



# DRUGS

White gold

John H Baselmans-Oracle



# **DRUGS**

Curaçao, 2016

This book is written by  
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Lay-out and drawings  
John Baselmans

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John H. Baselmans -Oracle



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## Preface

When we think of drugs, we immediately think of the old guard drugs like cocaine, heroin and hemp. Other than that, there are for some time synthetic drugs (XTC) made in many forms, colors and effects. With the last mentioned much was experimented but also tampered. Besides, with drugs usually it is about “adulterated” products, many hazardous substances are also added to dilute the stuff and so to bring in more. As result many bad drugs on the market with all the associated consequences. But drugs also covered the drugs that are made by the pharmaceutical powers; companies which possess a lot in the world and call the shots and decide what a doctor, specialist or hospital should prescribe.

Now we will not talk about the last form of drugs (medicines), because there has been extensively written about in many of my books. But we’ll talk about the ordinary old-fashioned drug in the form of cocaine. We’re going to expose what it is behind and who are the true drug dealers.



The old-fashioned drug is still the trade with which the super rich enrich themselves. Also, it is the elite who use a lot of this stuff. You can make it clear that most of the top in the business world, but also the politics and those who move into higher layers, are the permanent users of the cocaine stuff. Often in the most pure form and often used daily like a breakfast and dinner.

But first I like to elaborate some things; what is cocaine and who are the driving forces behind these drugs according to world organizations of detecting drugs.

Let's start with the definition of Drug and Cocaine.

# Chapter 1

## 1-1 Drugs

Caffeine, contained in coffee and other beverages, is the most widely used psychoactive drug in the world. 90% of North American adults consume the substance on a daily basis.

Uncoated aspirin tablets, consisting of about 90% acetylsalicylic acid, along with a minor amount of inert fillers and binders. Aspirin is a pharmaceutical drug often used to treat pain, fever, and inflammation.

A drug is any substance other than food, that when inhaled, injected, smoked, consumed, absorbed via a patch on the skin or dissolved under the tongue causes a physiological change in the body.

In pharmacology, a pharmaceutical drug, also called a medication or medicine, is a chemical substance used to treat, cure, prevent, or diagnose a disease or to promote well-being. Traditionally drugs were obtained through extraction from medicinal plants, but more recently also by organic synthesis. Pharmaceutical drugs may be used for a limited duration, or on a regular basis for chronic disorders.

Pharmaceutical drugs are often classified into drug classes—groups of related drugs that have similar chemical structures, the same mechanism of action (binding to the same biological target), a related mode of action, and that are used to treat the same disease. The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System (ATC), the most widely used drug classification system, assigns drugs a unique ATC code, which is an alphanumeric code that assigns it to specific drug classes within the ATC system. Another major classification system is the Biopharmaceutics Classification System. This classifies drugs according to their solubility and permeability or absorption properties.

Psychoactive drugs are chemical substances that affect the function of the central nervous system, altering perception, mood or consciousness. They include alcohol, a depressant, and the stimulants nicotine and caffeine. These three are the most widely consumed psychoactive drugs worldwide and are also considered as recreational drugs since they are used for pleasure rather than medicinal purposes. Other recreational drugs include hallucinogens, opiates and amphetamines and some of these are also used in spiritual or religious settings. Some drugs can cause addiction and all drugs can have side effects. Excessive use of stimulants can promote stimulant psychosis. Many recreational drugs are illicit and international treaties such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs exist for the purpose of their prohibition.

## **1-1a Etymology**

In English, the noun “drug” is thought to originate from Old French “drogue”, possibly deriving later into “droge-vate” from Middle Dutch meaning “dry barrels”, referring to medicinal plants preserved in them. The transitive verb “to drug” (meaning intentionally administer a substance to someone, often without their knowledge) arose later and invokes the psychoactive rather than medicinal properties of a substance.

## **1-1b Medication**

Nexium is a proton-pump inhibitor. It is used to reduce the production of stomach acid.

A medication or medicine is a drug taken to cure or ameliorate any symptoms of an illness or medical condition. The use may also be as preventive medicine that has future benefits but does not treat any existing or pre-existing diseases or symptoms. Dispensing of medication is often regulated by governments into three categories—over-the-counter medications, which are available in pharmacies and supermarkets without special restrictions; behind-the-counter medicines, which are dispensed by a pharmacist without needing a doctor’s prescription, and prescription only medicines, which must be prescribed by a licensed medical professional, usually a physician.

In the United Kingdom, behind-the-counter medicines are called pharmacy medicines which can only be sold in registered pharmacies, by or under the supervision of a pharmacist. These medications are designated by the letter P on the label. The range of medicines available without a prescription varies from country to country. Medications are typically produced by pharmaceutical companies and are often patented to give the developer exclusive rights to produce them. Those that are not patented (or with expired patents) are called generic drugs since they can be produced by other companies without restrictions or licenses from the patent holder.

Pharmaceutical drugs are usually categorised into drug classes. A group of drugs will share a similar chemical structure, or have the same mechanism of action, the same related mode of action or target the same illness or related illnesses. The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System (ATC), the most widely used drug classification system, assigns drugs a unique ATC code, which is an alphanumeric code that assigns it to specific drug classes within the ATC system. Another major classification system is the Biopharmaceutics Classification System. This groups drugs according to their solubility and permeability or absorption properties.

### **1-1c Spiritual and religious use**

Some religions, particularly ethnic religions are based

completely on the use of certain drugs, known as entheogens, which are mostly hallucinogens, being either psychedelics or deliriants. Some drugs used are stimulants and sedatives.

Some shamans from different cultures use entheogens, defined as “generating the divine within” to achieve religious ecstasy. Amazonian shamans use ayahuasca (yagé) a hallucinogenic brew for this purpose. Mazatec shamans have a long and continuous tradition of religious use of *Salvia divinorum* a psychoactive plant. Its use is to facilitate visionary states of consciousness during spiritual healing sessions.

*Silene undulata* is regarded by the Xhosa people as a sacred plant and used as an entheogen. Its root is traditionally used to induce vivid (and according to the Xhosa, prophetic) lucid dreams during the initiation process of shamans, classifying it a naturally occurring oneirogen similar to the more well-known dream herb *Calea ternifolia*.

Peyote a small spineless cactus has been a major source of psychedelic mescaline and has probably been used by Native Americans for at least five thousand years. Most mescaline is now obtained from a few species of columnar cacti in particular from San Pedro and not from the vulnerable peyote.

The entheogenic use of cannabis has also been widely

practised for centuries. Rastafari use marijuana (ganja) as a sacrament in their religious ceremonies.

### **1-1d Smart drugs and Designer drugs**

Nootropics, also commonly referred to as “smart drugs”, are drugs that are claimed to improve human cognitive abilities. Nootropics are used to improve memory, concentration, thought, mood, learning, and many other things. Some nootropics are now beginning to be used to treat certain diseases such as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, Parkinson’s disease, and Alzheimer’s disease. They are also commonly used to regain brain function lost during aging.

Other drugs known as designer drugs produced, include analogs of performance-enhancing drugs such as designer steroids taken to improve physical capabilities and these are sometimes used (legally or not) for this purpose, often by professional athletes. Other designer drugs mimic the effects of psychoactive drugs. Since the late 1990s there has been the identification of many of these synthesised drugs. In Japan and the United Kingdom this has spurred the addition of many designer drugs into a newer class of controlled substances known as a temporary class drug.

Synthetic cannabinoids have been produced for a longer period of time and are used in the designer drug synthetic cannabis.

## **1-1e Recreational drug use**

Cannabis is a commonly used recreational drug.

Recreational drug use is the use of a drug (legal, controlled, or illegal) with the primary intention of altering the state of consciousness through alteration of the central nervous system in order to create positive emotions and feelings. Some national laws prohibit the use of different recreational drugs, and medicinal drugs that have the potential for recreational use are often heavily regulated. On the other hand, there are many recreational drugs that are legal in many jurisdictions and widely culturally accepted. Cannabis is a psychoactive drug and is the most commonly consumed drug in the world (as of 2012). It can be used in the leaf form of marijuana (grass), or in the resin form of hashish. Marijuana is a more mild form of cannabis than hashish.

There may be an age restriction on the consumption and purchase of legal recreational drugs. Some recreational drugs that are legal and accepted in many places include alcohol, tobacco, betel nut, and caffeine products, and in some areas of the world the legal use of drugs such as khat is common.

There are a number of legal intoxicants commonly called legal highs that are used recreationally. The most widely used of these is alcohol.



## 1-2 Cocaine

Systematic (IUPAC) name methyl (1R,2R,3S,5S)-  
3- (benzoyloxy)-8-methyl-8-azabicyclo  
octane-2-carboxylate

Clinical data

Trade names

Psicaine (Merck), Delcaine (Roquies), Ensan

Cocaine (Sankyo, Takeda, Shionogi, Dainippon)

AHFS/Drugs.com

Micromedex Detailed Consumer Information category

US: C (Risk not ruled out)

Dependence liability

Physical: none

Psychological: High

Addiction liability High

Routes of administration

Topical, oral, insufflation, intravenous

Legal status

AU: S8 (Controlled)

CA: Schedule I

DE: Anlage III (Prescription only)

NZ: Class A

UK: Class A

US: Schedule II

UN: Narcotic Schedules I and III

Pharmacokinetic data

Bioavailability

By mouth: 33%

Insufflated: 60-80%

Nasal spray: 25-43%

Metabolism Liver CYP3A4

Onset of action Seconds to minutes

Biological half-life 1 hour

Duration of action 5 to 90 minutes

Excretion Kidney

Identifiers

CAS Number 50-36-2 Yes

53-21-4

ATC code N01BC01 (WHO) R02AD03

(WHO), S01HA01 (WHO), S02DA02 (WHO)

PubChem CID 446220

IUPHAR/BPS 2286

DrugBank DB00907 Yes

ChemSpider 10194104 Yes

UNII I5Y540LHVR Yes

KEGG D00110 Yes

ChEBI CHEBI:27958 Yes

ChEMBL CHEMBL370805 Yes

Synonyms Benzoylmethylecgonine, coke

PDB ligand ID COC (PDBe, RCSB PDB)

Chemical data

Formula C17H21NO4

Molar mass 303.353 g/mol

Physical data

Melting point 98 °C (208 °F)

Boiling point 187 °C (369 °F)

Solubility in water ~1.8 mg/mL (20 °C)

Cocaine, also known as coke, is a strong stimulant mostly used as a recreational drug. It is commonly snorted, inhaled, or injected into the veins. Mental effects may include loss of contact with reality, an intense feeling of happiness, or agitation. Physical symptoms may include a fast heart rate, sweating, and large pupils. High doses can result in very high blood pressure or body temperature. Effects begin within seconds to minutes of use and last between five and ninety minutes. Cocaine has a small number of accepted medical uses such as numbing and decreasing bleeding during nasal surgery.

Cocaine is addictive due to its effect on the reward pathway in the brain. After a short period of use, there is a high risk that dependence will occur. Its use also increases the risk of stroke, myocardial infarction, lung problems in those who smoke it, blood infections, and sudden cardiac death. Cocaine sold on the street is commonly mixed with local anesthetics, cornstarch, quinine, or sugar which can result in additional toxicity. Following repeated doses a person may have decreased ability to feel pleasure and be very physically tired.

Cocaine acts by inhibiting the reuptake of serotonin, norepinephrine, and dopamine. This results in greater concentrations of these three neurotransmitters in the brain. It can easily cross the blood–brain barrier and may lead to the breakdown of the barrier. Cocaine is made from the leaves of the coca plant which are mostly grown in South America. In 2013, 419 kilograms were produced legally. It is estimated that the illegal market for cocaine is 100 to 500 billion USD each year. With further processing crack cocaine can be produced from cocaine.

After cannabis, cocaine is the most frequently used illegal drug globally. Between 14 and 21 million people use the drug each year. Use is highest in North America followed by Europe and South America. Between one and three percent of people in the developed world use cocaine at some point in their life. In 2013 cocaine use directly resulted in 4,300 deaths, up from 2,400 in 1990. The leaves of the coca plant have been used by Peruvians since ancient times. Cocaine was first isolated from the leaves in 1860. Since 1961 the international Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs has required countries to make recreational use of cocaine a crime.

## **1-2a Medical**

Topical cocaine can be used as a local numbing agent to help with painful procedures in the mouth or nose.

Cocaine was historically useful as a topical anesthetic in eye and nasal surgery, although it is now predominantly used for nasal and lacrimal duct surgery. The major disadvantages of this use are cocaine's intense vasoconstrictor activity and the potential for cardiovascular toxicity. Cocaine has since been largely replaced in Western medicine by synthetic local anesthetics such as benzocaine, proparacaine, lignocaine-xylocaine-lidocaine, and tetracaine though it remains available for use if specified. If vasoconstriction is desired for a procedure (as it reduces bleeding), the anesthetic is combined with a vasoconstrictor such as phenylephrine or epinephrine. In Australia it is currently prescribed for use as a local anesthetic for conditions such as mouth and lung ulcers. Some ENT specialists occasionally use cocaine within the practice when performing procedures such as nasal cauterization. In this scenario dissolved cocaine is soaked into a ball of cotton wool, which is placed in the nostril for the 10–15 minutes immediately before the procedure, thus performing the dual role of both numbing the area to be cauterized, and vasoconstriction. Even when used this way, some of the used cocaine may be absorbed through oral or nasal mucosa and give systemic effects. An alternative method of administration for ENT surgery is mixed with adrenaline and sodium bicarbonate, as Moffett's Solution.

## **1-2b Recreational**

Cocaine is a powerful nervous system stimulant. Its effects can last from fifteen or thirty minutes to an hour. The duration of

cocaine's effects depends on the amount taken and the route of administration. Cocaine can be in the form of fine white powder, bitter to the taste. When inhaled or injected, it causes a numbing effect. Crack cocaine is a smokeable form of cocaine made into small "rocks" by processing cocaine with sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) and water.

Cocaine increases alertness, feelings of well-being and euphoria, energy and motor activity, feelings of competence and sexuality. Cocaine's stimulant effects are similar to that of amphetamine, however, these effects tend to be much shorter lasting and more prominent.

### **1-2c Oral**

A spoon containing baking soda, cocaine, and a small amount of water. Used in a "poor-man's" crack-cocaine production

Many users rub the powder along the gum line, or onto a cigarette filter which is then smoked, which numbs the gums and teeth – hence the colloquial names of "numbies", "gummers", or "cocoa puffs" for this type of administration. This is mostly done with the small amounts of cocaine remaining on a surface after insufflation (snorting). Another oral method is to wrap up some cocaine in rolling paper and swallow (parachute) it. This is sometimes called a "snow bomb."

## 1-2d Coca leaf

Coca leaves are typically mixed with an alkaline substance (such as lime) and chewed into a wad that is retained in the mouth between gum and cheek (much in the same as chewing tobacco is chewed) and sucked of its juices. The juices are absorbed slowly by the mucous membrane of the inner cheek and by the gastrointestinal tract when swallowed. Alternatively, coca leaves can be infused in liquid and consumed like tea. Ingesting coca leaves generally is an inefficient means of administering cocaine. Advocates of the consumption of the coca leaf state that coca leaf consumption should not be criminalized as it is not actual cocaine, and consequently it is not properly the illicit drug.

Because cocaine is hydrolyzed and rendered inactive in the acidic stomach, it is not readily absorbed when ingested alone. Only when mixed with a highly alkaline substance (such as lime) can it be absorbed into the bloodstream through the stomach. The efficiency of absorption of orally administered cocaine is limited by two additional factors. First, the drug is partly catabolized by the liver. Second, capillaries in the mouth and esophagus constrict after contact with the drug, reducing the surface area over which the drug can be absorbed. Nevertheless, cocaine metabolites can be detected in the urine of subjects that have sipped even one cup of coca leaf infusion. Therefore, this is an actual additional form of administration of cocaine, albeit an inefficient one.

Orally administered cocaine takes approximately 30 minutes to enter the bloodstream. Typically, only a third of an oral dose is absorbed, although absorption has been shown to reach 60% in controlled settings. Given the slow rate of absorption, maximum physiological and psychotropic effects are attained approximately 60 minutes after cocaine is administered by ingestion. While the onset of these effects is slow, the effects are sustained for approximately 60 minutes after their peak is attained.

Contrary to popular belief, both ingestion and insufflation result in approximately the same proportion of the drug being absorbed: 30 to 60%. Compared to ingestion, the faster absorption of insufflated cocaine results in quicker attainment of maximum drug effects. Snorting cocaine produces maximum physiological effects within 40 minutes and maximum psychotropic effects within 20 minutes, however, a more realistic activation period is closer to 5 to 10 minutes, which is similar to ingestion of cocaine. Physiological and psychotropic effects from nasally insufflated cocaine are sustained for approximately 40–60 minutes after the peak effects are attained.

Coca tea, an infusion of coca leaves, is also a traditional method of consumption. The tea has often been recommended for travelers in the Andes to prevent altitude sickness. However, its actual effectiveness has never been systematically studied. This method of consumption has been practised for many centuries by the indigenous tribes of South America. One specific purpose



of ancient coca leaf consumption was to increase energy and reduce fatigue in messengers who made multi-day quests to other settlements.

In 1986 an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association revealed that U.S. health food stores were selling dried coca leaves to be prepared as an infusion as “Health Inca Tea.” While the packaging claimed it had been “decocainized,” no such process had actually taken place. The article stated that drinking two cups of the tea per day gave a mild stimulation, increased heart rate, and mood elevation, and the tea was essentially harmless. Despite this, the DEA seized several shipments in Hawaii, Chicago, Georgia, and several locations on the East Coast of the United States, and the product was removed from the shelves.

## **1-2e Insufflation**

Lines of cocaine prepared for insufflation

Nasal insufflation (known colloquially as “snorting,” “sniffing,” or “blowing”) is a common method of ingestion of recreational powdered cocaine. The drug coats and is absorbed through the mucous membranes lining the nasal passages. When insufflating cocaine, absorption through the nasal membranes is approximately 30–60%, with higher doses leading to increased absorption efficiency. Any material not directly absorbed through the mucous membranes is collected in mucus and swallowed (this “drip” is considered pleasant by some and unpleasant by others).

In a study of cocaine users, the average time taken to reach peak subjective effects was 14.6 minutes. Any damage to the inside of the nose is because cocaine highly constricts blood vessels – and therefore blood and oxygen/nutrient flow – to that area. Nosebleeds after cocaine insufflation are due to irritation and damage of mucus membranes by foreign particles and adulterants and not the cocaine itself; as a vasoconstrictor, cocaine acts to reduce bleeding.

Rolled up banknotes, hollowed-out pens, cut straws, pointed ends of keys, specialized spoons, long fingernails, and (clean) tampon applicators are often used to insufflate cocaine. Such devices are often called “tooters” by users. The cocaine typically is poured onto a flat, hard surface (such as a mirror, CD case or book) and divided into “bumps”, “lines” or “rails”, and then insufflated. The amount of cocaine in a line varies widely from person to person and occasion to occasion (the purity of the cocaine is also a factor), but one line is generally considered to be a single dose and is typically 35 mg (a “bump”) to 100 mg (a “rail”). As tolerance builds rapidly in the short-term (hours), many lines are often snorted to produce greater effects.

A 2001 study reported that the sharing of straws used to “snort” cocaine can spread blood diseases such as hepatitis C.

## 1-2f Injection

Drug injection provides the highest blood levels of drug in the shortest amount of time. Subjective effects not commonly shared with other methods of administration include a ringing in the ears moments after injection (usually when in excess of 120 milligrams) lasting 2 to 5 minutes including tinnitus and audio distortion. This is colloquially referred to as a “bell ringer”. In a study of cocaine users, the average time taken to reach peak subjective effects was 3.1 minutes. The euphoria passes quickly. Aside from the toxic effects of cocaine, there is also danger of circulatory emboli from the insoluble substances that may be used to cut the drug. As with all injected illicit substances, there is a risk of the user contracting blood-borne infections if sterile injecting equipment is not available or used. Additionally, because cocaine is a vasoconstrictor, and usage often entails multiple injections within several hours or less, subsequent injections are progressively more difficult to administer, which in turn may lead to more injection attempts and more consequences from improperly performed injection.

An injected mixture of cocaine and heroin, known as “speedball” is a particularly dangerous combination, as the converse effects of the drugs actually complement each other, but may also mask the symptoms of an overdose. It has been responsible for numerous deaths, including celebrities such as John Belushi,

Chris Farley, Mitch Hedberg, River Phoenix, Layne Staley and Philip Seymour Hoffman.

Experimentally, cocaine injections can be delivered to animals such as fruit flies to study the mechanisms of cocaine addiction.

## **1-2g Inhalation**

Inhalation or smoking is one of the several means cocaine is administered. Cocaine is smoked by inhaling the vapor by sublimating solid cocaine by heating. In a 2000 Brookhaven National Laboratory medical department study, based on self reports of 32 abusers who participated in the study, "peak high" was found at mean of 1.4min +/- 0.5 minutes. Pyrolysis products of cocaine that occur only when heated/smoked have been shown to change the effect profile, i.e. anhydroecgonine methyl ester when co-administered with cocaine increases the dopamine in CPu and NAc brain regions, and has M1- and M3- receptor affinity.

Smoking freebase or crack cocaine is most often accomplished using a pipe made from a small glass tube, often taken from "love roses," small glass tubes with a paper rose that are promoted as romantic gifts. These are sometimes called "stems", "horns", "blasters" and "straight shooters". A small piece of clean heavy copper or occasionally stainless steel scouring pad – often called a "brillo" (actual Brillo Pads contain soap, and are not used)

or “chore” (named for Chore Boy brand copper scouring pads) – serves as a reduction base and flow modulator in which the “rock” can be melted and boiled to vapor. Crack smokers also sometimes smoke through a soda can with small holes in the bottom.

Crack is smoked by placing it at the end of the pipe; a flame held close to it produces vapor, which is then inhaled by the smoker. The effects, felt almost immediately after smoking, are very intense and do not last long – usually 5 to 15 minutes.

When smoked, cocaine is sometimes combined with other drugs, such as cannabis, often rolled into a joint or blunt. Powdered cocaine is also sometimes smoked, though heat destroys much of the chemical; smokers often sprinkle it on cannabis.

The language referring to paraphernalia and practices of smoking cocaine vary, as do the packaging methods in the street level sale.

## **1-2h Suppository**

Little research has been focused on the suppository (anal or vaginal insertion) method of administration, also known as “plugging”. This method of administration is commonly administered using an oral syringe. Cocaine can be dissolved in water and withdrawn into an oral syringe which may then be lubricated and inserted into the anus or vagina before the plunger is pushed.

Anecdotal evidence of its effects is infrequently discussed, possibly due to social taboos in many cultures. The rectum and the vaginal canal is where the majority of the drug would be taken up through the membranes lining its walls.

## **1-2i Adverse effects**

Timeline of number of yearly U.S. overdose deaths involving cocaine.

Addiction experts in psychiatry, chemistry, pharmacology, forensic science, epidemiology, and the police and legal services engaged in delphic analysis regarding 20 popular recreational drugs. Cocaine was ranked the 2nd in dependence and physical harm and 3rd in social harm.

## **1-2j Acute**

With excessive or prolonged use, the drug can cause itching, fast heart rate, hallucinations, and paranoid delusions. Overdoses cause hyperthermia and a marked elevation of blood pressure, which can be life-threatening, arrhythmias, and death.

Anxiety, paranoia, and restlessness can also occur, especially during the comedown. With excessive dosage, tremors, convulsions and increased body temperature are observed. Severe cardiac adverse events, particularly sudden cardiac death, become

a serious risk at high doses due to cocaine's blocking effect on cardiac sodium channels.

## **1-2k Chronic**

### **Side effects of chronic cocaine use**

#### **1-2ka Cocaine hydrochloride**

Chronic cocaine intake causes strong imbalances of transmitter levels in order to compensate extremes. Thus, receptors disappear from the cell surface or reappear on it, resulting more or less in an “off” or “working mode” respectively, or they change their susceptibility for binding partners (ligands) – mechanisms called downregulation and upregulation. However, studies suggest cocaine abusers do not show normal age-related loss of striatal dopamine transporter (DAT) sites, suggesting cocaine has neuroprotective properties for dopamine neurons. Possible side effects include insatiable hunger, aches, insomnia/oversleeping, lethargy, and persistent runny nose. Depression with suicidal ideation may develop in very heavy users. Finally, a loss of vesicular monoamine transporters, neurofilament proteins, and other morphological changes appear to indicate a long term damage of dopamine neurons. All these effects contribute a rise in tolerance thus requiring a larger dosage to achieve the same effect. The lack of normal amounts of serotonin and dopamine in the brain is the cause of the dysphoria and depression felt after the initial high. Physical

withdrawal is not dangerous. Physiological changes caused by cocaine withdrawal include vivid and unpleasant dreams, insomnia or hypersomnia, increased appetite and psychomotor retardation or agitation.

Physical side effects from chronic smoking of cocaine include coughing up blood, bronchospasm, itching, fever, diffuse alveolar infiltrates without effusions, pulmonary and systemic eosinophilia, chest pain, lung trauma, sore throat, asthma, hoarse voice, dyspnea (shortness of breath), and an aching, flu-like syndrome. Cocaine constricts blood vessels, dilates pupils, and increases body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure. It can also cause headaches and gastrointestinal complications such as abdominal pain and nausea. A common but untrue belief is that the smoking of cocaine chemically breaks down tooth enamel and causes tooth decay. However, cocaine does often cause involuntary tooth grinding, known as bruxism, which can deteriorate tooth enamel and lead to gingivitis. Additionally, stimulants like cocaine, methamphetamine, and even caffeine cause dehydration and dry mouth. Since saliva is an important mechanism in maintaining one's oral pH level, chronic stimulant abusers who do not hydrate sufficiently may experience demineralization of their teeth due to the pH of the tooth surface dropping too low (below 5.5).

Chronic intranasal usage can degrade the cartilage separating the nostrils (the septum nasi), leading eventually to its



complete disappearance. Due to the absorption of the cocaine from cocaine hydrochloride, the remaining hydrochloride forms a dilute hydrochloric acid.

Cocaine may also greatly increase this risk of developing rare autoimmune or connective tissue diseases such as lupus, Goodpasture syndrome, vasculitis, glomerulonephritis, Stevens–Johnson syndrome, and other diseases. It can also cause a wide array of kidney diseases and kidney failure.

Cocaine misuse doubles both the risks of hemorrhagic and ischemic strokes, as well as increases the risk of other infarctions, such as myocardial infarction.

### **1-2kb Addiction**

Cocaine addiction occurs through accumbal FosB overexpression, which arises through transcriptional regulation and epigenetic remodeling of the nucleus accumbens.

#### Dependence and withdrawal

Cocaine dependence is a form of psychological dependence that develops from regular cocaine use and produces a withdrawal state with emotional-motivational deficits upon cessation of cocaine use.

## 1-2l Pharmacology

### 1-2la Pharmacodynamics

The pharmacodynamics of cocaine involve the complex relationships of neurotransmitters (inhibiting monoamine uptake in rats with ratios of about: serotonin:dopamine = 2:3, serotonin:norepinephrine = 2:5). The most extensively studied effect of cocaine on the central nervous system is the blockade of the dopamine transporter protein. Dopamine transmitter released during neural signaling is normally recycled via the transporter; i.e., the transporter binds the transmitter and pumps it out of the synaptic cleft back into the presynaptic neuron, where it is taken up into storage vesicles. Cocaine binds tightly at the dopamine transporter forming a complex that blocks the transporter's function. The dopamine transporter can no longer perform its reuptake function, and thus dopamine accumulates in the synaptic cleft.

Cocaine's affects certain serotonin (5-HT) receptors; in particular, it has been shown to antagonize the 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor, which is a ligand-gated ion channel. The overabundance of 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptors in cocaine conditioned rats display this trait, however the exact effect of 5-HT<sub>3</sub> in this process is unclear. The 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor (particularly the subtypes 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>R, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>R and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>R) are involved in the locomotor-activating effects of cocaine.

Cocaine has been demonstrated to bind as to directly stabilize the DAT transporter on the open outward-facing conformation. Further, cocaine binds in such a way as to inhibit a hydrogen bond innate to DAT. Cocaine's binding properties are such that it attaches so this hydrogen bond will not form and is blocked from formation due to the tightly locked orientation of the cocaine molecule. Research studies have suggested that the affinity for the transporter is not what is involved in habituation of the substance so much as the conformation and binding properties to where and how on the transporter the molecule binds.

Sigma receptors are affected by cocaine, as cocaine functions as a sigma ligand agonist. Further specific receptors it has been demonstrated to function on are NMDA and the D1 dopamine receptor.

Cocaine also blocks sodium channels, thereby interfering with the propagation of action potentials; thus, like lignocaine and novocaine, it acts as a local anesthetic. It also functions on the binding sites to the dopamine and serotonin sodium dependent transport area as targets as separate mechanisms from its reuptake of those transporters; unique to its local anesthetic value which makes it in a class of functionality different from both its own derived phenyltropanes analogues which have that removed. In addition to this cocaine has some target binding to the site of the Kappa-opioid receptor as well. Cocaine also causes vasoconstriction.

tion, thus reducing bleeding during minor surgical procedures. The locomotor enhancing properties of cocaine may be attributable to its enhancement of dopaminergic transmission from the substantia nigra. Recent research points to an important role of circadian mechanisms and clock genes in behavioral actions of cocaine.

Cocaine can often cause reduced food intake, many chronic users lose their appetite and can experience severe malnutrition and significant weight loss. Cocaine effects, further, are shown to be potentiated for the user when used in conjunction with new surroundings and stimuli, and otherwise novel environs.

### **1-21b Pharmacokinetics**

Cocaine is extensively metabolized, primarily in the liver, with only about 1% excreted unchanged in the urine. The metabolism is dominated by hydrolytic ester cleavage, so the eliminated metabolites consist mostly of benzoylecgonine (BE), the major metabolite, and other significant metabolites in lesser amounts such as ecgonine methyl ester (EME) and ecgonine. Further minor metabolites of cocaine include norcocaine, p-hydroxycocaine, m-hydroxycocaine, p-hydroxybenzoylecgonine (pOHBE), and m-hydroxybenzoylecgonine. If consumed with alcohol, cocaine combines with alcohol in the liver to form cocaethylene. Studies have suggested cocaethylene is both more euphoric, and has a higher cardiovascular toxicity than cocaine by itself.

Depending on liver and kidney function, cocaine metabolites are detectable in urine. Benzoylecgonine can be detected in urine within four hours after cocaine intake and remains detectable in concentrations greater than 150 ng/mL typically for up to eight days after cocaine is used. Detection of accumulation of cocaine metabolites in hair is possible in regular users until the sections of hair grown during use are cut or fall out.

## **1-2m Chemistry**

### **1-2ma Appearance**

A pile of cocaine hydrochloride

A piece of compressed cocaine powder

Cocaine in its purest form is a white, pearly product. Cocaine appearing in powder form is a salt, typically cocaine hydrochloride. Street cocaine is often adulterated or “cut” with talc, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, inositol, caffeine, procaine, phencyclidine, phenytoin, lignocaine, strychnine, amphetamine, or heroin.

The color of “crack” cocaine depends upon several factors including the origin of the cocaine used, the method of preparation – with ammonia or baking soda – and the presence of impurities, but will generally range from white to a yellowish cream to a light brown. Its texture will also depend on the adulterants, origin and

processing of the powdered cocaine, and the method of converting the base. It ranges from a crumbly texture, sometimes extremely oily, to a hard, almost crystalline nature.

## **1-2n Forms**

### **1-2na Salt**

Cocaine is a weakly alkaline compound (an “alkaloid”), and can, therefore, combine with acidic compounds to form various salts. The hydrochloride (HCl) salt of cocaine is by far the most commonly encountered, although the sulfate (-SO<sub>4</sub>) and the nitrate (-NO<sub>3</sub>) are occasionally seen. Different salts dissolve to a greater or lesser extent in various solvents – the hydrochloride salt is polar in character and is quite soluble in water.

### **1-2nb Base**

As the name implies, “freebase” is the base form of cocaine, as opposed to the salt form. It is practically insoluble in water whereas hydrochloride salt is water-soluble.

Smoking freebase cocaine has the additional effect of releasing methylecgonidine into the user’s system due to the pyrolysis of the substance (a side effect which insufflating or injecting powder cocaine does not create). Some research suggests that smoking freebase cocaine can be even more cardiotoxic than other

routes of administration because of methylecgonidine's effects on lung tissue and liver tissue.

Pure cocaine is prepared by neutralizing its compounding salt with an alkaline solution which will precipitate to non-polar basic cocaine. It is further refined through aqueous-solvent liquid-liquid extraction.

### **1-2nc Crack cocaine**

Crack is a lower purity form of free-base cocaine that is usually produced by neutralization of cocaine hydrochloride with a solution of baking soda (sodium bicarbonate,  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ) and water, producing a very hard/brittle, off-white-to-brown colored, amorphous material that contains sodium carbonate, entrapped water, and other by-products as the main impurities.

The “freebase” and “crack” forms of cocaine are usually administered by vaporization of the powdered substance into smoke, which is then inhaled.

The origin of the name “crack” comes from the “crackling” sound (and hence the onomatopoeic moniker “crack”) that is produced when the cocaine and its impurities (i.e. water, sodium bicarbonate) are heated past the point of vaporization.

Pure cocaine base/crack can be smoked because it vaporizes smoothly, with little or no decomposition at 98 °C (208 °F), which is below the boiling point of water.

In contrast, cocaine hydrochloride does not vaporize until heated to a much higher temperature (about 197 °C), and considerable decomposition/burning occurs at these high temperatures. This effectively destroys some of the cocaine and yields a sharp, acrid, and foul-tasting smoke.

Smoking or vaporizing cocaine and inhaling it into the lungs produces an almost immediate “high” that can be very powerful (and addicting) quite rapidly – this initial crescendo of stimulation is known as a “rush”. While the stimulating effects may last for hours, the euphoric sensation is very brief, prompting the user to smoke more immediately.

## **1-2nd Coca leaf infusions**

Coca herbal infusion (also referred to as coca tea) is used in coca-leaf producing countries much as any herbal medicinal infusion would elsewhere in the world. The free and legal commercialization of dried coca leaves under the form of filtration bags to be used as “coca tea” has been actively promoted by the governments of Peru and Bolivia for many years as a drink having medicinal powers. Visitors to the city of Cuzco in Peru, and La



Paz in Bolivia are greeted with the offering of coca leaf infusions (prepared in teapots with whole coca leaves) purportedly to help the newly arrived traveler overcome the malaise of high altitude sickness. The effects of drinking coca tea are a mild stimulation and mood lift. It does not produce any significant numbing of the mouth nor does it give a rush like snorting cocaine. In order to prevent the demonization of this product, its promoters publicize the unproven concept that much of the effect of the ingestion of coca leaf infusion would come from the secondary alkaloids, as being not only quantitatively different from pure cocaine but also qualitatively different.

It has been promoted as an adjuvant for the treatment of cocaine dependence. In one controversial study, coca leaf infusion was used—in addition to counseling—to treat 23 addicted coca-paste smokers in Lima, Peru. Relapses fell from an average of four times per month before treatment with coca tea to one during the treatment. The duration of abstinence increased from an average of 32 days prior to treatment to 217 days during treatment. These results suggest that the administration of coca leaf infusion plus counseling would be an effective method for preventing relapse during treatment for cocaine addiction. Importantly, these results also suggest strongly that the primary pharmacologically active metabolite in coca leaf infusions is actually cocaine and not the secondary alkaloids.

The cocaine metabolite benzoylecgonine can be detected in the urine of people a few hours after drinking one cup of coca leaf infusion.

## **1-2ne Biosynthesis**

The first synthesis and elucidation of the cocaine molecule was by Richard Willstätter in 1898. Willstätter's synthesis derived cocaine from tropinone. Since then, Robert Robinson and Edward Leete have made significant contributions to the mechanism of the synthesis. (-NO<sub>3</sub>)

The additional carbon atoms required for the synthesis of cocaine are derived from acetyl-CoA, by addition of two acetyl-CoA units to the N-methyl-1-pyrrolinium cation. The first addition is a Mannich-like reaction with the enolate anion from acetyl-CoA acting as a nucleophile towards the pyrrolinium cation. The second addition occurs through a Claisen condensation. This produces a racemic mixture of the 2-substituted pyrrolidine, with the retention of the thioester from the Claisen condensation. In formation of tropinone from racemic ethyl 4(Nmethyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-3-oxobutanoate there is no preference for either stereoisomer. In the biosynthesis of cocaine, however, only the (S)-enantiomer can cyclize to form the tropane ring system of cocaine. The stereoselectivity of this reaction was further investigated through study of prochiral methylene hydrogen discrimination. This is due to the extra chiral

center at C-2. This process occurs through an oxidation, which regenerates the pyrrolinium cation and formation of an enolate anion, and an intramolecular Mannich reaction. The tropane ring system undergoes hydrolysis, SAM-dependent methylation, and reduction via NADPH for the formation of methylecgonine. The benzoyl moiety required for the formation of the cocaine diester is synthesized from phenylalanine via cinnamic acid. Benzoyl-CoA then combines the two units to form cocaine.

### **1-2nf N-methyl-pyrrolinium cation**

The biosynthesis begins with L-Glutamine, which is derived to L-ornithine in plants. The major contribution of L-ornithine and L-arginine as a precursor to the tropane ring was confirmed by Edward Leete. Ornithine then undergoes a pyridoxal phosphate-dependent decarboxylation to form putrescine. In animals, however, the urea cycle derives putrescine from ornithine. L-ornithine is converted to L-arginine, which is then decarboxylated via PLP to form agmatine. Hydrolysis of the imine derives N-carbamoylputrescine followed with hydrolysis of the urea to form putrescine. The separate pathways of converting ornithine to putrescine in plants and animals have converged. A SAM-dependent N-methylation of putrescine gives the N-methylputrescine product, which then undergoes oxidative deamination by the action of diamine oxidase to yield the aminoaldehyde. Schiff base formation confirms the biosynthesis of the N-methyl-1-pyrrolinium cation.

## **1-2ng Robert Robinson's acetonedicarboxylate**

The biosynthesis of the tropane alkaloid, however, is still uncertain. Hemscheidt proposes that Robinson's acetonedicarboxylate emerges as a potential intermediate for this reaction. Condensation of N-methylpyrrolinium and acetonedicarboxylate would generate the oxobutyrate. Decarboxylation leads to tropane alkaloid formation.

## **1-2nh Reduction of tropinone**

The reduction of tropinone is mediated by NADPH-dependent reductase enzymes, which have been characterized in multiple plant species. These plant species all contain two types of the reductase enzymes, tropinone reductase I and tropinone reductase II. TRI produces tropine and TRII produces pseudotropine. Due to differing kinetic and pH/activity characteristics of the enzymes and by the 25-fold higher activity of TRI over TRII, the majority of the tropinone reduction is from TRI to form tropine.

## **1-2ni Detection in body fluids**

Cocaine and its major metabolites may be quantified in blood, plasma, or urine to monitor for abuse, confirm a diagnosis of poisoning, or assist in the forensic investigation of a traffic or other criminal violation or a sudden death. Most commercial cocaine immunoassay screening tests cross-react appreciably with the

major cocaine metabolites, but chromatographic techniques can easily distinguish and separately measure each of these substances. When interpreting the results of a test, it is important to consider the cocaine usage history of the individual, since a chronic user can develop tolerance to doses that would incapacitate a cocaine-naive individual, and the chronic user often has high baseline values of the metabolites in his system. Cautious interpretation of testing results may allow a distinction between passive or active usage, and between smoking versus other routes of administration. In 2011, researchers at John Jay College of Criminal Justice reported that dietary zinc supplements can mask the presence of cocaine and other drugs in urine. Similar claims have been made in web forums on that topic.

According to a 2007 United Nations report, Spain is the country with the highest rate of cocaine usage (3.0% of adults in the previous year). Other countries where the usage rate meets or exceeds 1.5% are the United States (2.8%), England and Wales (2.4%), Canada (2.3%), Italy (2.1%), Bolivia (1.9%), Chile (1.8%), and Scotland (1.5%).

## **1-2nj Europe**

Cocaine is the second most popular illegal recreational drug in Europe (behind cannabis). Since the mid-1990s, overall cocaine usage in Europe has been on the rise, but usage rates and attitudes tend to vary between countries. European countries with

the highest usage rates are the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, and the Republic of Ireland.

Approximately 12 million Europeans (3.6%) have used cocaine at least once, 4 million (1.2%) in the last year, and 2 million in the last month (0.5%).

About 3.5 million or 87.5% of those who have used the drug in the last year are young adults (15–34 years old). Usage is particularly prevalent among this demographic: 4% to 7% of males have used cocaine in the last year in Spain, Denmark, Republic of Ireland, Italy, and the United Kingdom. The ratio of male to female users is approximately 3.8:1, but this statistic varies from 1:1 to 13:1 depending on country.

In 2014 London had the highest amount of cocaine in their sewage out of 50 European cities.

