up the right to seize and hold property of accused drug-dealers unless they can prove the property wasn't purchased with drug profits. Appleton even suggests that the police should openly oppose the government if they aren't given more powers to deal with drugs.

The authors of both books outline straightforward alternative positions to a pressing social concern. While Appleton seems to have won out in the short run, it will be hard for any reasonable person to persist with support for the war on drugs after reading Alexander's careful and exhaustive study.

Jeb Blount is a Toronto writer.

THE DAILY GAZETTE Tuesday, March 3, 1992

German court declares drug laws invalid

BERLIN - Declaring Germany's laws against drug use unconstitutional because they infringe on the "free development of personality," an appellate court said Germans have the same right to alter their mental state on cannabis as they do by using liquor or cigarettes.

The court in Luebeck, in northern Germany, threw out a conviction in a case involving a woman found with 4 one-hundredths of an ounce of hashish in her sock. Judge Wolfgang Neskovic said German law requires the state to treat cannabis-based drugs just as it does alcohol and tobacco because "alcohol and tobacco [are] considerably more damaging than hashish."

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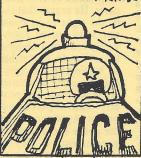
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YOU CAN MAKE A LOT OF MONEY DEALING TOBACCO IF YOU'RE CANNY AND PONT GET CAUGHT. I KNOW A FRIEND (NAME WITHHELD) WHO FINANCED HIS COLLEGE EDUCATION.



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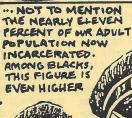
THE BAD NEWS THOUGH. IF YOU ADD UP ALL THE TOBACCO - RELATED DEATHS (SHOOTINGS AND THE LIKE) THE NUMBERS ARE MUCH AIGHER



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ON THE NEWS LAST WEEK YES, PROHIBITION BRINGS HARPSHIP, SACRIFICE AND TRAGEDY. BUT IT IS A PRICE WE MUST BE

AS OUR PRESIDENT SAID

WILLING TO ENDURE IF WE ARE TO ERRADICATE THE DEADLY TOBACCO SCOURGE in Dat Paril

T. PHELAN . 1991



DEADLY



DRUG





a mandatory minimum drug sentence is a true offense

By REG POTTERTON

Of all the anti-American nations in the long history of xenophobia, it is ironic that the United States itself should prove to be the most anti-American of them all. Hyperbole? Not really.

In its most extreme form, anti-American means killing Americans, and nobody leads us in that field. More Americans have been murdered by other

Americans in this century alone than have been killed by enemy action in all the wars we have ever fought, beginning with our Revolution.

If killing is the ultimate expression of anti-Americanism, imprisonment is a close second, and there again we lead the race, having overtaken those champions of mass imprisonment, the Soviet Union and South Africa, in the Eighties. Our incarcerated population at last count was around 1,200,000, with

another 3,000,000 on parole or probation, all of which requires a criminal justice system that cost taxpayers more than \$61 billion in 1988 and increases every year.

We now spend more than \$20 billion each year keeping people locked up in local jails and county, state and federal prisons. It's estimated that by 1995, the inmate population will increase by 333,000, or 27 percent.

All this incarceration might be good and justifiable if it reduced the rate of crime in America, but it hasn't. It might be worth doing if it kept habitually violent criminals off the streets, but it hasn't. We could even support it and cry out for more if it reduced the fear

and hatred of race, class, gender and religion that eats away at the American spirit, but, of course, it hasn't.

The introduction of mandatory minimum prison sentences in 1986 was one of the more sinister manifestations of governmental anti-Americanism in this country. When Congress passed the laws that impose statutory mini-

HERMAN 5/14

"The jury found me not guilty, but the judge pleaded temporary insanity and gave me five years."

class, the professional informer. In 1989 alone, paid informants received \$63,000,000 and immunity or special consideration for their own crimes.

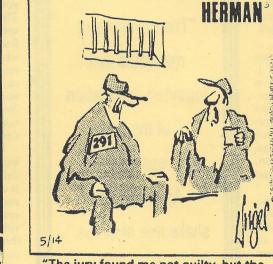
Loren Pogue, a 58-year-old real estate agent, is an example of what this "lock 'em up and throw away the key" policy means. He will spend 27 years in prison because a former business asso-

> ciate asked Pogue to help him sell a plot of land on a Costa Rican mountainside to undercover agents who posed as drug smugglers shopping for a place to put an airstrip.

> That Pogue had no drug history, that the airstrip was never built and would, even if built, be useless because of its location, played no part in the court's decision. It was enough for the judge to hear that the undercover agents talked of importing a fixed amount of cocaine,

that Pogue was aware of their intention and helped his old pal, a recipient of \$250,000 in government largesse for his information, close the deal to sell

the nonexistent airstrip. Consider that if Loren Pogue lives to serve his 27 years in prison, it will cost the taxpayers \$540,000 in 1992 dollars and far more for the welfare of more than 25 children and foster children he leaves behind. And Pogue is only one of 70,000 federal prison inmates, each of whom costs the government about \$55 a day, or \$20,000 a year. That's an annual total of around \$1.4 billion. In 1995, when the federal inmate population is expected to reach 99,000, it will cost the taxpayers almost \$2 billion.



mums for drug offenses, it simply abandoned the principle that the punishment should fit the crime. With these measures, judges no longer play a role in determining the severity of a sentence. All they do is obey orders. The fundamental rule of mandatory minimums holds that anyone found guilty in a drug case gets a prison sentence for a fixed term without parole, no matter how marginal his involvement and regardless of whether or not he profited from drug deals. Many now go to jail not because they are drug kingpins or even middle-level players or repeat offenders but because their names have been given up by America's newest entrepreneurial

FORU M

But forget the numbers. Forget that we spend more on enforcement than on education-that California, for example, laid off 10,000 teachers and used the savings to help build more prisons, or that Texas employs four times as many corrections officers now (about 18,000) as it employed ten years ago. Set aside the fact that violent and habitual criminals are released to make room for nonviolent first offenders convicted on marijuana charges. (The average sentence served for murder in the U.S. is six and a half years, while eight years with no possibility of parole is mandatory for the possession of 700 marijuana plants. It doesn't matter if the plants are seedlings or maturethe federal government treats each as a potential kilo of product.)

Let's forget all of that and think about this: Why is the doctrine of mandatory minimum sentencing opposed by the 12 Federal Judicial Conferences, the American Bar Association, the Federal Courts Study Commission, the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers and the Criminal Justice Poli-

cy Foundation?
Could it be that these groups are in agreement with federal Judge J. Lawrence Irving? He resigned from the U.S. district court in San Diego, saying he could no longer in good conscience impose mandatory minimum sentences. Maybe they concur with Judge William Wilkins, chairman of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, who said, "There is no evidence that mandatory minimums deter crime."

Or are these individuals and organizations just wrong? The government line, as Attorney General William Barr told a meeting of California district attorneys, is that "the choice is clear. More prison space or more crime."

Right now there is only one full-time organization devoted to arousing public awareness of the new laws—Families Against Mandatory Minimums. Its founder, Julie Stewart, began FAMM after her brother was convicted of growing 360 marijuana plants. A man with no criminal record, he got five years with no parole. His two co-defendants, both with prior drug convictions, escaped with probation after informing on him.

Stewart readily concedes that her brother's crime deserved punishment, but one that fit the crime. "He took his chances, he broke the law, he got caught," she says. "But five years without parole? What good does that do anyone?"

She began researching other cases

and discovered that her brother was one of many first-time offenders to fall afoul of mandatory minimums. The more Stewart dug, the more horror stories she unearthed. Here's a sample of cases from FAMM's files, each involving a first-timer:

John R. got 17 years in Florida last year after undercover agents working with indicted drug informants involved him in a deal to supply marijuana that never materialized.

Ken H., 11 years for conspiracy to sell marijuana. No drugs were found on his person or at his home. The two informants against him received two years apiece. During the trial they said they had heard a third person mention Ken's name in connection with a drug deal.

Tim E., ten years for possession of a gun and conspiracy to manufacture

"The government maintains that lopsided application of the law is essential if America is to shake free of drugs."

methamphetamine. He was solicited by undercover DEA agents while buying materials for a student chemistry set in a store owned and operated by the DEA. For three months the agents called him at work, telling him that there was big money to be made with meth. When Tim finally agreed to meet them at their dummy lab site, the agents suggested he bring a gun for his protection. At the lab the DEA gave him a step-by-step course in the manufacture of methamphetamine. According to FAMM's account of the case, Tim was arrested after mixing chemicals. He got an extra five years for having the gun.

Retired coal miner Bobby J. got six

and a half years after he accompanied his son to a marijuana patch under police surveillance. At the sentencing, the judge said he would prefer to take into account Bobby's black-lung disease but the guidelines left him no choice.