## **1-2nk United States**

Cocaine is the second most popular illegal recreational drug in the United States (behind cannabis) and the U.S. is the world's largest consumer of cocaine. Cocaine is commonly used in middle to upper-class communities and is known as a “rich man's drug”. It is also popular amongst college students, as a party drug. A study throughout the entire United States has reported that around 48 percent of people who graduated high school

in 1979 have used Cocaine recreationally during some point in their lifetime, compared to approximately 20 percent of students who graduated between the years of 1980 and 1995. Its users span over different ages, races, and professions. In the 1970s and 1980s, the drug became particularly popular in the disco culture as cocaine usage was very common and popular in many discos such as Studio 54.

## **1-2o History**

### **1-2oa Discovery**

For over a thousand years South American indigenous peoples have chewed the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*, a plant that contains vital nutrients as well as numerous alkaloids, including cocaine. The coca leaf was, and still is, chewed almost universally by some indigenous communities. The remains of coca leaves have been found with ancient Peruvian mummies, and pottery from the time period depicts humans with bulged cheeks, indicating the presence of something on which they are chewing. There is also evidence that these cultures used a mixture of coca leaves and saliva as an anesthetic for the performance of trepanation.

When the Spanish arrived in South America, most at first ignored aboriginal claims that the leaf gave them strength and energy, and declared the practice of chewing it the work of the Devil. But after discovering that these claims were true, they legalized

and taxed the leaf, taking 10% off the value of each crop. In 1569, Nicolás Monardes described the indigenous peoples' practice of chewing a mixture of tobacco and coca leaves to induce "great contentment":

When they wished to make themselves drunk and out of judgment they chewed a mixture of tobacco and coca leaves which make them go as they were out of their wittes.

In 1609, Padre Blas Valera wrote:

Coca protects the body from many ailments, and our doctors use it in powdered form to reduce the swelling of wounds, to strengthen broken bones, to expel cold from the body or prevent it from entering, and to cure rotten wounds or sores that are full of maggots. And if it does so much for outward ailments, will not its singular virtue have even greater effect in the entrails of those who eat it?

## **1-2ob Isolation and naming**

Although the stimulant and hunger-suppressant properties of coca had been known for many centuries, the isolation of the cocaine alkaloid was not achieved until 1855. Various European scientists had attempted to isolate cocaine, but none had been successful for two reasons: the knowledge of chemistry required was insufficient at the time, and contemporary conditions of sea-



shipping from South America could degrade the cocaine in the plant samples available to European chemists.

The cocaine alkaloid was first isolated by the German chemist Friedrich Gaedcke in 1855. Gaedcke named the alkaloid “erythroxyline”, and published a description in the journal *Archiv der Pharmazie*.

In 1856, Friedrich Wöhler asked Dr. Carl Scherzer, a scientist aboard the *Novara* (an Austrian frigate sent by Emperor Franz Joseph to circle the globe), to bring him a large amount of coca leaves from South America. In 1859, the ship finished its travels and Wöhler received a trunk full of coca. Wöhler passed on the leaves to Albert Niemann, a Ph.D. student at the University of Göttingen in Germany, who then developed an improved purification process.

Niemann described every step he took to isolate cocaine in his dissertation titled *Über eine neue organische Base in den Cocablättern* (On a New Organic Base in the Coca Leaves), which was published in 1860—it earned him his Ph.D. and is now in the British Library. He wrote of the alkaloid’s “colourless transparent prisms” and said that “Its solutions have an alkaline reaction, a bitter taste, promote the flow of saliva and leave a peculiar numbness, followed by a sense of cold when applied to the tongue.” Niemann named the alkaloid “cocaine” from “coca” (from Quechua “cuca”) + suffix “ine”. Because of its use as a local anesthetic, a suffix

“-caine” was later extracted and used to form names of synthetic local anesthetics.

The first synthesis and elucidation of the structure of the cocaine molecule was by Richard Willstätter in 1898. It was the first biomimetic synthesis of an organic structure recorded in academic chemical literature. The synthesis started from tropinone, a related natural product and took five steps. The name comes from “coca” and the alkaloid suffix “-ine”, forming “cocaine”.

### **1-2oc Medicalization**

With the discovery of this new alkaloid, Western medicine was quick to exploit the possible uses of this plant.

In 1879, Vassili von Anrep, of the University of Würzburg, devised an experiment to demonstrate the analgesic properties of the newly discovered alkaloid. He prepared two separate jars, one containing a cocaine-salt solution, with the other containing merely salt water. He then submerged a frog’s legs into the two jars, one leg in the treatment and one in the control solution, and proceeded to stimulate the legs in several different ways. The leg that had been immersed in the cocaine solution reacted very differently from the leg that had been immersed in salt water.

Karl Koller (a close associate of Sigmund Freud, who would write about cocaine later) experimented with cocaine for

ophthalmic usage. In an infamous experiment in 1884, he experimented upon himself by applying a cocaine solution to his own eye and then pricking it with pins. His findings were presented to the Heidelberg Ophthalmological Society. Also in 1884, Jellinek demonstrated the effects of cocaine as a respiratory system anesthetic. In 1885, William Halsted demonstrated nerve-block anesthesia, and James Leonard Corning demonstrated peridural anesthesia. 1898 saw Heinrich Quincke use cocaine for spinal anesthesia.

### **1-2od Today, cocaine has a very limited medical use**

In 1859, an Italian doctor, Paolo Mantegazza, returned from Peru, where he had witnessed first-hand the use of coca by the local indigenous peoples. He proceeded to experiment on himself and upon his return to Milan he wrote a paper in which he described the effects. In this paper he declared coca and cocaine (at the time they were assumed to be the same) as being useful medicinally, in the treatment of “a furred tongue in the morning, flatulence, and whitening of the teeth.”

A chemist named Angelo Mariani who read Mantegazza’s paper became immediately intrigued with coca and its economic potential. In 1863, Mariani started marketing a wine called Vin Mariani, which had been treated with coca leaves, to become cocawine. The ethanol in wine acted as a solvent and extracted the cocaine from the coca leaves, altering the drink’s effect. It

contained 6 mg cocaine per ounce of wine, but Vin Mariani which was to be exported contained 7.2 mg per ounce, to compete with the higher cocaine content of similar drinks in the United States. A “pinch of coca leaves” was included in John Styth Pemberton’s original 1886 recipe for Coca-Cola, though the company began using decocainized leaves in 1906 when the Pure Food and Drug Act was passed.

In 1879 cocaine began to be used to treat morphine addiction. Cocaine was introduced into clinical use as a local anesthetic in Germany in 1884, about the same time as Sigmund Freud published his work *Über Coca*, in which he wrote that cocaine causes:

Exhilaration and lasting euphoria, which in no way differs from the normal euphoria of the healthy person. You perceive an increase of self-control and possess more vitality and capacity for work. In other words, you are simply normal, and it is soon hard to believe you are under the influence of any drug. Long intensive physical work is performed without any fatigue. This result is enjoyed without any of the unpleasant after-effects that follow exhilaration brought about by alcoholic beverages. No craving for the further use of cocaine appears after the first, or even after repeated taking of the drug.

In 1885 the U.S. manufacturer Parke-Davis sold cocaine in various forms, including cigarettes, powder, and even a cocaine mixture that could be injected directly into the user’s veins with the

included needle. The company promised that its cocaine products would “supply the place of food, make the coward brave, the silent eloquent and render the sufferer insensitive to pain.”

By the late Victorian era, cocaine use had appeared as a vice in literature. For example, it was injected by Arthur Conan Doyle’s fictional Sherlock Holmes, generally to offset the boredom he felt when he was not working on a case.

In early 20th-century Memphis, Tennessee, cocaine was sold in neighborhood drugstores on Beale Street, costing five or ten cents for a small boxful. Stevedores along the Mississippi River used the drug as a stimulant, and white employers encouraged its use by black laborers.

In 1909, Ernest Shackleton took “Forced March” brand cocaine tablets to Antarctica, as did Captain Scott a year later on his ill-fated journey to the South Pole.

During the mid-1940s, amidst WWII, cocaine was considered for inclusion as an ingredient of a future generation of ‘pep pills’ for the German military code named D-IX.

## **1-2oe Modern usage**

In many countries, cocaine is a popular recreational drug. In the United States, the development of “crack” cocaine intro-

duced the substance to a generally poorer inner-city market. Use of the powder form has stayed relatively constant, experiencing a new height of use during the late 1990s and early 2000s in the U.S., and has become much more popular in the last few years in the UK.

Cocaine use is prevalent across all socioeconomic strata, including age, demographics, economic, social, political, religious, and livelihood.

The estimated U.S. cocaine market exceeded US\$70 billion in street value for the year 2005, exceeding revenues by corporations such as Starbucks. There is a tremendous demand for cocaine in the U.S. market, particularly among those who are making incomes affording luxury spending, such as single adults and professionals with discretionary income. Cocaine's status as a club drug shows its immense popularity among the "party crowd".

In 1995 the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) announced in a press release the publication of the results of the largest global study on cocaine use ever undertaken. However, a decision by an American representative in the World Health Assembly banned the publication of the study, because it seemed to make a case for the positive uses of cocaine. An excerpt of the report strongly conflicted with accepted paradigms, for example "that occasional cocaine use does not typically lead

to severe or even minor physical or social problems.” In the sixth meeting of the B committee, the US representative threatened that “If World Health Organization activities relating to drugs failed to reinforce proven drug control approaches, funds for the relevant programs should be curtailed”. This led to the decision to discontinue publication. A part of the study was recuperated and published in 2010, including profiles of cocaine use in 20 countries, but are unavailable as of 2015.

In October 2010 it was reported that the use of cocaine in Australia has doubled since monitoring began in 2003.

A problem with illegal cocaine use, especially in the higher volumes used to combat fatigue (rather than increase euphoria) by long-term users, is the risk of ill effects or damage caused by the compounds used in adulteration. Cutting or “stepping on” the drug is commonplace, using compounds which simulate ingestion effects, such as Novocain (procaine) producing temporary anaesthesia, as many users believe a strong numbing effect is the result of strong and/or pure cocaine, ephedrine or similar stimulants that are to produce an increased heart rate. The normal adulterants for profit are inactive sugars, usually mannitol, creatine or glucose, so introducing active adulterants gives the illusion of purity and to ‘stretch’ or make it so a dealer can sell more product than without the adulterants. The adulterant of sugars allows the dealer to sell the product for a higher price because of the illusion of purity and allows to sell more of the product at that higher price, enabling

dealers to significantly increase revenue with little additional cost for the adulterants. A 2007 study by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction showed that the purity levels for street purchased cocaine was often under 5% and on average under 50% pure.

## **1-2p Society and culture**

### **1-2pa Legal status**

#### **Main article: Legal status of cocaine**

The production, distribution, and sale of cocaine products is restricted (and illegal in most contexts) in most countries as regulated by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. In the United States the manufacture, importation, possession, and distribution of cocaine are additionally regulated by the 1970 Controlled Substances Act.

Some countries, such as Peru and Bolivia permit the cultivation of coca leaf for traditional consumption by the local indigenous population, but nevertheless, prohibit the production, sale, and consumption of cocaine. In addition, some parts of Europe and Australia allow processed cocaine for medicinal uses only.



## **1-2pb Australia**

Cocaine is a Schedule 8 prohibited substance in Australia under the Poisons Standard (July 2016). A schedule 8 substance is a controlled Drug – Substances which should be available for use but require restriction of manufacture, supply, distribution, possession and use to reduce abuse, misuse and physical or psychological dependence.

In Western Australia under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 4.0g of cocaine is the amount of prohibited drugs determining a court of trial, 2.0g is the amount of cocaine required for the presumption of intention to sell or supply and 28.0g is the amount of cocaine required for purposes of drug trafficking

## **1-2pc United States**

The US federal government instituted a national labeling requirement for cocaine and cocaine-containing products through the Food and Drug Act of 1906. The next important federal regulation was the Harrison Narcotics Tax Act of 1914. While this act is often seen as the start of prohibition, the act itself was not actually a prohibition on cocaine, but instead set up a regulatory and licensing regime. The Harrison Act did not recognize addiction as a treatable condition and therefore the therapeutic use of cocaine, heroin or morphine to such individuals was outlawed – leading the

Journal of American Medicine to remark, “ is denied the medical care he urgently needs, open, above-board sources from which he formerly obtained his drug supply are closed to him, and he is driven to the underworld where he can get his drug, but of course, surreptitiously and in violation of the law.” The Harrison Act left manufacturers of cocaine untouched so long as they met certain purity and labeling standards. Despite that cocaine was typically illegal to sell and legal outlets were rarer, the quantities of legal cocaine produced declined very little. Legal cocaine quantities did not decrease until the Jones-Miller Act of 1922 put serious restrictions on cocaine manufactures.

### **1-2pd Interdiction**

In 2004, according to the United Nations, 589 tonnes of cocaine were seized globally by law enforcement authorities. Colombia seized 188 t, the United States 166 t, Europe 79 t, Peru 14 t, Bolivia 9 t, and the rest of the world 133 t.

### **1-2pe Economics**

In Western Australia under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 4.0g of cocaine is the amount of prohibited drugs determining a court of trial, 2.0g is the amount of cocaine required for the presumption of intention to sell or supply and 28.0g is the amount of cocaine required for purposes of drug trafficking

An interview with a coca farmer published in 2003 described a mode of production by acid-base extraction that has changed little since 1905. Roughly 625 pounds (283 kg) of leaves were harvested per hectare, six times per year. The leaves were dried for half a day, then chopped into small pieces with a strimmer and sprinkled with a small amount of powdered cement (replacing sodium carbonate from former times). Several hundred pounds of this mixture were soaked in 50 US gallons (190 L) of gasoline for a day, then the gasoline was removed and the leaves were pressed for remaining liquid, after which they could be discarded. Then battery acid (weak sulfuric acid) was used, one bucket per 55 lb (25 kg) of leaves, to create a phase separation in which the cocaine free base in the gasoline was acidified and extracted into a few buckets of “murky-looking smelly liquid”.

Once powdered caustic soda was added to this, the cocaine precipitated and could be removed by filtration through a cloth. The resulting material, when dried, was termed pasta and sold by the farmer. The 3750 pound yearly harvest of leaves from a hectare produced 6 lb (2.5 kg) of pasta, approximately 40–60% cocaine. Repeated recrystallization from solvents, producing pasta lavada and eventually crystalline cocaine were performed at specialized laboratories after the sale.

Attempts to eradicate coca fields through the use of defoliants have devastated part of the farming economy in some coca

growing regions of Colombia, and strains appear to have been developed that are more resistant or immune to their use. Whether these strains are natural mutations or the product of human tampering is unclear. These strains have also shown to be more potent than those previously grown, increasing profits for the drug cartels responsible for the exporting of cocaine. Although production fell temporarily, coca crops rebounded in numerous smaller fields in Colombia, rather than the larger plantations.

The cultivation of coca has become an attractive economic decision for many growers due to the combination of several factors, including the lack of other employment alternatives, the lower profitability of alternative crops in official crop substitution programs, the eradication-related damages to non-drug farms, the spread of new strains of the coca plant due to persistent worldwide demand. Estimated Andean region coca cultivation and potential pure cocaine production.

The latest estimate provided by the U.S. authorities on the annual production of cocaine in Colombia refers to 290 metric tons. As of the end of 2011, the seizure operations of Colombian cocaine carried out in different countries have totaled 351.8 metric tons of cocaine, i.e. 121.3% of Colombia's annual production according to the U.S. Department of State's estimates.

## **1-2pf Synthesis**

Synthetic cocaine would be highly desirable to the illegal drug industry as it would eliminate the high visibility and low reliability of offshore sources and international smuggling, replacing them with clandestine domestic laboratories, as are common for illicit methamphetamine. However, natural cocaine remains the lowest cost and highest quality supply of cocaine. Actual full synthesis of cocaine is rarely done. Formation of inactive enantiomers (cocaine has 4 chiral centres – 1R, 2R, 3S, and 5S – hence a total potential of 16 possible enantiomers and diastereoisomers) plus synthetic by-products limits the yield and purity. Names like “synthetic cocaine” and “new cocaine” have been misapplied to phencyclidine (PCP) and various designer drugs.

## **1-2pg Trafficking and distribution**

Organized criminal gangs operating on a large scale dominate the cocaine trade. Most cocaine is grown and processed in South America, particularly in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, and smuggled into the United States and Europe, the United States being the world’s largest consumer of cocaine, where it is sold at huge markups; usually in the US at \$80–120 for 1 gram, and \$250–300 for 3.5 grams (of an ounce, or an “eight ball”).

## **1-2ph Caribbean and Mexican routes**

As of 2005, cocaine shipments from South America transported through Mexico or Central America were generally moved over land or by air to staging sites in northern Mexico. The cocaine is then broken down into smaller loads for smuggling across the U.S.–Mexico border. The primary cocaine importation points in the United States have been in Arizona, southern California, southern Florida, and Texas. Typically, land vehicles are driven across the U.S.–Mexico border. Sixty-five percent of cocaine enters the United States through Mexico, and the vast majority of the rest enters through Florida. As of 2015, the Sinaloa Cartel is the most active drug cartel involved in smuggling illicit drugs like cocaine into the United States and trafficking them throughout the United States.

Cocaine traffickers from Colombia and Mexico have established a labyrinth of smuggling routes throughout the Caribbean, the Bahama Island chain, and South Florida. They often hire traffickers from Mexico or the Dominican Republic to transport the drug using a variety of smuggling techniques to U.S. markets. These include airdrops of 500 to 700 kg (1,102 to 1,543 lb) in the Bahama Islands or off the coast of Puerto Rico, mid-ocean boat-to-boat transfers of 500 to 2,000 kg (1,102 to 4,409 lb), and the commercial shipment of tonnes of cocaine through the port of Miami.

## **1-2pi Chilean route**

Another route of cocaine traffic goes through Chile, which is primarily used for cocaine produced in Bolivia since the nearest seaports lie in northern Chile. The arid Bolivia–Chile border is easily crossed by 4×4 vehicles that then head to the seaports of Iquique and Antofagasta. While the price of cocaine is higher in Chile than in Peru and Bolivia, the final destination is usually Europe, especially Spain where drug dealing networks exist among South American immigrants.

## **1-2pj Techniques**

Cocaine is also carried in small, concealed, kilogram quantities across the border by couriers known as “mules” (or “mulas”), who cross a border either legally, for example, through a port or airport, or illegally elsewhere. The drugs may be strapped to the waist or legs or hidden in bags, or hidden in the body. If the mule gets through without being caught, the gangs will reap most of the profits. If he or she is caught, however, gangs will sever all links and the mule will usually stand trial for trafficking alone.

Bulk cargo ships are also used to smuggle cocaine to staging sites in the western Caribbean–Gulf of Mexico area. These vessels are typically 150–250-foot (50–80 m) coastal freighters that carry an average cocaine load of approximately 2.5 tonnes. Commercial fishing vessels are also used for smuggling opera-

tions. In areas with a high volume of recreational traffic, smugglers use the same types of vessels, such as go-fast boats, as those used by the local populations.

Sophisticated drug subs are the latest tool drug runners are using to bring cocaine north from Colombia, it was reported on 20 March 2008. Although the vessels were once viewed as a quirky sideshow in the drug war, they are becoming faster, more seaworthy, and capable of carrying bigger loads of drugs than earlier models, according to those charged with catching them.

### **1-2pk Sales to consumers**

Cocaine is readily available in all major countries' metropolitan areas. According to the Summer 1998 Pulse Check, published by the U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy, cocaine use had stabilized across the country, with a few increases reported in San Diego, Bridgeport, Miami, and Boston. In the West, cocaine usage was lower, which was thought to be due to a switch to methamphetamine among some users; methamphetamine is cheaper, three and a half times more powerful, and lasts 12–24 times longer with each dose. Nevertheless, the number of cocaine users remain high, with a large concentration among urban youth.

In addition to the amounts previously mentioned, cocaine can be sold in “bill sizes”: As of 2007 for example, \$10 might purchase a “dime bag”, a very small amount (0.1–0.15 g) of cocaine.



Twenty dollars might purchase 0.15–0.3 g. However, in lower Texas, it is sold cheaper due to it being easier to receive: a dime for \$10 is 0.4 g, a 20 is 0.8–1.0 g and an 8-ball (3.5 g) is sold for \$60 to \$80, depending on the quality and dealer. These amounts and prices are very popular among young people because they are inexpensive and easily concealed on one's body. Quality and price can vary dramatically depending on supply and demand, and on geographic region.

In 2008, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction reports that the typical retail price of cocaine varied between 50 and 75 per gram in most European countries, although Cyprus, Romania, Sweden and Turkey reported much higher values

## **1-2pl Consumption**

World annual cocaine consumption, as of 2000, stood at around 600 tonnes, with the United States consuming around 300 t, 50% of the total, Europe about 150 t, 25% of the total, and the rest of the world the remaining 150 t or 25%.

The 2010 UN World Drug Report concluded that “it appears that the North American cocaine market has declined in value from US\$47 billion in 1998 to US\$38 billion in 2008. Between 2006 and 2008, the value of the market remained basically stable.”

### **1-3 Who are the players according to the media?**

First, I want to highlight here some top drug lords, as far as their names are released, and further discuss some of them who, in accordance with current standards, are / were the great of the great ones.

#### **1-3a The top drug lords EVER**

Meet the world's most wanted traffickers

After Mexico's most notorious drugs gangster Joaquin 'Shorty' Guzman was arrested 13 years after he escaped from jail, we chart the other Mr Bigs of the drugs world



#### **1-3aa Getty Joaquin Guzman / El Chapo**

Mexico's most notorious drugs gangster Kingpin Joaquin "Shorty" Guzman was finally captured after 13 years on the run.

His escape from jail in a laundry basket and subsequent stint as the country's most high-profile trafficker was finally brought to a close this week.

After his arrest by Mexican and American detectives, in the Mexico seaside resort of Mazatlan, we take a look back at some more of the world's drug lords.

He once escaped from a high security jail by hiding in a laundry basket. But now police in Mexico hope to keep hold of Joaquin Guzman, one of the world's most wanted drug barons.

Known as El Chapo or "Shorty" because of his 5'6" stature, he was the leader of the Sinaloa cartel, which smuggles huge amounts of illegal drugs into the US.

He was arrested in Sinaloa state, in a joint operation with US anti-drugs forces which had offered £3.2 million reward. Worth a \$1billion, Shorty was called the "most powerful drug trafficker in the world" by the United States Department of the Treasury, and rated one of the most powerful people in the world every year since 2009 by Forbes magazine.

*See for more information further in this chapter*

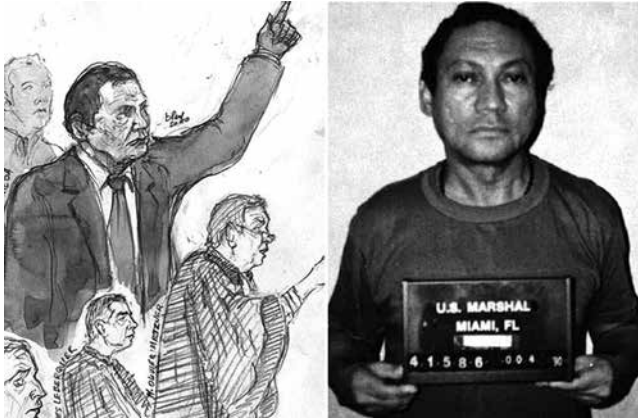


### **1-3ab Frank Lucas**

Lucas cut out the middleman and imported heroin directly from south east Asia to the United States, bragging that he smuggled it back in the coffins of dead American servicemen from Vietnam. Denzel Washington played him in the film *American Gangster*.

In 1976 he was sentenced to 70 years in prison after being convicted of drugs charges.

Five years later behind bars, having turned drugs supergrass he was released and went into the witness protection programme.



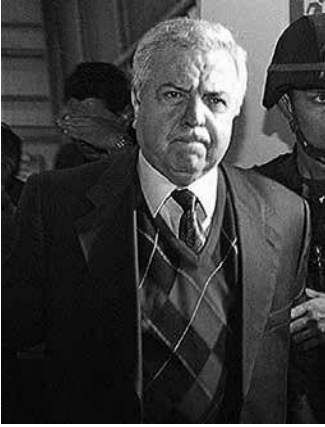
### **1-3ac Manuel Noriega**

He might have been a major drug lord but General Noriega was the CIA's drug lord. The Panamanian, who was military dictator of Panama from 1983 to 1989, was a prize American asset but was also involved in drug trafficking and money laundering.

He was central to the plan to swap guns for drugs with the Nicaraguan contras. When the US invaded Panama in 1989, Noriega was eventually captured as a prisoner of war.

In Miami he was tried and convicted of drug trafficking, racketeering, and money laundering, and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

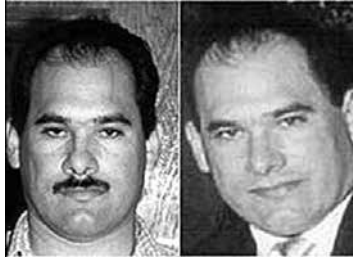
In 2011 he was extradited back to Panama to serve the rest of his sentence.



### **1-3ad Jonathan Almanza-Orejuela and Jose Santacruz-Londono**

Formed in the early 1970s by Jonathan and Jose, the Cali Cartel slipped under the radar compared to its ultra violent competitor the Medellin Cartel.

The Cali Cartel had a public face as respected businessmen but were involved in counterfeiting, kidnapping and importing cocaine from Peru and Bolivia to Colombia.



### **1-3ae Osiel Cardenas Guillen**

Known as the friend killer, Guillen killed his mentor to take over the Gulf Cartel in Mexico.

As he fought with rival groups he recruited 30 elite soldiers to form his own private army.

He was arrested in 2003.



### **1-3af Ismael Zambada Garcia**

As one of the Sinaloa cartel leaders, Garcia is one of the biggest drug lords in the world. He imports cocaine and heroin into Chicago and other US cities by train, ship, jet and even submarine.





### **1-3ag Pablo Escobar**

Medellin cartel boss Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria was the head of the most notorious and violent Columbian drug gang.

At the height of his power, Pablo Escobar was said to be the seventh richest man in the world, with his Medellin drugs cartel thought to be behind up to 80% of all the cocaine shipped to the United States.

At least 5,000 people were killed by the cartel.

*See for more information further in this chapter*



### **1-3ah Curtis ‘Cocky’ Warren**

Drug boss Warren was once so wealthy he featured on the Sunday Times Rich List with a fortune of £198m.

The Liverpoolian is currently serving a 13 year prison term for importing £1 million of cannabis into Jersey.



### **1-3ai Amado Carrillo Fuentes**

Mexican Fuentes was one of the world's richest men with an estimated \$25 billion in the bank and was transporting four times more cocaine to the U.S. than any other trafficker in the world.

Known as Lord of the Skies because of his fleet of 727 jet airliners to transport Colombian cocaine into Mexico.

He died in 1997 in a Mexican hospital while undergoing extensive plastic surgery to change his appearance.



### **1-3aj 'Freeway' Rick Ross**

Epidemic: 'Freeway' Rick Ross

Many name Ross as the man responsible for the crack cocaine epidemic in America.

He once claimed to be selling \$3 million of crack cocaine daily. He was arrested in 1996 sell 100 kilos of coke to an undercover police officer.

In 1996, Ross was sentenced to life behind bars after trying to purchase more than 100 kilograms of cocaine from a federal agent.

He was released in 2009 after the sentence was reduced on appeal and because he was a model prisoner.



### **1-3ak Griselda Blanco**

In the 70s and 80s Griselda Blanco widely smuggled cocaine to the United States. During the so-called peak months she managed to channel no less than 1,700 kilos of cocaine! Here she did not shun violence. She has both her first and her second husband killed. The story goes that she has made a total of 250 victims. Blanco was arrested in 1985 and sentenced to 20 years in prison. She barely escaped the electric chair. After her release in 2004, Griselda Blanco retired to the town of Medellin. Here she lived from the sale of the property she had acquired during her career as a drug boss. In 2012, Griselda Blanco was assassinated; she became 69 years old.



### **1-3al Maria Teresa Osorio de Serna**

On January 11, BBC Mundo reported that Colombian national María Teresa Osorio de Serna has become the US Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) most wanted international fugitive following the recapture of Mexican drug lord "El Chapo" Guzman on January 8.

*See for more information further in this chapter*

## **1-3b More information about the top drugs lord around the world**

### **1-3ba Pablo Escobar**

Born Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria

December 1, 1949

Rionegro, Colombia

Died December 2, 1993 (aged 44)

Medellín, Colombia

Other names

Don Pablo (Sir Pablo)

El Padrino (The Godfather)

El Patrón (The Boss)

El Señor (The Lord)

El Mágico (The Magician)

El Pablito (Little Pablo)

El Zar de la Cocaína (The Tsar of Cocaine)

Occupation Founder and head of the Medellín Cartel

Religion Roman Catholicism

Criminal penalty 5 years imprisonment

Spouse(s) Maria Victoria Henao (1976–1993;  
his death)

Children Sebastián Marroquín  
Manuela Escobar

Conviction(s) Drug trafficking and smuggling,

assassinations, bombing, bribery,  
racketeering, murder

Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria (December 1, 1949 – December 2, 1993) was a Colombian drug lord and drug trafficker. His cartel, at the height of his career, supplied an estimated 80% of the cocaine smuggled into the United States, turning over US \$21.9 billion a year in personal income. Often called “The King of Cocaine”, he was the wealthiest criminal in history, with an estimated known net worth of US \$30 billion by the early 1990s, making him one of the richest men in the world at his prime.

Escobar was born in Rionegro, Colombia, and grew up in nearby Medellín. After briefly studying at Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana of Medellín, he left without a degree and began to engage in criminal activity that involved selling contraband cigarettes, along with fake lottery tickets, and participated in motor vehicle theft. In the 1970s he began to work for various contraband smugglers, often kidnapping and holding people for ransom before beginning to distribute powder cocaine himself, as well as establishing the first smuggling routes into the United States, in 1975. His infiltration to the drug market of the U.S. expanded exponentially due to the rising demand for cocaine and, by the 1980s, it was estimated that 70 to 80 tons of cocaine were being shipped from Colombia to the U.S. on a monthly basis. His drug network was commonly known as the Medellín Cartel, which often competed with rival cartels domestically and abroad,



resulting in high-rate massacres and the deaths of police officers, judges, locals and prominent politicians.

In 1982, Escobar was elected as an alternate member of the Chamber of Representatives of Colombia as part of the Colombian Liberal Party. Through this, he was responsible for the construction of many hospitals, schools, and churches in western Colombia, which gained him popularity inside the local Roman Catholic Church, as well as with the locals of the towns he frequented. However, Escobar was vilified by the Colombian and American governments, due to the exploits of his political power, which resulted in Colombia becoming the murder capital of the world. Escobar was shot and killed by Colombian National Police, in his hometown, 24 hours after his 44th birthday.

### **1-3bb Early life**

The city of Medellín, where Escobar grew up and began his criminal career.

Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria was born on December 1, 1949, in Rionegro, in the Antioquia Department of Colombia. He was the third of seven children to Abel de Jesús Dari Escobar, a farmer, and Hermilda Gaviria, an elementary school teacher. Raised in the nearby town of Medellín, Escobar is thought to have begun his criminal career as a teenager, allegedly stealing gravestones and sanding them down for resale to local smugglers.

His brother, Roberto Escobar, denies this, instead claiming that the gravestones came from cemetery owners whose clients had stopped paying for site care, and that he had a relative who had a monuments business. Escobar's son, Sebastián Marroquín, claims his father's foray into crime began with a successful practice of selling counterfeit high school diplomas, generally counterfeiting those awarded by the Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana of Medellín. Escobar studied at the University for a short period, however, left without obtaining a degree.

Escobar eventually became involved in many criminal activities with Oscar Benel Aguirre, with the duo running petty street scams, selling contraband cigarettes, fake lottery tickets, and stealing cars. In the early 1970s, Escobar acted as a thief and bodyguard, allegedly earning US \$100,000 by kidnapping and holding a Medellín executive for ransom, prior to entering the drug trade. Escobar began working for Alvaro Prieto, a contraband smuggler who operated around Medellín, aiming to fulfill a childhood ambition to have COL \$1 million by the time he was 22. Escobar is noted for his bank deposit of COL \$100 million (more than US \$3 million), when he turned 26.

### **1-3bc Criminal career Cocaine distribution**

Pablo Escobar and his cartel mainly operated in the

mountainous regions of Colombia, and exported from Rionegro and Medellín.

In *The Accountant's Story*, Roberto Escobar discusses the means by which Pablo rose from middle-class simplicity and obscurity to one of the world's wealthiest men. Beginning in 1975, Pablo started developing his cocaine operation, flying out planes several times, mainly between Colombia and Panama, along smuggling routes into the United States. When he later bought fifteen bigger airplanes, including a Learjet and six helicopters, according to his son, a dear friend of Pablo's died during the landing of an airplane, and the plane was destroyed. Pablo reconstructed the airplane from the scrap parts that were left and later hung it above the gate to his ranch at Hacienda Nápoles.

In May 1976, Escobar and several of his men were arrested and found in possession of 39 pounds (18 kg) of white paste, attempting to return to Medellín with a heavy load from Ecuador. Initially, Pablo tried to bribe the Medellín judges who were forming a case against him, and was unsuccessful. After many months of legal wrangling, he ordered the murder of the two arresting officers, and the case was later dropped. Roberto Escobar details this as the point where Pablo began his pattern of dealing with the authorities, by either bribery or murder.

Roberto Escobar maintains Pablo fell into the drug business simply because other types of contraband became too dan-

gerous to traffic. As there were no drug cartels then, and only a few drug barons, Pablo saw it as untapped territory he wished to make his own. In Peru, Pablo would buy the cocaine paste, which would then be refined in a laboratory in a two-story house in Medellín. On his first trip, Pablo bought a paltry 30 pounds (14 kg) of paste in what was noted as the first step towards building his empire. At first, he smuggled the cocaine in old plane tires, and a pilot could return as much as US \$500,000 per flight, dependent on the quantity smuggled.

### **1-3bd Rise to prominence**

Powder cocaine was manufactured, packaged, and sold by Pablo Escobar and his associates, and eventually distributed to the U.S. drug market.

Soon, the demand for cocaine was skyrocketing in the United States, and Escobar organized more smuggling shipments, routes, and distribution networks in South Florida, California, and other parts of the country. He and cartel co-founder Carlos Lehder worked together to develop a new trans-shipment point in the Bahamas, an island called Norman's Cay about 220 miles (350 km) southeast of the Florida coast. According to his brother, Escobar did not purchase Norman's Cay; it was, instead, a sole venture of Lehder's. Escobar and Robert Vesco purchased most of the land on the island, which included a 1 kilometre (3,300 ft) airstrip, a harbor, a hotel, houses, boats, and aircraft, and they

built a refrigerated warehouse to store the cocaine. From 1978 to 1982, this was used as a central smuggling route for the Medellín Cartel. With the enormous profits generated by this route, Escobar was soon able to purchase 7.7 square miles (20 km<sup>2</sup>) of land in Antioquia for several million dollars, on which he built the Hacienda Nápoles. The luxury house he created contained a zoo, a lake, a sculpture garden, a private bullring, and other diversions for his family and the cartel.

At one point it was estimated that 70 to 80 tons of cocaine were being shipped from Colombia to the United States every month. In the mid-1980s, at the height of its power, the Medellín Cartel was shipping as much as 11 tons per flight in jetliners to the United States (the biggest load shipped by Escobar was 51,000 pounds (23,000 kg) mixed with fish paste and shipped via boat, as confirmed by his brother in the book *Escobar*). Roberto Escobar also claimed that, in addition to using planes, his brother employed two small submarines to transport the massive loads.

### **1-3be Established drug network**

In 1982 Escobar was elected as an alternate member of the Chamber of Representatives of Colombia, as part of the Colombian Liberal Party. This made Escobar the official representative of the Colombian government for the swearing-in of Felipe González in Spain.

Escobar quickly became known internationally as his drug network gained notoriety; the Medellín Cartel controlled a large portion of the drugs that entered the United States, Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Spain. The production process was also altered, with coca from Bolivia and Peru replacing the coca from Colombia, which was beginning to be seen as substandard quality than the coca from the neighboring countries. As demand for more and better cocaine increased, Escobar began working with Roberto Suárez Gómez, helping to further the product to other countries in the Americas and Europe, as well as being rumored to reach as far as Asia.

### **1-3bf Plata o plomo**

Corruption and intimidation characterized Escobar's dealings with the Colombian system. He worked to implement an effective, inescapable policy for dealing with law enforcement and the government, referred to as "plata o plomo" (literally "silver or lead", colloquially "money or bullets"). Its execution resulted in the deaths of hundreds of individuals, including civilians, policemen, and state officials. At the same time, Escobar bribed countless government officials, judges, and other politicians. He was allegedly responsible for the 1989 murder of Colombian presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán, the heavy favorite in the 1990 Colombian presidential election, as well as for the bombing of Avianca Flight 203 and the 1989 DAS Building bombing in Bogotá. The Medellín Cartel would also be involved in a deadly

drug war with its primary rival, the Cali Cartel, for most of its existence.

### **1-3bg Palace of Justice siege**

Escobar was held directly responsible by various media publications for the 1985 storming of the Colombian Supreme Court.

It is alleged that Escobar backed the 1985 storming of the Colombian Supreme Court by left-wing guerrillas from the 19th of April Movement, also known as M-19. The siege resulted in the murders of half the judges on the court, was done in retaliation to the Supreme Court studying the constitutionality of Colombia's extradition treaty with the U.S. M-19 were paid to break into the Palace and burn all papers and files on Los Extraditables — a group of cocaine smugglers who were under threat of being extradited to the U.S. by the Colombian government. Escobar was listed as a part of Los Extraditables. Hostages were also taken for negotiation of their release, thus helping to prevent extradition of Los Extraditables to the U.S. for their crimes.

### **1-3bh Height of power**

During the height of its operations, the Medellín Cartel brought in more than US \$70 million per day (roughly \$22 billion in a year). Smuggling 15 tons of cocaine per day, worth more than

half a billion dollars, into the United States, the cartel spent over US \$1000 per week purchasing rubber bands to wrap the stacks of cash, storing most of it in their warehouses. 10% of the cash had to be written off per year because of “spoilage”, due to rats creeping in and nibbling on the available money.

When questioned about the essence of the cocaine business, Escobar replied with “ simple: you bribe someone here, you bribe someone there, and you pay a friendly banker to help you bring the money back.” In 1989, Forbes magazine estimated Escobar to be one of 227 billionaires in the world with a personal net worth of close to US \$3 billion while his Medellín Cartel controlled 80% of the global cocaine market. It is commonly believed that Escobar was the principal financier behind Medellín’s Atlético Nacional, which won South America’s most prestigious football tournament, the Copa Libertadores, in 1989.

While seen as an enemy of the United States and Colombian governments, Escobar was a hero to many in Medellín (especially the poor people). He was a natural at public relations, and he worked to create goodwill among the poor of Colombia. A lifelong sports fan, he was credited with building football fields and multi-sports courts, as well as sponsoring children’s football teams. Escobar was also responsible for the construction of many hospitals, schools, and churches in western Colombia, which gained him popularity inside the local Roman Catholic



Church. He worked hard to cultivate his Robin Hood image, and frequently distributed money through housing projects and other civic activities, which gained him notable popularity among the poor. The population of Medellín often helped Escobar avoid police capture by serving as lookouts, hiding information from authorities, or doing whatever else they could to protect him. At the height of his power, drug traffickers from Medellín and other areas were handing over between 20% and 35% of their Colombian cocaine-related profits to Escobar, as he was the one who shipped cocaine successfully to the United States.

The Colombian cartels' continuing struggles to maintain supremacy resulted in Colombia quickly becoming the world's murder capital with 25,100 violent deaths in 1991 and 27,100 in 1992. This increased murder rate was fueled by Escobar's giving money to his hitmen as a reward for killing police officers, over 600 of whom died as a result.

### **1-3bi La Catedral prison**

After the assassination of Luis Carlos Galán, the administration of César Gaviria moved against Escobar and the drug cartels. Eventually, the government negotiated with Escobar, convincing him to surrender and cease all criminal activity in exchange for a reduced sentence and preferential treatment during his captivity.

Declaring an end to a series of previous violent acts meant to pressure authorities and public opinion, Escobar surrendered to Colombian authorities in 1991. Before he gave himself up, the extradition of Colombian citizens to the United States had been prohibited by the newly approved Colombian Constitution of 1991; this was controversial, as it was suspected that Escobar and other drug lords had influenced members of the Constituent Assembly in passing the law. Escobar was confined in what became his own luxurious private prison, La Catedral, which featured a football pitch, giant doll house, bar, jacuzzi, and waterfall. Accounts of Escobar's continued criminal activities while in prison began to surface in the media, which prompted the government to attempt to move him to a more conventional jail on July 22, 1992. Escobar's influence allowed him to discover the plan in advance and make a well-timed escape, spending the rest of his life evading the police.

### **1-3bj Search Bloc and Los Pepes**

Following Escobar's escape, the United States Joint Special Operations Command (consisting of members of USN DEVGRU and Delta Force) and Centra Spike joined the manhunt for Escobar. They trained and advised a special Colombian police task force known as the Search Bloc, which had been created to locate Escobar. Later, as the conflict between Escobar and the governments of the United States and Colombia dragged on, and as the numbers of Escobar's enemies grew, a vigilante group known as Los Pepes (Los Perseguidos por Pablo Escobar,

“People Persecuted by Pablo Escobar”) was formed. The group was financed by his rivals and former associates, including the Cali Cartel and right-wing paramilitaries led by Carlos Castaño, who would later fund the Peasant Self-Defense Forces of Córdoba and Urabá. Los Pepes carried out a bloody campaign, fueled by vengeance, in which more than 300 of Escobar’s associates and relatives were slain, and a large amount of the Medellín cartel’s property was destroyed.

Members of the Search Bloc, and Colombian and United States intelligence agencies, in their efforts to find Escobar, either colluded with Los Pepes or moonlighted as both Search Bloc and Los Pepes simultaneously. This coordination was allegedly conducted mainly through the sharing of intelligence in order to allow Los Pepes to bring down Escobar and his few remaining allies, but there are reports that some individual Search Bloc members directly participated in missions of Los Pepes death squads. One of the leaders of Los Pepes was Diego Murillo Bejarano (also known as “Don Berna”), a former Medellín Cartel associate who became a rival drug kingpin and eventually emerged as a leader of one of the most powerful factions within the Self-Defence of Colombia.

### **1-3bk Death**

Members of Search Bloc celebrate over Escobar’s body on December 2, 1993. His death ended a 15-month search effort, costing hundreds of millions of dollars.

The war against Pablo Escobar ended on December 2, 1993, amid another of Escobar's attempts to elude the Search Bloc. A Colombian electronic surveillance team, led by Brigadier Hugo Martínez, used radio triangulation technology to track his radiotelephone transmissions and found him hiding in Los Olivos, a middle-class barrio in Medellín. With authorities closing in, a firefight with Escobar and his bodyguard, Alvaro de Jesús Agudelo (a.k.a. "El Limón"), ensued. The two fugitives attempted to escape by running across the roofs of adjoining houses to reach a back street, but both were shot and killed by Colombian National Police. Escobar suffered gunshots to the leg and torso, and a fatal gunshot through the ear.

It has never been proven who actually fired the final shot into his ear, or determined whether this shot was made during the firefight or as part of a possible execution, with wide speculation remaining regarding the subject. Some of Escobar's relatives believe that he had committed suicide. His two brothers, Roberto Escobar and Fernando Sánchez Arellano, believe that he shot himself through the ear. In a statement regarding the topic, the duo would state that Pablo "had committed suicide, he did not get killed. During all the years they went after him, he would say to me every day that if he was really cornered without a way out, he would 'shoot himself through the ear'."

### **1-3bl Personal life, Family and relationships**

In March 1976, a 27 year old Escobar married Maria Victoria Henao, who was 15. Despite Maria's older brother having previously worked with Escobar in small-scale criminal enterprises, the relationship was discouraged by the Henao family, who considered Escobar socially inferior. This prompted the pair to elope, and they soon had two children: Juan Pablo (now Sebastián Marroquín) and Manuela.

Virginia Vallejo published the memoir *Amando a Pablo, odiando a Escobar* (Loving Pablo, Hating Escobar) in 2007, in which she describes having a romantic relationship with Escobar. Griselda Blanco is also reported to have conducted a clandestine, but passionate, relationship with Escobar, with several items in her later-found diary linking him with the nicknames "Coque de Mi Rey" (My Coke King) and "Polla Blanca" (White Dick).

### **1-3bm Properties**

After becoming wealthy, Escobar created or bought numerous residences and safe houses, with the Hacienda Nápoles gaining significant notoriety. The luxury house contained a colonial house, a sculpture park, and a complete zoo with animals from various continents, including elephants, exotic birds, giraffes, and hippopotamuses. Escobar had also planned to construct a Greek-

style citadel near it, and though construction of the citadel was started, it was never finished.

Escobar also owned a home in the US under his own name: a 6500 square foot, pink, waterfront mansion situated at 5860 North Bay Road in Miami Beach, Florida. The four-bedroom estate, built in 1948 on Biscayne Bay, was seized by the government in the 1980s. Later, the dilapidated property was owned by Christian de Berdouare, proprietor of the Chicken Kitchen fast-food chain, who had bought it in 2014. De Berdouare would later hire a documentary film crew and professional treasure hunters to search the edifice before and after demolition, for anything related to Escobar or his cartel. They would find unusual holes in floors and walls, as well as a safe that was stolen from its hole in the marble flooring before it could be properly examined.

Escobar also owned a massive Caribbean getaway on Isla Grande, the largest of the cluster of the 27 coral cluster islands comprising Islas del Rosario, located approximately 22 miles from Cartagena. The compound, now half-demolished and overtaken by vegetation and wild animals, featured a mansion, apartments, courtyards, a large swimming pool, a helicopter landing pad, reinforced windows, tiled floors, and a large, unfinished building to the side of the mansion.

### **1-3bn Aftermath of his death**

Soon after Escobar's death and the subsequent fragmentation of the Medellín Cartel, the cocaine market became dominated by the rival Cali Cartel until the mid-1990s when its leaders, too, were either killed or captured by the Colombian government. The Robin Hood image that Escobar had cultivated maintained a lasting influence in Medellín. Many there, especially many of the city's poor whom Escobar had aided while he was alive, mourned his death, with over 25,000 people present for his funeral.

### **1-3bo Virginia Vallejo's testimony**

On July 4, 2006, Virginia Vallejo, a television anchorwoman who was romantically involved with Escobar from 1983 to 1987, offered Colombian Attorney General Mario Germán Iguarán Arana her testimony in the trial against former Senator Alberto Santofimio, who was accused of conspiracy in the 1989 assassination of presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán. Iguarán acknowledged that, although Vallejo contacted his office on July 4, the judge had decided to close the trial on July 9 several weeks before the prospective closing date. This was seen as too late, and Santofimio was sentenced to 24 years in prison for his role in the assassination.

On July 16, Vallejo was taken to the United States by the Drug Enforcement Administration. She was transported on a

controlled flight for “safety and security reasons”, due to Vallejo’s cooperation in sensitive high-profile criminal cases. On July 24, a video in which Vallejo accused Santofimio of instigating Escobar to eliminate presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán was aired on Colombian television. This was shown as key in helping Santofimio gain exoneration, as well as a lack of evidence being present in the original trial.

### **1-3bp Role in the Palace of Justice siege**

Among Escobar’s biographers, only Vallejo has given a detailed explanation of his role in the 1985 Palace of Justice siege. The journalist stated that Escobar financed the operation, which was committed by M-19. Vallejo would go on to blame the army for the killings of the Supreme Court judges and the M-19 members detained after the coup. This prompted a reopening of the case in 2008, and when Vallejo was asked to testify in the reopened Palace case, most of the events she had described in her book and testimonial were confirmed by Colombia’s Commission of Truth. This saw further investigation into the siege, which led to a high-ranking former colonel and a former general being sentenced to 30 and 35 years in prison respectively, for the forced disappearance of the detained after the siege. Vallejo would subsequently testify in the case of Luis Carlos Galán’s assassination, which had also been reopened. She would accuse several politicians, including Colombian presidents Alfonso López Michelsen, Ernesto Samper, and Álvaro Uribe, of having links to drug cartels. Her coopera-



tion in the cases saw Vallejo being granted political asylum in the United States on June 3, 2010.

### **1-3bq Relatives**

Escobar's widow, María Henao (now María Isabel Santos Caballero), son, Juan Pablo (now Juan Sebastián Marroquín Santos), and daughter, Manuela, fled Colombia in 1995 after failing to find a country that would grant them asylum. Despite Escobar's numerous and continual infidelities, Maria remained supportive of her husband, though she urged him to eschew violence. Members of the Cali Cartel even replayed their recordings of her conversations with Pablo for their wives to demonstrate how a woman should behave. This attitude proved to be the reason the cartel did not kill her and her children after Pablo's death, although the group demanded (and received) millions of dollars in reparations for Escobar's war against them. Henao even successfully negotiated for her son's life by personally guaranteeing he would not seek revenge against the cartel or participate in the drug trade. After escaping first to Mozambique, then to Brazil, the family were allowed to settle in Argentina. Living under her assumed name, Henao became a successful real estate entrepreneur until one of her business associates discovered her true identity and Henao absconded with her earnings. Local media were alerted, and after being exposed as Escobar's widow, Henao was imprisoned for eighteen months while her finances were investigated. Ultimately unable to link her funds to illegal activity, she was

released. According to her son, Henao fell in love with Escobar “because of his naughty smile and the way he looked at her. He was affectionate and sweet. A great lover. I fell in love with his desire to help people and his compassion for their hardship. We would drive to places where he dreamed of building schools for the poor. From the beginning, he was always a gentleman”.

Henao is now believed to be living under an alias in North Carolina. Argentinian filmmaker Nicolas Entel’s documentary *Sins of My Father* (2009) chronicles Marroquín’s efforts to seek forgiveness, on behalf of his father, from the sons of Rodrigo Lara, Colombia’s justice minister who was assassinated in 1984, as well as from the sons of Luis Carlos Galán, the presidential candidate who was assassinated in 1989. The film was shown at the 2010 Sundance Film Festival and premiered in the US on HBO, in October 2010. In 2014, Marroquín published *Pablo Escobar, My Father* under his birth name. The book provides a firsthand insight into details of his father’s life and describes the fundamentally disintegrating effect of his death upon the family. Marroquín aimed to publish the book in hopes to resolve any inaccuracies regarding his father’s excursions during the 1990s.

Escobar’s sister, Luz Maria Escobar also made multiple gestures in attempts to make amends for the drug baron’s crimes. These include making public statements in the press, leaving letters on the graves of his victims, and on the 20th anniversary of his death, organizing a public memorial for Escobar’s victims.

Escobar's body was exhumed on October 28, 2006, at the request of some of his relatives, in order to take a DNA sample to confirm the alleged paternity of an illegitimate child and remove all doubt about the identity of the body that had been buried next to his parents for 12 years. A video of the exhumation was broadcast by RCN, angering Marroquín, who accused his uncle, Roberto Escobar, and cousin, Nicolas Escobar, of being “merchants of death” by allowing for the video to air.

### **1-3br Hacienda Nápoles**

After Pablo's death, the ranch, the zoo, and the citadel were at Hacienda Nápoles were expropriated by the government and given to low-income families under a law called Extinción de Dominio (Domain Extinction). The property has been converted into a theme park surrounded by four luxury hotels overlooking the zoo and the installation of a tropical park.

### **1-3c An article in one of our newspapers**

A Farmer Found \$600 Million That Apparently Belonged To Pablo Escobar

Jose Mariena Cartolos, a 65-year-old farmer from Colombia, got a lot more than he bargained for when he opened up his new palm oil plantation.

Cartolos recently received a \$3,000 grant from the Colombian government to help kickstart his new farm on a plot of land that has reportedly been in his family for more than 200 years.

He allegedly made an astonishing discovery while digging a trench on the land for a new irrigation system: \$600 million in cold, hard cash.

The money was apparently buried on the land by none other than Pablo Escobar, the most successful cocaine trafficker of all time.

Escobar, is said to have hidden parts of his \$30 billion fortune in odd places around the country. He was well-known for hiding his cash in furniture, in floorboards and on different plots of land around the country, one of which apparently belongs to Cartolos.

Sadly, Cartolos is not allowed to keep his findings. Instead, the government will seize the money and use it for “social and economic programs.”

### **1-3d Joaquín Archivaldo Guzmán Loera (El Chapo)**

#### **1-3da Joaquín Guzmán**

Born Joaquín Archivaldo Guzmán Loera

25 December 1954 (age 61) or 4 April 1957 (age 59)

La Tuna, Badiraguato, Sinaloa, Mexico

Other names

El Chapo (The Shorty)

The Last Godfather

El Rapido

Occupation Leader of Sinaloa Cartel

Height 168 cm (5 ft 6 in)

Weight 91 kg (201 lb)

Predecessor Miguel Ángel Félix Gallardo

Successor Ismael Zambada García

Criminal charge murder, money laundering,  
drug trafficking, racketeering, organized crime

Criminal status Imprisoned

Spouse(s) At least 4

Children At least 10

ANTHONY Vela

Reward amount Mexico: \$3.8 million USD

United States: \$5 million USD

Capture status 1st capture: 9 June 1993

2nd capture: 22 February 2014

3rd capture: 8 January 2016

Wanted by Mexico PGR and DEA

Wanted since 2001 (Prior to 2014 incarceration)

Escaped 1st escape: 19 January 2001

2nd escape: 11 July 2015

Joaquín Archivaldo Guzmán Loera (Spanish pronunciation: Sinaloa, 25 December 1954 or 4 April 1957) is a Mexican drug lord who heads the Sinaloa Cartel, a criminal organization named after the Mexican Pacific coast state of Sinaloa where it was formed. Known as “El Chapo Guzmán” (“Shorty Guzmán”, pronounced: for his 168 cm (5 ft 6 in) stature, he became Mexico’s top drug kingpin in 2003 after the arrest of his rival Osiel Cárdenas of the Gulf Cartel, and is considered the “most powerful drug trafficker in the world” by the United States Department of the Treasury.

Each year from 2009 to 2011 Forbes magazine ranked Guzmán as one of the most powerful people in the world, ranking 41st, 60th, and 55th respectively. He was thus the second most powerful man in Mexico, after Carlos Slim. He was named as the 10th richest man in Mexico (1,140th in the world) in 2011, with a net worth of roughly US\$1 billion. The magazine also calls him the “biggest drug lord of all time”, and the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) estimates he has surpassed the influence and reach of Pablo Escobar, and now considers him “the godfather of the drug world”. In 2013, the Chicago Crime Commission named Guzmán “Public Enemy Number One” for the influence of his criminal network in Chicago, though there is no evidence that Guzmán has ever been in that city. The last person to receive such notoriety was Al Capone in 1930.

Guzmán's Sinaloa Cartel transports multi-ton cocaine shipments from Colombia through Mexico to the United States, the world's top consumer, and has distribution cells throughout the U.S. The organization has also been involved in the production, smuggling and distribution of Mexican methamphetamine, marijuana, ecstasy (MDMA) and heroin across both North America and Europe. By the time of his 2014 arrest, Guzmán had exported more drugs to the United States than anyone else: more than 500 tons (450,000 kg) of cocaine in the U.S. alone.

Guzmán was first captured in 1993 in Guatemala, extradited and sentenced to 20 years in prison in Mexico for murder and drug trafficking. After bribing prison guards, he was able to escape from a federal maximum-security prison in 2001. He was wanted by the governments of Mexico, United States, and by INTERPOL. The U.S. offered a US\$5 million reward for information leading to his capture, and the Mexican government offered a reward of 60 million pesos (approximately US\$3.8 million). He was arrested for second time by Mexican authorities in Mexico on 22 February 2014. He was found inside a fourth-floor condominium in Mazatlán, Sinaloa, and was captured without any gunshots fired. Guzmán escaped from prison again on 11 July 2015 by exiting through a 1.5 km (0.93 mi) tunnel that led to a construction site. He was recaptured by Mexican marines and Federal Police following a shootout on 8 January 2016.

### **1-3db Early life**

Joaquín Archivaldo Guzmán Loera was born into a poor family in the rural community of La Tuna, Badiraguato, Sinaloa, Mexico. Sources disagree on the date of his birth, with some stating he was born on 25 December 1954, while others report he was born on 4 April 1957. His parents were Emilio Guzmán Bustillos and María Consuelo Loera Pérez. His paternal grandparents were Juan Guzmán and Otilia Bustillos, and his maternal grandparents were Ovidio Loera Cobret and Pomposa Pérez Uriarte. For many generations, his family lived and died at La Tuna. His father was officially a cattle rancher, as were most in the area where Guzmán grew up; according to some sources, however, he may have possibly also been a gomero, a Sinaloan word for opium poppy farmer. Guzmán has two younger sisters, Armida and Bernarda, and four younger brothers: Miguel Ángel, Aureliano, Arturo and Emilio. He had three unnamed older brothers who reportedly died of natural causes when he was very young.

Few details are known of Guzmán's upbringing. As a child, Guzmán sold oranges, and dropped out of school in third grade to work with his father. Guzmán was regularly beaten and sometimes fled to his maternal grandmother's house to escape such treatment. However, when he was home, Guzmán stood up to his father to protect his younger siblings from being beaten. It is possible that Guzmán incurred his father's wrath for trying to stop him from beating them. His mother, however, was the "foundation of



emotional support”. As the nearest school to his home was about 60 mi (100 km) away, Guzmán was taught by traveling teachers during his early years, just like the rest of his brothers. The teachers stayed for a few months before moving to other areas. With few opportunities for employment in his hometown, he turned to the cultivation of opium poppy, a common practice among local residents. During harvest season, Guzmán and his brothers hiked the hills of Badiraguato to cut the bud of the poppy. Once the plant was stacked in kilos, his father sold the harvest to other suppliers in Culiacán and Guamúchil. He sold marijuana at commercial centers near the area while accompanied by Guzmán. His father spent most of the profits on liquor and women and often returned home with no money. Tired of his mismanagement, Guzmán, at the age of 15, cultivated his own marijuana plantation with four distant cousins (Arturo, Alfredo, Carlos, and Héctor), who lived nearby. With his first marijuana productions, Guzmán supported his family financially.

When he was a teenager, however, his father kicked him out of his house, and he went to live with his grandfather. It was during his adolescence that Guzmán earned the nickname El Chapo, Mexican slang for “shorty”, for his 1.68 metres (5 ft 6 in) stature and stocky physical appearance. Though most people in Badiraguato worked in the poppy fields of the Sierra Madre Occidental throughout most of their lives, Guzmán left his hometown in search of greater opportunities; through his uncle Pedro Avilés

Pérez, one of the pioneers of Mexican drug trafficking, he left Badiraguato in his 20s and joined organized crime.

### **1-3dc Initial stages in organized crime**

#### **Juan José Esparragoza Moreno**

During the 1980s, the leading crime syndicate in Mexico was the Guadalajara Cartel, which was headed by Miguel Ángel Félix Gallardo (alias “El Padrino” or “the Godfather”), Rafael Caro Quintero, Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo (alias “Don Neto”), Juan José Esparragoza Moreno (alias “El Azul” (“the Blue One”) and others. In the 1970s, Guzmán first worked for the drug lord Héctor “El Güero” Palma by transporting drugs and overseeing their shipments from the Sierra Madre region to urban areas near the U.S.-Mexico border by aircraft. Since his initial steps in organized crime, Guzmán was ambitious and regularly pressed on his superiors to allow him to increase the share of narcotics that were smuggled across the border. The drug lord also favored a violent and serious approach when doing business; if any of his drug shipments were not on time, Guzmán would simply kill the smuggler himself by shooting him in the head. Those around him learned that cheating him or going with other competitors—even if they offered better prices—was inconvenient. The leaders of the Guadalajara Cartel liked Guzmán’s business acumen, and in the early 1980s, they introduced him to Félix Gallardo, one of the major drug lords in Mexico at that time. Guzmán first worked

as a chauffeur for Félix Gallardo before he put him in charge of logistics, where Guzmán coordinated drug shipments from Colombia to Mexico by land, air, and sea. Palma, on the other hand, made sure the deliveries arrived to consumers in the United States. Guzmán soon earned enough standing and began working for Félix Gallardo directly.

Throughout most of the late 1970s and early 1980s, the Mexican drug traffickers were also middlemen for the Colombian trafficking groups, and would transport their cocaine through the U.S.-Mexico border and receive a fee for each kilogram. Mexico, however, remained a secondary route for the Colombians, given that most of the drugs trafficked by their cartels were smuggled through the Caribbean and the Florida corridor. Félix Gallardo was the leading drug baron in Mexico and friend of Juan Ramón Matta-Ballesteros, but his operations were still limited by his counterparts in South America. In the mid-1980s, however, the U.S. government increased law enforcement surveillance and put pressure on the Medellín and Cali Cartels by effectively reducing the drug trafficking operations in the Caribbean corridor. Realizing it was more profitable to hand over the operations to their Mexican counterparts, the Colombian cartels gave Félix Gallardo more control over their drug shipments. This power shift gave the Mexican organized crime groups more leverage over their Central American and South American counterparts. During the 1980s, however, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was con-

ducting undercover groundwork in Mexico, where several of its agents worked as informants.

One DEA agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar, was working as an informant and grew close to many top drug barons, including Félix Gallardo. In November 1984, the Mexican military—acting on the intelligence information provided by Camarena—raided a large marijuana plantation owned by the Guadalajara Cartel and known as “Rancho Búfalo”. Angered by the suspected betrayal, Félix Gallardo and his men sought revenge by kidnapping, torturing, and killing the DEA agent in February 1985. The death of Camarena outraged Washington, and Mexico responded by carrying out a massive manhunt to arrest those involved in the incident. Guzmán took advantage of the internal crisis to gain ground within the cartel and take over more drug trafficking operations. In 1989, Félix Gallardo was arrested; while in prison and through a number of envoys, the drug lord called for a summit in Acapulco, Guerrero. In the conclave, Guzmán and others discussed the future of Mexico’s drug trafficking and agreed to divide the territories previously owned by the Guadalajara Cartel. The Arellano Félix brothers formed the Tijuana Cartel, which controlled the Tijuana corridor and parts of Baja California; in Chihuahua state, a group controlled by Carrillo Fuentes family formed the Juárez Cartel; and the remaining faction left to Sinaloa and the Pacific Coast and formed the Sinaloa Cartel under the traffickers Ismael “El Mayo” Zambada, Palma, and Guzmán. Guzmán was specifically in charge of the drug corridors of Tecate, Baja California, and

Mexicali and San Luis Río Colorado, two border crossings that connect the states of Sonora and Baja California with the U.S. states of Arizona and California.

When Félix Gallardo was arrested, Guzmán reportedly lived in Guadalajara, Jalisco for some time. One of his other centers of operation, however, was in the border city of Agua Prieta, Sonora, where he coordinated drug trafficking activities more closely. Guzmán had dozens of properties in various parts of the country. People he trusted purchased the properties for him and registered them under false names. Most of them were located in residential neighborhoods and served as stash houses for drugs, weapons, and cash. Guzmán also owned several ranches across Mexico, but most of them were located in the states of Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua, and Sonora, where locals working for the drug lord grew opium and marijuana. The first time Guzmán was detected by U.S. authorities for his involvement in organized crime was in 1987, when several protected witnesses testified in a U.S. court that Guzmán was in fact heading the Sinaloa Cartel. An indictment issued in the state of Arizona alleged that Guzmán had coordinated the shipment of 2,000 kilograms (4,400 lb) of marijuana and about 4,700 kg (10,400 lb) of cocaine from 19 October 1987 to 18 May 1990, and had received roughly US\$1.5 million in drug proceeds that were shipped back to his home state. Another indictment alleged that Guzmán earned US\$100,000 for trafficking 70,000 lb (roughly 31,750 kg) of cocaine and an unspecified amount of marijuana in a period of three years. In the

border areas between Tecate and San Luis Río Colorado, Guzmán ordered his men to traffic most of the drugs overland, but also through a few aircraft. By using the so-called piecemeal strategy, in which traffickers kept drug quantities relatively low, risks were reduced. Guzmán also pioneered the use of sophisticated underground tunnels to move drugs across the border and into the United States. Aside from pioneering the tunnels, Palma and Guzmán packed cocaine into chili pepper cans under the brand “La Comadre” before they were shipped to the U.S. by train. In return, the drug lords were paid through large suitcases filled with millions of dollars in cash. These suitcases were flown from the U.S. to Mexico City, where corrupt customs agents at the airport made sure the deliveries were not inspected. Large sums of that money were reportedly used as bribes for members of the Attorney General’s Office.

### **1-3dd Conflict with the Tijuana Cartel: 1989–1993**

When Félix Gallardo was arrested, the Tijuana corridor was handed over to the Arellano Félix brothers, Jesús Labra Áviles (alias “El Chuy”), and Javier Caro Payán (alias “El Doctor”), cousin of the former Guadalajara Cartel leader Rafael Caro Quintero. In fears of a coup, however, Caro Payán fled to Canada and was later arrested. Guzmán and the rest of the Sinaloa Cartel leaders consequently grew angry at the Arellano Félix clan about this. In 1989, Guzmán sent Armando López (alias “El Rayo”), one of his most trusted men, to speak with the Arellano Félix clan in

Tijuana. Before he had a chance to speak face-to-face with them, López was killed by Ramón Arellano Félix. The corpse was disposed in the outskirts of the city and the Tijuana Cartel ordered a hit on the remaining members of the López family to prevent future reprisals. That same year, the Arellano Félix brothers sent the Venezuelan drug trafficker Enrique Rafael Clavel Moreno to infiltrate Palma's family and seduce his wife Guadalupe Leija Serrano. After convincing her to withdraw US\$7 million from one of Palma's bank accounts in San Diego, California, Clavel beheaded her and sent her head to Palma in a box. It was known as the first beheading linked to the drug trade in Mexico. Two weeks later, Clavel killed Palma's children, Héctor (aged 5) and Nataly (aged 4), by throwing them off a bridge in Venezuela. Palma retaliated by sending his men to kill Clavel while he was in prison. In 1991, Ramón killed another Sinaloa Cartel associate, Rigoberto Campos Salcido (alias "El Rigo"), and prompted bigger conflicts with Guzmán. In early 1992, a Tijuana Cartel-affiliated and San Diego-based gang known as Calle Treinta kidnapped six of Guzmán's men in Tijuana, tortured them to attain information, and then shot them in the back of their heads. Their bodies were dumped on the outskirts of the city. Shortly after the attack, a car bomb exploded outside one of Guzmán's properties in Culiacán. No injuries were reported, but the drug lord became fully aware of the intended message.

Guzmán and Palma struck back against the Arellano Félix brothers (Tijuana Cartel) with nine killings on 3 September 1992

in Iguala; among the dead were lawyers and family members of Félix Gallardo, who was also believed to have orchestrated the attack against Palma's family. Mexico's Attorney General formed a special unit to look into the killings, but the investigation was called off after the unit found that Guzmán had paid off some of the top police officials in Mexico with \$10 million, according to police reports and confessions of former police officers. In November 1992, gunmen of Arellano Félix attempted to kill Guzmán as he was traveling in a vehicle through the streets of Guadalajara. Ramón and at least four of his henchmen shot at the moving vehicle with AK-47 rifles, but the drug lord managed to escape unharmed. The attack forced Guzmán to leave Guadalajara and live under a false name under fears of future attacks. He and Palma, however, responded to the assassination attempt in a similar fashion; several days later, on 8 November 1992, a large commando of the Sinaloa Cartel posing as policemen stormed the Christine discothèque in Puerto Vallarta, spotted Ramón and Francisco Javier Arellano Félix, and opened fire at them. The shooting lasted for at least eight minutes, and more than 1,000 rounds were fired by both Guzmán's and Arellano Félix's gunmen. Six people were killed in the shootout, but the Arellano Félix brothers were in the restroom when the raid started and reportedly escaped through an air-conditioning duct before leaving the scene in one of their vehicles. On 9 and 10 December 1992, four alleged associates of Félix Gallardo were killed. The antagonism between Guzmán's Sinaloa Cartel and the Arellano Félix clan left



several more dead and was accompanied by more violent events in the states of Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Jalisco, Guerrero, Michoacán and Oaxaca.

The war between both groups continued for six more months, yet none of their respective leaders was killed. In mid-1993, the Arellano Félix clan sent their top gunmen on a final mission to kill Guzmán in Guadalajara, where he moved around frequently to avoid any possible attacks. Having no success, the Tijuana Cartel hitmen decided to return to Baja California on 24 May 1993. As Francisco Javier was at the Guadalajara International Airport booking his flight to Tijuana, informant tips notified him that Guzmán was at the airport parking lot awaiting a flight to Puerto Vallarta. Having spotted the white Mercury Grand Marquis car where Guzmán was thought to be hiding, about 20 gunmen of the Tijuana Cartel descended from their vehicles and opened fire at around 4:10 p.m. However, the drug lord was inside a green Buick sedan a short distance from the target. Inside the Mercury Grand Marquis was the Cardinal and Archbishop of Guadalajara Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, who died at the scene from fourteen gunshot wounds. Six other people, including the cardinal's chauffeur, were caught in the crossfire and killed. Amidst the shootout and confusion, Guzmán escaped and headed to one of his safe houses in Bugambilias, a neighborhood 20 minutes away from the airport.

### **1-3de Exodus and arrest**

The night the cardinal was killed, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari flew to Guadalajara and condemned the attack, stating it was “a criminal act” that targeted innocent civilians, but he did not give any indications of the involvement of organized crime. The death of Cardinal Posadas Ocampo, a high-profile religious figure, outraged the Mexican public, the Catholic Church, and many politicians. The government responded by carrying out a massive manhunt to arrest the people involved in the shootout, and offered about US\$5 million bounties for each of them. Pictures of Guzmán’s face, previously unknown to the public, started to appear in newspapers and television across Mexico. Fearing his capture, Guzmán fled to Tonalá, Jalisco, where he reportedly owned a ranch. The drug lord then fled to Mexico City and stayed at a hotel for about ten days. He met with one of his associates in an unknown location and handed him US\$200 million to provide for his family in case of his absence. He gave that same amount to another of his employees to make sure the Sinaloa Cartel ran its day-to-day activities smoothly in case he was gone for some time.

After obtaining a passport with the fake name of Jorge Ramos Pérez, Guzmán was transported to the southern state of Chiapas by one of his trusted associates before leaving the country and settling in Guatemala on 4 June 1993. His plan was to move across Guatemala with his girlfriend María del Rocío del Villar

Becerra and several of his bodyguards and settle in El Salvador. During his travel, Mexican and Guatemalan authorities had the drug lord on their radar. Guzmán had bribed a Guatemalan military official with US\$1.2 million in order to hide south of the Mexican border. The unnamed official, however, passed down information about Guzmán's whereabouts to law enforcement. On 9 June 1993, Guzmán was arrested by the Guatemalan Army at a hotel near Tapachula, close to the Guatemala–Mexico border. He was extradited to Mexico two days later aboard a military airplane, where he was immediately taken to the Federal Social Readaptation Center No. 1 (often referred to simply as “La Palma” or “Altiplano”), a maximum-security prison in Almoloya de Juárez, State of Mexico.

### **1-3df First arrest: 1993**

Guzmán was captured for the first time in Guatemala on 9 June 1993, extradited to Mexico and sentenced to 20 years, nine months in prison on charges of drug trafficking, criminal association and bribery. He was jailed at Federal Social Readaptation Center No. 1, a maximum-security prison. On 22 November 1995, he was transferred to the maximum security prison Federal Center for Social Rehabilitation No. 2 (also known as “Puente Grande”) in Jalisco, after being convicted of three crimes: possession of firearms, drug trafficking and the murder of Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo (the charge would later be dismissed by another

judge). He had been tried and sentenced inside the federal prison on the outskirts of Almoloya de Juárez, Mexico State.

While he was in prison, Guzmán's drug empire and cartel continued to operate unabated, run by his brother, Arturo Guzmán Loera, known as El Pollo, with Guzmán himself still considered a major international drug trafficker by Mexico and the U.S. even while he was behind bars. Associates brought him suitcases of cash to bribe prison workers and allow the drug lord to maintain his opulent lifestyle even in prison, with prison guards acting like his servants. He met his longtime mistress and later Sinaloa associate, former police officer Zulema Hernández, while in prison, where she was serving time for armed robbery. Hernández later controlled Sinaloa's expansion into Mexico City, but her body was found in a trunk, carved with multiple Zs, signifying Los Zetas, Sinaloa's archrivals.

### **1-3dg Drug empire**

Guzmán's Sinaloa Cartel, at the time of his arrest, was the wealthiest and most powerful of Mexico's drug cartels. It smuggles multi-ton cocaine shipments from Colombia through Mexico to the United States by air, sea and road, and has distribution cells throughout the U.S. The organization has also been involved in the production, smuggling and distribution of Mexican methamphetamine, marijuana, and heroin from Southeast Asia.

When Palma was arrested by the Mexican Army on 23 June 1995, Guzmán took leadership of the cartel. Palma was later extradited to the United States, where he is in prison on charges of drug trafficking and conspiracy.

After Guzmán's prison escape nearly a decade after his initial arrest, he and close associate Ismael Zambada García became Mexico's undisputed top drug kingpins after the 2003 arrest of their rival Osiel Cárdenas of the Gulf Cartel. Until Guzmán's arrest in 2014, he was considered the "most powerful drug trafficker in the world" by the United States Department of the Treasury. Guzmán also had another close associate, his trusted friend Ignacio "Nacho" Coronel Villarreal.

His drug empire made him a billionaire, and he was ranked as the 10th richest man in Mexico and 1,140th in the world in 2011, with a net worth of roughly US\$1 billion. To assist his drug trafficking, the Sinaloa Cartel also built a shipping and transport empire. Guzmán has been referred to as the "biggest drug lord of all time", and the U.S. DEA considered him "the godfather of the drug world" and strongly estimates he surpassed the influence and reach of Pablo Escobar. In 2013, the Chicago Crime Commission named Guzmán "Public Enemy Number One" for the influence of his criminal network in Chicago (there is no evidence that Guzmán has ever been in that city, however.) The last person to receive such notoriety was Al Capone in 1930.

At the time of his 2014 arrest, Guzmán imported more drugs into the United States than anyone else. He took advantage of the power vacuum created by crackdowns on cartels in Colombia, gaining business and market share there as Colombia's own cartels were decimated. He took similar advantage of the situation when his rival cartels were brought down by an intense crackdown from the Mexican government, but the Sinaloa gang emerged largely unscathed.

### **1-3dh Methamphetamine**

After the fall of the Amezcua brothers – founders of the Colima Cartel – in 1999 on methamphetamine trafficking charges, there was a demand for leadership throughout Mexico to coordinate methamphetamine shipments north. Guzmán saw an opportunity and seized it. Easily arranging precursor shipments, Guzmán and Ismael Zambada García (“El Mayo”) made use of their previous contacts on Mexico's Pacific coast. Importantly, for the first time, the Colombians would not have to be paid – they simply joined methamphetamine with cocaine shipments. This fact meant no additional money was needed for airplanes, pilots, boats and bribes; they used the existing infrastructure to pipeline the new product.

Until this point, the Sinaloa Cartel had been a joint venture between Guzmán and Ismael Zambada García; the methamphetamine business would be Guzmán's alone. He cultivated his own

ties to China, Thailand and India to import the necessary precursor chemicals. Throughout the mountains of the states of Sinaloa, Durango, Jalisco, Michoacán and Nayarit, Guzmán constructed large methamphetamine laboratories and rapidly expanded his organization.

His habit of moving from place to place allowed him to nurture contacts throughout the country. He was now operating in 17 of 31 Mexican states. With his business expanding, he placed his trusted friend Ignacio Coronel Villarreal in charge of methamphetamine production; this way Guzmán could continue being the boss of bosses. Coronel Villarreal proved so reliable in the Guzmán business that he became known as the “Crystal King”.

### **1-3di First escape, runaway and manhunt, and second arrest**

#### **First escape: 2001**

While still in prison in Mexico, Guzmán was indicted in San Diego on U.S. charges of money laundering and importing tons of cocaine into California, along with his Sinaloa attorney Humberto Loya-Castro, or Licenciado Perez (“Lawyer Perez”), who was charged with bribing Mexican officials on Sinaloa’s behalf and making sure that any cartel members arrested were released from custody. After a ruling by the Supreme Court of Mexico made extradition between Mexico and the United States easier, Guzmán bribed guards to aid his escape. On 19 January

2001, Francisco “El Chito” Camberos Rivera, a prison guard, opened Guzmán’s electronically operated cell door, and Guzmán got in a laundry cart that maintenance worker Javier Camberos rolled through several doors and eventually out the front door. He was then transported in the trunk of a car driven by Camberos out of the town. At a gas station, Camberos went inside, but when he came back, Guzmán was gone on foot into the night. According to officials, 78 people have been implicated in his escape plan. Camberos is in prison for his assistance in the escape.

The police say Guzmán carefully masterminded his escape plan, wielding influence over almost everyone in the prison, including the facility’s director, who is now in prison for aiding in the escape. One prison guard who came forward to report the situation at the prison was found dead years later, presumed to be killed by Guzmán. Guzmán allegedly had the prison guards on his payroll, smuggled contraband into the prison and received preferential treatment from the staff. In addition to the prison-employee accomplices, police in Jalisco were paid off to ensure he had at least 24 hours to get out of the state and stay ahead of the military manhunt. The story told to the guards being bribed not to search the laundry cart was that Guzmán was smuggling gold, ostensibly extracted from rock at the inmate workshop, out of the prison. The escape allegedly cost Guzmán \$2.5 million.



## **1-3dj First runaway and manhunt: 2001–2014**

### **Mexican Cartel Wars**

Since his 2001 escape from prison, Guzmán had been wanting to take over the Ciudad Juárez crossing points, which were under the control of the Carrillo Fuentes family of the Juárez Cartel. Despite a high degree of mistrust between the two organizations, the Sinaloa and Juárez cartels had a working agreement at the time. Guzmán convened a meeting in Monterrey with Ismael Zambada García (“El Mayo”), Juan José Esparragoza Moreno (“El Azul”) and Arturo Beltrán Leyva and they discussed killing Rodolfo Carrillo Fuentes, who was in charge of the Juárez Cartel at the time. On 11 September 2004, Rodolfo, his wife and two young children were visiting a Culiacán shopping mall. While leaving the mall, escorted by police commander Pedro Pérez López, the family was ambushed by members of Los Negros, assassins for the Sinaloa Cartel. Rodolfo and his wife were killed; the policeman survived.

This now meant the city would no longer be controlled only by the Carrillo Fuentes family. Instead, the city found itself as the front line in the Mexican Drug War and would see homicides skyrocket as rival cartels fought for control. With this act, Guzmán was the first to break the nonaggression “pact” the major cartels had agreed to, setting in motion the fighting between cartels for drug routes that has claimed more than 60,000 lives since December 2006.

When Mexican President Felipe Calderón took office in December 2006, he announced a crackdown on cartels by the Mexican military to stem the increasing violence. After four years, the additional efforts had not slowed the flow of drugs or the killings tied to the drug war. Of the 53,000 arrests made as of 2010, only 1,000 involved associates of the Sinaloa Cartel, which led to suspicions that Calderón was intentionally allowing Sinaloa to win the drug war, a charge Calderón denied in advertisements in Mexican newspapers, pointing to his administration's killing of top Sinaloa deputy "Nacho" Coronel as evidence. Sinaloa's rival cartels saw their leaders killed and syndicates dismantled by the crackdown, but the Sinaloa gang was relatively unaffected and took over the rival gangs' territories, including the coveted Ciudad Juárez-El Paso corridor, in the wake of the power shifts.

### **1-3dk Relations to the Beltrán Leyva Cartel**

#### **Guzmán's lieutenant Alfredo Beltrán Leyva (arrested)**

A Newsweek investigation alleges that one of Guzmán's techniques for maintaining his dominance among cartels included giving information to the DEA and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement that led to the arrests of his enemies in the Juárez Cartel, in addition to information that led to the arrests of some of the top Sinaloa leaders. The arrests were speculated by some to have been part of a deal Guzmán struck with Calderón and the DEA, in which he intentionally gave up some of his purported

Sinaloa colleagues to U.S. agents in exchange for immunity from prosecution, while perpetuating the idea that the Calderón government was heavily pursuing his organization during the cartel crackdown.

This became a key factor influencing the break between the Sinaloa Cartel and the Beltrán Leyva brothers, five brothers who served as Guzmán's top lieutenants, primarily working for the cartel in the northern region of Sinaloa. Sinaloa lawyer Loya-Castro, who like Guzmán had been wanted on federal charges in the United States since 1993, voluntarily approached the DEA offering them information in 1998, eventually signing paperwork as a formal informant in 2005, and his U.S. indictment was thrown out in 2008. Loya-Castro's leaks to the DEA led to the dismantling of the Tijuana Cartel, as well as the Mexican Army's arrest of Guzmán's lieutenant and the top commander of the Beltrán Leyva organization, Alfredo Beltrán Leyva (also known as El Mochomo, or "Desert Ant"), in Culiacán in January 2008, with Guzmán believed to have given up El Mochomo for various reasons. Guzmán had been voicing concerns with Alfredo Beltrán's lifestyle and high-profile actions for some time before his arrest. After El Mochomo's arrest, authorities said he was in charge of two hit squads, money laundering, transporting drugs and bribing officials.

That high-profile arrest was followed by the arrest of 11 Beltrán Leyva hit squad members in Mexico City, with police

noting that the arrests were the first evidence that Sinaloa had expanded into the capital city. United States Ambassador to Mexico Tony Garza called the arrests a “significant victory” in the drug war. With Alfredo in custody, his brother Arturo Beltrán Leyva took over as the brothers’ top commander, but he was killed in a shootout with Mexican marines the next year.

Whether Guzmán was responsible for Alfredo Beltrán’s arrest is not known. However, the Beltrán Leyvas and their allies suspected he was behind it, and after Alfredo Beltrán’s arrest, a formal “war” was declared. An attempt on the life of cartel head Zambada’s son Vicente Zambada Niebla (El Vincentillo) was made just hours after the declaration. Dozens of killings followed in retaliation for that attempt. The Beltrán Leyva brothers ordered the assassination of Guzmán’s son, Édgar Guzmán López, on 8 May 2008, in Culiacán, which brought massive retaliation from Guzmán. They were also fighting over the allegiance of the Flores brothers, Margarito and Pedro, leaders of a major, highly lucrative cell in Chicago that distributed over two tons of cocaine every month. The Mexican military claims that Guzmán and the Beltrán Leyva brothers were at odds over Guzmán’s relationship with the Valencia brothers in Michoacán.