Fifty-two-year-old O. Pound got 20 years for conspiracy to distribute 300 pounds of marijuana. Pound bought the marijuana over a three-year period and was turned in by one of his buyers, a man with a felony record who received immunity and was allowed to keep all his assets despite his confession that he had sold drugs for 15 years. Pound's wife got five years for failing to turn in her husband. The judge said he didn't want to give her the sentence but was obliged to do so by the guidelines.

And one more: Nicholas Bianco of Providence, Rhode Island, described as the "reputed boss of the New England Mafia," was sentenced to 11 years and five months on racketeering charges. An underling received 12 years and seven months for murder. The don got bail and was allowed to spend Christmas with his family. A man from Gloucester, Massachusetts, meanwhile, received 20 years and ten months for growing marijuana. He was carted off to jail from the courtroom as soon as sentence had been imposed. Next time he celebrates Christmas at home with his now four-year-old daughter, she'll be 25.

The government maintains that such lopsided application of the law is essential if America is to shake free of drugs. It is an argument that echoes the claim made by the Army during the Vietnam era that it was necessary to destroy the village of Ben Suc in order to save it. Is this what we want, salvation by destruction? Justice by body count?

We have, almost without being aware of it, built a law-enforcement apparatus that has failed almost totally to deter, prevent or reduce crime. It grows steadily more monolithic with each stroke of the legislative pen, while retreating deeper into isolation from the community it so demonstrably fails to protect or to serve.

Is that what we want? No. We want the punishment to fit the crime, not the crime to meet the marketing agenda of politicians shopping for an extra term. What we want and what we have every right to expect is common sense, logic, integrity and an even-handed observance of the law. As matters stand, we have our criminal justice system. And seldom has there been a more appropriate adjective for U.S. justice than that: criminal.

SEEKING THE MAGIC MUSHROOM

"Seeking the Magic Mushroom" (LIFE, May 13) is without doubt just the most fascinating article I have ever read.

MRS. LARRAINE ROWLEY

Your article about mushroom worship is an outrage to faithful Christians. Nowhere in these pages is any criticism or excuse presented for the adoration of a fungus. Pagan rites are one thing, but using Christ's image and name is another.

MARIE SNYDER



CHINESE "JU-I"

The early Chinese probably encountered a fungus which was highly hallucino which was highly hallucino-genic. Even though it has disappeared from the soil it survives in the form of a scepter, usually fashioned of carved jade, but may be of gold, ivory, porcelain or rare wood. It is called ju-i

which literally means as you would wish."

The ju-t is given to high members of the nobility on special occasions, or to im-portant visiting high officials somewhat as we would offer the key to the city to eminent visiting firemen. It is a popular decorative motif, and Taoists claim that anyone who is lucky enough to find a just in the deep forest will have a glimpse of paradise.

CHINGWAH LEE San Francisco, Calif.

The hallucinations so vividly described by R. Gordon Wasson are remarkably similar to the sensations reported by Havelock Ellis after eating dried "mescal (Lophophora williamsii). buttons'

Ellis also saw brilliant, exotic colors and also reported no physical aftereffects except for, in his case, a slight sensitivity of the eyes.

MELMOTH Y. STOKES JR.

Goldthwaite, Texas

I've been having hallucinatory visions accompanied

I've been having hallucinatory visions accompanies by space suspension and time destruction in my New York City apartment for the past three years.

The essential difference between Mr. Wasson's visions and my own are that mine are produced by eating American-grown peyote cactus plants.

I first heard about peyote in Aldous Huxley's book,

The Doors of Perception, in which he described this ancient "tranquilizer."

ancient tranquilizer.

The chemicals in peyote are known. A drug called mescaline is made from it which is already in use effectively for psychotherapy and research.

I got my peyote from a company in Texas which makes C.O.D. shipments to people all over the country

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for \$8.00 per hundred "buttons." It usually takes about 4 "buttons" for one person to have visions. JANE ROSS

New York, N.Y.

Wasson's work is probably some fungi, if you've a lichen for it! DICK CARPENTER

Jenkintown, Pa.

U.S. BUSINESS-A GOLDEN MOOD

Thank you for renewing my faith that there is an opportunity for the small businessman ("U.S. Business — a Golden Mood." LIFE, May 13).

It is interesting to note that 50 years ago more than alf of "the top 30 U.S. companies" were either small businesses or nonexistent.

ERNEST HENDERSON III

Boston, Mass.