Following the killing of Guzmán’s son Édgar, violence increased. From 8 May through the end of the month, over 116 people were murdered in Culiacán, 26 of them police officers. In June 2008, over 128 were killed; in July, 143 were slain. Ad-

ditional 2,000 troops were deployed to the area, but it failed to stop the turf war. The wave of violence spread to other cities like Guamúchil, Guasave and Mazatlán.

However, the Beltrán Leyva brothers were doing some double-dealing of their own. Arturo and Alfredo had met with top members of Los Zetas in Cuernavaca, where they agreed to form an alliance to fill the power vacuum. They would not necessarily go after the main strongholds, such as the Sinaloa and Gulf Cartel; instead, they would seek control of southern states like Guerrero (where the Beltrán Leyvas already had a big stake), Oaxaca, Yucatán and Quintana Roo. They worked their way into the center of the country, where no single group had control. The Beltrán Leyva organization allied with the Gulf Cartel and its hit squad Los Zetas against Sinaloa.

The split was officially recognized by the U.S. government on 30 May 2008. On that day, it recognized the Beltrán Leyva brothers as leaders of their own cartel. President George W. Bush designated Marcos Arturo Beltrán Leyva and the Beltrán Leyva Organization as subject to sanction under the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (“Kingpin Act”).

### **1-3dl First manhunt**

Guzmán w

s notable among drug lords for his longevity and evasion

of authorities, assisted by alleged bribes to federal, state and local Mexican officials. Despite the progress made in arresting others in the aftermath of Guzmán's escape, including a handful of his top logistics and security men, the huge military and federal police manhunt failed to capture Guzmán for years. In the years between his escape and capture, he was Mexico's most-wanted man. His elusiveness from law enforcement made him a near-legendary figure in Mexico's narcotics folklore; stories abounded that Guzmán sometimes strolled into restaurants, his bodyguards confiscating peoples' cellphones, he ate his meal, and then left after paying everyone's tab. Rumors circulated of Guzmán being seen in different parts of Mexico and abroad. For more than thirteen years, Mexican security forces coordinated many operatives to rearrest him, but their efforts were largely in vain because Guzmán appeared to be steps ahead from his captors.

Although his whereabouts were unknown, the authorities thought that he was likely hiding in the "Golden Triangle" (Spanish: Triángulo Dorado), an area that encompasses parts of Sinaloa, Durango, and Chihuahua in the Sierra Madre region. The region is a major producer of marijuana and opium poppy in Mexico, and its remoteness from the urban areas makes it an attractive territory for the production of synthetic drugs in clandestine laboratories and for its mountains that offer potential hideouts. Guzmán reportedly commanded a sophisticated security circle of at least 300 informants and gunmen resembling the manpower equivalent to those of a head of state. His inner circle would help him move around

through several isolated ranches in the mountainous area and avoid capture. He usually escaped from law enforcement using armored cars, aircraft, and all-terrain vehicles, and was known to employ sophisticated communications gadgetry and counterespionage practices. Since many of these locations in the Golden Triangle can only be reached over single-track dirt roads, local residents easily detected the arrival of law enforcement or any outsiders. Their distrust towards non-residents and their aversion towards the government, alongside a combination of bribery and intimidation, helped keep the locals loyal to Guzmán and the Sinaloa Cartel in the area. According to law enforcement intelligence, attempting to have launched an attack to capture Guzmán by air would have had similar results; his security circle would have warned him of the presence of an aircraft 10 minutes away from Guzmán's location, giving him ample time to escape the scene and avoid arrest. In addition, his gunmen reportedly carried surface-to-air missiles that may bring down aircraft in the area.

### **1-3dm Second arrest: 2014**

Although Guzmán had long hidden successfully in remote areas of the Sierra Madre mountains, the arrested members of his security team told the military he had begun venturing out to Culiacán and the beach town of Mazatlán. A week before his capture, Guzmán and Zambada were reported to have attended a family reunion in Sinaloa. The Mexican military followed the bodyguards' tips to Guzmán's former wife's house, but they had

trouble ramming the steel-reinforced front door, which allowed Guzmán to escape through a system of secret tunnels that connected six houses, eventually moving south to Mazatlán. He had planned to stay a few days in Mazatlán to see his twin baby daughters before retreating to the mountains.

On 22 February 2014, at around 6:40 a.m., Mexican authorities arrested Guzmán at a hotel in a beachfront area in Mazatlán, following an operation by the Mexican Navy, with joint intelligence from the DEA and the U.S. Marshals Service. A few days before his capture, Mexican authorities had been raiding several properties owned by members of the Sinaloa Cartel who were close to Guzmán throughout the state of Sinaloa. The operation that led to his capture started at 3:45 a.m., when ten pickup trucks of the Mexican Navy carrying over 65 marines made their way to the resort area. Guzmán was hiding at the Miramar condominiums, located at #608 on Avenida de Mar. Mexican and U.S. federal agents had leads that the drug lord had been at that location for at least two days, and that he was staying on the condominium's fourth floor, in Room 401. When the Mexican authorities arrived at the location, they quickly subdued Carlos Manuel Hoo Ramírez, one of Guzmán's bodyguards, before quietly making their way to the fourth floor by the elevators and stairs. Once they were at Guzmán's front door, they broke into the apartment and stormed the two rooms it had. In one of the rooms was Guzmán, lying in bed with his wife (former beauty queen Emma Coronel Aispuro). Their two daughters were reported to have been at the



condominium during the arrest. Guzmán tried to resist arrest physically, but he did not attempt to grab a rifle he had close to him. Amid the quarrel with the marines, the drug lord was hit four times. By 6:40 a.m., he was arrested, taken to the ground floor, and walked to the condominium's parking lot, where the first photos of his capture were taken. His identity was confirmed through a fingerprint examination immediately following his capture. He was then flown to Mexico City, the country's capital, for formal identification. According to the Mexican government, no shots were fired during the operation.

Guzmán was presented in front of cameras during a press conference at the Mexico City International Airport that afternoon, and then he was transferred to the Federal Social Readaptation Center No. 1, a maximum-security prison in Almoloya de Juárez, State of Mexico, on a Federal Police Black Hawk helicopter. The helicopter was escorted by two Navy helicopters and one from the Mexican Air Force. Surveillance inside the penitentiary and surrounding areas was increased by a large contingent of law enforcement.

### **1-3dn Reactions**

Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto confirmed the arrest through Twitter and congratulated the Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA), Secretariat of the Navy (SEMAR), Office of the General Prosecutor (PGR), the Federal Police, and the Centro

de Investigación y Seguridad Nacional (CISEN) for Guzmán's capture. In the United States, Attorney General Eric Holder said Guzmán had caused "death and destruction of millions of lives across the globe" and called the arrest "a landmark achievement, and a victory for the citizens of both Mexico and the United States". Colombia's President Juan Manuel Santos telephoned Peña Nieto and congratulated him for the arrest of Guzmán, highlighting its importance in the international efforts against drug trafficking. Colombia's Defense Minister, Juan Carlos Pinzón, congratulated Mexico on Guzmán's arrest and stated that his capture "contributes to eradicate this crime (drug trafficking) in the region". The Guatemalan President Otto Pérez Molina congratulated the Mexican government for the arrest. Costa Rica's President Laura Chinchilla congratulated the Mexican government through Twitter for the capture too. The French government extended its congratulations on 24 February and supported the Mexican security forces in their combat against organized crime. News of Guzmán's capture made it to the headlines of many news outlets across the U.S., Latin America, and Europe. On Twitter, Mexico and Guzmán's capture were trending topics throughout most of 22 February 2014.

Bob Nardoza, a spokesman for the U.S. attorney's office for the District Court for the Eastern District of New York, announced that U.S. authorities plan to seek the extradition of Guzmán for several cases pending against him in New York and other United States jurisdictions.

### **1-3do Charges and imprisonment**

Guzmán was imprisoned in area #20, Hallway #1, on 22 February 2014. The area where he lived was highly restricted; the cells do not have any windows, inmates are not allowed to interact with one another, and they are not permitted to contact their family members. His cell was close to those of José Jorge Balderas (alias “El JJ”), former lieutenant of the Beltrán Leyva Cartel, and Jaime González Durán (alias “El Hummer”), a former leader of Los Zetas drug cartel. Miguel Ángel Guzmán Loera, one of his brothers, was in one of the other units. Guzmán was alone in his cell, and had one bed, one shower, and a single toilet. His lawyer was Óscar Quirarte. Guzmán was allowed to receive visits from his family members every nine days from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (if approved by a judge), and was granted by law to receive MXN\$638 (about US\$48) every month to buy products for personal hygiene. He lived under 23 hours of solitary confinement with one hour of outdoor exposure. He was only allowed to speak with people during his judicial hearings (the prison guards that secured his cell were not allowed to speak with him). Unlike the other inmates, Guzmán was prohibited from practicing sport or cultural activities. These conditions were court-approved and could only be changed if a federal judge decided to amend them.

On 24 February, the Mexican government formally charged Guzmán for drug trafficking, a process that slowed down his possible extradition to the U.S. The decision to initially file

only one charge against him showed that the Mexican government was working on gathering more formal charges against Guzmán, and possibly including the charges he faced before his escape from prison in 2001. The kingpin also faces charges in at least seven U.S. jurisdictions, and U.S. officials filed for his extradition. Guzmán was initially granted an injunction preventing immediate extradition to the United States. On 25 February, a Mexican federal judge set the trial in motion for drug-related and organized crime charges, On 4 March 2014, a Mexican federal court issued a formal charge against Guzmán for his involvement in organized crime.

On 5 March 2014, a Mexico City federal court rejected Guzmán's injunction against extradition to the U.S. on the grounds that the U.S. officials had not formally requested his extradition from Mexico. The court said that if the U.S. files a request in the future, Guzmán can petition for another injunction. The court had until 9 April 2014 to issue a formal declaration of the injunction's rejection, and Guzmán's lawyers could appeal the court's decision in the meantime. The same day that the injunction was rejected, another federal court issued formal charges against Guzmán, totaling up to five different Mexican federal courts where he is wanted for drug trafficking and organized crime charges. The court explained that although Guzmán faces charges in several different courts, he cannot be sentenced for the same crime twice because that would violate Article 23 of the Constitution of Mexico.

On 17 April 2014, the Attorney General of Mexico, Jesús Murillo Karam, said that Mexico had no intention of extraditing Guzmán to the U.S. even if a formal request were to be presented. He said he wished to see Guzmán face charges in Mexico, and expressed his disagreement with how the U.S. cuts deals with extradited Mexican criminals by reducing their sentences (as in Vicente Zambada Niebla's case) in exchange for information.

On 16 July 2014, Guzmán reportedly helped organize a five-day hunger strike in the prison in cooperation with inmate and former drug lord Edgar Valdez Villarreal (alias "La Barbie"). Over 1,000 prisoners reportedly participated in the protest and complained of the prison's poor hygiene, food, and medical treatment. The Mexican government confirmed that the strike took place and that the prisoners' demands were satisfied, but denied that Guzmán or Valdez Villarreal were involved in it given their status as prisoners in solitary confinement.

On 25 September 2014, Guzmán and his former business partner Zambada were indicted by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York in Brooklyn. According to the court documents, both of them conspired to kill Mexican law enforcement officers, government officials, and members of the Mexican Armed Forces. Among the people killed under the alleged orders of Guzmán were Roberto Velasco Bravo (2008), the chief of Mexico's organized crime investigatory division; Rafael Ramírez Jaime (2008), the chief of the arrest division of

the Attorney General's Office; Rodolfo Carrillo Fuentes (2004), former leader of the Juárez Cartel, among other criminals from the Tijuana, Los Zetas, Beltrán Leyva, and Juárez crime syndicates. The court alleged that Guzmán used professional assassins to carry out "... hundreds of acts of violence, including murders, assaults, kidnappings, assassinations and acts of torture". In addition, it alleged that he oversaw a drug-trafficking empire that transported multi-ton shipments of narcotics from South America, through Central America and Mexico, and then to the U.S., and that his network was facilitated by corrupt law enforcement and public officials. It also alleged that Guzmán laundered more than US\$14 billion in drug proceeds along with several other high-ranking drug lords.

On 11 November 2014, a federal court in Sinaloa granted Guzmán an injunction for weaponry charges after the judge determined that the arrest was not carried out the way the Mexican Navy reported it. According to law enforcement, the Navy apprehended Guzmán after they received an anonymous tip on an armed individual in the hotel where he was staying. However, no evidence of the anonymous tip was provided. The judge also determined that the investigations leading to his arrest were not presented in court. He determined that law enforcement's version of the arrest had several irregularities because the Navy did not have a raid warrant when they entered the premises and arrested Guzmán (when he was not the subject matter of the anonymous tip in the first place).

On 20 January 2015, Guzmán requested another injunction through his lawyer Andrés Granados Flores to prevent his extradition to the U.S. His defense argued that if he were to be extradited and judged in a foreign court, his constitutional rights would be violated as expressed in Articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 20 of the Constitution of Mexico. The decision of his defense was made after Attorney General Murillo Karam said at a press conference that the U.S. was pushing to formally request his extradition. The PGR and Mexico's Secretariat of Foreign Affairs stated that Guzmán had a provisional arrest with extradition purposes from the U.S. government since 17 February 2001, but that the formal proceedings to officiate the extradition were not realized because investigators considered that the request was outdated and believed it would have been difficult to gather potential witnesses. Murillo Karam said that the Mexican government would process the request when they deemed it appropriate. He asked for a second injunction preventing his extradition on 26 January. Mexico City federal judge Fabricio Villegas asked federal authorities to confirm in 24 hours if there was a pending extradition request against Guzmán. In a press conference the following day, Murillo Karam said that he was expecting a request from Washington, but said that they would not extradite him until he faces charges and completes his sentences in Mexico. If all the charges are added up, Guzmán may receive a sentence between 300 and 400 years.

### **1-3dp Second escape, runaway and manhunt, and third arrest**

#### **Second escape: 2015**

On 11 July 2015, Guzmán escaped from Federal Social Readaptation Center No. 1, a maximum-security prison. After receiving medication, Guzmán was last seen by security cameras at 20:52 hours near the shower area in his cell. The shower area was the only part of his cell that was not visible through the security camera. After the guards did not see him for twenty-five minutes on surveillance video, personnel went looking for him. When they reached his cell, Guzmán was gone. It was discovered he had escaped through a tunnel leading from the shower area to a house construction site 1.5 km (0.93 mi) away in a Santa Juanita neighborhood. The tunnel lay 10 m (33 ft) deep underground, and Guzmán used a ladder to climb to the bottom. The tunnel was 1.7 m (5 ft 7 in) tall and 75 cm (30 in) in width. It was equipped with artificial light, air ducts, and high-quality construction materials. In addition, a motorcycle was found in the tunnel, which authorities think was used to transport materials and possibly Guzmán himself. Although guards discovered that Guzmán had escaped at 21:22 hours, a “red alert”, which locks down the prison and alerts a nearby military garrison, was only activated at midnight.



## **1-3dq Second runaway and manhunt: 2014–2016**

### **Initial Mexican reactions**

The escape of Guzmán triggered a wide-range manhunt. According to Mexico's National Security Commissioner Monte Alejandro Rubido García, the manhunt was instituted immediately in the surrounding area by putting up several checkpoints and air searches by helicopter. The entire prison was put on lockdown and no one was allowed to enter or leave. The search was then extended to other federal entities: Mexico City, the State of Mexico, Morelos, Puebla, Guerrero, Michoacán, Querétaro, Hidalgo and Tlaxcala. However, most of the military officers involved in the search were sent to the State of Mexico. The Mexican government also issued an international warning to prevent Guzmán from escaping the country through airports, border checkpoints, or ports. Interpol and other security organizations were alerted to the possibility of him escaping into another country. Flights at the Toluca International Airport were cancelled, while soldiers occupied parts of Mexico City International Airport. Out of the 120 employees that were working at the prison that night, eighteen employees from the prison were initially detained for questioning; those eighteen worked in the area of Guzmán's cell. By the afternoon, a total of 31 people had been called in for questioning. The director of the prison, Valentín Cárdenas Lerma, was among those detained.

When the news of the escape broke out, President Peña Nieto was heading to a state visit in France along with several top officials from his cabinet and many others. The Secretary of the Interior Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong, who was already in France waiting for them, returned to Mexico after learning of Guzmán's prison break. Peña Nieto returned to Mexico on 17 July. In a press conference, Peña Nieto said he was very shocked by Guzmán's escape, and promised that the government would carry out an intensive investigation to see if officials had collaborated in the prison break. In addition, he claimed that Guzmán's escape was an "affront" to the Mexican government, and that they would not spare any resources in trying to recapture him. Peña Nieto, however, was severely criticized for the incident, and media outlets pointed out that this incident was among the administration's most embarrassing episodes. Critics stated that Guzmán's escape highlighted the high levels of corruption within the government, and questioned the government's ability to combat the country's organized crime groups.

### **1-3dr Manhunt and investigation**

On 13 July 2015, Osorio Chong met with members of the cabinet that specialize in security and law enforcement intelligence to discuss the escape of Guzmán, and scheduled a press conference that day. The objective of the meeting and the conference was to analyze the actions the government employed to recapture him. Among them were Rubido García, Arely Gómez González,

the Attorney General of Mexico and Eugenio Imaz Gispert, head of the Center for Research and National Security. At the press conference, the government placed a \$60 million MXN bounty (approximately US\$3.8 million) for information that leads to Guzmán's arrest.

A number of officials were indicted; of these, three were police officers employed within the Division of Intelligence, and another two were employed by CISEN.

### **1-3ds Colombian assistance**

Officials of the Mexican government appealed to three Colombian Police retired generals for assistance in the closure of issues relating to Guzmán, according to a report dated to 1 August 2015. Among them is Rosso José Serrano, a decorated officer and one of the masterminds behind the dismantling of the Cali Cartel and Medellín Cartel and Luis Enrique Montenegro, protagonist in the arrests of Miguel and Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela. They suggested particular Colombian strategies like creation of special search units (“Bloques de Búsqueda” or Search Blocs), specialized investigation and intelligence units, like DIJIN (Directorate of Criminal Investigation and Interpol) and DIPOL (Directorate of Police Intelligence) and new laws about money laundering and asset forfeiture. After the third capture of Guzmán, it was made clear that the Government of Colombia had sent a team of 12 officials to assist the Mexican authorities on tracking down Guzmán.

### **1-3dt Third arrest: 2016**

President Enrique Peña Nieto, accompanied by Cabinet members, holds a press conference in the Palacio Nacional announcing the capture of Joaquín Guzmán

According to the official report published by Mexican Navy, citizens reported “armed people” in a house at the coastal city of Los Mochis in northern Sinaloa, which was then placed under surveillance for one month. Monitored communications indicated the home was being prepared for the arrival of “Grandma” or “Aunt”, which authorities suspected was code for a high-priority potential target. After the gunmen returned to the house, placing a large order for tacos at a nearby restaurant and picking up the order in a white van after midnight, the residence was raided in the early hours of 8 January 2016 by 17 marines from the Mexican Navy’s Special Forces with support from the Mexican Army and the Federal Police. The Federal Police captured Guzmán, along with cartel lieutenant Óscar Iván Gastélum Aguilar (“El Cholo”), following a shootout with the marines.

During the raid, codenamed Operation Black Swan, Guzmán and Gastélum managed to briefly escape through a secret tunnel, hidden behind a mirror in a closet, that led to the city’s sewer system, ran for about 1.5 km, surfaced, and stole a vehicle at gunpoint. A statewide alert was issued for the stolen vehicle, and the Federal Police located and intercepted it about 20 km

south of Los Mochis near a town called Juan José Ríos. Guzmán attempted to bribe the officers with offers of cash, properties, and offers of jobs. When the officers refused, Guzmán told them “you are all going to die”. The four police officers sent pictures of Guzmán to their superiors, who were tipped that 40 assassins were on their way to free Guzmán. To avoid this counter-attack by cartel members, the policemen were told to take their prisoners to a motel on the outskirts of town to wait for reinforcements, and later, handed over the prisoners to the marines. They were subsequently taken to Los Mochis airport for transport to Mexico City, where Guzmán was presented to the press at the Mexico City airport and then flown by a Navy helicopter to the same maximum-security prison from which he escaped in July 2015.

During the raid, five gunmen were killed, six others arrested, and one Marine was wounded. The Mexican Navy said that they found two armored cars, eight assault rifles, including two Barrett M82 sniper rifles, two M16 rifles with grenade launchers and a loaded rocket-propelled grenade launcher.

Mexican authorities raided 18 known Guzmán residences in the months before his capture. Guzmán had a close call in early October 2015, several days after meeting with American actor Sean Penn and Mexican actress Kate del Castillo. The actress was first approached by Guzmán’s lawyers in 2014, after having published an open letter to Guzmán in 2012 in which she expressed her sympathy and requested him to “traffic in love”

instead of in drugs; Guzmán reached out again to del Castillo after his 2015 escape, and allegedly sought to cooperate with her in making a film about his life. On 2 October, Penn and del Castillo visited Guzmán for seven hours at his hideout in the mountains, with Penn interviewing the fugitive for Rolling Stone magazine. Guzmán, who had never before acknowledged his drug trafficking to a journalist, told Penn he had a “fleet of submarines, airplanes, trucks and boats” and that he supplied “more heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana than anybody else in the world”. An unnamed Mexican official confirmed that Penn’s meeting helped authorities locate Guzmán, with cell phone interceptions and information from American authorities directing Mexican Marines to a ranch near Tamazula, Durango, in the Sierra Madre mountains in western Mexico. The raid on the ranch was met with heavy gunfire and Guzmán was able to flee. The Attorney General of México declared that “El Chapo ran away through a gully and, although he was found by a helicopter, he was with two women and a girl and it was decided not to shoot”. The two women were later revealed to be Guzmán’s personal chefs, who had traveled with him to multiple safe houses. At one point, Guzmán reportedly carried a child on his arms “obscuring himself as a target”.

### **1-3du Reactions**

Secretary of the Interior Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong was hosting a reunion with Mexico’s ambassadors and consuls when he received a notice from the President on Guzmán’s capture. He

returned a few moments later with Secretary of National Defense Salvador Cienfuegos Zepeda, Secretary of Navy Vidal Francisco Soberón Sanz and Secretary of Foreign Affairs Claudia Ruiz Masieu. Osorio Chong then announced the capture to the diplomats by reading the President's tweet which resulted in applause and chants of Viva México, Viva el Presidente Peña and Viva las Fuerzas Armadas (Long live Mexico, Long live President Peña, Long live our Military Forces). This was followed by a spontaneous rendition of the National Anthem by the crowd.

Colombian President, Juan Manuel Santos, congratulated Mexican President, Enrique Peña Nieto, for the capture of Guzmán. Santos stated that “Guzmán’s capture is a success, a great blow against organized crime, and drug trafficking”, adding that “finally, this individual (Guzmán), like all criminals, will find what he deserves in the eyes of justice, and we celebrate that the Mexican authorities have recaptured this criminal”. Loretta Lynch, United States Attorney General, praised Mexican authorities “who have worked tirelessly in recent months to bring Guzmán to justice”.

### **1-3dv Extradition proceedings**

A renewed process of extradition to the United States was formally launched by Mexico two days after Guzmán was recaptured. Guzmán’s lawyers are mounting “numerous and creative injunctions” to defend against extradition, and the process could take from one to six years. President Peña Nieto does not have

the authority to issue an executive order to immediately extradite Guzmán without due process. Also, a critical requirement for extradition is that the US must guarantee they will not use the death penalty against Guzmán if found guilty of homicide charges. On 2 March 2016 Guzmán's lawyer stated that Guzmán requested extradition to the United States so he could receive better treatment in prison.

Guzmán is wanted in Chicago, San Diego, New York City, New Hampshire, Miami and Texas, in addition to the indictments in at least seven different US federal courts. Charges in USA include conspiracy to import and possess with intent to distribute cocaine, conspiracy association, organized crime against health, money laundering, homicide and possession of firearms.

Guzmán was transferred on 5 May 2016 to a prison near Ciudad Juarez, near the border with Texas.

### **1-3dw Personal life and family involvement into criminal activities**

Guzmán's family is heavily involved in drug trafficking, with several members killed by Sinaloa's archrival cartels Los Zetas and the Beltrán Leyva Organization, including his brother and one of his sons.



In 1977, Guzmán married Alejandrina María Salazar Hernández in a small ceremony in the town of Jesús María, Sinaloa. They had at least three children: César, Iván Archivaldo and Jesús Alfredo. He set them up in a ranch home in Jesús María. When he was 30 years old, El Chapo had fallen in love with a bank clerk Estela Peña of Nayarit whom he kidnapped and had sexual relations with. They eventually married each other. In the mid-1980s, Guzmán remarried, this time to Griselda López Pérez, with whom he had four more children: Édgar, Joaquín, Ovidio and Griselda Guadalupe. Guzmán's sons would follow him into the drug business. López Pérez was arrested in 2010 in Culiacán.

In November 2007, Guzmán married 18-year-old beauty queen Emma Coronel Aispuro the daughter of one of his top deputies, Inés Coronel Barreras, in Canelas, Durango. In August 2011, she gave birth to twin girls, Maria Joaquina and Emali Guadalupe, in a Los Angeles (California) County Hospital.

On 1 May 2013, Guzmán's father-in-law Inés Coronel Barreras was captured by Mexican authorities in Agua Prieta, Sonora, with no gunfire exchanged. U.S. authorities believe that Coronel Barreras was a "key operative" of the Sinaloa Cartel who grew and smuggled marijuana through the Arizona border area.

On 15 February 2005, his son Iván Archivaldo, known as "El Chapito", was arrested in Guadalajara on money laundering charges. He was sentenced to five years in a federal prison, but

released in April 2008 after a Mexican federal judge, Jesús Guadalupe Luna, ruled that there was no proof his cash came from drugs other than that he was a drug lord's son. Luna and another judge were later suspended on suspicion of unspecified irregularities in their decisions, including Luna's decision to release "El Chapito".

Guzmán's son Édgar Guzmán López died after a 2008 ambush in a shopping center parking lot in Culiacán in Sinaloa. Afterwards, police found more than 500 AK-47 bullet casings (7.62×39mm) at the scene. His brother Arturo, or "El Pollo", was killed in prison in 2004

Another of Guzmán's sons, Jesús Alfredo Guzmán Salazar, known as "El Gordo" ("The Fat One"), then 23 years old, was suspected of being a member of the cartel and was indicted on federal charges of drug trafficking in 2009 with Guzmán by the U.S. District Court of Northern Illinois, which oversees Chicago. With authorities describing Guzmán Salazar as a growing force within his father's organization and directly responsible for Sinaloa's drug trade between the U.S. and Mexico and managing his billionaire father's growing list of properties, Guzmán Salazar and his mother, Guzmán's former wife María Alejandrina Salazar Hernández, were both described as key operatives in the Sinaloa Cartel and added to the U.S.'s financial sanction list under the Kingpin Act on 7 June 2012.

The Treasury Department described Salazar as Guzmán's

wife in its sanction against her, and described Guzmán as her husband. The month before, the U.S. Treasury Department announced sanctions against Guzmán's sons Iván Guzmán Salazar and Ovidio Guzmán López under the Kingpin Act, which prohibits people and corporations in the U.S. from conducting businesses with them and freezes their U.S. assets. Guzmán's second wife, Griselda López Pérez, was also sanctioned by the U.S. under the Kingpin Act and also described as Guzmán's wife.

Jesús Guzmán Salazar was reported to have been detained by Mexican Marines in an early morning raid in the western state of Jalisco on 21 June 2012. Months later, however, the Mexican Attorney General's Office announced the Marines had arrested the wrong man and that the man captured was actually Félix Beltrán León, who said he was a used-car dealer, not the drug lord's son. U.S. and Mexican authorities blamed each other for providing the inaccurate information that led to the arrest.

In 2012, Alejandrina Gisselle Guzmán Salazar, a 31-year-old pregnant physician and Mexican citizen from Guadalajara, was said to have claimed she was Guzmán's daughter as she crossed the U.S. border into San Diego. She was arrested on fraud charges for entering the country with a false visa. Unnamed officials said the woman was the daughter of María Alejandrina Salazar Hernández but did not appear to be a major figure in the cartel. She had planned to meet the father of her child in Los Angeles and give birth in the United States.

On the night of 17 June 2012, Obied Cano Zepeda, a nephew of Guzmán, was gunned down by unknown assailants at his home in the state capital of Culiacán while hosting a Father's Day celebration. The gunmen, who were reportedly carrying AK-47 rifles, also killed two other guests and left one seriously injured. Obied was a brother of Luis Alberto Cano Zepeda (alias "El Blanco"), a nephew of Guzmán who worked as a pilot drug transporter for the Sinaloa cartel. Nonetheless, he was arrested by the Mexican military in August 2006. InSight Crime notes that the murder of Obied may have been a retaliation attack by Los Zetas for Guzmán's incursions into their territory or a brutal campaign heralding Los Zetas' presence in Sinaloa.

Sean Penn interview helped catch notorious Mexican drug lord 'El Chapo'

An interview the Hollywood actor Sean Penn had with Joaquin 'El Chapo' Guzman helped authorities re-capture the Mexican drug kingpin, it has emerged.

In the talk, published in Rolling Stone on Saturday, Guzman said he had sent tunnel engineers to Germany for training before his truly movie-like escape through a 1.5-kilometer underground tunnel.

The engineers had to learn how to dig safely next to "the low-lying water table" beneath the prison facility.

The interview also features footage of Guzman wearing a colorful shirt and a black cap against a rural scene.

Penn called it “the first interview El Chapo had ever granted outside an interrogation room,” as quoted by Reuters.

The drug lord didn’t hesitate to tell Penn that he “supplies more heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana than anybody else in the world,” and runs “a fleet of submarines, airplanes, trucks and boats.”

The talk was brokered by Mexican actress Kate Del Castillo, who played a drug queen in a popular local TV soap opera.

The Mexican authorities caught wind of the interview and monitored it. Now Mexican authorities want to question Penn as well as Castillo over the interview.

“That is correct, of course, it’s to determine responsibilities,” an unnamed official said without going into further details, The Telegraph reported.

Penn also fell under fire in the US with a White House spokesman saying that the “so-called interview” was “maddening” and Republican Marco Rubio regarding it as “grotesque”.

Guzman was caught in his home state of Sinaloa on Friday, six months after he escaped from a maximum-security prison near Mexico City.

On Wednesday and Thursday, after a month of surveillance, authorities determined the drug kingpin was inside the house they had been staking out.

Early on Friday, the marines started an operation to capture ‘El Chapo’. They were met with gunfire, with five suspects killed and six others detained. One marine was wounded in the operation, AP reported.

Guzman fled via storm drains and used a manhole to get to the street, but was later caught in a vehicle on the highway and arrested.

Mexican authorities are now looking to extradite the notorious drug lord – who escaped twice from the same Mexican jail – to the US. Guzman faces drug and murder charges there.

### **1-3e Maria Teresa Osorio De Serna**

‘Ghost’ woman from Colombia takes El Chapo’s DEA most-wanted spot

Now that El Chapo is back behind bars, the “most-wanted” position of the US Drug Enforcement Administration is up for grabs. It has reportedly been filled by Maria Teresa Osorio De Serna, a Colombian woman wanted for money laundering and drug-trafficking.

Little is known of Osorio De Serna, whose date of birth ranges from 1950 according to the DEA in New York to 1945 according to the DEA’s New Jersey branch. In fact, so little is known of the woman that she has been described as “practically a ghost” by BBC Mundo.

There are no charges against De Serna in her native Colombia but in the US she is wanted for her connection to the infamous Medellín cartel, for whom she is thought to have laundered millions of dollars.

The cartel were made famous by drug lord Pablo Escobar, who controlled a cocaine empire from Colombia, smuggling the drug into the US until he was killed in 1993.

The DEA have little to go on in finding Osorio De Serna, whose exact involvement with the cartel is not known. Her last known address was in Hialeah, Florida, and she is known to use the aliases Maria Teresa Correa, Gloria Bedoya, and Iris Conde.

Rumors that Sean Penn has been enlisted to track her down are unsubstantiated.

Is Mysterious Colombian Trafficker Now World's Most Wanted?

### **1-3ea Colombia Maria Teresa Osorio de Serna**

Maria Teresa Osorio de Serna

Age 47

Media outlets are heralding a little-known Colombian drug trafficker as the top priority for US law enforcement now that Joaquín “El Chapo” Guzmán is once again behind bars. But this stranger-than-fiction story may be mostly fiction.

On January 11, BBC Mundo reported that Colombian national María Teresa Osorio de Serna has become the US Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) most wanted international fugitive following the recapture of Mexican drug lord “El Chapo” Guzman on January 8.

Osorio de Serna's connection to the drug trade is not well-known -- even among those who follow Colombia's underworld closely -- except that she was a major money launderer for the once powerful but long defunct Medellin Cartel, according to the



BBC. “She is practically a ghost,” the media outlet writes. “Almost nobody knows of her.”

How could such an unknown figure become the DEA’s top priority? The BBC based their report on Osorio de Serna’s appearance on the anti-drug agency’s list for the Most Wanted Fugitives - International Division, which contains only two other names: El Chapo and another little-known figure, John Alexander Thompson, a suspected heroin trafficker whose nationality is not stated. Using this list as evidence, BBC Mundo concludes that Thompson and Osorio de Serna have replaced El Chapo as the DEA’s most wanted international fugitives.

Osorio de Serna’s criminal profile provides another layer of mystery and intrigue. She is wanted by US authorities for money laundering and cocaine conspiracy, yet she has no criminal charges against her in Colombia, according to RCN.

Shortly after the BBC Mundo article was published, Colombia’s National Police told InSight Crime it was verifying the information it had on Osorio de Serna.

### **1-3f InSight Crime Analysis**

Despite Osorio de Serna’s placement on the DEA’s shortlist of Most Wanted international criminals, it is highly unlikely she has replaced El Chapo as the world’s most sought-after fugitive.

Whatever her criminal profile may be, there are a number of drug bosses across Latin America that are surely a higher priority for US law enforcement.

One piece of evidence that points to this conclusion is the US Narcotics Rewards Program. The program -- which is run through the Department of State -- offers no monetary reward for Osorio de Serna, but it offers millions of dollars for information on numerous other drug traffickers from Latin America. For instance, US authorities currently have a \$5 million bounty on the head of Dario Antonio Usuga, alias "Otoniel," who runs the Urabeños, Colombia's most powerful criminal organization. The same is true for Ismael Zambada Garcia, alias "El Mayo," the most visible leader of Mexico's Sinaloa Cartel now that El Chapo is once again in prison.

Another good indicator of a drug lord's status in the US is how much they are sought after in their home countries. The United States is a key security ally of both Colombia and Mexico, and works closely with intelligence officials to track down the most wanted suspects like El Chapo. It should come as little surprise then that Otoniel is the subject of a massive manhunt in Colombia, or that El Mayo is set to become the principal target for Mexico's security forces. It would be a major surprise, however, if Osorio de Serna is in fact a top priority for the United States given Colombian authorities do not appear to be making a concerted effort to capture her.

But the most sure-fire way of knowing that Osorio de Serna is not the most wanted drug fugitive is by asking the DEA. In an e-mail, the anti-drug agency told InSight Crime that the individuals on its most wanted lists are not ranked by priority. The DEA also pointed out that not all international fugitives appear on the shortlist containing Osorio de Serna. El Mayo, for example, can be found on the Most Wanted Fugitives list for the DEA's El Paso, Texas Division.

Without more information, it is hard to know just how instrumental Osorio de Serna has been in orchestrating and facilitating international drug shipments over the years. It is certainly not unheard of for a woman to play a prominent role in Colombia's underworld. Notorious drug lord Pablo Escobar was mentored by Griselda Blanco, also known as the "Queen of Cocaine." However, there is little evidence to suggest Osorio de Serna has risen to become the DEA's biggest target.

The DEA's response opens up its own set of questions. What exactly is the purpose of a most wanted fugitives list, if, by all appearances, it lacks coherence and is far from comprehensive? And what does it say about the ability of US authorities to coordinate anti-drug efforts if the information on different agencies' websites is contradictory? The Narcotics Rewards Program, for example, lists El Mayo as being captured, despite his profile on the DEA's most wanted fugitives list. (In addition to being misinformed, the Narcotics Rewards Program is also severely outdated:

Héctor Beltrán Leyva, alias “El H,” is still classified as “wanted.” Beltrán Leyva, the head of Mexico’s once-powerful Beltrán Leyva Organization, was arrested in October 2014.)

Ultimately, the BBC Mundo story tells us less about about a shadowy figure in Colombia’s underworld than it does about the organizational weaknesses of US anti-drug authorities. Whether these errors are aberrations or speak to a larger problem within the DEA and other anti-drug agencies is a much more interesting question, but one that doesn’t have a ready answer.

A remarkable “guest” in this book is this gentleman.

### **1-3g Zhenli Ye Gon**

This name uses Spanish naming customs: the first or paternal family name is Ye and the second or maternal family name is Gon.

### **1-3ga Zhenli Ye Gon**

Born January 31, 1963 (age 53)  
Shanghai, China  
Residence Mexico City, Mexico  
Nationality Mexican  
Ethnicity Chinese  
Citizenship Mexico  
Occupation Businessman

Known for Alleged drug trafficking

Home town Mexico City, Mexico

Zhenli Ye Gon

Zhenli Ye Gon (born January 31, 1963 in Shanghai, China) is a Chinese-Mexican businessman currently under suspicion of trafficking pseudoephedrine or ephedrine precursor chemicals into Mexico from Asia. He is the owner and legal representative of Unimed Pharm Chem México, as well as various other Mexican corporations. From 2002-2004, Unimed had been legally authorized by the Mexican government to import thousands of metric tons of pseudoephedrine and ephedrine products into Mexico, as a part of its vast importation business. Pseudoephedrine and ephedrine products at the time were widely used in over-the-counter cold medications such as Sudafed, but could also be used by manufacturers of methamphetamine.

Audits conducted by Mexican officials between 2002-06 at Unimed showed no improprieties such as improper diversion of any such chemicals. Nevertheless, after Unimed's license to import pseudoephedrine and ephedrine products ended on July 1, 2005, it was alleged that Mr. Ye Gon and certain employees of his violated the law by continuing to import four unauthorized containers of pseudoephedrine or ephedrine precursor chemicals into Mexico in late 2005 and 2006. Only 4 of Unimed's 291 imported shipments (from Canada, China, England, Germany, Israel, Hong Kong and the United States) into Mexico have ever been questioned. In July

2007, the U.S. government filed an indictment charging that the importation of these four shipments into Mexico was part of a conspiracy to aid and abet the importation of methamphetamine into the United States. Two years later, the U.S. case was dismissed with prejudice by The United States District Court for the District of Columbia, in August 2009.

He is claimed to be a member of the Sinaloa Cartel, a charge that Mr. Ye Gon, who has no previous criminal record, has denied. He became a citizen of Mexico in 2002 and was recognized as a wealthy business owner in Mexico before these allegations of wrongdoing arose.

Ye Gon is currently incarcerated in the United States and is fighting extradition to Mexico.

### **1-3gb U.S. case against Ye Gon**

In 2007, Zhenli Ye Gon was indicted in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia with a single count of conspiracy to aid and abet the manufacture of 500 grams or more of methamphetamine, knowing or intending that it would be imported into the United States. Federal agents arrested him in a Wheaton, Maryland restaurant on July 23, 2007. From the date of his arrest, Mr. Ye Gon has always maintained that he is not guilty. Prior to the Mexican government's enforcement actions, Mr. Ye Gon was openly building a state-of-the-art pharmaceutical

plant in Toluca, Mexico, and in his federal court proceedings, the U.S. prosecutor referred to Mr. Ye Gon as “a very sophisticated businessman.”

Although the criminal allegations arose from Unimed’s importation of four shipments of alleged precursors of pseudoephedrine and ephedrine during 2005-06, Unimed had still had on-hand, in March 2006, an unsold balance of 9.806 metric tons of finished pseudoephedrine products, which had been legally imported in 2004, but which were still sitting in its warehouse. With the consent of Mexican officials, this large quantity of pseudoephedrine products was sold in compliance with the Mexican government’s directions. During his U.S. proceedings, Mr. Ye Gon’s lawyers pointed out the incongruity of Unimed allegedly importing unfinished pseudoephedrine products while it still had on hand almost 10 metric tons of finished pseudoephedrine products, which had been sitting idly for years, and could have been diverted if criminal activity had been contemplated. They also noted how none of the four challenged shipments were listed as containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine precursors, and that Mexico’s government-approved chemist assigned to Unimed, Bernardo Mercado Jiminez, stated under oath that he did not know that the imported substances were prohibited under Mexican law, and that he advised Mr. Ye Gon, who is not a chemist, that the imported substances were legal chemicals not controlled or restricted under Mexican law.

Samples taken from the four challenged shipments by Mexican officials were never turned over to U.S. authorities for independent testing, as Mr. Ye Gon's U.S. defense counsel had requested. The U.S. prosecutor reported that "the U.S. government was told that the samples from the first two intermediate shipments sampled had been used up in the laboratory analysis." The fourth shipment had been seized by Mexican officials in its entirety, but its contents too apparently have now been destroyed. Questions have also been raised by Mr. Ye Gon's defense experts about the methodology of the earlier testing of these samples conducted in Mexico's laboratories. During Mr. Ye Gon's U.S. prosecution, the lead U.S. prosecutor also openly admitted that "I am not proffering that I have interviewed a witness, you know, who is a drug trafficker who said I got ephedrine or pseudoephedrine from him, so that to me would be a smoking gun kind of witness.... I don't want the Court to think that's what I'm saying because I'm not saying that. What I'm saying is that there's other kinds of testimony."

Mr. Ye Gon was scheduled to go to trial on his U.S. charge in September 2009. On June 22, 2009, the U.S. Department of Justice filed a motion to dismiss its case against Mr. Ye Gon, citing Mexico's interests as well as evidentiary concerns. At a hearing on the same day, prosecutors admitted that one of their key witnesses had recanted. His criminal defense attorneys, Manuel J. Retureta, of Retureta & Wassem, PLLC, and A. Eduardo Balarezo vigorously litigated this Brady issue before the Honorable Emmet G. Sullivan. As a result of the efforts of Messrs. Retureta and Bala-



rezo, all charges brought against Mr. Ye Gon by the government of the United States were dismissed with prejudice on August 28, 2009. Judge Sullivan also noted how “this court made numerous inquiries of government counsel as to just what the status of the requests were to get drug samples for testing purposes, to provide evidence for the prosecution, and basically ... Mexico just snubbed the United States.”

Mexico’s separate pending criminal charges against Mr. Ye Gon were not dismissed, however, and the U.S. Department of Justice continued its efforts to extradite Mr. Ye Gon to Mexico to face criminal charges there. Renewed efforts by Mr. Ye Gon’s lawyers to have him released on bail following the dismissal of his U.S. criminal case proved unsuccessful, and a U.S. magistrate judge ordered that Mr. Ye Gon must remain in custody pending a decision on whether the U.S. can extradite him to Mexico to face charges there.

In March 2010, Mr. Ye Gon retained the services of lawyer Gregory S. Smith., to represent him in his extradition case before the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. On February 9, 2011, Magistrate Judge John M. Facciola certified Mr. Ye Gon’s extraditability to Mexico to face charges there. Mr. Ye Gon remains in the United States as he awaits a decision on his Writ of Habeas Corpus before the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia.

In his habeas petition, Mr. Ye Gon has argued that in light of the U.S. case's dismissal, his extradition is barred by principles of international double jeopardy (*non bis in idem*). In light of Government admissions that "Mexico has not set out to prove ... that Ye Gon mass produced methamphetamine itself," Mr. Ye Gon has also claimed that extradition is improper under the legal requirement of dual criminality (since the alleged precursor chemicals imported into Mexico are not controlled substances in the U.S.), and other barriers. The petition also notes how many of Mexico's allegations of wrongdoing underlying the extradition request come from statements made by disgruntled and/or fired former employees of Unimed, and that the Mexican arrest warrant's listed "main accomplice" of Mr. Ye Gon has since recanted. In addition, the key Mexican prosecutors responsible for Mexico's charges against Mr. Ye Gon have themselves since left office. Jorge Joaquin Diaz Lopez, the lead prosecutor who swore out and presented Mr. Ye Gon's Mexican arrest warrant, submitted a "voluntary irrevocable resignation" in January 2009, following a Mexican anti-corruption initiative known as Operacion Limpieza ("Operation Clean-Up), although Mexico continues to claim that Diaz resigned for personal reasons. Diaz's boss at the time, Noe Ramirez Mandujano - who served as the head of Mexico's national organized crime unit - was himself later criminally charged and jailed in November 2008, after allegedly receiving \$500,000 in exchange for providing sensitive information to drug cartels in Mexico. The habeas corpus petition remains pending.

## **1-3gc Mexican Case**

### **Ye Gon on the Sinaloa Cartel hierarchy in early 2008**

In March 2007, the Mexican government entered Mr. Ye Gon's home and seized hundreds of millions of dollars in cash. In an interview with the news agency AP, Mr. Ye Gon explained he agreed to keep the money in his home after his life, as well as those of his family, were threatened by members of Mexico's PAN party.

Two Chinese citizens (Yen Yongging and Fu Huaxin) were apprehended along with others on July 23, 2007. On December 5 United Pharm Chem had seen 19,497 kilos of a product that Mexican authorities claimed contained a controlled precursor chemical seized. Other individuals affiliated with his companies and the challenged importations were also arrested. On July 9, 2010, however, defendant Juan Llaca Diaz was declared innocent in a Mexican court, and acquitted of organized crime and drug charges. Mexico's Judiciary Council issued a statement noting that prosecutors had failed to prove key parts of their case, including that the substance seized was a psychotropic or narcotic drug. 2012, two brothers of Mr. Ye Gon, who had been arrested shortly after the initial seizures in 2007, were also ordered released from custody by the Mexican courts. In more than six years since the original seizures and arrests, no person affiliated with any of these events has yet been convicted of any crime, either in the U.S. or in Mexico.

At the time of his arrest, it was reported that Mr. Ye Gon was listed as wanted by a number of countries by Interpol., although no country other than the U.S. and Mexico ever filed any criminal charges. Mr. Ye Gon was said to be in the U.S. as he was supposedly spotted in Las Vegas at the moment of the seizure of the cash and in New York City afterwards. He was arrested without incident at a restaurant in Wheaton, Maryland on July 24, 2007.

### **1-3gd Assets seized**

#### **Part of the currency seized during the raid**

The fortune, reportedly found by the police on March 15, 2007 at his residence at Lomas de Chapultepec in Mexico City included the following:

- 207 million U.S. dollars
- 18 million Mexican pesos
- 200,000 euros
- 113,000 Hong Kong dollars
- 11 centenarios (Mexican gold bullion coins made of 1.20565 oz t (37.5 g) of pure gold)
- A great amount of jewels, of unknown value

Confiscated along with the money were also:

Two Mexican-style dwellings of approximately 20 million pesos

A war chest of automatic guns  
1 lab in construction of unknown value  
7 vehicles

Nine persons were arrested, four of them of Asian origin.

Defense lawyers in Mr. Ye Gon's U.S. criminal case asked to view all of these seized materials, but they were never produced in the U.S. by Mexican officials. U.S. prosecutors reported that the seized cash had not been retained by Mexican officials as evidence, but instead had been counted and deposited into bank accounts. Many seized contents of Mr. Ye Gon's home, located in Mexico City's suburb of Lomas de Chapultepec, were subsequently auctioned off by Mexican officials.

The police raid of Mr. Ye Gon's home and businesses in Mexico, on March 15, 2007, took place one day after a high-level meeting occurred between U.S. President George W. Bush and Mexican President Felipe Calderon in the Mexican city of Mérida on March 14, 2007, at which both Presidents announced plans to expand bilateral and regional counter-narcotics and security cooperation. Later, on October 22, 2007, the U.S. and Mexico jointly announced their "Merida Initiative," named after this city where both Presidents had met. The Mérida Initiative involved a multi-year plan in which the U.S. would provide significant financial assistance to the Mexican government, plus smaller amounts to other Latin American countries, to help them combat drug trafficking and other organizations. Pursuant to this \$1.1

billion announced Mérida Initiative, the Bush Administration eventually requested \$500 million for Mexico in supplemental FY2008 appropriations, plus another \$450 million for Mexico in its FY2009 budget request.

Two Mexican Federal agents who were involved in the arrests at the Zhenli Ye Gon mansion were found dead in the southern Mexican state of Guerrero, as reported on August 2, 2007. Mr. Ye Gon was not among the persons who had been arrested by these agents several months before, however, and no charges have ever been filed suggesting any link whatsoever between their deaths and Mr. Ye Gon.

Mr. Ye Gon's name has also been referenced in connection with subsequent money laundering investigations, including one involving Las Vegas Sands. Sands attorneys have reportedly defended against these allegations by noting how Sands had conducted due diligence on Mr. Ye Gon, and concluded that his funds sent to the casino were not laundered, after sending a private investigator and company employee down to Mexico to confirm that Mr. Ye Gon was a legitimate businessman.

### **1-3ge Origins of the money**

According to the Mexican authorities, Ye Gon's money is the product of drug-trafficking activities. However Ye Gon asserts that he was forced by Javier Lozano Alarcón, Mexican Secretary of

Labor, to keep it at his home, and that this money would be used during Felipe Calderón's presidential campaign in 2006. Felipe Calderon denied connection with the money and said it was invention by Ye Gon to avoid prosecution. An expert report filed in Mr. Ye Gon's habeas corpus case, authored by Georgetown University Professor of Latin American Studies Mark Chernick, has deemed this explanation plausible, given Latin America's electoral history of "clientelism" run by party bosses, and the unusually close nature of Mexico's 2006 Presidential elections.

### **1-3gf In pop culture**

A poll by the daily newspaper Diario Reforma found that most Mexicans either buy Ye Gon's story that he was framed by government officials or believe neither side. Bumper stickers reading "I believe the Chinaman" are for sale.

### **1-4 Reviewed**

We have discussed the most important names, and now we know how the media and the world think about these people, but also act as to keep these people in the foreground.

The reason I write this, is because these big drug lords are not the absolute top of the whole. From years rooting in this world, one soon discovers that there are global interests behind

the drugs and that even many countries have run their economies through the drugs and are depended on the drugs.

The names we can read so far are names of those who nicely make use of these narcotics trade. It is notable that one is tolerated, and the other one constantly met opposition. Now many think, and so it is also depicted, that it is about the tolerance between the various cartels. But all the cartels are under one power which states that what should and should not happen.

Now we are going in more detail in this book. I first want to continue with drugs, how they always used it and how they deal with it now.





## Chapter 2

### The use and experience of drugs

Drugs exist even before there are people living on this planet. In the past drugs were used to alleviate pains, or to relax completely, both in the animal and later in the human world.

The use of drugs by men has been described extensively by Carlos Castaneda who, in many books, described the whole path of using and experiencing drugs. These are the most famous books of his hand;

#### 2-1 Carlos Castaneda

- The Teachings of Don Juan
- A Separate Reality
- Journey to Ixtlan
- Tales of Power
- The Second Ring of Power
- The Eagle's Gift
- The Fire From Within
- The Power of Silence

Remarkable that one has doubts about everything and everyone, even over these books. That while they are a clear story, how and why one should deal responsibly with drugs. What does

it matter whether Castaneda really followed lessons by a certain Don Juan? What does it matter whether it's a true story or a story written from experience, or perhaps notes of several experienced drug users?

It is strange that in this world almost everything will be aborted which may contribute to the whole. Drugs are older than the human race exists. Drugs exist so humans and animals can use it in order to contribute to everyone's life. Drugs are one of nature's gift that is prohibited for the lower class of the population as being dangerous. That, while the top and the elite are allowed to use drug without any sanctions. There is not one bank director, nor a company director, politician, etc. who does not make use of any drugs. All that unpunished, but meanwhile pointing to the lower class who wants to use these drugs as well. Then there is a difference, and there are heavy penalties, and one is criminal if one lay hands on drugs.

Mother Nature gives us these drugs, and we need to know how to work with, as long as we live up to the rules.

Let us first post everything we know about Carlos Castaneda. The Don Juan lessons with resources from nature right around your residence.

Carlos Castaneda

Carlos Castaneda in 1962

Born December 25, 1925 Cajamarca, Peru

Died April 27, 1998 (aged 72) Los Angeles,  
California, U.S.

Occupation Author, anthropologist

Nationality American

Education UCLA (B.A.) UCLA (Ph.D.)

Period 20th century

Subject Anthropology, ethnography, shamanism

Carlos Castaneda (December 25, 1925–April 27, 1998) was an American author with a Ph.D. in anthropology.

Starting with *The Teachings of Don Juan* in 1968, Castaneda wrote a series of books that describe his training in shamanism, particularly a group that he called the Toltecs. The books, narrated in the first person, relate his experiences under the tutelage of a Yaqui “Man of Knowledge” named Don Juan Matus. His 12 books have sold more than 28 million copies in 17 languages. Critics have suggested that they are works of fiction; supporters claim the books are either true or at least valuable works of philosophy and descriptions of practices which enable an increased awareness.

Castaneda withdrew from public view in 1973 to work further on his inner development, living in a large house with three women whom he called “Fellow Travellers of Awareness”,

and who were ready to cut their ties to family and changed their names. He founded Cleargreen, an organization that promoted tensegrity, purportedly a traditional Toltec regimen of spiritually powerful exercises.

## **2-1a Early life**

Castaneda moved to the United States in the early 1950s and became a naturalized citizen on June 21, 1957. He was educated at UCLA (B.A. 1962; Ph.D. 1973). Castaneda married Margaret Runyan in Mexico in 1960, according to Runyan's memoirs. Castaneda is listed on the birth certificate of Runyan's son C.J. Castaneda as his father even though his biological father was a different man. It is unclear whether Carlos and Margaret were divorced in 1960, 1973, or not at all, and his death certificate even stated he had never been married.

## **2-1b Career**

Castaneda's first three books – *The Teachings of Don Juan: A Yaqui Way of Knowledge*; *A Separate Reality*; and *Journey to Ixtlan* – were written while he was an anthropology student at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). He wrote these books as his research log describing his apprenticeship with a traditional “Man of Knowledge” identified as don Juan Matus, a Yaqui Indian from northern Mexico. Castaneda was awarded his

bachelor's and doctoral degrees based on the work described in these books.

In 1974 his fourth book, *Tales of Power*, was published and chronicled the end of his apprenticeship under the tutelage of Matus. Castaneda continued to be popular with the reading public with subsequent publications.

In his books, Castaneda narrates in first person the events leading to his 1960 introduction to Matus, a half-Yaqui "Man of Knowledge". Castaneda's experiences with Matus inspired the works for which he is known. He also says the sorcerer bequeathed him the position of *nagual*, or leader of a party of seers. Matus also used the term *nagual* to signify that part of perception which is in the realm of the unknown yet still reachable by man, implying that, for his party of seers, Don Juan was a connection in some way to that unknown. Castaneda often referred to this unknown realm as nonordinary reality.

The term *nagual* has been used by anthropologists to mean a shaman or sorcerer who claims to be able to change into an animal form, or to metaphorically "shift" into another form through magic rituals, shamanism and experiences with psychoactive drugs (e.g., peyote and jimson weed – *Datura stramonium*).

Castaneda was the subject of a cover article in the March 5, 1973 issue of *Time* which described him as "an enigma wrapped in

a mystery wrapped in a tortilla”. When confronted by correspondent Sandra Burton about discrepancies in his personal history, Castaneda responded:

To ask me to verify my life by giving you my statistics ... is like using science to validate sorcery. It robs the world of its magic and makes milestones out of us all.

### **2-1c The interviewer wrote:**

Castaneda makes the reader experience the pressure of mysterious winds and the shiver of leaves at twilight, the hunter’s peculiar alertness to sound and smell, the rock-bottom scrubbiness of Indian life, the raw fragrance of tequila and the vile, fibrous taste of peyote, the dust in the car, and the loft of a crow’s flight. It is a superbly concrete setting, dense with animistic meaning. This is just as well, in view of the utter weirdness of the events that happen in it.

Following that interview, Castaneda retired from public view.

In the 1990s, Castaneda once again began appearing in public to promote Tensegrity, a group of movements that he claimed had been passed down by 25 generations of Toltec shamans. On 16 June 1995, articles of incorporation executed by

George Short were filed to create Cleargreen Incorporated. The Cleargreen statement of purpose says in part:

Cleargreen is a corporation that has a twofold purpose. First, it sponsors and organizes seminars and workshops on Carlos Castaneda's Tensegrity, and second, it is a publishing house.

Cleargreen published three videos of Tensegrity movements while Castaneda was alive. Castaneda himself did not appear in the videos.

## **2-1d Death**

Castaneda died on April 27, 1998 in Los Angeles due to complications from hepatocellular cancer. There was no public service; Castaneda was cremated and the ashes were sent to Mexico. His death was unknown to the outside world until nearly two months later, on 19 June 1998, when an obituary entitled "A Hushed Death for Mystic Author Carlos Castaneda" by staff writer J. R. Moehring appeared in the Los Angeles Times.

Four months after Castaneda's death, C. J. Castaneda, also known as Adrian Vashon, whose birth certificate shows Carlos Castaneda as his father, challenged Castaneda's will in probate court. Carlos' death certificate states metabolic encephalopathy for 72 hours prior to his death, yet the will was supposedly signed 48

hours before Castaneda's death in c C.J. challenged its authenticity. The challenge was ultimately unsuccessful.

## **2-1e Castaneda's companions**

After Castaneda stepped away from public view in 1973, he bought a large house in Los Angeles which he shared with some of his female companions. The women broke off relationships with friends and family when they joined Castaneda's group. They also refused to be photographed and took new names: Regina Thal became Florinda Donner-Grau, Maryann Simko became Taisha Abelar and Kathleen Pohlman became Carol Tiggs. Another disciple, Patricia Partin, was renamed Blue Scout by Castaneda.

Shortly after Castaneda died in April 1998, his companions Donner-Grau, Abelar and Patricia Partin disappeared. Amalia Marquez (also known as Talia Bey) and Tensegrity instructor Kylie Lundahl had their phones disconnected and also disappeared. Weeks later, Partin's red Ford Escort was found abandoned in Death Valley.

Because the women in question had cut all ties with family and friends, it was some time before people noticed they were missing. There has been no official investigation into the disappearances of Donner-Grau, Simko and Lundahl. Luis Marquez, the brother of Talia Bey, went to police in 1999 over his sister's



disappearance, but was unable to convince them that it merited investigation.

In 2006, Partin's sun-bleached skeleton was discovered by a pair of hikers in Death Valley's Panamint Dunes area and was identified by DNA testing. The investigating authorities ruled Partin's death as undetermined.

On August 2, 1998, Carol Tiggs spoke at a workshop in Ontario, Canada. Since that time, she also has disappeared.

## **2-1f Reception**

Despite the widespread popularity of his works, some critics questioned the validity of Castaneda's books as early as 1969. In a series of articles, R. Gordon Wasson, who had made psychoactive mushrooms famous, and had originally praised Castaneda's work, questioned the accuracies of Castaneda's botanical claims.

In 1976, author and Scientologist Richard de Mille published Castaneda's *Journey: The Power and the Allegory*, in which he argued, "Logical or chronological errors in the narrative constitute the best evidence that Castaneda's books are works of fiction. If no one has discovered these errors before, the reason must be that no one has listed the events of the first three books in sequence. Once that has been done, the errors are unmistakable." On these

showings de Mille asserts, *The Teachings of Don Juan* and *Journey to Ixtlan* (his third book) cannot both be factual reports.

For his part, Castaneda in the introduction to *A Separate Reality*, his second book, addressed the incomprehensible nature of his experiences as only being able to be understood in the context of the alien system of perception from which they arose, suggesting that his books are by their very nature contradictory and incomprehensible (as to time and place especially) to academic and critical inquiry.

In a 1968 radio interview with Theodore Roszak, Castaneda, while confirming that his mystical experiences were absolutely true to life, did explain that he took some chronological license in his writing about actual events: “The way the books present it seems to heighten some dramatic sequences, which is, I’m afraid, not true to real life. There are enormous gaps in between in which ordinary things took place, that are not included. I didn’t include in the book because they did not pertain to the system I wanted to portray, so I just simply took them away, you see. And that means that the gaps between those very heightened states, you know, whatever, says that I remove things that are continuous crescendos, in kind of sequence leading to a very dramatic solution. But in real life it was a very simple matter because it took years between, months pass in between them, and in the meantime we did all kinds of things. We even went hunting. He (Don Juan) told me how to

trap things, set traps, very old, old ways of setting a trap, and how to catch rattlesnakes. He told me how to prepare rattlesnakes, in fact. And so that eases up, you see, the distrust or the fear.”

At first, and with the backing of academic qualifications and the UCLA anthropological department, Castaneda’s work was critically acclaimed. Notable anthropologists like Edward Spicer (1969) and Edmund Leach (1969) praised Castaneda, alongside more alternative and young anthropologists.

The authenticity of Don Juan was accepted for six years, until Richard de Mille and Daniel Noel both published their critiques of the Don Juan books in 1976. Later anthropologists specializing in Yaqui Indian culture (William Curry Holden, Jane Holden Kelley and Edward H. Spicer), who originally supported Castaneda’s account as true, questioned the accuracy of Castaneda’s work. Other criticisms of Castaneda’s work include the total lack of Yaqui vocabulary or terms for any of his experiences, and his refusal to defend himself against the accusation that he received his PhD from UCLA through deception. Stephen C. Thomas notes that in her book *With Good Heart: Yaqui Beliefs and Ceremonies in Pascua Village*, Muriel Thayer Painter gives examples of Yaqui vocabulary associated with spirituality: “morea,” an equivalent to the Spanish *brujo*; “saurino,” used to describe persons with the gift of divination; and “seataka,” or spiritual power, a word which is “fundamental to Yaqui thought and life.” Thomas further states:

It is hard to believe that Castaneda's benefactor, a self-professed Yaqui, would fail to employ these native expressions throughout the apprenticeship. In omitting such intrinsically relevant terms from his ethnography, Castaneda critically undermines his portrait of Don Juan as a bona fide Yaqui sorcerer.

Dr. Clement Meighan, Stephen C. Thomas, and others point out that the books largely, and for the most part, do not describe Yaqui culture at all with its emphasis on Catholic upbringing and conflict with the Federal State of Mexico, but rather focus on the international movements and life of Don Juan who was described in the books as traveling and having many connections, and abodes, in the Southwestern United States (Arizona), Northern Mexico, and Oaxaca. Don Juan was described in the books as a shaman steeped in a mostly lost Toltec philosophy and decidedly anti-Catholic. Dr. Clement Meighan, one of Castaneda's professors at UCLA, and an acknowledged expert on Indian culture in the U.S., Mexico, and other areas in North America, up to his death, never doubted that Castaneda's work was based upon authentic contact with and observations of Indians. Later, Don Miguel Ruiz also verified the existence of Indian "Brujos" in Mexico with native teachings much like Don Juan's.

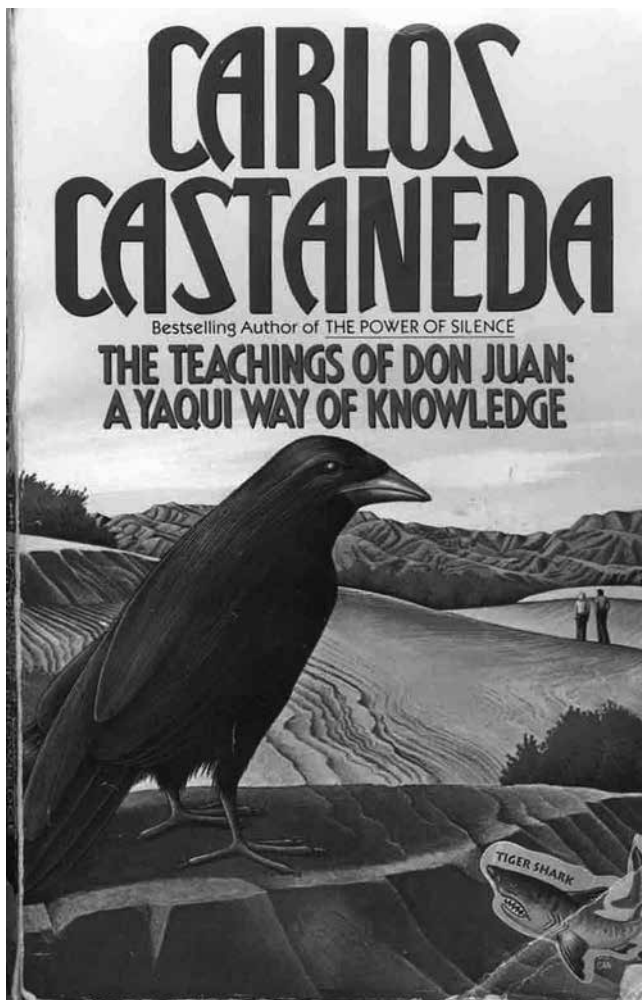
A March 5, 1973 Time article by Sandra Burton, looking at both sides of the controversy, stated:

... the more worldly claim to importance of Castaneda's books: to wit, that they are anthropology, a specific and truthful account of an aspect of Mexican Indian culture as shown by the speech and actions of one person, a shaman named Juan Matus. That proof hinges on the credibility of Don Juan as a being and Carlos Castaneda as a witness. Yet there is no corroboration beyond Castaneda's writings that Don Juan did what he is said to have done, and very little that he exists at all.

A strong case can be made that the Don Juan books are of a different order of truthfulness from Castaneda's pre-Don Juan past. Where, for example, was the motive for an elaborate scholarly put-on? The Teachings were submitted to a university press, an unlikely prospect for best-sellerdom. Besides, getting an anthropology degree from U.C.L.A. is not so difficult that a candidate would employ so vast a confabulation just to avoid research. A little fudging perhaps, but not a whole system in the manner of *The Teachings*, written by an unknown student with, at the outset, no hope of commercial success.

David Silverman sees value in the work even while considering it fictional. In *Reading Castaneda* he describes the apparent deception as a critique of anthropology field work in general – a field that relies heavily on personal experience, and necessarily views other cultures through a lens. According to Silverman, not only the descriptions of peyote trips but also the fictional nature of the work are meant to place doubt on other works of anthropology.

Donald Wieve cites Castaneda to explain the insider/ outsider problem as it relates to mystical experiences, while acknowledging the fictional nature of his work.



## **2-2 The drug use in the old days**

As I have quoted at the beginning of this chapter, in the past drugs were used to forget and push away the pain but also sometimes bitter misery. Drugs were used in many ways, but there were always preceded certain ceremonies or rituals associated with it. It was never suited to just take the stuff! Something we constantly see now in the present time.

No, in the past there always were clearly rituals before using drugs. Sometimes it took weeks before you could use the next drug. You always took the drug under the guidance of the old masters or persons who had much experience with that particular drug. Most of the time, you had to search and prepare the drug yourself. So you came into the mood for using it and you were prepared for the big moment as well. There was no drug trafficking in the past. But it was like taking the resources you needed from nature, you prepared them and then used them. You did this to relieve your sometimes not bearable everyday life. Pains were the most common reasons to take drugs. So you remained active and could go on with your life.

In Castaneda's books, you can read how a Western man apprenticed to a certain Don Juan. The master began with small simple classes, and these classes were getting heavier and deeper into the world of heavy kinds of drug. Eventually, they learned how to use the sometimes dangerous heavy drugs. The experi-

ences were discussed after each trip. As result that for centuries there are those stories about drugs. They were often myths which are the teaching, and it helps the person to see the responsibility when taking certain drugs in accordance with established rituals.

Not all drugs are suitable for everybody, basically anyone can react and experience them differently. That's why Don Juan taught you to accept things, and also to believe why you cannot have a particular substance. That doctrine is necessary so that you know what happens to your body. It makes your body one with the drug you take. Drugs are, according to the ancient doctrine, not made to abort the body. Do you feel that it is so then you should listen and stop with that substance or adjust your ritual. Old masters know how to teach this in various ways and that is described extensively in the books of Castaneda.

Respect to any drugs whatsoever is important and should be maintained. Everything you do to this rule means you're breaking down the body, while traditionally drugs are just in order to proceed longer and give you a better life. The old masters and experienced users see through that, and know that by responsibly taking of any drugs whatsoever, it could benefit your life.

Another detail is that drugs are also bound to the location. Any place in the world has its own drugs, its own plants that can be used to support the body. At any location in the world where the people are living, they should use the drugs that are available



around them. This is particularly important; all you need in your life you can find within a radius of 10 kilometers.

Respecting and knowing what you are doing, is what the old masters and most experienced people are teaching you. By taking daily or several times a day, stimulants or drugs means shortening and breaking down your life according to the ancient doctrine.

Then we come to the present time.

### **2-3 Drug use in the present time**

In the last centuries, drug use is gone out of control. Except that now drug is a way to make a lot of money in a relatively simple way, there is an ambiguity in the use of drugs. The elite and the top of mankind can use any drug without any prohibition. It is as well accepted and even legally. While all drugs around the world are prohibited for the common man thus the lower class population. As a common man you are even considered a heavy criminal when you get caught with drugs.

But there are still the ones who are taking drugs in the strangest locations such as discos, pubs, bars and other public places. Taking drugs nowadays has nothing to do with respect or any ritual. They take the white stuff and sniff or spray it where

they think they need it. Still others take their pill, if necessary in the street, and go loose all the way, and just sit and wait when and where it will go wrong.

In this way, drug becomes an enemy of our body. The body has not accepted these toxins and will resist. Except that there is often an addiction, the body will break down itself and collapse. In fact with current drugs it is even so bad that the human being will behave as an animal, and there is absolutely no control over the body, let alone knowing what they are doing. Thus, these drug addicts are a real danger to the community.

Taking or using drugs is completely out of control. For, in the past this stuff was pure and now it is highly mixed and so many other substances, that are simply not necessary, get into your body. The current method of using drugs makes a large group totally unworldly, and can no longer function as a human being.

What we see at the top and among the elite is that they take a lot of drugs as well, but it is still in better conditions and made of mostly pure products. They can still pay for the pure drug. The person on the street cannot spend more than 5 to 10 dollar and must deal with chemical waste.

What we see at the present time is, that a lot of young drug users have lost their way completely. No, not only socially but also in their lives. They miss the path they should follow so to

work responsibly with drugs. Sometimes from a very young age one begins to use all kinds of stuff. Nothing has to be produced or searched for. No, you can buy the stuff on every street corner. Money is here the great solution and in this way you can buy the way to eternal tripping, moving away from your own life and the related responsibility.

Many of the young people do not want to fulfill their responsibility and avoid all confrontation. But they forget that they are aborting their own lives. Because drug is currently associated with money, it is practically impossible to even remain out of the criminalized, and thus you will break down your own life and you will depend upon the underworld as well.

In the present time drug is misused by many and they are paying the price for it. Ancient civilizations, with their masters and those who show respect for the drug, go on living a beautiful life. That, while the current younger drug users after a short time their life will be a hell, with in the end so much pain and an awful long terminal.

No wonder we see that drug is a big problem now. The use of natural drugs is without any respect, without any know-how and the youth often uses the cheaper chemical alternatives with its terrible consequences.

If one wants to take drugs, it is recommended to first prepare himself for the rituals (the laws and regulations) taught by an experienced older person, which are necessary in order to move safely in this other world. It is necessary to know that on this path there should be someone to watch and guide you. Not one person can do it alone, not one person has coped by throwing himself in this world. It's a different world, a different way of life and that, one should see.

Finally, I want to show you just one example.

If you are going to dive deep into the sea, you will also come into a different world. Diving among fishes and corals is not about having an air cylinder on your back and then jumping into the water. Chances are very high that you emerge floating on the surface either paralyzed or dead.

The sea has its rules and so the world of drugs.

Please realize that, if you want to visit the world of drugs.

From this chapter, I want to go slowly but surely to the core of the book and what is going on around drugs. As an introduction, I would first talk about a movie that shows exactly what is going on in this world.

## **Chapter 3**

### **3-1 The film Colonia Dignidad**

You may wonder why I am going to put this film here in the book about drugs. But believe me, there's a lot going on in the world of drugs and therein the Second World War and some communes were a great player and moreover, still are.

Germany and Chile definitely are a part of it and then not to speak about England and the Netherlands! But in this case we see that the Jewish community has a lot to hide, and certainly has not always tried to deal honestly and openly.

But let's just first read the description of this film and then we go deeper into this matter.

#### **3-1a Colonia Dignidad**

Villa Baviera (English: Bavaria Village) is the current organization occupying the location of the infamous and disgraced Colonia Dignidad (English: Colony Dignity), in Parral Commune, Linares Province, in the Maule Region of central Chile. Located in an isolated area, Colonia Dignidad was ~35 km southeast of the city of Parral, on the north bank of the Perquilauquén River. Colonia Dignidad was founded by emigrant Germans in the mid-

1950s, to which were added a group led by its eventual leader, Paul Schäfer, in 1961. The full name of the colony from the 1950s was Sociedad Benefactora y Educacional Dignidad (English: Dignity Charitable and Educational Society). At its largest, Colonia Dignidad was home to some three hundred German and Chilean residents, and covered 137 square kilometers (53 sq mi). The main legal economic activity of the colony was agriculture; at various periods it also was home to a school, a hospital, two airstrips, a restaurant, and a power station.

### **3-1b Protesters asking for justice in 2015**

Colonia Dignidad's longest continuous leader, Schäfer, was a fugitive, accused of child molestation charges in the former West Germany. The organization he led in Chile was described, alternately, as a cult or as a group of "harmless eccentrics". The organization was secretive, and the Colonia was surrounded by barbed wire fences, and featured a watchtower and searchlights, and was later reported to contain secret weapon caches. In recent decades, external investigations, including efforts by the Chilean government, uncovered a history of criminal activity in the enclave, including child sexual abuse. As well, the findings include that its legal activities were supplemented by income related to weapons sales and money laundering. Bruce Falconer, writing in a piece entitled "The Torture Colony" (in *The American Scholar*), and referencing Chile's National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation, has reported that a small set of the individuals taken

by Pinochet's Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional during his rule were held as prisoners at Colonia Dignidad, some of whom were subjected to torture, and that some Colonia residents of the time were participants in the atrocities.

The population of this location was 198 in the census of 2002. As of 2005, a colony remains on the site, using the site, with its leaders insisting that it is a different, changed organization. Its current leaders have attempted to modernize the colony, allowing residents to leave to study at university, and opening the colony to tourism.

### **3-1c History**

The first inhabitants of Colonia Dignidad arrived in 1961, brought by German citizen Paul Schaefer, who was born in 1921, in the town of Siegburg near Bonn. Schäfer is a controversial figure. His first employment in Germany was as a social worker for children in an institution of the local church, a post from which he was fired at the end of the 1940s; he then faced accusations of sexual abuse against children in his care. While these first reports led to his dismissal, no judicial proceedings were initiated. He worked next as an independent preacher. Forming a community in Gronau, an organization dedicated to working with children at risk. He quickly acquired great influence over his members, who had to perform hard farm work without pay. Shortly thereafter, stories reemerged relating to the earlier allegations of pedophilia

against him. As a result Schäfer organized in 1961 the emigration of several hundred members of their community to Chile.

### **3-1d Problem observed**

The main intention of the colony was to project, to the outside world an image of harmony, order and an inclusive system of communal work. This was emphasised by the work of its own press operations who were recording and broadcasting videos showing their happy residents, amid celebrations and commemorations; men dedicated to farm work, women and girls embroidering or preparing butter.

However, Schäfer propaganda efforts were again and again overshadowed by allegations of people escaping from the colony and obtaining asylum in Germany. The first, Wolfgang Muller fled in 1966 and first exposed the atrocities that occurred within the colony. Muller obtained German citizenship and worked in a newspaper, soon becoming an activist in Germany against the leaders of colonia dignidad and finally became president of a foundation dedicated to the support of victims in Chile.

The following year, he freed another inhabitant of the colony, Heinz Kuhn, who confirmed the allegations previously made by Müller, and provided more information on abuses. However, these first allegations were rejected by conservative politicians and emphatically denied by the Chilean extreme right, whose ties



were with the management of the Colony in their preparation of the military coup of September 11, 1973, as demonstrated later in Chilean courts cases.

### **3-1e Secret detention camp**

See also: Human rights violations in Pinochet's Chile The Rettig Commission noted a wealth of information supporting the accusations of the use of the laundry owned by Colonia Dignidad for detention and torture of political detainees during the period covered by this chapter ( Chilean Military Government 1973 onwards). This farm, commonly known as Colonia Dignidad, is within Parral, on the banks of river Perquillauquén, near Catillo. The Commission has also noted that other sources, including from abroad, had also concluded that Colonia Dignidad was used, at least, as a detention center for political prisoners. Among these sources are spokesmen for the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Working Group on Forced Disappearance of Persons of the United Nations. The Rettig Commission ultimately based its conclusions on evidence that it examined directly.

### **3-1f “Bundesnachrichtendienst” assistance**

Journalist John Dinges has reported that there was some degree of cooperation between the Bundesnachrichtendienst (German Intelligence Service) and Colonia Dignidad, including creation of bunkers, tunnels, a hospital, and runways for the de-

centralized production of armaments in modules (part produced in one place, others elsewhere in another). This subject was proactively hidden, because of the problems experienced at the time associated with Argentina.

### **3-1g Democratic Transition**

Chile took a turn to democracy in 1990 after 17 years of dictatorship, but Colonia Dignidad remained unchanged. Allegations of abuses and humiliations that occur inside the colony increases. National and international pressure intensified, but each time the police try to conduct investigations at the site they are greeted with a wall of silence. Colonia Dignidad authorities remain powerful and also have allies in the army and the Chilean right, who warn them in advance when the police preparing a site visit.

Slowly Chilean public opinion begins to change, creating a growing feeling of resentment towards the place, which many begin to perceive as an independent state within Chile, an enclave.

### **3-1h Life under Schäfer leadership**

The inhabitants lived under a strange authoritarian system, where in addition to minimal contact with the outside, Schäfer ordered the division of families (parents did not talk to their children, or did not know their siblings), it prohibited all kinds of relations sentimental or conjugal, among adult women and men,

and enacted the residence of each sex in isolated areas. Schäfer sexually abused children and some were tortured, as is clear from the statements of the German Dr. Gisela Seewald, who admitted the use of electroshock therapy and sedatives, that her boss had claimed were placebos.

In stark contrast however the colony had a school and hospital in the enclave which offered support to rural families through free education and health services. This would, ultimately, have a support in case the colony was attacked. However, there are many cases uncovered in recent years that refer to illegal adoptions of children from families residing in the surrounding areas by the Germans hierarchy in order to deliver on the promise of free education.

### **3-1i Accusations of atrocities**

#### **3-1ia Child molestation**

Paul Schäfer, a former Luftwaffe paramedic, was the founder and first leader (“Permanent Uncle”) of Colonia Dignidad. He had left Germany in 1961, after being accused of sexually abusing two boys. On 20 May 1997, he fled Chile, pursued by authorities investigating charges that he had molested 26 children of the colony. Schäfer was also wanted for questioning about the disappearance in 1985 of Boris Weisfeiler. In March, 2005, he was arrested in Argentina and extradited to Chile. Twenty-two

other members of Colonia Dignidad, including Hartmut Hopp] the second-in-command, have been found guilty of aiding the child molestation. Schäfer was convicted, and died of heart disease in prison, on 24 April 2010, while serving a 33-year sentence at the national penitentiary in Santiago.

### **3-1j Torture**

#### **3-1ja Families of disappeared people**

During the military dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet the Colonia Dignidad served as a special torture center. In 1991, Chile's National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation concluded "that a certain number of people apprehended by the DINA were really taken to Colonia Dignidad, held prisoner there for some time, and that some of them were subjected to torture, and that besides DINA agents, some of the residents there were involved in these actions." The March 1977 Amnesty International report, "Disappeared Prisoners in Chile", referencing a U.N. report, refers to the evidence in this way:

Another... detention center described in the U.N. document, in which it is alleged that experiments in torture are carried out, is Colonia Dignidad, near the town of Parral...

### **3-1k Member abuse**

Some defectors from the colony have portrayed it as a cult in which leader Paul Schäfer held ultimate power. They claim that the residents were never allowed to leave the colony, and that they were strictly segregated by sex. Television, telephones and calendars were banned. Residents worked wearing Bavarian peasant garb and sang German folk songs. Sex was banned, with some residents forced to take drugs to reduce their desires. Drugs were also administered as a form of sedation, mostly to young girls, but to males as well. Severe discipline in the forms of beatings and torture was commonplace: Schäfer insisted that discipline was spiritually enriching.

There are more than 1,100 desaparecidos (disappeared persons) in Chile, many taken to the Colony where they were tortured and killed, and one of them is a U.S. citizen – Boris Weisfeiler - a Russian-born mathematics professor at Pennsylvania State University, Weisfeiler vanished while on a hiking trip near the border between Chile and Argentina in the early part of January 1985. It is presumed that Weisfeiler was kidnapped and taken to the Colony where he was tortured and killed. In 2012, a judge in Chile ordered the arrest of eight former police and army officials over the kidnapping of Weisfeiler during the Pinochet years, citing evidence from declassified US files.

### **3-1l Weapons violations**

In June and July 2005, Chilean police found two illegal arms caches in or around the colony. The first, within the colony itself, included three containers with machine guns, automatic rifles, rocket launchers, and large quantities of ammunition, some as many as forty years old; even a battle tank was found under the ground: this cache was described as the largest arsenal ever found in private hands in Chile. The second cache, outside a restaurant operated by the colony, included rocket launchers and grenades.

In January 2005, Michael Townley, then living in the United States under a witness-protection program, acknowledged to agents of Interpol Chile links between DINA and Colonia Dignidad. Townley also revealed information about Colonia Dignidad and the army's Laboratory on Bacteriological Warfare. This last laboratory would have replaced the old DINA's laboratory at Vía Naranja de Lo Curro hill, where Townley worked with the chemist Eugenio Berríos. Townley also gave proof of biological experiments, related to the two aforementioned laboratories, on political prisoners at Colonia Dignidad.