WRIGHT PICKS A FIGHT IN ARIZONA

"Wright Picks a Fight in Arizona" (LIFE, May 13) is an example of Arizona's gross stupidity in not recognizing the seasoned greatness of Wright and what is best for Arizona itself. The skyscraper slab idea is totally unsuited to Arizona—a monument to the spineless legislators who are afraid to express Arizona's charming individuality.

GERHARD SCHULTZ

Hermosa Beach, Calif.

Frank Lloyd Wright must think Arizona is inhabited

CHARLES B. ROGERS

Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Wright picks fights all over the place and currently has the city of Madison, Wis. in a dither over a monstrosity he designed as a civic center there.

HAROLD E. ENTWISTLE

Black River Falls, Wis.



WRIGHT'S MODEL FOR MADISON

• In 1954 Madison voted \$4 million for a civic center, choosing Wright as the architect. Then Wright submitted his model, calling it "a mag-Wright submitted his model, calling it "a mag-nificent marriage of the city and the lake." It included a 7,000-seat auditorium and two towers for hotels or office space. The cost: \$17 million. Officials are trying to reduce both the size and cost of his project.—ED.

TEEN-AGE ALLOWANCES

"Getting and Spending the Teen-age Allowance" (Life, May 13) was very interesting. While I was working on my Ph.D. thesis, I was able to obtain and record numerous vital facts from over 2.000 pupils relative to allowances. From this data I have drawn various conclusions:

Children feel that parents are too strict on the mat-ter of not allowing them to buy the clothes they like, and in wanting to know how much and for what they spend their money.

Adolescents also want to know what the family's money situation is if there are money problems.

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SERVING YOU SINCE 1985 24 HR. VISA LINE (916) 725-0341 the problems of police emorcement in the world of illicit drugs.

By E. Mark Green

HE RECENT tragic death of Daniel Possee has caused me to realize that I have made a costly and horrifying mistake.

Mr. Possee's death was an accident. A police officer, fulfilling his sworn duty to uphold the laws of my country, shot and killed Mr. Possee during a drug raid, presumably fearing that his own life was in danger.

Daniel Possee's death was an especially tragic accident because he wasn't even a suspect with regard to that particular drug raid. He just happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time.

He had been target practising with his pellet rifle when the police burst into the room.

Presumably fearing for his own life and not immediately recognizing these intruders as police officers, Daniel naturally was not about to drop his sole means of protection.



GREEN

I now realize that I have made a mistake. I didn't want to see my country become a nation of drug addicts and I allowed my elected representatives to make laws denying my fellow citizens the right to ingest non-prescribed drugs.

I quietly allowed them to make the sale or possession of these drugs a very serious offence, a criminal offence. I thought that the serious penalties imposed under criminal law would be enough to dissuade people from using these kinds of these

these kinds of drugs.

But I was wrong. Since the 1960s, hundreds of thousands of people have been convicted of some crime involving marijuana and many hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in police investigations, legal fees, court costs, prison facilities and so on in the attempt to combat drug use. Every year in the U.S. and Canada people are killed solely as a result of our elected representatives' decision to classify drug use as a criminal offence.

I now think that our decision has caused many more problems than it has tried to solve. Instead of ridding our society of drugs we have simply turned a very large segment of our otherwise law-abiding population into criminals.

Why didn't we learn the lessons taught by the U.S. prohibition law when they tried to rid their nation of alcohol? Laws regarding the victimless moral behavior of their citizenry have never succeeded in eradicating that behavior. Your



I am really a bit ashamed at my previous low opinion of the Canadian public. I had presumed that if we didn't make drugs illegal everyone would be walking around "stoned" all the time. But now I see that alcohol is legal and not everyone is walking around drunk all the time.

Sure we have alcoholics and sure there is a personal price to pay for themselves and their families. But would there be less or perhaps more of a problem if alcohol use was made a criminal offence?

The answer to drug abuse, as with alcoholism, lies not in stringent law enforcement but in the creation of a social environment where "sober reality" is generally preferable to the drugged state of mind. It requires a two-pronged approach, one dealing with individual self-esteem and the other with poverty in society.

All the money we spend on the enforcement of our drug laws would be much better spent on family counsellors and psychotherapists who would

be available at no cost to those who found themselves in drug-dependent states. Gone forever would be the violence associated with illegal drugs.

No more would we continue to send hundreds of millions of dollars to drug cartels in South America or elsewhere. Never again could an accident happen as did happen when Daniel Possee lost his young life because of my mistake.