### **3-1m Nazi ties**

Both the Central Intelligence Agency and Simon Wiesenthal have presented evidence of the presence at the colony of the infamous Nazi concentration camp doctor Josef Mengele, known

as the “Angel of Death” for his lethal experiments on human subjects during the Holocaust.

### **3-1n Legal Proceedings**

On 6 August 2005, Chilean authorities entered the enclave to take control of its assets as part of an investigation into its former leaders, and control of the community was assigned to a state-appointed lawyer.

On April 2006, former members of the colony issued a public apology and asked for forgiveness for forty years of sexual abuse of children and other abuses of human rights. In a full-page letter published in *El Mercurio*, a leading Chilean newspaper, the former members said that their charismatic former leader Paul Schäfer dominated them in mind and body while he molested their own children.

On 25 May 2011, journalist Amanda Reynoso-Palley reported in *The Santiago Times* that Hartmutt Hopp, an authority in the colony, fled Chile on board a helicopter and was believed to be in Germany. Hopp, under house arrest in Chile while awaiting trial for human rights crimes, was the “right-hand-man to Paul Schäfer, the former Nazi and founder of the Colonia Dignidad (Colony of Dignity).”

On 28 January 2013, six former leaders of the colony were sentenced to prison by Chile's Supreme Court, but the case, which prosecuted Chilean and German citizens for crimes committed in the 1990s, was not over yet, according to a story appearing the following day in The Santiago Times filed by staff reporters.

Lawyer and former settler of the Colonia Dignidad, Winfried Hempel, announced to the Santiago newspaper the filing of a US \$120 million lawsuit against the Chilean and German governments, for negligence of alleged knowledge of structured torture and human rights violations. "These convictions are the basis for us to pursue the indirect liability of the state of Chile, because the Chilean state had perfect knowledge they were committing such crimes for 50 years," Hempel told the publication El Dinamo, according to the Times article. The lawyer had spent 20 years in the colony before escaping in 1997. Laina Roberts of the Times further reported that legal professionals expected the lawsuit to go to court in mid-year in Chile and early 2014 in Germany.

### **3-2 Clubs, sects and communities**

After reading this piece, we see a chemist and someone who knows a lot and so through drugs manages to create a whole village and runs that, all around his own person. We have seen more like this and it is very common. Usually it is an ego issue, and these people need another person's energies in order to function.



What we almost always certainly see that in most cases drugs are involved, which in a certain form make this “followers” addicted, but also dependent on that person. That is exactly the intention and makes that the main player has the power and works with the energies of others.

After seeing the film *Colonia Dignidad*, from which the description above, you already understand a little of what came to me. Much has been called into question by so-called experts but that’s because they do not want to believe that humans are capable to do such things and that truth is a hell.

Seeing this film, I realized even more what is going on in this world; a world of sick people, and a world where it is clearly that a human life is worth nothing. It was striking that I found this article on Wikipedia and it was really scratched with citations asking for more evidence and data. **EVEN NOW** these matters are denied and every effort is made so to protect elite people’s “friends”, for what has been done in their name. From statements of Haitians I have heard, I could see a clear connection between this incident and what is still going on in 2016 in the world close around us.

Seeing this, we come again very close to Adolf Hitler and it is a name that haunts many people all through their heads. But why did I just have the feeling that there is not much behind Hitler? What was it that told me that he could be right? It was clear

that he was acting under pressure from the Jewish community and later “abused” by this group.

Who were those people who did the assignments and what was the reason of it?

Those questions were fully answered when I made the drawing of many dictators, or those persons who were depicted like the corrupt media wanted to. Much was clear about the infamous Masonic club, as well the absolute horrible group operating from the Vatican. But above all, there are organizations out there which prosper when it comes to making a lot of money on things that are supposedly banned!

Much I have already put on paper and I think my books are clear enough about what is really going on. “The hidden world” is a quite complete work and the next published books go a bit deeper into the matter, including the evidence that I got through our local island Curaçao and the nearby islands. Yet, there remain haunting thoughts that there is more behind one particular community and that constantly points to the Jewish community. Except that they only, manage all financial matters they also have the famous club under control.

Before I go deeper into the matter, I want to say that I do not want to spread hatred and envy and certainly no religions against each other. It is simply my view that I put on the white

paper with black lettering. Now that we have made this clear, I will continue with my thoughts and feelings that came loose after seeing the film above.

We know that Hitler together with many important people of that time has fled to different places in the world. There is even mentioned Antarctica, although there can still be found less evidence of it. However, the presence of powerful people in the South American countries is very clear. Actually, the Germans and Jewish community as a “plague” spread throughout the world and, that with their “disturbed thinking” what has been developed in World War II. America runs on Germans who incidentally are mostly Jews. And so we can also think of the Jews who actually are everywhere in the world where there is money.

Even on our small islands the Jews are integral, and now the Jews are in control, and all that in the so-called legal world. In the illegal world we have other players but always linked to the Jews and their club. The club which I aim at is the Freemasonry. They are the driving force of many economies around the world. No matter which country you are, somewhere down there you see the links to this group. The Jews and their club are even in the now emerging Islamic movements! Strange as it sounds, and how strange it may be in the current thinking.

Now we go back to the time of Hitler who openly declared war with the Jewish elite! Is that right? Did Hitler kill the Jews? Or

was it done by his followers who went their own ways, protected by Hitler who had only one thing in mind, and that was that his people once might have wealth and power. Hitler has shown a lot and he knew that the Jewish community ruled the world. It was the Jewish community that starved its own people and consciously let the money system blow, in order to gain even more power. For a matter of fact, that is happening again.

It was strange that in the top, and the financiers of Hitler there were Jews as well and those people mostly were actually killing their own Jews! Many of them were disguised Jews and apparently not recognizable from the outside. Please, realize that it was not always those people with the Jewish religion and appearance, but it was the group who did many dirty things with humanity through the freemasons (Freemasonry)! Indeed, it was also alleged that many deaths have not come through the extermination of the Jews, but rather eradicating of the Germans BY GERMANS! And there is a matter of concern in history trying to hide many people, because it could come pretty close to their home. As has been proven by Ursula Haverbeck and papers of the Red Cross; the entire Holocaust is a farce. I do not say that no Jews were killed but I'm sure that there were not 10 million, and not through gasification as was alleged in Auswitch. The story of gassing and killing of Jews actually came into the world by the Jewish community. That is what they have already done several times in order to turn people against each other. And now we see

that happens once more in Palestine and Israel conflict, where the Jews are claiming country again.

But let's go back to the film. The feeling I got in the movie Colonia Dignidad was terrible, because apart from German filthy practices, in the background Jews were slaughtering, humiliating people and abusing children! The same thing we often have experienced in wars where religions clash. You may sit behind a golden desk, counting money, but that does not mean that you're not responsible when you constantly put pressure on people to murder another. With the film Colonia Dignidad it was clear to me that the Germans, ranted there like animals, were funded and supported by the Jewish community! Or worse, they were led by this freemasonry group so to put pressure on some countries, which then were manipulated by America. Through the American Jewish community it is clear to see that dirty business were done in many countries. And that is STILL going on and STILL you can see the same picture over and over again. The current wars are all financed by the Jewish community and STILL many tortures are done on behalf of this group.

It was remarkable that actually in the movie world, which is also managed by the Jewish community, this film came specifically out. We have been through this once before when the cycle The Matrix slipped through all the censorship of the Jewish film club. Then it was apparently still unknown and the film was stolen by some Jewish producers who did not understand the true

story. Of course, you never win these things because you have to launch proceedings against a billions concern, protected by Jewish laws and regulations. But The Matrix was not the script of what we saw on the screen afterwards. But also the film Colonia Dignidad is clearly not been well understood by the eagle-eyes of the Jewish rulers.

Again, this is my opinion, my feeling and energy I get about what is happening on this planet. What I do is showing you the big picture, and then you can lead back everything and understand why people do certain things. About the group of tyrants that I have drawn; almost all of them betray their backgrounds and why it has come so far, and it is clearly that one relapses constantly into the same pattern and the same picture.

We know that wars are made just to make a lot of money. Already for a long time wars are not about engaging countries. And wars are not just for oil but also for the white gold. It depends what those from above decide. We now are living in the time of terrorists, a fantasy that does not exist and also comes from our well-known Masonic group. Terrorism comes from their rituals and has been created to make people afraid and so to control and contain them. The rules are written and as we see, again from the Jewish community. The battle between religion is the same as the wars, and all the finances, everything needed to create unrest comes from the finances of the Jewish community!

People do not realize what Adolf Hitler, Muammar Gaddafi and a few others were talking about. They closed their eyes and believed the lie that is sown by Freemasonry! Even now this select group has more than 7 billion people under control often by torture, imprisonment, through drugs or rape. And moreover, funded by the money of the Jewish group! If you realize that a small group, through the money given, can control 7 billion people, you might understand what various world leaders are saying between their words.

Putin, the man of the present time and one that challenges everything that is now south, OF COURSE because he has to! He along with his Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping has to play this game. But what game they're playing? The game of money, the game of the Jews, the game of the Freemasons, or the game of the CIA which is clearly the Executive Body; thinking of the ISIS, the murder of Diana, Kennedy and several pop artists. But, is this all about white gold perhaps? Considering the role of the CIA around the world, along with the CID and protected by the powerful of the powerful, namely the royal houses, world leaders and churches. But where does the money come from? From where do they get this power?

And then we come to the next chapter, which will show the role of the powerful clubs and their organizations.





# Chapter 4

## 4-1 The organization (s)

### 4-1a Follow the money

By following the big money, you come to a powerful line. Because apart from the oil, we have the farmaceutical world and the drug world, both often linked to the gambling world. So we see the big money coming from two legal angles (drugs and oil) and two illegal angles (drugs and gambling). Though, the latter on many fronts is even called legal, when we think of the large group of internet gamblers spending annually 300 billion in legal casinos. This brings us at certain structures and all of them are supported and conserved by “legal” groups, mostly operating under different governments.

But before we go to the very core, we go through the “legal” organizations which ensure that everything that is drugs is managed successfully. For, being the absolute top you don’t dare to touch the word drug, and as elite you cannot be aligned nor be seen as a drug dealer, dealer or user. That’s why you, as elite, need your “staff” in the form of “secret” services and/or courts.

In the past we could read many articles with the word CIA, but we also hear the names of FBI, KGB, AIVD, MI5, as well the United Nations and many foreign security and relatives.

Actually, around the world is a web where many federal authorities and security clubs work together to protect certain obscure groups, and exclude other ones. Ultimately, it seems a big dirty drug gang and very well organized.

First we come to a very interesting article which popped up and is basically very clear.

#### **4-2 How Can We Stop Drug Trafficking When It's The CIA that's Running the Show**

Historically, illegal drugs were being used to destroy sovereign countries, and by now the Philippines' war on drugs is a regular headline by CIA funded journalists and media networks, and a constant object for criticism of the Soros' Open Society Foundation funded pseudo-non-government organizations, for being brutal and violative of human rights.

Those same critics, however, failed to put their money where their mouth is, especially when it comes to helping the Duterte government rehabilitate close to a million drug surrendered. They would rather focus our attention into the 3,700 deaths, some of which are the direct result of the decisive police action, and the rest were victims of the drug syndicates who are now cleaning their own ranks from squealers, i.e. those who have surrendered and subsequently named their suppliers.

The same bleeding hearts who chose to ignore the fact that the statistics related to crime are just the same as in past administrations, only this time it is the criminals who are dying, because once a poor brat is hooked into meth, he must do whatever he can get his fix for the day, which include cell phone snatching, daylight robbery, etc.

Other sordid crimes relating to meth addiction were also brought to light including cannibalism, and in the realm of politics, it has sent a former justice secretary to the present senate, on top of congressmen and mayors who are already funded with drug money for years.

In short, the Philippines' war on drugs is a necessary measure that must be taken before the country plunges completely into another failed state.

Still at 100th day in office, the Duterte government is able to reduce the crime rate to 50% nationwide using only the national budget crafted by his predecessor. The same budget, which does not include the establishment of rehabilitation centers necessary to help the projected 4 million drug dependents, and for whom the US, EU and UN "human rights advocates" could help more than just paying lip service to the 3,750 so called victims of extrajudicial killings.

To those who would rather criticize the sensible actions of the Philippine government that is enjoying 97% trust rating, are you really raising concerns over human rights violations, or just in it to protect the illegal drug industry?

#### **4-2a Article one**

The Real Drug Lords: A brief history of CIA involvement in the Drug Trade

By William Blum

This article was first published on August 31, 2008.

#### **4-2aa 1947 to 1951, FRANCE**

According to Alfred W. McCoy in *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, CIA arms, money, and disinformation enabled Corsican criminal syndicates in Marseille to wrestle control of labor unions from the Communist Party. The Corsicans gained political influence and control over the docks — ideal conditions for cementing a long-term partnership with mafia drug distributors, which turned Marseille into the postwar heroin capital of the Western world. Marseille's first heroin laboratories were opened in 1951, only months after the Corsicans took over the waterfront.

#### **4-2ab EARLY 1950s, SOUTHEAST ASIA**

The Nationalist Chinese army, organized by the CIA to wage war against Communist China, became the opium barons of The Golden Triangle (parts of Burma, Thailand and Laos), the world's largest source of opium and heroin. Air America, the CIA's principal airline proprietary, flew the drugs all over Southeast Asia. (See Christopher Robbins, *Air America*, Avon Books, 1985, chapter 9)

1950s to early 1970s, INDOCHINA During U.S. military involvement in Laos and other parts of Indochina, Air America flew opium and heroin throughout the area. Many GI's in Vietnam became addicts. A laboratory built at CIA headquarters in northern Laos was used to refine heroin. After a decade of American military intervention, Southeast Asia had become the source of 70 percent of the world's illicit opium and the major supplier of raw materials for America's booming heroin market.

#### **4-2ac 1973-80, AUSTRALIA**

The Nugan Hand Bank of Sydney was a CIA bank in all but name. Among its officers were a network of US generals, admirals and CIA men, including former CIA Director William Colby, who was also one of its lawyers. With branches in Saudi Arabia, Europe, Southeast Asia, South America and the U.S.,

Nugan Hand Bank financed drug trafficking, money laundering and international arms dealings. In 1980, amidst several mysterious deaths, the bank collapsed, \$50 million in debt. (See Jonathan Kwitny, *The Crimes of Patriots: A True Tale of Dope, Dirty Money and the CIA*, W.W. Norton & Co., 1987.)

#### **4-2ad 1970s and 1980s, PANAMA**

For more than a decade, Panamanian strongman Manuel Noriega was a highly paid CIA asset and collaborator, despite knowledge by U.S. drug authorities as early as 1971 that the general was heavily involved in drug trafficking and money laundering. Noriega facilitated "guns-for-drugs" flights for the contras, providing protection and pilots, as well as safe havens for drug cartel officials, and discreet banking facilities. U.S. officials, including then-CIA Director William Webster and several DEA officers, sent Noriega letters of praise for efforts to thwart drug trafficking (albeit only against competitors of his Medellin Cartel patrons). The U.S. government only turned against Noriega, invading Panama in December 1989 and kidnapping the general once they discovered he was providing intelligence and services to the Cubans and Sandinistas. Ironically drug trafficking through Panama increased after the US invasion. (John Dinges, *Our Man in Panama*, Random House, 1991; National Security Archive Documentation Packet *The Contras, Cocaine, and Covert Operations*.)

## 4-2ae 1980s, CENTRAL AMERICA

The San Jose Mercury News series documents just one thread of the interwoven operations linking the CIA, the contras and the cocaine cartels. Obsessed with overthrowing the leftist Sandinista government in Nicaragua, Reagan administration officials tolerated drug trafficking as long as the traffickers gave support to the contras. In 1989, the Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics, and International Operations (the Kerry committee) concluded a three-year investigation by stating:

“There was substantial evidence of drug smuggling through the war zones on the part of individual Contras, Contra suppliers, Contra pilots mercenaries who worked with the Contras, and Contra supporters throughout the region.... U.S. officials involved in Central America failed to address the drug issue for fear of jeopardizing the war efforts against Nicaragua.... In each case, one or another agency of the U.S. government had information regarding the involvement either while it was occurring, or immediately thereafter.... Senior U S policy makers were not immune to the idea that drug money was a perfect solution to the Contras’ funding problems.” (Drugs, Law Enforcement and Foreign Policy, a Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations, 1989)

In Costa Rica, which served as the “Southern Front” for the contras (Honduras being the Northern Front), there were several different CIA-contra networks involved in drug trafficking. In addition to those servicing the Meneses-Blandon operation detailed by the Mercury News, and Noriega’s operation, there was CIA operative John Hull, whose farms along Costa Rica’s border with Nicaragua were the main staging area for the contras. Hull and other CIA-connected contra supporters and pilots teamed up with George Morales, a major Miami-based Colombian drug trafficker who later admitted to giving \$3 million in cash and several planes to contra leaders. In 1989, after the Costa Rica government indicted Hull for drug trafficking, a DEA-hired plane clandestinely and illegally flew the CIA operative to Miami, via Haiti. The US repeatedly thwarted Costa Rican efforts to extradite Hull back to Costa Rica to stand trial. Another Costa Rican-based drug ring involved a group of Cuban Americans whom the CIA had hired as military trainers for the contras. Many had long been involved with the CIA and drug trafficking. They used contra planes and a Costa Rican-based shnmp company, which laundered money for the CIA, to move cocaine to the U.S. Costa Rica was not the only route.

Guatemala, whose military intelligence service — closely associated with the CIA — harbored many drug traffickers, according to the DEA, was another way station along the cocaine highway.



Additionally, the Medellin Cartel's Miami accountant, Ramon Milian Rodriguez, testified that he funneled nearly \$10 million to Nicaraguan contras through long-time CIA operative Felix Rodriguez, who was based at Ilopango Air Force Base in El Salvador. The contras provided both protection and infrastructure (planes, pilots, airstrips, warehouses, front companies and banks) to these CIA-linked drug networks. At least four transport companies under investigation for drug trafficking received US government contracts to carry non-lethal supplies to the contras. Southern Air Transport, "formerly" CIA-owned, and later under Pentagon contract, was involved in the drug running as well. Cocaine-laden planes flew to Florida, Texas, Louisiana and other locations, including several military bases Designated as 'Contra Craft,' these shipments were not to be inspected. When some authority wasn't clued in and made an arrest, powerful strings were pulled on behalf of dropping the case, acquittal, reduced sentence, or deportation.

#### **4-2af 1980s to early 1990s, AFGHANISTAN**

CIA-supported Moujahedeen rebels engaged heavily in drug trafficking while fighting against the Soviet-supported government and its plans to reform the very backward Afghan society. The Agency's principal client was Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, one of the leading druglords and leading heroin refiner. CIA supplied trucks and mules, which had carried arms into Afghanistan, were

used to transport opium to laboratories along the Afghan Pakistan border. The output provided up to one half of the heroin used annually in the United States and three-quarters of that used in Western Europe. US officials admitted in 1990 that they had failed to investigate or take action against the drug operabon because of a desire not to offend their Pakistani and Afghan allies. In 1993, an official of the DEA called Afghanistan the new Colombia of the drug world.

#### **4-2ag MID-1980s to early 1990s, HAITI**

While working to keep key Haitian military and political leaders in power, the CIA turned a blind eye to their clients' drug trafficking. In 1986, the Agency added some more names to its payroll by creating a new Haitian organization, the National Intelligence Service (SIN). SIN was purportedly created to fight the cocaine trade, though SIN officers themselves engaged in the trafficking, a trade aided and abetted by some of the Haitian military and political leaders.

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<http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-real-drug-lords-a-brief-history-of-cia-involvement-in-the-drug-trade/10013>

## **4-2ba Article two**

### Washington's Hidden Agenda: Restore the Drug Trade

By Prof Michel Chossudovsky

Global Research, October 01, 2016

In 2014 the Afghan opium cultivation has once again hit a record high, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's 2014 Afghan Opium Survey.

In the course of the last four years, there has been a surge in Afghan opium production. The Vienna based UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reveals that poppy cultivation in 2012 extended over an area of more than 154,000 hectares, an increase of 18% over 2011. A UNODC spokesperson confirmed in 2013 that opium production is heading towards record levels.

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's 2014 Afghan Opium Survey.

According to the 2012 Afghanistan Opium Survey released in November 2012 by the Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). potential opium production in 2012 was of the order of 3,700 tons, a decline of 18 percent in relation to 2001, according to UNODC data.

There is reason to believe that this figure of 3700 tons is grossly underestimated. Moreover, it contradicts the UNODC's own predictions of record harvests over an extended area of cultivation.

While bad weather and damaged crops may have played a role as suggested by the UNODC, based on historical trends, the potential production for an area of cultivation of 154,000 hectares, should be well in excess of 6000 tons. With 80,000 hectares in cultivation in 2003, production was already of the order of 3600 tons.

It is worth noting that UNODC has modified the concepts and figures on opium sales and heroin production, as outlined by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).

A change in UN methodology in 2010 resulted in a sharp downward revision of Afghan heroin production estimates for 2004 to 2011. UNODC used to estimate that the entire global opium crop was processed into heroin, and provided global heroin production estimates on that basis. Before 2010, a global conversion rate of about 10 kg of opium to 1 kg of heroin was used to estimate world heroin production (17). For instance, the estimated 4 620 tonnes of opium harvested worldwide in 2005 was thought to make it possible to manufacture 472 tonnes of heroin (UNODC, 2009a). However, UNODC now estimates that a large proportion of the Afghan opium harvest is not processed into heroin or morphine

but remains ‘available on the drug market as opium’ (UNODC, 2010a). ...EU drug markets report: a strategic analysis, EMCDDA, Lisbon, January 2013 emphasis added

There is no evidence that a large percentage of opium production is no longer processed into heroin as claimed by the UN. This revised UNODC methodology has served, –through the outright manipulation of statistical concepts– to artificially reduce the size of of the global trade in heroin.

According to the UNODC, quoted in the EMCDDA report:

“An estimated 3 400 tonnes of Afghan opium was not transformed into heroin or morphine in 2011. Compared with previous years, this is an exceptionally high proportion of the total crop, representing nearly 60 % of the Afghan opium harvest and close to 50 % of the global harvest in 2011.

What the UNODC, –whose mandate is to support the prevention of organized criminal activity– has done is to obfuscate the size and criminal nature of the Afghan drug trade, intimating –without evidence– that a large part of the opium is no longer channeled towards the illegal heroin market.

In 2012 according to the UNODC, farmgate prices for opium were of the order of 196 per kg.

Each kg. of opium produces 100 grams of pure heroin. The US retail prices for heroin (with a low level of purity) is, according to UNODC of the order of \$172 a gram. The price per gram of pure heroin is substantially higher.

The profits are largely reaped at the level of the international wholesale and retail markets of heroin as well as in the process of money laundering in Western banking institutions.

The revenues derived from the global trade in heroin constitute a multibillion dollar bonanza for financial institutions and organized crime.

The following article first published in May 2005 provides a background on the history of the Afghan opium trade which continues to this date to be protected by US-NATO occupation forces on behalf of powerful financial interests.

Michel Chossudovsky, January 2015

### **4-2ca Article three**

The Spoils of War: Afghanistan's Multibillion Dollar Heroin Trade

by Michel Chossudovsky

## **4-2cb Global Research, May 2005**

Since the US led invasion of Afghanistan in October 2001, the Golden Crescent opium trade has soared. According to the US media, this lucrative contraband is protected by Osama, the Taliban, not to mention, of course, the regional warlords, in defiance of the “international community”.

The heroin business is said to be “filling the coffers of the Taliban”. In the words of the US State Department:

“Opium is a source of literally billions of dollars to extremist and criminal groups... [C]utting down the opium supply is central to establishing a secure and stable democracy, as well as winning the global war on terrorism,” (Statement of Assistant Secretary of State Robert Charles. Congressional Hearing, 1 April 2004)

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), opium production in Afghanistan in 2003 is estimated at 3,600 tons, with an estimated area under cultivation of the order of 80,000 hectares. (UNODC at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/index.html> ). An even larger bumper harvest is predicted for 2004.

The State Department suggests that up to 120 000 hectares were under cultivation in 2004. (Congressional Hearing, op cit):

”We could be on a path for a significant surge. Some observers indicate perhaps as much as 50 percent to 100 percent growth in the 2004 crop over the already troubling figures from last year.”(Ibid)

#### **4-2cc “Operation Containment”**

In response to the post-Taliban surge in opium production, the Bush administration has boosted its counter terrorism activities, while allocating substantial amounts of public money to the Drug Enforcement Administration’s West Asia initiative, dubbed “Operation Containment.”

The various reports and official statements are, of course, blended in with the usual “balanced” self critique that “the international community is not doing enough”, and that what we need is “transparency”.

The headlines are “Drugs, warlords and insecurity overshadow Afghanistan’s path to democracy”. In chorus, the US media is accusing the defunct “hard-line Islamic regime”, without even acknowledging that the Taliban –in collaboration with the United Nations– had imposed a successful ban on poppy cultivation in 2000. Opium production declined by more than 90 per cent in 2001. In fact the surge in opium cultivation production coincided with the onslaught of the US-led military operation and the



downfall of the Taliban regime. From October through December 2001, farmers started to replant poppy on an extensive basis.

The success of Afghanistan's 2000 drug eradication program under the Taliban had been acknowledged at the October 2001 session of the UN General Assembly (which took place barely a few days after the beginning of the 2001 bombing raids). No other UNODC member country was able to implement a comparable program:

“Turning first to drug control, I had expected to concentrate my remarks on the implications of the Taliban's ban on opium poppy cultivation in areas under their control... We now have the results of our annual ground survey of poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. This year's production [2001] is around 185 tons. This is down from the 3300 tons last year [2000], a decrease of over 94 per cent. Compared to the record harvest of 4700 tons two years ago, the decrease is well over 97 per cent.

Any decrease in illicit cultivation is welcomed, especially in cases like this when no displacement, locally or in other countries, took place to weaken the achievement” (Remarks on behalf of UNODC Executive Director at the UN General Assembly, Oct 2001, [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/speech\\_2001-10-12\\_1.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/speech_2001-10-12_1.html) )

## 4-2cd United Nations' Coverup

In the wake of the US invasion, shift in rhetoric. UNODC is now acting as if the 2000 opium ban had never happened:

“the battle against narcotics cultivation has been fought and won in other countries and it [is] possible to do so here [in Afghanistan], with strong, democratic governance, international assistance and improved security and integrity.” ( Statement of the UNODC Representative in Afghanistan at the :February 2004 International Counter Narcotics Conference, [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/afg/afg\\_intl\\_counter\\_narcotics\\_conf\\_2004.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/afg/afg_intl_counter_narcotics_conf_2004.pdf) , p. 5).

In fact, both Washington and the UNODC now claim that the objective of the Taliban in 2000 was not really “drug eradication” but a devious scheme to trigger “an artificial shortfall in supply”, which would drive up World prices of heroin.

Ironically, this twisted logic, which now forms part of a new “UN consensus”, is refuted by a report of the UNODC office in Pakistan, which confirmed, at the time, that there was no evidence of stockpiling by the Taliban. (Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah. 5 October 2003)

Washington's Hidden Agenda: Restore the Drug Trade

In the wake of the 2001 US bombing of Afghanistan, the British government of Tony Blair was entrusted by the G-8

Group of leading industrial nations to carry out a drug eradication program, which would, in theory, allow Afghan farmers to switch out of poppy cultivation into alternative crops. The British were working out of Kabul in close liaison with the US DEA's "Operation Containment".

The UK sponsored crop eradication program is an obvious smokescreen. Since October 2001, opium poppy cultivation has skyrocketed. The presence of occupation forces in Afghanistan did not result in the eradication of poppy cultivation. Quite the opposite.

The Taliban prohibition had indeed caused "the beginning of a heroin shortage in Europe by the end of 2001?", as acknowledged by the UNODC.

Heroin is a multibillion dollar business supported by powerful interests, which requires a steady and secure commodity flow. One of the "hidden" objectives of the war was precisely to restore the CIA sponsored drug trade to its historical levels and exert direct control over the drug routes.

Immediately following the October 2001 invasion, opium markets were restored. Opium prices spiraled. By early 2002, the opium price (in dollars/kg) was almost 10 times higher than in 2000.

In 2001, under the Taliban opiate production stood at 185 tons, increasing to 3400 tons in 2002 under the US sponsored puppet regime of President Hamid Karzai.

While highlighting Karzai's patriotic struggle against the Taliban, the media fails to mention that Karzai collaborated with the Taliban. He had also been on the payroll of a major US oil company, UNOCAL. In fact, since the mid-1990s, Hamid Karzai had acted as a consultant and lobbyist for UNOCAL in negotiations with the Taliban. According to the Saudi newspaper Al-Watan:

“Karzai has been a Central Intelligence Agency covert operator since the 1980s. He collaborated with the CIA in funneling U.S. aid to the Taliban as of 1994 when the Americans had secretly and through the Pakistanis [specifically the ISI] supported the Taliban's assumption of power.” (quoted in Karen Talbot, U.S. Energy Giant Unocal Appoints Interim Government in Kabul, *Global Outlook*, No. 1, Spring 2002. p. 70. See also BBC Monitoring Service, 15 December 2001)

#### **4-2ce History of the Golden Crescent Drug trade**

It is worth recalling the history of the Golden Crescent drug trade, which is intimately related to the CIA's covert operations in the region since the onslaught of the Soviet-Afghan war and its aftermath.

Prior to the Soviet-Afghan war (1979-1989), opium production in Afghanistan and Pakistan was directed to small regional markets. There was no local production of heroin. (Alfred McCoy, *Drug Fallout: the CIA's Forty Year Complicity in the Narcotics Trade*. *The Progressive*, 1 August 1997).

The Afghan narcotics economy was a carefully designed project of the CIA, supported by US foreign policy.

As revealed in the Iran-Contra and Bank of Commerce and Credit International (BCCI) scandals, CIA covert operations in support of the Afghan Mujahideen had been funded through the laundering of drug money. "Dirty money" was recycled –through a number of banking institutions (in the Middle East) as well as through anonymous CIA shell companies–, into "covert money," used to finance various insurgent groups during the Soviet-Afghan war, and its aftermath:

"Because the US wanted to supply the Mujahideen rebels in Afghanistan with stinger missiles and other military hardware it needed the full cooperation of Pakistan. By the mid-1980s, the CIA operation in Islamabad was one of the largest US intelligence stations in the World. `If BCCI is such an embarrassment to the US that forthright investigations are not being pursued it has a lot to do with the blind eye the US turned to the heroin trafficking in Pakistan', said a US intelligence officer. ("The Dirtiest Bank of All," *Time*, July 29, 1991, p. 22.)

Researcher Alfred McCoy's study confirms that within two years of the onslaught of the CIA's covert operation in Afghanistan in 1979,

“the Pakistan-Afghanistan borderlands became the world's top heroin producer, supplying 60 per cent of U.S. demand. In Pakistan, the heroin-addict population went from near zero in 1979 to 1.2 million by 1985, a much steeper rise than in any other nation.”

“CIA assets again controlled this heroin trade. As the Mujahideen guerrillas seized territory inside Afghanistan, they ordered peasants to plant opium as a revolutionary tax. Across the border in Pakistan, Afghan leaders and local syndicates under the protection of Pakistan Intelligence operated hundreds of heroin laboratories. During this decade of wide-open drug-dealing, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency in Islamabad failed to instigate major seizures or arrests.

U.S. officials had refused to investigate charges of heroin dealing by its Afghan allies because U.S. narcotics policy in Afghanistan has been subordinated to the war against Soviet influence there. In 1995, the former CIA director of the Afghan operation, Charles Cogan, admitted the CIA had indeed sacrificed the drug war to fight the Cold War. ‘Our main mission was to do as much damage as possible to the Soviets. We didn't really have the resources or the time to devote to an investigation of the

drug trade,' I don't think that we need to apologize for this. Every situation has its fallout. There was fallout in terms of drugs, yes. But the main objective was accomplished. The Soviets left Afghanistan.'"(McCoy, op cit)

The role of the CIA, which is amply documented, is not mentioned in official UNODC publications, which focus on internal social and political factors. Needless to say, the historical roots of the opium trade have been grossly distorted.

(See UNODC [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/afg\\_opium\\_economy\\_www.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/afg_opium_economy_www.pdf))

According to the UNODC, Afghanistan's opium production has increased, more than 15-fold since 1979. In the wake of the Soviet-Afghan war, the growth of the narcotics economy has continued unabated. The Taliban, which were supported by the US, were initially instrumental in the further growth of opiate production until the 2000 opium ban.

(See UNODC [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/afg\\_opium\\_economy\\_www.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/afg_opium_economy_www.pdf))

This recycling of drug money was used to finance the post-Cold War insurgencies in Central Asia and the Balkans including Al Qaeda. (For details, see Michel Chossudovsky, War and Glo-

balization, The Truth behind September 11, Global Outlook, 2002, <http://globalresearch.ca/globaloutlook/truth911.html> )

#### **4-2cf Narcotics: Second to Oil and the Arms Trade**

The revenues generated from the CIA sponsored Afghan drug trade are sizeable. The Afghan trade in opiates constitutes a large share of the worldwide annual turnover of narcotics, which was estimated by the United Nations to be of the order of \$400-500 billion. (Douglas Keh, Drug Money in a Changing World, Technical document No. 4, 1998, Vienna UNDCP, p. 4. See also United Nations Drug Control Program, Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999, E/INCB/1999/1 United Nations, Vienna 1999, p. 49-51, and Richard Lapper, UN Fears Growth of Heroin Trade, Financial Times, 24 February 2000). At the time these UN figures were first brought out (1994), the (estimated) global trade in drugs was of the same order of magnitude as the global trade in oil.

The IMF estimated global money laundering to be between 590 billion and 1.5 trillion dollars a year, representing 2-5 percent of global GDP. (Asian Banker, 15 August 2003). A large share of global money laundering as estimated by the IMF is linked to the trade in narcotics.

Based on recent figures (2003), drug trafficking constitutes “the third biggest global commodity in cash terms after oil and



the arms trade.” (The Independent, 29 February 2004).

Moreover, the above figures including those on money laundering, confirm that the bulk of the revenues associated with the global trade in narcotics are not appropriated by terrorist groups and warlords, as suggested by the UNODC report.

There are powerful business and financial interests behind narcotics. From this standpoint, geopolitical and military control over the drug routes is as strategic as oil and oil pipelines.

However, what distinguishes narcotics from legal commodity trade is that narcotics constitutes a major source of wealth formation not only for organised crime but also for the US intelligence apparatus, which increasingly constitutes a powerful actor in the spheres of finance and banking.

In turn, the CIA, which protects the drug trade, has developed complex business and undercover links to major criminal syndicates involved in the drug trade.

In other words, intelligence agencies and powerful business syndicates allied with organized crime, are competing for the strategic control over the heroin routes. The multi-billion dollar revenues of narcotics are deposited in the Western banking system. Most of the large international banks together with their

affiliates in the offshore banking havens launder large amounts of narco-dollars.

This trade can only prosper if the main actors involved in narcotics have “political friends in high places.” Legal and illegal undertakings are increasingly intertwined, the dividing line between “businesspeople” and criminals is blurred. In turn, the relationship among criminals, politicians and members of the intelligence establishment has tainted the structures of the state and the role of its institutions.

Where does the money go? Who benefits from the Afghan opium trade?

This trade is characterized by a complex web of intermediaries. There are various stages of the drug trade, several interlocked markets, from the impoverished poppy farmer in Afghanistan to the wholesale and retail heroin markets in Western countries. In other words, there is a “hierarchy of prices” for opiates.

This hierarchy of prices is acknowledged by the US administration:

“Afghan heroin sells on the international narcotics market for 100 times the price farmers get for their opium right out of the field”.(US State Department quoted by the Voice of America (VOA), 27 February 2004).

According to the UNODC, opium in Afghanistan generated in 2003 “an income of one billion US dollars for farmers and US\$ 1.3 billion for traffickers, equivalent to over half of its national income.”

Consistent with these UNODC estimates, the average price for fresh opium was \$350 a kg. (2002); the 2002 production was 3400 tons. (<http://www.poppies.org/news/104267739031389.shtml> ).

The UNDOC estimate, based on local farmgate and wholesale prices constitutes, however, a very small percentage of the total turnover of the multibillion dollar Afghan drug trade. The UNODC, estimates “the total annual turn-over of international trade” in Afghan opiates at US\$ 30 billion. An examination of the wholesale and retail prices for heroin in the Western countries suggests, however, that the total revenues generated, including those at the retail level, are substantially higher.

#### **4-2cg Wholesale Prices of Heroin in Western Countries**

It is estimated that one kilo of opium produces approximately 100 grams of (pure) heroin. The US DEA confirms that “SWA [South West Asia meaning Afghanistan] heroin in New York City was selling in the late 1990s for \$85,000 to \$190,000 per kilogram wholesale with a 75 percent purity ratio (National

Drug Intelligence Center, [http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/648/ny\\_econ.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/648/ny_econ.htm) ).

According to the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) “the price of SEA [South East Asian] heroin ranges from \$70,000 to \$100,000 per unit (700 grams) and the purity of SEA heroin ranges from 85 to 90 percent” (ibid). The SEA unit of 700 gr (85-90 % purity) translates into a wholesale price per kg. for pure heroin ranging between \$115,000 and \$163,000.

The DEA figures quoted above, while reflecting the situation in the 1990s, are broadly consistent with recent British figures. According to a report published in the Guardian (11 August 2002), the wholesale price of (pure) heroin in London (UK) was of the order of 50,000 pounds sterling, approximately \$80,000 (2002).

Whereas as there is competition between different sources of heroin supply, it should be emphasized that Afghan heroin represents a rather small percentage of the US heroin market, which is largely supplied out of Colombia.

#### **4-2d Retail Prices**

##### **4-2da US**

“The NYPD notes that retail heroin prices are down and purity is relatively high. Heroin previously sold for about \$90

per gram but now sells for \$65 to \$70 per gram or less. Anecdotal information from the NYPD indicates that purity for a bag of heroin commonly ranges from 50 to 80 percent but can be as low as 30 percent. Information as of June 2000 indicates that bundles (10 bags) purchased by Dominican buyers from Dominican sellers in larger quantities (about 150 bundles) sold for as little as \$40 each, or \$55 each in Central Park. DEA reports that an ounce of heroin usually sells for \$2,500 to \$5,000, a gram for \$70 to \$95, a bundle for \$80 to \$90, and a bag for \$10. The DMP reports that the average heroin purity at the street level in 1999 was about 62 percent.” (National Drug Intelligence Center, [http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/648/ny\\_econ.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/648/ny_econ.htm) ).

The NYPD and DEA retail price figures seem consistent. The DEA price of \$70-\$95, with a purity of 62 percent translates into \$112 to \$153 per gram of pure heroin. The NYPD figures are roughly similar with perhaps lower estimates for purity.

It should be noted that when heroin is purchased in very small quantities, the retail price tends to be much higher. In the US, purchase is often by “the bag”; the typical bag according to Rocheleau and Boyum contains 25 milligrams of pure heroin. ([http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/american\\_users\\_spend/appc.html](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/american_users_spend/appc.html) )

A \$10 dollar bag in NYC (according to the DEA figure quoted above) would convert into a price of \$400 per gram, each

bag containing 0.025gr. of pure heroin. (op cit). In other words, for very small purchases marketed by street pushers, the retail margin tends to be significantly higher. In the case of the \$10 bag purchase, it is roughly 3 to 4 times the corresponding retail price per gram.(\$112-\$153)

#### **4-2db UK**

In Britain, the retail street price per gram of heroin, according to British Police sources, “has fallen from £74 in 1997 to £61 [in 2004].” [i.e. from approximately \$133 to \$110, based on the 2004 rate of exchange] (Independent, 3 March 2004). In some cities it was as low as £30-40 per gram with a low level of purity. (AAP News, 3 March 2004). According to Drugscope (<http://www.drugscope.org.uk/>), the average price for a gram of heroin in Britain is between £40 and £90 (\$72- \$162 per gram) (The report does not mention purity). The street price of heroin was £60 per gram in April 2002 according to the National Criminal Intelligence Service.

(See:[http://www.drugscope.org.uk/druginfo/drugsearch/ds\\_results.asp?file=%5Cwip%5C11%5C1%5C1%5CCheroin\\_opiates.html](http://www.drugscope.org.uk/druginfo/drugsearch/ds_results.asp?file=%5Cwip%5C11%5C1%5C1%5CCheroin_opiates.html) )

#### **4-2dc The Hierarchy of Prices**

We are dealing with a hierarchy of prices, from the farm-

gate price in the producing country, upwards, to the final retail street price. The latter is often 80-100 times the price paid to the farmer.

In other words, the opiate product transits through several markets from the producing country to the transshipment country(ies), to the consuming countries. In the latter, there are wide margins between “the landing price” at the point of entry, demanded by the drug cartels and the wholesale prices and the retail street prices, protected by Western organized crime.

#### **4-2dd The Global Proceeds of the Afghan Narcotics Trade**

In Afghanistan, the reported production of 3600 tons of opium in 2003 would allow for the production of approximately 360,000 kg of pure heroin. Gross revenues accruing to Afghan farmers are roughly estimated by the UNODC to be of the order of \$1 billion, with 1.3 billion accruing to local traffickers.

When sold in Western markets at a heroin wholesale price of the order of \$100,000 a kg (with a 70 percent purity ratio), the global wholesale proceeds (corresponding to 3600 tons of Afghan opium) would be of the order of 51.4 billion dollars. The latter constitutes a conservative estimate based on the various figures for wholesale prices in the previous section.

The total proceeds of the Afghan narcotics trade (in terms of total value added) is estimated using the final heroin retail price. In other words, the retail value of the trade is ultimately the criterion for measuring the importance of the drug trade in terms of revenue generation and wealth formation.

A meaningful estimate of the retail value, however, is almost impossible to ascertain due to the fact that retail prices vary considerably within urban areas, from one city to another and between consuming countries, not to mention variations in purity and quality (see above).

The evidence on retail margins, namely the difference between wholesale and retail values in the consuming countries, nonetheless, suggests that a large share of the total (money) proceeds of the drug trade are generated at the retail level.

In other words, a significant portion of the proceeds of the drug trade accrues to criminal and business syndicates in Western countries involved in the local wholesale and retail narcotics markets. And the various criminal gangs involved in retail trade are invariably protected by the “corporate” crime syndicates.

90 percent of heroin consumed in the UK is from Afghanistan. Using the British retail price figure from UK police sources of \$110 a gram (with an assumed 50 percent purity level), the total retail value of the Afghan narcotics trade in 2003 (3600 tons of



opium) would be the order of 79.2 billion dollars. The latter should be considered as a simulation rather than an estimate.

Under this assumption (simulation), a billion dollars gross revenue to the farmers in Afghanistan (2003) would generate global narcotics earnings, –accruing at various stages and in various markets– of the order of 79.2 billion dollars. These global proceeds accrue to business syndicates, intelligence agencies, organized crime, financial institutions, wholesalers, retailers, etc. involved directly or indirectly in the drug trade.

In turn, the proceeds of this lucrative trade are deposited in Western banks, which constitute an essential mechanism in the laundering of dirty money.

A very small percentage accrues to farmers and traders in the producing country. Bear in mind that the net income accruing to Afghan farmers is but a fraction of the estimated 1 billion dollar amount. The latter does not include payments of farm inputs, interest on loans to money lenders, political protection, etc. (See also UNODC, *The Opium Economy in Afghanistan*, [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/afg\\_opium\\_economy\\_www.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/afg_opium_economy_www.pdf) , Vienna, 2003, p. 7-8)

#### **4-2e The Share of the Afghan Heroin in the Global**

## **4-2ea Drug Market**

Afghanistan produces over 70 percent of the global supply of heroin and heroin represents a sizeable fraction of the global narcotics market, estimated by the UN to be of the order of \$400-500 billion.

There are no reliable estimates on the distribution of the global narcotics trade between the main categories: Cocaine, Opium/Heroin, Cannabis, Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), Other Drugs.

## **4-2eb The Laundering of Drug Money**

The proceeds of the drug trade are deposited in the banking system. Drug money is laundered in the numerous offshore banking havens in Switzerland, Luxembourg, the British Channel Islands, the Cayman Islands and some 50 other locations around the globe. It is here that the criminal syndicates involved in the drug trade and the representatives of the world's largest commercial banks interact. Dirty money is deposited in these offshore havens, which are controlled by the major Western commercial banks. The latter have a vested interest in maintaining and sustaining the drug trade. (For further details, see Michel Chossudovsky, *The Crimes of Business and the Business of Crimes*, *Covert Action Quarterly*, Fall 1996)

Once the money has been laundered, it can be recycled into bona fide investments not only in real estate, hotels, etc, but also in other areas such as the services economy and manufacturing. Dirty and covert money is also funneled into various financial instruments including the trade in derivatives, primary commodities, stocks, and government bonds.

### Concluding Remarks: Criminalization of US Foreign Policy

US foreign policy supports the workings of a thriving criminal economy in which the demarcation between organized capital and organized crime has become increasingly blurred.

The heroin business is not “filling the coffers of the Taliban” as claimed by US government and the international community: quite the opposite! The proceeds of this illegal trade are the source of wealth formation, largely reaped by powerful business/criminal interests within the Western countries. These interests are sustained by US foreign policy.

Decision-making in the US State Department, the CIA and the Pentagon is instrumental in supporting this highly profitable multibillion dollar trade, third in commodity value after oil and the arms trade.

## 4-2ec The Afghan drug economy is “protected”

The heroin trade was part of the war agenda. What this war has achieved is to restore a compliant narco-State, headed by a US appointed puppet.

The powerful financial interests behind narcotics are supported by the militarisation of the world’s major drug triangles (and transshipment routes), including the Golden Crescent and the Andean region of South America (under the so-called Andean Initiative).

### 4-2f Table 1

#### **Opium Poppy Cultivation in Afghanistan**

Year	Cultivation in hectares	Production (tons)
1994	71,470	3,400
1995	53,759	2,300
1996	56,824	2,200
1997	58,416	2,800
1998	63,674	2,700
1999	90,983	4,600
2000	82,172	3,300
2001	7,606	185
2002	74 000	3400
2003	80 000	3600

Source: UNDCP, Afghanistan, Opium Poppy Survey, 2001, UNOCD, Opium Poppy Survey, 2002. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/afg/afg\\_opium\\_survey\\_2002.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/afg/afg_opium_survey_2002.pdf)

See also Press Release: [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/press\\_release\\_2004-03-31\\_1.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/press_release_2004-03-31_1.html) , and 2003 Survey: [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/afg/afghanistan\\_opium\\_survey\\_2003.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/afg/afghanistan_opium_survey_2003.pdf)

<http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-spoils-of-war-afghanistan-s-multibillion-dollar-heroin-trade/91>

Aside from the fiat monetary scam and bloodsoaked petrodollar, another significant source of funds for the Nazionist Khazarian Mafia is the “healthcare” industry which registered a whopping \$3.09 trillion in 2014, and is projected to soar to \$3.57 trillion in 2017, in the US alone. We believe that this is just a conservative figure.

We can avoid using drugs, defeat any viral attack and scaremongering, like the Zika virus, easily by knowing how to build our own comprehensive antiviral system.

#### **4-3 What’s even more to write**

Reading the previous documents it must be clear that drug is the means to fund and manage many things in this world. You

buy weapons through drugs, you let weapons through and sell them through drugs and you're in war with a nation that keeps drugs for themselves or not giving up enough and want to apply their own rules!

Here we have the crux of all misery. For, wars are not started because one disagrees with another or you don't like each other. Wars are started so to get oil, gold or drugs. Now, oil and gold often can be stolen through legal trade, but is different when it comes to drug. Although in the elite community drug is just a simple means and is used throughout. But you cannot tell the lower class that tons of drugs come in and get out, and all of that is legal. It is not possible either, because the laws around the world prohibit drugs!

Of the more than 7 billion people in this world, there are only maybe a quarter of a billion that legally can play everything in and around the drugs. There are still 6 3/4 billion people for whom drugs are illegal and punishable. Moreover, if they should legalize drugs, there are no profits anymore and the white powder and similar, cost hardly anything! Gone trade, gone a way for blackmailing. By keeping drugs in the illegal spheres, one can easily make billions and with the non-existent money, many illegal things can be paid, and much can be "arranged" off the books.

This happens in the entire world as well on our little island, which is a blueprint of this trade. Our biggest drug dealer is

linked to the Netherlands under the patronage of the royal family (we will deal with that later). This person makes a lot of money, and ensures that the white gold safely comes from South America to Rotterdam. Of course people are bribed and the largest local bank ensures the money is safely stored. Even in their accounting system it is all perfectly described and meanwhile the projects are mushrooming. Of course all legally protected by local politics, justice and thus banks and accounting firms.

In this way this “dirty” money is laundered but they also ensured that one absolutely can continue to tackle the juridical angle and the extorting. The local security VDC (Intelligence Service Curaçao) and the entire judiciary in this way are put under pressure and extorted. The underworld demands that one sees nothing, let alone hear. In other words, at certain times just look the other way, and when things refer to them, let it end up in the drawer! This is simply done here and because of the drug flows abundantly and is scattered, bribing the necessary people is quite normal here. Drug is overabundant and the elite and their top have this very well under control and thus the way to extort the main persons. White gold is doing its work in the Dutch colonies which are six islands and all of them eat and live by, among other the drugs trade. For, except for the drugs there is the arms trade and gambling through casinos and internet. Yes, you’ve guessed it, all protected by local authorities, politicians and powerful people! There is indeed enough money and with that you buy everything!

Here we see clearly the role of both the judicial and the security service. Disappearance of documents is normal but also suppression of those who report cases, is a real hobby of this underworld. The most expensive lawyers and most strange judgments make that the underworld is the upper world on these islands. Everything is controlled and managed by a relatively small group.

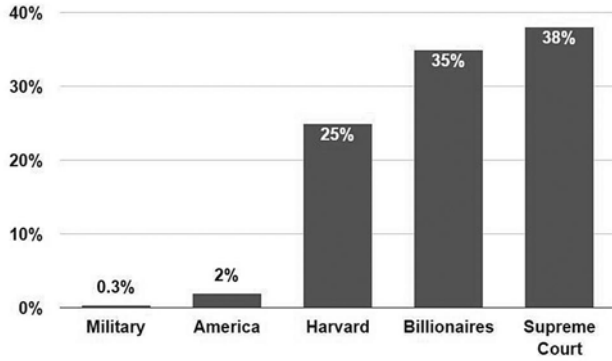
The role of the security service is immense and it is clear that they protect things that are forbidden by the applicable Code. This is happening worldwide and is often coordinated by international CID Group, commissioned by the absolute top.

Here above we could read the role of among other the CIA, and many people were killed by and through the CIA (remarkably often commissioned from the Vatican) when we think about JF Kennedy, Mandela, Elvis, John Lennon and Lady Diana. The latter we are going to discuss now. Because, what did Lady Diana know and see, and what is the absolute dirty top in the drug world?

And so we come to the crux of the whole drug picture.



## How Jewish is America?



# Chapter 5

## 5-1 The absolute core

We now come to the absolute core, and we have already talked about it in the end of the previous chapter; the role of famous people and their unnatural death as result. We have now gone through pretty much everything, and we know where and how it goes in the drug and its world. But so far, we have not discussed the absolute top.

First we start with Diana, Princess of Wales who has experienced too much but also has seen too much. Through this channel we get to the real core that, from the Jewish community and their freemason club, provides a link to these “houses” which seem to show no mercy when it comes to money and the related drugs. But before going more deeply, here they are, the players starting with Diana, Princess of Wales, Queen Elizabeth II and then Dutch royal house, where Alexander and Friso have huge interests in the drug world, protected by mom Beatrix.

## 5-2 Talk too much, death

There are various famous people who have left this earth in a “strange” way. But every time before these people had left, there were statements of them which constantly were the same,

and pointed to a certain group in the world. One called it the “illuminati” the other the “royal house”, with the most powerful world, namely bankers who are all “by chance” of Jewish descent. It is striking and you see constantly that one becomes a famous person if made through one of these people, or one is placed on a certain post by the elite class. But apart from that, you have also lost your freedom and right to speak. You are a slave to the elite and must act as they stipulate.

From ALL murders of many famous people, speeches or interviews are found that they have given shortly before their death. JF Kennedy, John Lennon, Michael Jackson, Martin Luther King, Pim Fortuyn, and so the list is a book itself, relatively short before their death have made public what is really going on and where they are forced to, by a particular club. Just one simple example. We know that the Rolling Stones band (the oldest band) has 4 heavy drug addicts who are still on the stage and do some spouting. Everyone knows that this band hangs together of drugs, alcohol and abuse. A simple question; why this band is not named and shamed, and prosecuted? Amy Houston, also a person who was heavily affected. They saved her and she could do what she wanted like her colleagues are still doing. The day she divulged too much, namely how dirty the artist world was, she allegedly took an overdose. Ditto the story Elvis Presley, Michael Jackson, Freddie Mercury, and so on. First they dragged you through the mud, if that does not work, they kill you. For, what do we see now among others Bill Cosby and in the past Michael Jackson, not to

forget John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King? They will search for anything so to abort their world and if those people divulged too much, the elite protection will be withdrawn.

But let's pull out a case that is close and into the source, and then we come to Lady Diana.

### **5-3 Lady Diana**

Diana, Princess of Wales

The Princess of Wales in 1995

Born 1 July 1961

Park House, Sandringham, Norfolk, England

Died 31 August 1997 (aged 36)

Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, France

Burial 6 September 1997

Althorp, Northamptonshire, England

Spouse Charles, Prince of Wales (m. 1981; div. 1996)

Issue

Prince William, Duke of Cambridge

Prince Henry of Wales

Full name

Diana Frances

House

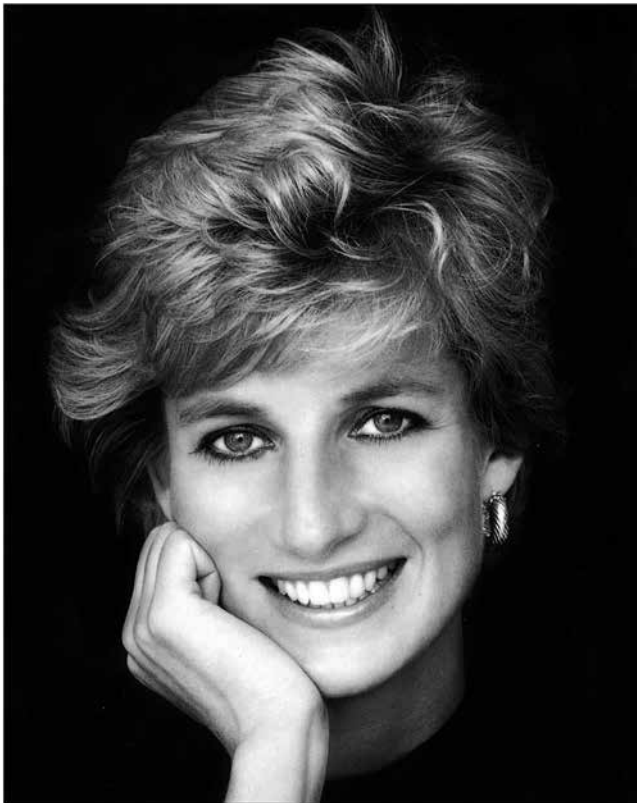
Spencer (by birth)

Windsor (by marriage)

Father John Spencer, 8th Earl Spencer

Mother Frances Shand Kydd

Religion Church of England



### 5-3a Signature

Diana, Princess of Wales (Diana Frances; née Spencer; 1 July 1961 – 31 August 1997), was the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, who is the eldest child and heir apparent of Queen Elizabeth II.

Diana was born into a family of British nobility with royal ancestry as The Honourable Diana Spencer. She was the fourth child and third daughter of John Spencer, Viscount Althorp and the Honourable Frances Roche. She grew up in Park House, situated on the Sandringham estate, and was educated in England and Switzerland. In 1975, after her father inherited the title of Earl Spencer, she became Lady Diana Spencer.

Her wedding to the Prince of Wales on 29 July 1981, held at St Paul's Cathedral, reached a global television audience of over 750 million people. While married, Diana bore the titles Princess of Wales, Duchess of Cornwall, Duchess of Rothesay, Countess of Chester, and Baroness of Renfrew. The marriage produced two sons, the princes William and Harry, who were then respectively second and third in the line of succession to the British throne. As Princess of Wales, Diana undertook royal duties on behalf of the Queen and represented her at functions overseas. She was celebrated for her charity work and for her support of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines. She was involved with dozens of

charities including London's Great Ormond Street Hospital for children, of which she was president from 1989.

Diana remained the object of worldwide media scrutiny during and after her marriage, which ended in divorce on 28 August 1996. Media attention and public mourning were extensive after her death in a car crash in Paris on 31 August 1997 and subsequent televised funeral.

### **5-3b Early life**

Diana was born on 1 July 1961, in Park House, Sandringham, Norfolk. She was the fourth of five children of John Spencer, Viscount Althorp (1924–1992), and his first wife, Frances (née Roche; 1936–2004). The Spencer family has been closely allied with the British Royal Family for several generations. Both of Diana's grandmothers had served as ladies in waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother. The Spencers were hoping for a boy to carry on the family line, and no name was chosen for a week, until they settled on Diana Frances, after her mother and Diana Russell, Duchess of Bedford, her distant relative who was also known as "Lady Diana Spencer" before marriage and was a prospective Princess of Wales. Diana was baptised at St. Mary Magdalene Church, Sandringham. Diana had three siblings: Sarah, Jane, and Charles. Her infant brother, John, died shortly after his birth one year before Diana was born. The desire for an heir added strain to the Spencers' marriage, and Lady Althorp was reportedly

sent to Harley Street clinics in London to determine the cause of the “problem”. The experience was described as “humiliating” by Diana’s younger brother, Charles: “It was a dreadful time for my parents and probably the root of their divorce because I don’t think they ever got over it.” Diana grew up in Park House, situated on the Sandringham estate. The Spencers leased the house from its owner, Queen Elizabeth II. The Royal Family frequently holidayed at the neighbouring Sandringham House, and Diana played with Princes Andrew and Edward as a child.

Diana was seven years old when her parents divorced. Her mother later had an affair with Peter Shand Kydd and married him in 1969. Diana lived with her mother in London during her parents’ separation in 1967, but during that year’s Christmas holidays, Lord Althorp refused to let Diana return to London with Lady Althorp. Shortly afterwards he won custody of Diana with support from his former mother-in-law, Ruth Roche, Baroness Fermoy. In 1972, Lord Althorp began a relationship with Raine, Countess of Dartmouth, the only daughter of Alexander McCorquodale and Dame Barbara Cartland. They married at Caxton Hall, London in 1976. Diana became known as Lady Diana after her father later inherited the title of Earl Spencer in 1975, at which point her father moved the entire family from Park House to Althorp, the Spencer seat in Northampton.



### **5-3c Education and career**

Diana began her education at Silfield Private School in Gayton, Norfolk, and moved to Riddlesworth Hall School, an all-girls boarding school near Diss, when she was nine. She joined her sisters at West Heath Girls' School in Sevenoaks, Kent, in 1973. She did not shine academically, failing her O-levels twice. Her outstanding community spirit was recognised with an award from West Heath. She left West Heath when she was sixteen. Her brother Charles recalls her as being quite shy up until that time. She showed a talent for music as an accomplished pianist. Diana also excelled in swimming and diving, and studied ballet and tap dance.

After attending Institut Alpin Videmanette, a finishing school in Rougemont, Switzerland, for one term in 1978, Diana returned to London, where she shared her mother's flat with two school friends. In London, she took an advanced cooking course, but seldom cooked for her roommates. She took a series of low-paying jobs; she worked as a dance instructor for youth until a skiing accident caused her to miss three months of work. She then found employment as a playgroup pre-school assistant, did some cleaning work for her sister Sarah and several of her friends, and acted as a hostess at parties. Diana spent time working as a nanny for the Robertsons, an American family living in London, and worked as a nursery teacher's assistant at the Young England School in Pimlico. In July 1979, her mother bought her a flat at

Coleherne Court in Earls Court as an 18th birthday present. She lived there with three flatmates until 25 February 1981.

### **5-3d Marriage to the Prince of Wales**

Diana first met Charles, Prince of Wales, in November 1977 when he was dating her sister, Lady Sarah. He took a serious interest in her as a potential bride during the summer of 1980, when they were guests at a country weekend, where she watched him play polo. The relationship developed as he invited her for a sailing weekend to Cowes aboard the royal yacht Britannia. This was followed by an invitation to Balmoral (the Royal Family's Scottish residence) to meet his family a weekend in November 1980. Lady Diana was well received by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother. The couple subsequently courted in London. The prince proposed on 6 February 1981, and Lady Diana accepted, but their engagement was kept secret for the next few weeks.

### **5-3e Engagement and wedding**

Their engagement became official on 24 February 1981. Lady Diana selected a large engagement ring consisting of 14 solitaire diamonds surrounding a 12-carat oval blue Ceylon sapphire set in 18-carat white gold, similar to her mother's engagement ring. The ring was made by the then Crown jewellers Garrard but, unusually for a ring for a member of the Royal Family, it was not

unique; it was featured in Garrard's jewellery collection. In 2010 the ring became the engagement ring of Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge. It was copied by jewellers all over the world. The Queen Mother gave Lady Diana a sapphire and diamond brooch as an engagement present.

Following the engagement Lady Diana left her job at the nursery and lived at Clarence House, then home of the Queen Mother, for a short period. She then lived at Buckingham Palace until the wedding. Her first public appearance with Prince Charles was in a charity ball in March 1981 at Goldsmiths' Hall, where she met the Princess of Monaco.

Twenty-year-old Diana became Princess of Wales when she married the Prince of Wales on 29 July 1981 at St Paul's Cathedral, which offered more seating than Westminster Abbey, generally used for royal nuptials. Widely described as a "fairytale wedding", it was watched by a global television audience of 750 million while 600,000 people lined the streets to catch a glimpse of the couple en route to the ceremony.

At the altar, Diana accidentally reversed the order of Charles's first two names, saying "Philip Charles" Arthur George instead. She did not say that she would "obey" him; that traditional vow was left out at the couple's request, which caused some comment at the time. Diana wore a dress valued at £9,000 with a 25-foot (7.62-metre) train. Music and songs used during the

wedding included the “Prince of Denmark’s March”, “I Vow to Thee, My Country”, “Pomp and Circumstance No.4”, and “God Save the Queen”.

After becoming Princess of Wales, Diana automatically acquired rank as the third-highest female in the United Kingdom Order of Precedence (after the Queen and the Queen Mother), and was fifth or sixth in the orders of precedence of her other realms, following the Queen, the relevant viceroy, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Prince of Wales. Within a few years of the wedding, the Queen extended Diana visible tokens of membership in the Royal Family; she lent the Princess a tiara and granted her the badge of the Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II.

### **5-3f Children**

The couple made their homes at Kensington Palace and at Highgrove House, near Tetbury. On 5 November 1981, the Princess’ first pregnancy was officially announced. After Diana threw herself down a staircase at Sandringham in January 1982, 12 weeks into her first pregnancy, the royal gynaecologist Sir George Pinker was summoned from London. He found that although she had suffered severe bruising, the foetus was uninjured. In the private Lindo Wing of St Mary’s Hospital in Paddington, London, on 21 June 1982, under the care of Pinker, the Princess gave birth to her and the Prince’s first son and heir, William Arthur Philip Louis. Amidst some media criticism, she decided to take William, still a

baby, on her first major tours of Australia and New Zealand, but the decision was popularly applauded. By her own admission, the Princess of Wales had not initially intended to take William until it was suggested by Malcolm Fraser, the Australian prime minister.

A second son, Henry Charles Albert David, was born on 15 September 1984. The Princess asserted she and the Prince were closest during her pregnancy with Harry (as the younger prince has always been known). She was aware their second child was a boy, but did not share the knowledge with anyone else, including the Prince of Wales. Persistent suggestions that Harry's father is not Charles but James Hewitt, with whom Diana had an affair, have been based on alleged physical similarity between Hewitt and Harry. However, Harry had already been born by the time the affair between Hewitt and Diana began.

Diana gave her sons wider experiences than was usual for royal children. She rarely deferred to the Prince or to the Royal Family, and was often intransigent when it came to the children. She chose their first given names, dismissed a royal family nanny and engaged one of her own choosing, selected their schools and clothing, planned their outings, and took them to school herself as often as her schedule permitted. She also organised her public duties around their timetables.

### **5-3g Problems and separation**

Within five years of her marriage, the couple's incompatibility and age difference (almost 13 years), as well as Diana's concern about Charles's relationship with Camilla Parker Bowles, became visible and damaging to their marriage. During the early 1990s, the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales fell apart, an event at first suppressed, then sensationalised, by the world media. Both the Princess and Prince spoke to the press through friends, each blaming the other for the marriage's demise.

The chronology of the break-up identifies reported difficulties between the Prince and Princess as early as 1985. The Prince of Wales resumed his affair with his now-married former girlfriend, Camilla Parker Bowles; later, the Princess of Wales began a relationship with Major James Hewitt. These affairs were exposed in May 1992 with the publication of *Diana: Her True Story* by Andrew Morton. It was serialised in *The Sunday Times* before its publication. The book, which also laid bare the Princess' allegedly suicidal unhappiness, caused a media storm. During 1992 and 1993, leaked tapes of telephone conversations negatively reflected on both the royal antagonists. Tape recordings of the Princess and James Gilbey were made available by *The Sun* newspaper's hotline in August 1992. Transcripts of taped intimate conversations were published by *The Sun* in August 1992. The article's title, "Squidgygate", referenced Gilbey's affectionate nickname for Diana. The next to surface, in November 1992, were

the leaked “Camillagate” tapes, intimate exchanges between the Prince of Wales and Camilla, published in *Today* and the *Daily Mirror*.

In the meantime, rumours had begun to surface about the Princess of Wales’s relationship with Hewitt, her and her children’s former riding instructor. These would be brought into the open by the publication in 1994 of a book by Anna Pasternak titled *Princess in Love*, which was filmed under the same title in a movie directed by David Greene in 1996. The Princess of Wales was portrayed by Julie Cox and James Hewitt was portrayed by Christopher Villiers.

In December 1992, Prime Minister John Major announced the couple’s “amicable separation” to the House of Commons, and the full Camillagate transcript was published a month later in the newspapers, in January 1993. On 3 December 1993, the Princess of Wales announced her withdrawal from public life.

The Prince of Wales sought public understanding via a televised interview with Jonathan Dimbleby on 29 June 1994. In this he confirmed his own extramarital affair with Camilla Parker Bowles, saying that he had rekindled their association in 1986, only after his marriage to the Princess had “irretrievably broken down”.

While she blamed Camilla Parker Bowles for her marital troubles because of her previous relationship with the Prince, the Princess at some point began to believe that he had other affairs. In October 1993, she wrote to a friend that she believed her husband was now in love with his personal assistant (and his sons' former nanny) Tiggy Legge-Bourke and wanted to marry her. Legge-Bourke had been hired by the Prince as a young companion for his sons while they were in his care, and the Princess was resentful of Legge-Bourke and her relationship with the young princes.

Diana's aunt-in-law, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, burnt "highly personal" letters that Diana wrote to the Queen Mother in 1993 because she thought they were considered to be "so private". Biographer William Shawcross wrote: "No doubt Princess Margaret felt that she was protecting her mother and other members of the family". He considered Princess Margaret's action to be "understandable, although regrettable from a historical viewpoint".

Authors Tina Brown, Sally Bedell Smith and Sarah Bradford are some of the many writers who fully supported Diana's own admission in her 1995 BBC Panorama interview that she had suffered from depression, "rampant bulimia" and had engaged numerous times in the act of self mutilation; the show's transcript records Diana confirming many of her problems to interviewer Martin Bashir, including that she had "hurt (her) arms and legs". The combination of illnesses from which Diana herself said that



she suffered resulted in some of her biographers opining that she had Borderline Personality Disorder.

### **5-3h Divorce**

The Princess of Wales was interviewed for the BBC current affairs show *Panorama* by journalist Martin Bashir; the interview was broadcast on 20 November 1995. Of her relationship with Hewitt, the Princess said to Bashir, “Yes, I adored him. Yes, I was in love with him. But I was very let down by him.” Referring to her husband’s affair with Camilla Parker Bowles, she said, “Well, there were three of us in this marriage, so it was a bit crowded.” Of herself, she said, “I’d like to be a queen of people’s hearts.” On the Prince of Wales’ suitability for kingship, she stated, “Because I know the character I would think that the top job, as I call it, would bring enormous limitations to him, and I don’t know whether he could adapt to that.”

On 20 December 1995, Buckingham Palace publicly announced the Queen had sent letters to the Prince and Princess of Wales advising them to divorce. The Queen’s move was backed by the Prime Minister and by senior Privy Counsellors, and, according to the BBC, was decided after two weeks of talks. Prince Charles formally agreed to the divorce in a written statement soon after. In February 1996, the Princess announced her agreement after negotiations with the Prince and representatives of the Queen, irritating Buckingham Palace by issuing her own announcement

of the divorce agreement and its terms. In July 1996, the couple agreed on the terms of their divorce.

This followed shortly after the Princess' accusation that the Prince's personal assistant Tiggy Legge-Bourke had aborted the Prince's child, after which Legge-Bourke instructed Peter Carter-Ruck to demand an apology. Diana's secretary Patrick Jephson resigned shortly before the story broke, later writing that the Princess had "exulted in accusing Legge-Bourke of having had an abortion".

The divorce was finalised on 28 August 1996. Diana received a lump sum settlement of £17 million as well as £400,000 per year. The couple signed a confidentiality agreement that prohibited them from discussing the details of the divorce or of their married life.

Days before the decree absolute of divorce, Letters Patent were issued with general rules to regulate royal titles after divorce. As she was no longer married to the Prince of Wales, Diana lost the style Her Royal Highness and instead was styled Diana, Princess of Wales. As the mother of the prince expected to one day ascend to the throne, she was accorded the same precedence she enjoyed during her marriage. Prince William was reported to have reassured his mother: "Don't worry, Mummy, I will give it back to you one day when I am King." Almost a year before, according to Tina Brown, the Duke of Edinburgh had warned the Princess of Wales:

“If you don’t behave, my girl, we’ll take your title away.” She is said to have replied: “My title is a lot older than yours, Philip.”

Buckingham Palace stated the Princess of Wales was still a member of the Royal Family, as she was the mother of the second and third in line to the throne. This was confirmed by the Deputy Coroner of the Queen’s Household, Baroness Butler-Sloss, after a pre-hearing on 8 January 2007: “I am satisfied that at her death, Diana, Princess of Wales continued to be considered as a member of the Royal Household.” This appears to have been confirmed in the High Court judicial review matter of *Al Fayed & Ors v Butler-Sloss*. In that case, three High Court judges accepted submissions that “the very name ‘Coroner to the Queen’s Household’ gave the appearance of partiality in the context of inquests into the deaths of two people, one of whom was a member of the Royal Family and the other was not.”

## **5-3i Public life**

### **5-3ia Public appearances**

The Princess of Wales attended the State Opening of Parliament for the first time on 4 November 1981. She attended the Trooping the Colour for the first time in June 1982, making her appearance on the balcony of Buckingham Palace afterwards. Also in 1982, Diana accompanied the Prince of Wales to the Netherlands and was created a Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown

by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. In 1983, she accompanied the Prince on a tour of Australia and New Zealand with Prince William, where they met with representatives of the Maori people.

Their visit to Canada in June and July 1983 included a trip to Edmonton to open the 1983 Summer Universiade and a stop in Newfoundland to commemorate the 400th anniversary of that island's acquisition by the Crown.

In April 1985, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Italy, and were later joined by Princes William and Harry. They met with President Alessandro Pertini. Their visit to the Holy See included a private audience with Pope John Paul II. In November 1985, the couple visited the United States, meeting President Ronald Reagan and First Lady Nancy Reagan at the White House. 1986 was a busy year for Diana. With the Prince of Wales she embarked on a tour of Japan, Indonesia, Spain, and Canada. In Canada they visited Expo 86.

In 1987, they visited Germany and France. In 1988, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Thailand and toured Australia for the bicentenary celebrations.

In March 1990, she and the Prince of Wales toured Nigeria and Cameroon. The President of Cameroon hosted an official dinner to welcome them in Yaoundé. In May 1990, they visited Hungary for four days. They attended a dinner hosted by interim

President Árpád Göncz and viewed a fashion display at the Museum of Applied Arts in Budapest. In November 1990, the royal couple went to Japan to attend the enthronement of Emperor Akihito. In 1991, the Princess and Prince of Wales visited Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, where they presented the university with a replica of their royal charter. In September 1991, the Princess visited Pakistan on a solo trip, and went to Brazil with Charles. During their tour in Brazil, Diana visited the orphanage and an Aids Treatment Centre for children and met the Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello and First Lady Rosane Collor in Brasília. Her final trips with Charles were to India and South Korea in 1992.

In 1992, the Princess of Wales visited Egypt. She was invited to stay at the British Ambassador's villa.

In February 1995, the Princess visited Japan. She paid formal visits to Emperor Akihito, Empress Michiko, Crown Prince Naruhito, and Crown Princess Masako. She visited a daycare centre for children with learning difficulties, the Yokohama War Cemetery, and the National Children's Hospital, where she gave the opening line of her speech in Japanese. In June 1995, Diana went to Venice to visit the Venice Biennale art festival. In November 1995, the Princess undertook a four-day trip to Argentina and met with President Carlos Menem and his daughter, Zulemita, for lunch. The Princess visited many other countries, including Belgium, Nepal, Switzerland, and Zimbabwe. Her final official

engagement was a visit to Northwick Park Hospital, London, on 21 July 1997.

### **5-3ib Charity work and patronage**

In 1983 she confided in the then-Premier of Newfoundland, Brian Peckford, “I am finding it very difficult to cope with the pressures of being Princess of Wales, but I am learning to cope with it.” As Princess of Wales, she was expected to make regular public appearances at hospitals, schools, and other facilities, in the 20th century model of royal patronage. From the mid-1980s, she became increasingly associated with numerous charities. She carried out 191 official engagements in 1988 and 397 in 1991. The Princess developed an intense interest in serious illnesses and health-related matters outside the purview of traditional royal involvement, including AIDS and leprosy.

In addition to health-related matters, Diana’s extensive charity work included campaigning for animal protection and her fight against the use of landmines. She was the patroness of charities and organisations working with the homeless, youth, drug addicts, and the elderly. From 1989, she was president of Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children. From 1991 to 1996, she was a patron of Headway, a brain injury association. She was patron of Natural History Museum and president of Royal Academy of Music. From 1984 to 1996, she was president of Barnardo’s, a charity founded by Dr. Thomas John Barnardo in 1866 to care

for vulnerable children and young people. In 1988, she became patron of the British Red Cross and supported its organisations in other countries such as Australia and Canada. In 1992, she became the first patron of Chester Childbirth Appeal, a charity that she had supported since 1984. The charity, which is named after one of Diana's royal titles, could raise over £1 million with her help.

Her patronages also included Landmine Survivors Network, Help the Aged, the Trust for Sick Children in Wales, the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, the British Lung Foundation, the National AIDS Trust, Eureka!, the National Children's Orchestra, Royal Brompton Hospital, British Red Cross Youth, Relate Marriage Counselors, the Guinness Trust, Meningitis Trust, Dove House, the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, the Royal School for the Blind, Welsh National Opera, the Pre-School Playgroups Association, the Variety Club of New Zealand, Birthright, and the British Deaf Association. She made several lengthy visits each week to Royal Brompton Hospital, where she worked to comfort seriously ill or dying patients. She visited Mother Teresa's hospice in Kolkata, India, in 1992, and the two women developed a personal relationship.

In June 1995, the Princess made a brief trip to Moscow, where she visited a children's hospital that she had previously supported through her charity work. Diana presented the hospital with medical equipment. During her time in the Russian capital, she was awarded the international Leonardo prize, which is given

to the most distinguished patrons and people in the arts, medicine, and sports. In December 1995, Diana received the United Cerebral Palsy Humanitarian of the Year Award in New York City for her philanthropic efforts. In October 1996, for her works on the elderly, the Princess received a gold medal at a health care conference organised by the Pio Manzù Centre in Rimini, Italy.

The day after her divorce, she announced her resignation from over 100 charities to spend more time with only six: Centrepoin, English National Ballet, Great Ormond Street Hospital, The Leprosy Mission, National AIDS Trust, and the Royal Marsden Hospital. She continued her work with the British Red Cross Anti-Personnel Land Mines Campaign, but was no longer listed as patron.

In May 1997, the Princess opened the Richard Attenborough Centre for Disability and the Arts in Leicester, after being asked by her friend Richard Attenborough. In June 1997, her dresses and suits were sold at Christie's auction houses in London and New York, and the proceeds that were earned from these events were donated to charities.

### **5-3j Areas of work**

#### **5-3ja Leprosy**

In November 1989, the Princess visited a leprosy hospital



in Indonesia. She became patron of the Leprosy Mission, an organisation dedicated to providing medicine, treatment, and other support services to those who are afflicted with the disease. She remained the patron of this charity until her death in 1997, and visited several of its hospitals around the world, especially in India, Nepal, Zimbabwe and Nigeria. She famously touched those affected by the disease when many people believed it could be contracted through casual contact. “It has always been my concern to touch people with leprosy, trying to show in a simple action that they are not reviled, nor are we repulsed,” she commented. The Diana Princess of Wales Health Education and Media Centre in Noida, India, was opened in her honour in November 1999, funded by the Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Fund to give social support to the people affected by leprosy and disability.

### **5-3jb HIV/AIDS**

The Princess began her work with AIDS victims in the 1980s. In 1989, she opened Landmark Aids Centre in South London. She was not averse to making physical contact with AIDS patients, though it was still unknown whether the disease could be spread that way. Diana was the first British royal figure to contact AIDS patients. One of her early efforts to de-stigmatise the condition included holding hands of an AIDS patient in 1987. Diana noted: “HIV does not make people dangerous to know. You can shake their hands and give them a hug. Heaven knows they need it. What’s more, you can share their homes, their workplaces,

and their playgrounds and toys.” To Diana’s disappointment, the Queen did not support this type of charity work, suggesting she get involved in “something more pleasant”. In October 1990, Diana opened Grandma’s House, a home for young AIDS victims in Washington, D.C. She was also a patron of the National AIDS Trust. In 1991, she famously hugged one victim during a visit to the AIDS ward of the Middlesex Hospital. As the patron of Turning Point, a health and social care organisation, Diana visited its project in London for people with HIV/AIDS in 1992.

In March 1997, Diana visited South Africa, where she met with President Nelson Mandela. On 2 November 2002, Mandela announced that the Nelson Mandela Children’s Fund would be teaming up with the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund to help victims of AIDS. They had planned the combination of the two charities a few months before her death. “When she stroked the limbs of someone with leprosy or sat on the bed of a man with HIV/AIDS and held his hand, she transformed public attitudes and improved the life chances of such people,” Mandela said about the late Princess. Diana had used her celebrity status to “fight stigma attached to people living with HIV/AIDS”, Mandela said.

### **5-3jc Landmines**

Diana was the patron of HALO Trust, an organization that removes debris left behind by war, in particular landmines. In January 1997, pictures of Diana touring an Angolan minefield

in a ballistic helmet and flak jacket were seen worldwide. During her campaign, she was accused of meddling in politics and called a 'loose cannon'. Despite the criticism, HALO states that Diana's efforts resulted in raising international awareness about landmines and the subsequent sufferings caused by them. In June 1997, she gave a speech at a landmines conference held at the Royal Geographical Society, and travelled to Washington, D.C. to help promote the American Red Cross landmines campaign. From 7 to 10 August 1997, just days before her death, she visited Bosnia and Herzegovina with Jerry White and Ken Rutherford of the Landmine Survivors Network.

Her work on the landmines issue has been described as influential in the signing of the Ottawa Treaty, which created an international ban on the use of anti-personnel landmines. Introducing the Second Reading of the Landmines Bill 1998 to the British House of Commons, the Foreign Secretary, Robin Cook, paid tribute to Diana's work on landmines:

All Honourable Members will be aware from their post-bags of the immense contribution made by Diana, Princess of Wales to bringing home to many of our constituents the human costs of landmines. The best way in which to record our appreciation of her work, and the work of NGOs that have campaigned against landmines, is to pass the Bill, and to pave the way towards a global ban on landmines.

Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), said that landmines remained “a deadly attraction for children, whose innate curiosity and need for play often lure them directly into harm’s way”. She urged countries which produce and stockpile the largest numbers of landmines (United States, China, India, North Korea, Pakistan, and Russia) to sign the treaty. A few months after Diana’s death in 1997, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines won the Nobel Peace Prize.

### **5-3jd Homelessness**

Diana was a long-standing and active supporter of Centrepoin, a charity which provides accommodation and support to homeless people, and became patron in 1992. She supported organisations that battle poverty and homelessness. She was a supporter of young homeless people and spoke out on behalf of them by saying that “they deserve a decent start in life”. “We, as a part of society, must ensure that young people – who are our future – are given the chance they deserve,” she said. Diana used to take young William and Harry for private visits to Centrepoin services. Prince William is currently the patron of this charity.

### **5-3je Cancer**

For her first solo official trip, Diana visited The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, a cancer treatment hospital in

London. She later chose this charity to be among the organisations that benefited from the auction of her clothes in New York. The trust's communications manager said, "The Princess had done much to remove the stigma and taboo associated with diseases such as cancer, AIDS, HIV and leprosy." Diana became president of the hospital on 27 June 1989. The Wolfson Children's Cancer Unit was opened by Diana on 25 February 1993. In June 1996, she travelled to Chicago in her capacity as president of the Royal Marsden Hospital in order to attend a fundraising event and raised more than £1 million for cancer research.

Children with Leukaemia (currently Children with Cancer UK) was opened by the Princess of Wales in memory of two young cancer victims in 1988. In November 1987, a few days after the death of Jean O'Gorman from cancer, Diana met her family. The deaths of Jean and her brother had an impact on the Princess, and she assisted their family to establish the charity. It was opened by her on 12 January 1988 at Mill Hill Secondary School, and she supported it until her death in 1997.