I don't want a country of drug addicts. But I also don't like what we have now. It is time for our government to devise a new, saner and more civilized method of dealing with the reality of euphoric drug use.

It is time for our government to devise a new, saner and more civilized method of dealing with the reality of euphoric drug use

But most candidates are afraid to speak in favor of de-criminalizing popular drug usage for fear of being branded as drug abusers themselves. I urge each of the political parties to put away their fears and begin to devise a new comprehensive policy regarding the use of euphoric drugs prior to the next federal election.

More than 13,000 pot plants ruined

WAILUKU — Nearly 13,400 marijuana plants were uprooted or sprayed with the herbicide Rodeo in a three-day eradication program this week.

The joint effort by Maui vice officers and state Department of Land and Natural Resources personnel used five helicopters and covered areas from Kipahulu to Molokai. They destroyed plants ranging in size from seedlings to plants 6 feet tall.

According to Sgt. Carl Eldridge Jr., Tuesday's effort took 3,880 plants in East Maui from Haiku to Hana. Wednesday's haul in the Nahiku/Kipahulu area included 6,867 plants. On Wednesday, officials uprooted 2,651 plants on Molokai and in Maui cane fields.

Eldridge said no arrests were made during this week's program, which was part of the ongoing statewide Operation Wipeout.

April 24, 1992 — THE MAUI NEWS

Druid fluid step closer for ceremony

The Canadian Press

EDMONTON — A proposed changed to the Alberta liquor laws would allow the Druid religious sect to serve "Druid fluid" or sacramental beer during ceremonies.

Section 74 of the Liquor Control Act states: "A priest, clergyman or minister may, in the performance of the religious ceremonies or sacraments of the faith of a church or religious body, provide wine approved by the (liquor) board for sacramental purposes to a minor."

But a proposed amendment introduced in the house Friday would change "wine" to "liquor."

Edmonton's head Druid, Kevin Sisk, said members of the Church of the Reformed Druids use beer in their church service because it is the closest substance to mead — an alcoholic drink of fermented honey and water.

"It's our preferred sacramental beverage," Sisk said.







Primarily the Fane is a fourth way mystical school that celebrates the psychedelic experience as the most sublime and gracefully efficient access to the expansion of consciousness, which is what we define as the religious experience.

Our principal goal is the illumination and enlightenment of individuals through the Liberation of awareness and the cultivation of understanding. To that end, a large part of our activity will be devoted to the presentation of various ideas and philosophies that facilitate the dissipation of illusions in favour of newer and better apprehensions of Truth.

Another function of the Fane is an information resource and exchange centre on all topics relating to the psychedelics in their many fields of application.

Ideally this newsletter will be of a participatory nature with articles, anecdotes, poems, prose and critiques submitted by the membership for publication.

Among our actual and possible membership are people from all walks of life. This would be a great forum for the general discussion of anything that you think would be of interest to other stoned people, which is quite a broad spectrum when you consider that one of the qualifying aspects of truly stoned people is that they are interested rather than bothered by

Aside from attempting to secure our religious freedoms within a state that we feel confident will eventually uphold and preserve these inalienable rights, we have other plans and enterprises whose scope and direction can be expanded upon by your ideas and participation in this, the most revolutionary of religious novelties ever to occur in the history of Canada, if not the world.

One of our major objectives is the aquisition and creation of real estate session-centre meccas. Elysian gardens, Psychedelic playgrounds, serviced by alternative technologies, outside of every major city in Canada

These centres will provide suitable facilities for pilgrims and will be located with inspiring natural settings amid flowering fruit trees, waterfalls, fountains and babbling brooks; mushroom and strawberry fields, where the climate allows; labyrinths of mystery, delight and surprise; nitrous oxide in fire hydrants inconspicuously appointed in sylvan glades (no dogs allowed!), and a host of other various fair designs in architecture, music, art and science to provide the ideal circumstance to explore, enjoy, enhance and develop every faculty of human nature

These Islands of illumination and sensibility will eventually multiply, as the Psychedelic Religion spreads, and extend themselves and replace the world amid universal acclaim, as we historically move into the Millenium.



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2. Everyone has the right to expand consciousness and to stimulate aesthetic, visionary and mystical experience by whatever means one considers desirable without interference from anyone, so long as such practice does not injure another person or their property.

3. We do not encourage the ingestion of the sacraments by those who are unprepared.

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