### **5-3jf Mental illness and drug abuse**

Diana was a staunch and longtime supporter of charities and organisations that focused on social and mental issues, including Relate and Turning Point. Relate was relaunched in 1987 as a renewed version to its predecessor, the National Marriage Guidance Council. The Princess became its patron in 1989. Turning

Point, a health and social care organisation, was founded in 1964 to help and support those affected by drug and alcohol misuse and mental health problems. The Princess became the charity's patron in 1987 and visited the charity on a regular basis, meeting the sufferers at its centres or institutions including Rampton and Broadmoor.

In 1990 during a speech for Turning Point she said, "It takes professionalism to convince a doubting public that it should accept back into its midst many of those diagnosed as psychotics, neurotics and other sufferers who Victorian communities decided should be kept out of sight in the safety of mental institutions." Despite the protocol problems of travelling to a Muslim country, she made a trip to Pakistan later that year in order to visit a rehabilitation centre in Lahore as a sign of her commitment to working against drug abuse.

### **5-3k Personal life after divorce**

After the divorce, Diana retained her double apartment on the north side of Kensington Palace which she had shared with the Prince of Wales since the first year of their marriage, and it remained her home until her death. She continued to use two offices at St James's Palace.

Diana dated the British-Pakistani heart surgeon Hasnat Khan, who was called "the love of her life" after her death by

many of her closest friends. In May 1996, Diana visited Lahore upon invitation of Imran Khan, a relative of Hasnat Khan, and visited the latter's family in secret. Khan was intensely private and the relationship was conducted in secrecy, with Diana lying to members of the press who questioned her about it. Their relationship lasted almost two years with differing accounts of who ended it. According to Khan's testimonial at the inquest for her death, it was Diana who ended their relationship in a late-night meeting in Hyde Park, which adjoins the grounds of Kensington Palace, in June 1997.

Within a month Diana had begun seeing Dodi Fayed, son of her host that summer, Mohamed Al-Fayed. Diana had considered taking her sons that summer on a holiday to the Hamptons on Long Island, New York, but security officials had prevented it. After deciding against a trip to Thailand, she accepted Fayed's invitation to join his family in the south of France, where his compound and large security detail would not cause concern to the Royal Protection squad. Mohamed Al-Fayed bought the *Jonikal*, a 60-metre multimillion-pound yacht on which to entertain Diana and her sons.

## **5-31 Death**

On 31 August 1997, Diana was fatally injured in a car crash in the Pont de l'Alma road tunnel in Paris, which also caused the deaths of her companion Dodi Fayed and the driver, Henri Paul,

acting security manager of the Hôtel Ritz Paris. The funeral saw the British television audience peak at 32.10 million, one of the United Kingdom's highest viewing figures ever, while millions more watched the event around the world.

### **5-3m Conspiracy theories, inquest and verdict**

The initial French judicial investigation concluded the accident was caused by Paul's drunken loss of control. In February 1998, Mohamed Al-Fayed, owner of the Paris Ritz where Paul had worked, publicly maintained that the crash had been planned, accusing MI6 and the Duke of Edinburgh. An inquest in London





starting in 2004 and continued in 2007–08 attributed the accident to grossly negligent driving by Paul and to the pursuing paparazzi. On 7 April 2008, the jury returned a verdict of “unlawful killing”. The day following the final verdict of the inquest, Al-Fayed announced he would end his 10-year campaign to establish that it was murder rather than an accident, stating that he did so for the sake of the princess’s children.

### **5-3n Tribute, funeral, and burial**

The sudden and unexpected death of an extraordinarily popular royal figure brought statements from senior figures world-wide and many tributes by members of the public. People left public offerings of flowers, candles, cards, and personal messages outside Kensington Palace for many months. Her coffin, draped with the royal flag, was brought to London from Paris by Prince Charles and Diana’s two sisters on 31 August 1997. After being taken to a private mortuary it was placed in the Chapel Royal, St James’s Palace.

Diana’s funeral took place in Westminster Abbey on 6 September. The previous day Queen Elizabeth II had paid tribute to her in a live television broadcast. Her sons walked in the funeral procession behind her coffin, along with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Diana’s brother Lord Spencer, and representatives of some of her charities. Lord Spencer said of his sister, “She proved in the last year that she needed no royal title to continue to

generate her particular brand of magic.” Re-written in tribute to Diana, “Candle in the Wind” was performed by Elton John at the funeral service (the only occasion the song has been performed live). Released as a single in 1997, the global proceeds from the song have gone to Diana’s charities.

The burial occurred privately later the same day. Diana’s former husband, sons, mother, siblings, a close friend, and a clergyman were present. Diana’s body was clothed in a black long-sleeved dress designed by Catherine Walker, which she had chosen some weeks before. A set of rosary beads was placed in her hands, a gift she had received from Mother Teresa, who died the same week as Diana. Her grave is on an island (52.283082°N 1.000278°W) within the grounds of Althorp Park, the Spencer family home for centuries.

The burial party was provided by the 2nd Battalion The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment, who were given the honour of carrying the Princess across to the island and laying her to rest. Diana was the Regiment’s Colonel-in-Chief from 1992 to 1996. The original plan was for Diana to be buried in the Spencer family vault at the local church in nearby Great Brington, but Lord Spencer said that he was concerned about public safety and security and the onslaught of visitors that might overwhelm Great Brington. He decided that Diana would be buried where her grave could be easily cared for and visited in privacy by William, Harry, and other Spencer relatives.

## 5-30 Later events

Following Diana's death, the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund was granted intellectual property rights over her image. In 1998, the fund sued the Franklin Mint, accusing it of illegally selling Diana dolls, plates, and jewellery after having been refused a license to do so. In California, where the initial case was tried, a suit to preserve the right of publicity may be filed on behalf of a dead person, but only if that person is a Californian. The Memorial Fund therefore filed the lawsuit on behalf of the estate and, upon losing the case, was required to pay the Franklin Mint's legal costs of £3 million which, combined with other fees, caused the Memorial Fund to freeze its grants to charities. In 2003, the Franklin Mint counter-sued. In November 2004, the case was settled out of court with the Memorial Fund agreeing to pay £13.5 million (US\$21.5 million) to charitable causes on which both sides agreed. In addition to this, the Memorial Fund had spent a total of close to £4 million (US\$6.5 million) in costs and fees relating to this litigation, and as a result froze grants allocated to a number of charities.

On 13 July 2006, Italian magazine *Chi* published photographs showing Diana amid the wreckage of the car crash, despite an unofficial blackout on such photographs being published. The editor of *Chi* defended his decision by saying he published the photographs simply because they had not been previously seen, and he felt the images are not disrespectful to the memory of Diana.

The Concert for Diana at Wembley Stadium was held on 1 July 2007. The event, organised by the Princes William and Harry, celebrated the 46th anniversary of their mother's birth and occurred a few weeks before the 10th anniversary of her death on 31 August. The proceeds that were earned from this event were donated to Diana's charities. On 31 August 2007, a memorial service for Diana took place in the Guards Chapel. Guests included members of the royal family and their relatives, members of the Spencer family, members of Diana's wedding party, Diana's close friends and aides, representatives from many of her charities, British politicians Gordon Brown, Tony Blair, and John Major, and friends from the entertainment world such as David Frost, Elton John, and Cliff Richard.

In 2013, a previously unseen photograph of the then already officially engaged Diana was put up for auction. The picture belonged to the Daily Mirror newspaper, and has "Not to be published" written on it. In it, a young Diana has her head in the lap of an unidentified man.

On 19 March 2013, ten of Diana's dresses, including a midnight blue velvet gown she wore to a 1985 state dinner at the White House when she famously danced with John Travolta (which became known as the Travolta dress), raised over £800,000 at auction in London.]

### **5-3p Legacy**

From her engagement to the Prince of Wales in 1981 until her death in 1997, Diana was a major presence on the world stage, often described as the “world’s most photographed woman”. She was noted for her compassion, style, charisma, and high-profile charity work, as well as her difficult marriage to the Prince of Wales. Her peak popularity rate in the United Kingdom between 1981 and 2012 was 47%.

She was a fashion icon whose style was emulated by women around the world. Iain Hollingshead of The Telegraph writes: “Diana had an ability to sell clothes just by looking at them.” An early example of the effect occurred during her courtship with Charles in 1980 when sales of Hunters Wellington boots skyrocketed after she was pictured wearing a pair on the Balmoral estate.

In 1999, Time magazine named Diana one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century. In 2002, Diana was ranked third on the BBC’s poll of the 100 Greatest Britons, outranking the Queen and other British monarchs. In 2004, People cited her as one of the all-time most beautiful women.

### **5-3lq Memorials**

Immediately after her death, many sites around the world

became briefly ad hoc memorials to Diana where the public left flowers and other tributes. The largest was outside the gates of Kensington Palace, where people continue to leave flowers and tributes. Permanent memorials include:

The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Gardens  
in Regent Centre Gardens Kirkintilloch

The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain  
in Hyde Park, London, opened by Elizabeth II

The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Playground  
in Kensington Gardens, London

The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Walk, a circular  
path between Kensington Gardens, Green Park,  
Hyde Park, and St. James's Park, London

The Flame of Liberty, erected in 1989 on the Place de l'Alma in Paris above the entrance to the tunnel in which the fatal crash occurred, has become an unofficial memorial to Diana. In addition, there are two memorials inside Harrods department store, commissioned by Dodi Fayed's father, who owned the store from 1985 to 2010. The first memorial is a pyramid-shaped display containing photos of the princess and al-Fayed's son, a wine glass said to be from their last dinner, and a ring purchased by Dodi the day prior to the crash. The second, Innocent Victims, unveiled in 2005, is a bronze statue of Fayed dancing with Diana on a beach beneath the wings of an albatross.

In 1998, Azermarka issued postage stamps commemorating Diana in Azerbaijan. The English text on souvenir sheets issued reads “DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES The Princess that captured people’s hearts (1961–1997)”. Several other countries issued commemorative stamps that year, including Great Britain, Somalia, and Congo. HayPost also issued a postage stamp commemorating Diana in Armenia at the same year.

In February 2013, OCAD University in Toronto, Canada, announced that its new 25,000 square foot arts centre would be named the Princess of Wales Visual Arts Centre. Princess Diana Drive was named in her memory in Trenton, New Jersey. Diana’s granddaughter, Charlotte Elizabeth Diana, born in 2015, is named after her.

### **5-3m My comment**

We have just read the ironed story from Wikipedia and it shows how they lie to us. We should believe it. There was much concealed and smoothed and hence all the show that we see from the elite angle.

We are now going to read a completely different story, which is totally the opposite of their lies. I just make a note that this story is not my way of writing and reporting events, but it reflects a completely opposite view.

### **5-3n What Princess Diana Knew – The Official Resistance**

This is only a fractional part of a very long document about the parasitic murdering reptiles know as the Royal Family of England and what princess Diana discovered about them. Some people may find this totally unbelievable and shocking!

There have also been questions about whether Diana is even buried on the island. In the Summer of 1998, the Star magazine in the United States quoted an unnamed “senior source” at Buckingham Palace as saying she was secretly cremated and according to a report in the Los Angeles Times some people in the village of Great Brington also don’t believe she is buried on the island. I know these reports are true from my own sources.

One resident quoted by the LA Times said that the night her coffin was taken to Althorp for burial, the village had been ‘invaded’ by the army, police and special forces units, and all the villagers were hustled into their homes. She said that the crematorium at the church was working late into the night. Betty Andrews, the former cook and housekeeper at Althorp, is quoted by Star magazine as saying:

“There’s a strange feeling amongst the villagers that we may not be hearing the complete picture”.



While researching this book I was introduced to Christine Fitzgerald, a brilliant and gifted healer, who was a close friend and confidant of Diana for nine years. Because of Christine's understanding of the esoteric, Diana was able to talk to her about matters she would not dare to share with anyone else for fear of being dubbed crazy. It is clear that Diana knew about the true nature of the royal family's genetic history and the reptilian control. Her nicknames for the Windsors were "the lizards" and "the reptiles" and she used to say in all seriousness: "They're not human". There is a very good reason for Diana using this description of the Windsors.

As her deprogramming continued, Arizona Wilder remembered clearly a ritual she attended at Clarence House, the Queen Mother's home near to Buckingham Palace, in which Diana was shown who the Windsors really are. It took place in the first seven days of July 1981, just before Diana and Charles were married on the 29th.

This period is the last seven days of the cycle of the Oak Tree, according to esoteric law, and the ritual was called The Awakening of the Bride. This is a ritual for all females of the 13 bloodlines who are going to be in publicly high positions and marry reptilians to produce the new generation of rulers. Arizona says that the Queen Mother, the Queen, Prince Philip, Lady Fermoy, Diana's father Earl Spencer, Prince Charles and Camilla Parker-Bowles were all present when Diana was brought into the room.

She was wearing a white gown and a drug had been administered by Lady Fermoy. Diana was told that she should consider her union with Prince Charles as only a means to produce heirs and nothing else. Camilla Parker-Bowles was his consort, not her. Arizona says that Prince Philip and the Queen Mother then shape-shifted into reptiles to show Diana who they really were. ‘Diana was terrified, but quiet’, she said. Diana was told that if she ever revealed the truth about them, she would be killed. (Remember the guy I mentioned who had a call from Diana in the March before she died asking for his advice on how to reveal information about the royals that would ‘shake the world’?)

The Queen Mother told Diana at the ritual that “all ears” would be listening to everything she said and “all eyes” would forever be watching her. This is the classic ‘nowhere to run’ bind imposed on all mind controlled slaves. Does anyone believe, therefore, that they would allow Diana into the clutches of Mohamed Al Fayed if he was not under their control? The ritual also involved the use of a golden penis (Osiris symbolism) which was used on Diana to signify the ‘opening of the womb’. Arizonasays it was of reptilian shape and size and had needle-like protrusions designed to superficially puncture the walls of the vagina and cause bleeding.

Diana was told that after this ritual, she would never be “honoured” again by attending their rituals and she was not to ask questions about them. Now do people understand why Diana

suffered from bulimia and serious emotional problems from the time she married Charles?

Diana told Christine Fitzgerald that the Queen Mother was the power behind the Windsors, along with Prince Philip. But Philip was subordinate in the hierarchy to the Queen Mother, Diana said. The Queen Mother is connected to a long list of Brotherhood groups and societies and she is the head of the Inner Temple, the elite and highly secret society for the upper levels of the legal profession on the 'former' Knights Templar land at Temple Bar in London.

It was the Queen Mother and her close friend, Diana's grandmother, Ruth Lady Fermoy, who manipulated Diana into the marriage with Prince Charles. This is why Diana was given quarters at the Queen Mother's home, Clarence House, in the weeks before the wedding and she left from there to marry Charles at St Paul's Cathedral.

"Diana used to tell me that the Queen Mother was evil", Christine Fitzgerald said, "She actually used that word, evil. She said she hated the Queen Mother and the Queen Mother hated her."

Most people in Britain will be astonished to read this because the Queen Mother's propaganda has turned her into the nation's favourite grandmother. "Oh yes, the Queen Mum, such

a lovely, gentle, kind old lady.” But this woman is not what she is claimed to be. I can’t emphasize that enough.

During her time at Clarence House before the wedding, Diana says herself that she was being given drugs like the anti-depressant, Valium, to treat her bulimia. And what else were they giving her? “They drugged her”, Christine said “I’m sure of it, they had her doped from the start.” Christine had many conversations with Diana and she opened her heart about her nightmare life with the Windsors.

But Christine’s contacts through her work have given her access to other sources with inside knowledge of the British Royal Family, too. This was the first time Christine Fitzgerald had talked publicly about her experiences with Diana and what she knows of the reptilian agenda.

She told me:

“The Queen Mother... now that’s a serious piece of wizardry. The Queen Mother is a lot older than people think. To be honest, the Royal Family hasn’t died for a long time, they have just metamorphosised. It’s sort of cloning, but in a different way. They take pieces of flesh and rebuild the body from one little bit.

Because it’s lizard, because it’s cold-blooded, it’s much easier for them to do Frankenstein s\*\*\* than it is for us. The different bodies are just different electrical vibrations and they have

got that secret, they've got the secret of the micro-currents, it's so micro, so specific, these radio waves that actually create the bodies. These are the energies I work with when I'm healing.

They know the vibration of life and because they are cold-blooded, they are reptiles, they have no wish to make the Earth the perfect harmony it could be, or to heal the Earth from the damage that's been done. The Earth's been attacked for zeons by different extraterrestrials. It's been like a football for so long. This place was a bus stop for many different aliens. All these aliens, they could cope with everything, including the noxious gases.

They're landing all the time and coming up from the bowels of the Earth. They looked like reptiles originally, but they look like us when they get out now through the electrical vibration, that life key I talked about. They can manifest how they want to. All the real knowledge has been taken out and shredded and put back in another way. The Queen Mother is "Chief Toad" of this part of Europe and they have people like her in each continent. Most people, the hangers on, don't know, you know, about the reptiles. They are just in awe of these people because they are so powerful.

"Bal moral is a very, very nasty place. That's somewhere they want to dig underground. They will find reptile fossils, it goes back that far. Don't think of people like the Queen Mother and Queen Victoria, as different people. Think of them as the same person which after a while has had to replace their coat. When

the flesh dies, that energy, while it's dying, will be immediately up someone else's jacksy (backside). It's very vampire, worse than vampire.

They are not going to come to you with hooked teeth and suck you're blood. Fear is their food, they can actually take fear and manifest it into a tangible thing. The key is the vibrational current. At that vibrational current, they can manifest anything from anything. Its like a holographic image. We are all minerals and water vibrating. This is all an illusion we are living in. That's the secret. You know when the monarchy's fallen, it's not the end of it. They will manifest in another form. The reptiles have never been defeated and this is the closest they have come to it.

The reason they are so threatened today is because the Earth is in such trouble and the mental power of people is returning. This is their most frightening time, but this is not going to kill them. There are long centuries before it's over yet. The difference this time is that it'll be more difficult for them and they are going to have to settle for less and the Earth people are going to get more.

But even though these reptilian ones are f\*\*\*\*\*, they are sad, pathetic beasts really, while humanity is galloping towards light. They're just pathetic lumps of nastiness who aren't going to win. I can't talk about this everywhere because they would just go 'Christine, get a white coat, put it on backwards, get out'. But I want an end to the b\*\*\*\*\*."

I was astonished to hear someone else talking about these subjects, which I knew from my own research to be true. She was not aware when she told me this of my own research into reptilians. Christine Fitzgerald, thanks to her insider contacts and her knowledge of metaphysics, had been able to grasp the biggest secret: that reptiles on another dimension are controlling the world by working through physical bodies which look human.

And also that the Windsors are one of these reptilian bloodlines. Christine also knew about the reptile Satanic rituals, the sexual rites and the widespread sacrifice of children. She said it is the pure essence of the pre-pubescent the reptiles want.

“If you looked at where all the castles are built and where there are a lot of street children in the Third World, they’re galloping it at the moment. They’re pulling the kids in en masse now.”

She said the reptiles want the children’s life essence because they can’t continue to manifest without that pure energy.

“The contaminated essence of us adults is not worth anything to them”, she said. “All the rituals, the knives, and sodomy, its that easy for these people to snatch a piece of your soul.”

Christine also spoke about the sex rituals and orgies involving the Windsors. The very word orgy comes from the Greek,

orgia, meaning ‘secret worship’ and relates to the sexual rites of the ancient mystery religions. Christine said:

“There used to be an elect circle who took part in ritual orgies at Buckingham Palace. This was told to me by one of the participants. They were all couples. The lights used to go out at a certain time and they all swapped round and did their things. You know about the butler ringing the bell at six o’clock in the morning so that everyone goes back to their bed?”

These people are nasty pieces of work, sweetheart, these people are nasty. Nothing you can think of can ever be as nasty as they really are. Diana used to say that if the world knew what they were really like, they wouldn’t want them, but I knew that. My chin was on the couch now, hearing about all these orgies at the palace. Just the laugh that these serious people who are going on like butter wouldn’t melt up their jacksy and they are carrying on like that.

But the sex thing is a big part of their rituals because it’s kundalini energy, see, which is the core, our generator. The orgies stopped because one of the couples died and they had an odd number and they didn’t want to bring in anyone else. So even that was ritual. Everything about them is ritual... all that heraldry, all that pomp and ceremony. Negative energy gets drawn to negative energy.”



Many of the Queen's Ladies in Waiting have told Christine Fitzgerald about Prince Philip and his affairs.

“The royal family has got lots of black babies all over the world”, she says.

The recovered mind-slave Brice Taylor tells in her book, *Thanks For The Memories*, how she was forced to have sex with Philip and Charles. It is not without reason that the former British Intelligence officer, Peter Wright, said in his controversial book, *Spycatcher*, that “The palace had enjoyed several centuries of scandal burying.”

Christine said that another controversial book, *The Royals*, by the American author Kitty Kelly was true, but “She's left out a lot of stuff, she's been quite kind”. She's not kidding as you will soon appreciate. Christine told me about other members of the royal clan including Prince Philip's uncle, Lord Mountbatten, another Satanist. She said:

“Lord Mountbatten was a big s\*\*\*\*, too. It was him who f\*\*\*\*\* up Charles and got him on the nasty road.”

So this is the family which hooked an unsuspecting 19-year-old and used her, in Diana's words, as a “brood mare” to produce Windsor heirs with Spencer genes. But it was more than that. Much more.

Only a few weeks before this book went to press, and months after Christine gave me her information in England, I was contacted by a friend in the United States who was deprogramming a very high level mind controlled slave from Project Monarch. He believes her to be the highest ranked woman in the Satanic hierarchy in the United States and she was one of only three Mother Goddesses in the world.

This is Arizona Wilder, formerly Jennifer Greene.

At the time my friend and Arizona had no idea what Christine Fitzgerald had said. Arizona had been programmed and trained since childhood to become a Mother Goddess who conducted Satanic rituals at the highest levels of the Brotherhood all over the world. She described to my friend the inside of many secret and underground facilities that he has personally seen. What she described was accurate every time. He also checked her story with other contacts and the truth of her memories was continually confirmed.

What she told my friend, and later told me on audio and video tape, supports the information supplied by other slaves and by Christine Fitzgerald about the Windsors and their true nature. Arizona said that she officiated at Satanic rituals at Glamis Castle in Tayside, Scotland, the childhood home of the Queen Mother, who still owns the property, and also at Balmoral, the Queen's Scottish residence. The Brotherhood obsession with Scotland, she

said, was because there are many entrances there into the inner-Earth where the physical reptilians live.

Glamis Castle is built on the site of an 11th century royal hunting lodge and the present building dates from around 1687. It is mentioned in the 'Shakespeare' story of Macbeth. Arizona said that the Queen, Prince Philip, Prince Charles and Princess Anne are present at the rituals and so is Charles' girlfriend, Camilla Parker-Bowles. Doesn't it all now start to make sense?

She said that during the sacrificial rituals the Queen wears a cloak of gold fabric inlaid with rubies and black onyx. The Queen and Charles have their own ritual goblets, inlaid with precious stones signifying their Illuminati-Brotherhood rank. The Mother Goddess says that the Queen makes cruel remarks about lesser initiates, but is afraid of the man code-named 'Pindar' (the Marquis de Libeaux) who is higher than her in the Satanic hierarchy.

This also supports a claim made to me by another recovered slave who said she had seen the Queen physically beaten by someone above her in Satanic rank. Pindar, apparently, bears a resemblance to Prince Charles and Arizona says that Pindar is Charles' real father. She said that the sacrificial victims used in the rituals at Glamis Castle are mostly under five years of age and the ceremonies are guarded by members of Scotland's Black Watch. She also confirmed that Lord Mountbatten was a paedophile and that the Windsors are reptilians in human form. Her interview

with me was taped, as were the ones with Christine Fitzgerald, and copies are now at various addresses.

The video interview with Arizona is available and details are at the back of the book. I stress that this Mother Goddess had no idea what Christine Fitzgerald had told me and yet their statements match again and again. Arizona says that Diana definitely knew that the Windsors were shape-shifting reptilians and Diana's comments to Christine Fitzgerald support this.

Apparently, reptilians have been seen to shape-shift during sleep. Here is a summary of just some of what Arizona said about the royal family:

The Queen Mother: She's cold, cold, cold, a nasty person. None of her cohorts even trusted her. They have named an altar (mind control programme) after her.

They call it the Black Queen. I have seen her sacrifice people. I remember her pushing a knife into someone's rectum the night that two boys were sacrificed. One was 13 and the other 18. You need to forget that the Queen Mother appears to be a frail old woman. When she shape-shifts into a reptilian she becomes very tall and strong. Some of them are so strong they can rip out a heart and they all grow by several feet when they shape-shift." (Exactly what the lady who saw Edward Heath said, among many others.)

The Queen: “I have seen her sacrifice people and eat their flesh and drink their blood. One time she got so excited with blood lust that she didn’t cut the victim’s throat from left to right in the normal ritual, she just went crazy, stabbing and ripping at the flesh after she’d shape-shifted into a reptilian. When she shape-shifts she has a long reptile face, almost like a beak, and she’s an off-white colour. The Queen Mother looks basically the same, but there are differences. (This description fits many depictions of the gods and ‘bird gods’ of ancient Egypt and elsewhere.) She also has like bumps on her head and her eyes are very frightening. She’s very aggressive.”

Prince Charles: “I’ve seen him shap-shift into a reptilian and do all the things the Queen does. I have seen him sacrifice children. There is a lot of rivalry between them for who gets to eat what part of the body and who gets to absorb the victim’s last breath and steal their soul. I have also seen Andrew participate and I have seen Prince Philip and Charles’ sister (Anne) at the rituals, but they didn’t participate when I was there. When Andrew shape-shifts, he looks more like one of the lizards.

The royals are some of the worst, OK, as far as enjoying the killing, enjoying the sacrifice, and eating the flesh, they’re some of the worst of all of them. They don’t care who sees them at the rituals, they are what they are, they show it outright. They don’t care if you see it. Who are you going to tell, who is going

to believe you? They feel that it is their birth-right and they love it. They love it.”

Given the evidence I have presented in this chapter about the background to Diana’s murder, I was not surprised to hear this Mother Goddess recall the following about Mohamed Al Fayed:

“I saw Mohammed Al Fayed at a ritual at the Mothers of Darkness castle in Belgium in the 1980s. The Queen and the Queen Mother were also there. The Queen Mother was talking to him and he was looking around as if he didn’t believe this sort of thing went on. It was on December 24th at the ritual of the old king and the new king. They didn’t let him in to see the worst of it. It was kind of like, ‘let’s introduce him into this’.

But he would have seen a baby being born and introduced as the new king and the sacrifice of an old man. The Queen Mother was there, the Queen, Pindar, Rothschilds, a lot of people I don’t know and a guy named Tony Blair.

He was being groomed because my understanding of it was that people are picked out and groomed for certain positions.

And to be considered for those positions you have to accept the reality and the necessity and the sovereignty of the Illuminati, and that the reptilians run the show. Tony Blair’s attitude was like

‘I belong here’. Dodi Fayed’s father seemed bothered by it, but not Tony Blair. I remember seeing him talking to the royals about something. I have seen Blair, Al Fayed and the Royal Family at rituals at Balmoral as well.”

Once you know this astonishing background, the why, who and how of Diana’s murder become crystal clear. They were all in it together and still are. Diana’s murder had been planned for a long time, probably from birth, and it was in the 1980s, around the time Al Fayed was at the Mother of Darkness castle with the royal family and Tony Blair, that the flaming torch symbol was placed on top of the Pont de L’Alma tunnel.

Arizona said that Diana was a product of the multiple personality disorder programme, which she said would have started before she was five. She said Diana was also three months pregnant when she died. Diana would probably not have known this, she said, because the techniques the Brotherhood use often mean that the women continue to menstruate for some months before they are officially confirmed to be pregnant.

Arizona said that when she, herself, was artificially impregnated in a mind controlled state with Pindar’s sperm, she menstruated for three months before she was told by a doctor that she was more than three months pregnant. It could have been Pindar’s child and not Dodi Fayed’s, Arizona suggested.

“That is a really powerful sacrifice” she said, “to sacrifice a pregnant woman”.

If Diana was, as appears highly likely, a product of the mind control programme, those who plotted her murder could have ensured all that they required to play out their ritual to perfection.

She would have accepted the invitation from Al Fayed at the right time, fallen for Dodi Fayed, agreed to go to Paris for the night and so on. She could also have been, like Arizona, impregnated artificially and have no recollection of it. Arizona says that she knows that Diana was impregnated with Pindar’s sperm in this way to conceive her son William, the blond-haired, blue-eyed baby born on the summer solstice. And she is in no doubt that Diana was a ‘multiple’.

As she said:

“The things that she did with her eyes, like the eye rolling, is very, very common in multiples. Sometimes she’d be very shy and then suddenly she’s blossoming and she’s really social. These are the different altars (programmes) coming out, someone’s shy, someone’s not shy, someone’s angry, someone’s not angry. Then there was the weight gain and the weight loss.

The bulimia and the cutting herself are all signs of a multiple. Some are told that if you feel bad about yourself or you



remember something, cut yourself. To me it was real obvious with Diana. Someone with this stuff just doesn't announce to the world that something's wrong, They spend their lives trying to hide it. 'I was out grocery shopping', or 'I was out clothes shopping', 'I was taking a walk', whatever, but you weren't."

The recovered mind-slave Brice Taylor confirms that Diana was a 'multiple' in her book, Thanks For The Memories, and she says that William and Harry are also. I think Dodi was another, thus making it child's play to make he and Diana 'fall in love'. The symbolism of Osiris, Isis and Horus, in the Pont de UAlma tunnel that night was also confirmed by Arizona. "Diana was Isis, Dodi Fayed was Osiris, and the child was Horus.

I don't think it symbolised the birth of a child so much as the birth of an age the Age of Horus which begins by the year 2,000. This means the New World Order, the Age of Horus, the terrible child." She said that the foetus would have been divided among certain high ranking leaders of the Brotherhood/ Illuminati and consumed in ritual.

She said that from her long experience of the rituals, she was sure that parts of Diana's body would have been consumed also. Again I ask, is her body even on the island at Althorp Park? It makes you wonder what Tony Blair and the Royals were doing when they came together at Balmoral immediately after Diana's death.

Another part of the ritual was that Diana was blond-haired and blue-eyed. Cathy O'Brien is the same, so is Arizona although she had dyed her hair to break that spell when I met her. She said that even when the Elite sacrifice cats they are blond-haired and blue-eyed.

There is something about that genetic structure which is fundamental to them and this is the blood they need to survive in this dimension. At least most of the Monarch slaves have blond hair and blue eyes. "There were no blue eyes on this planet until the extraterrestrials came", Arizona said.

Diana told Christine Fitzgerald in 1989 that they were going to kill her:

"It sounded outlandish at the time", Christine said, "because she had the boys and they were little and I thought, no, they need her to bring the boys up."

But there were to be many indications that Diana was indeed in danger from the Windsors and the Brotherhood in general. In the late 1980s with her marriage nothing more than a public show, Diana was having a relationship with her personal detective, Barry Mannakee, but he died in a motorcycle 'accident' in 1988.

By 1990, with the Gulf War threatening, Diana was having a relationship with Captain James Hewitt. One day, about this

time, she went rushing into Christine's healing centre in London in a terrible state. Christine remembers:

“She was crying hysterically and I said ‘What’s the matter?’ You know it was dog’s died stuff, bottom lip out, full sob. She came galloping through the door. I gave her rescue remedy, clutched her, hugged her, calmed her down, and said now tell me what’s going on. ‘I can’t believe it, I can’t believe it, they killed him, they killed him’ she sobbed. I said: ‘Who did they kill?’

She told me about her affair with the detective (Barry Mannakee) and how he was decapitated on a motorbike and how she thought it was a terrible accident. But now she knows the Royal Family killed him because Prince Charles’ senior detective had just told her that if she didn’t cool it with Hewitt, the same would happen to him. He told her she should not think that she was indispensable, either.”

### **5-30 Note**

These statements and these quotations that are put here are very shocking and in my eyes sometimes a bit too far and directed too deep to one way. Lady Diana has witnessed a lot during the time when she hung around close to the English royal house, and as future co-head of a country, she had to meet the demands required.

Here you see also the reason for her death later, because she witnessed too much what was against her feelings, and what any thinking person with common sense could not consistent with the reality.

In these groups using drugs is normal, so to forget what is happening behind the solid doors and one should never make that public. For the rituals and the many rituals of the club you have really been brainwashed and intoxicated, if you want to forget what you see there, went through, and had to join.

When studying the most diverse rituals of Freemasonry, from which Queen Elizabeth II is also the head, the most inhuman things came up. Sacrificing babies, abusing and tearing young children into pieces and mostly young “virgin” women, are matters that are normal in the highest level of the freemason pyramid.

As I described in the book “The matrix of the system”, in these high royal echelons sacrificing is normal. So it was obvious that Alexander, for the appointment as king, had to sacrifice a baby in their corresponding ritual. Namely, it is quite clearly described in the ritual of the 34th degree. Yes, the degree that supposedly does not exist!

Diana had to participate in these rituals as well otherwise she could never be princess. Those are the requirements of these societies and the demands of the absolute elite.

It has become clear, especially given the behaviors, that Diana afterwards could not handle this pressure and was increasingly opposing the established dirty elite order. By joining all kinds of service clubs, and by dedicating herself wherever was injustice, Diane tried to clean her conscience. However, these rituals make such an impact on your life that they will never disappear from your memory. The deeds you had to do make you forever a slave to this elitist sect. Her actions betrayed this completely, and between the lines of the first part of Wikipedia, you can already see the line. In the second counterpart you see that everything is described but more toward demons, and they blame the illumination and dark forces. The last two are the ones we should believe, for all the sacrifices and all the rituals are there so to gather an unprecedented power. Ignoring cries, pain and impotence plus the pure blood of your victim, must lift you up over their powers.

Diana clearly broke down and through signs she showed more and more and that all was not a fairy tale where she got herself into. Through her “failure” as a fairy princess, it was clear that Charles had no more chance to the throne. According to the rules of the club he has failed to keep the new blood in the circle. The result is that the order of succession is no longer possible, and comes to an end in favor of a following generation. So you clearly have evidence that is all about the rituals, which are used in this absolute elite club.

Now they are trying to get Prince William so far that he will meet the requirements of the elite club with their associated rituals. Apparently that seems to be not quite successful, and he seems to resist to the last rituals, which are required to be king, namely to carry out the sacrifice of a baby. Like his colleague had to do here in the Antilles, together with the Dutch elite who all of them were present at the inauguration!

Diana saw too much, knew too much and she was a person with a conscience. It is clear that they have failed to silence her forever through the first way, thus what the separation should solve, something that is done in those circles. For, by doing many horrible acts and that among witnesses, you are the slave of the elite for life! Diane has not become a slave, worse, she did bring out what is wrong in the world elite and that was her death. For, a dead person is the only option. In that way she kept her many titles for the outside world, but in the club she was condemned as a traitor to death. This “rule” was commissioned by the upper council, whether you believe it or not, it has its seat in the Vatican.

Before we go deeper into the whole, I would first like to highlight two players whom are very important. So we come to the royal houses of England and the Netherlands.

## 5-4 Elizabeth II

### 5-4a Queen Elizabeth II

Queen of the United Kingdom and the other  
Commonwealth realms

Reign 6 February 1952 – present

Coronation 2 June 1953

Predecessor George VI

Heir apparent Charles, Prince of Wales

Prime Ministers

Born 21 April 1926 (age 90)

17 Bruton Street, Mayfair, London, UK

Spouse Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (m. 1947)

Charles, Prince of Wales

Anne, Princess Royal

Prince Andrew, Duke of York

Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex

Full name

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary

House Windsor

Father George VI

Mother Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon

Religion

Church of England

Church of Scotland

## Signature

Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other  
Commonwealth realms

Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary; born 21 April 1926) is, and has been since her accession in 1952, Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and Head of the Commonwealth. She is also queen of 12 countries that have become independent since her accession: Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Elizabeth was born in London as the first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. She was educated privately at home. Her father acceded to the throne on the abdication of his brother Edward VIII in 1936, from which time she was the heir presumptive. She began to undertake public duties during the Second World War, serving in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. In 1947, she married the Duke of Edinburgh, a former prince of Greece and Denmark, with whom she has four children: Charles, Anne, Andrew, and Edward.

Elizabeth's many historic visits and meetings include a state visit to the Republic of Ireland and visits to or from five Popes. She has seen major constitutional changes, such as devolution in the United Kingdom, Canadian patriation, and the



decolonisation of Africa. She has also reigned through various wars and conflicts involving many of her realms. She is the world's oldest reigning monarch as well as Britain's longest-lived. In 2015, she surpassed the reign of her great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, to become the longest-reigning British monarch and the longest-reigning queen regnant and female head of state in world history. In October 2016, she became the longest currently reigning monarch and head of state following the death of King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand.

Times of personal significance have included the births and marriages of her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, her coronation in 1953, and the celebration of milestones such as her Silver, Golden and Diamond Jubilees in 1977, 2002, and 2012, respectively. Moments of sadness for her include the death of her father, aged 56; the assassination of Prince Philip's uncle, Lord Mountbatten; the breakdown of her children's marriages in 1992 (her *annus horribilis*); the death in 1997 of her son's ex-wife, Diana, Princess of Wales; and the deaths of her mother and sister in 2002. Elizabeth has occasionally faced republican sentiments and severe press criticism of the royal family, but support for the monarchy remains high, as does her personal popularity.

### **5-4b Early life**

Elizabeth was born at 02:40 (GMT) on 21 April 1926, during the reign of her paternal grandfather, King George V. Her

father, Prince Albert, Duke of York (later King George VI), was the second son of the King. Her mother, Elizabeth, Duchess of York (later Queen Elizabeth), was the youngest daughter of Scottish aristocrat Claude Bowes-Lyon, 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. She was delivered by Caesarean section at her maternal grandfather's London house: 17 Bruton Street, Mayfair. She was baptised by the Anglican Archbishop of York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace on 29 May, and named Elizabeth after her mother, Alexandra after George V's mother, who had died six months earlier, and Mary after her paternal grandmother. Called "Lilibet" by her close family, based on what she called herself at first, she was cherished by her grandfather George V, and during his serious illness in 1929 her regular visits were credited in the popular press and by later biographers with raising his spirits and aiding his recovery.

Elizabeth's only sibling, Princess Margaret, was born in 1930. The two princesses were educated at home under the supervision of their mother and their governess, Marion Crawford, who was casually known as "Crawfie". Lessons concentrated on history, language, literature and music. Crawford published a biography of Elizabeth and Margaret's childhood years entitled *The Little Princesses* in 1950, much to the dismay of the royal family. The book describes Elizabeth's love of horses and dogs, her orderliness, and her attitude of responsibility. Others echoed such observations: Winston Churchill described Elizabeth when she was two as "a character. She has an air of authority and reflec-

tiveness astonishing in an infant.” Her cousin Margaret Rhodes described her as “a jolly little girl, but fundamentally sensible and well-behaved”.

### **5-4c Heir presumptive**

During her grandfather’s reign, Elizabeth was third in the line of succession to the throne, behind her uncle Edward, Prince of Wales, and her father, the Duke of York. Although her birth generated public interest, she was not expected to become queen, as the Prince of Wales was still young. Many people believed that he would marry and have children of his own. When her grandfather died in 1936 and her uncle succeeded as Edward VIII, she became second-in-line to the throne, after her father. Later that year Edward abdicated, after his proposed marriage to divorced socialite Wallis Simpson provoked a constitutional crisis. Consequently, Elizabeth’s father became king, and she became heir presumptive. If her parents had had a later son, she would have lost her position as first-in-line, as her brother would have been heir apparent and above her in the line of succession.

Elizabeth received private tuition in constitutional history from Henry Marten, Vice-Provost of Eton College, and learned French from a succession of native-speaking governesses. A Girl Guides company, the 1st Buckingham Palace Company, was formed specifically so that she could socialise with girls her own age. Later, she was enrolled as a Sea Ranger.

In 1939, Elizabeth's parents toured Canada and the United States. As in 1927, when her parents had toured Australia and New Zealand, Elizabeth remained in Britain, since her father thought her too young to undertake public tours. Elizabeth "looked tearful" as her parents departed. They corresponded regularly, and she and her parents made the first royal transatlantic telephone call on 18 May.

### **5-4d Second World War**

In September 1939, Britain entered the Second World War, which lasted until 1945. During the war, many of London's children were evacuated to avoid the frequent aerial bombing. The suggestion by senior politician Lord Hailsham that the two princesses should be evacuated to Canada was rejected by Elizabeth's mother, who declared, "The children won't go without me. I won't leave without the King. And the King will never leave." Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret stayed at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, until Christmas 1939, when they moved to Sandringham House, Norfolk. From February to May 1940, they lived at Royal Lodge, Windsor, until moving to Windsor Castle, where they lived for most of the next five years. At Windsor, the princesses staged pantomimes at Christmas in aid of the Queen's Wool Fund, which bought yarn to knit into military garments. In 1940, the 14-year-old Elizabeth made her first radio broadcast during the BBC's Children's Hour, addressing other children who had been evacuated from the cities. She stated: "We are trying to do all we

can to help our gallant sailors, soldiers and airmen, and we are trying, too, to bear our share of the danger and sadness of war. We know, every one of us, that in the end all will be well.”

In 1943, at the age of 16, Elizabeth undertook her first solo public appearance on a visit to the Grenadier Guards, of which she had been appointed colonel the previous year. As she approached her 18th birthday, parliament changed the law so that she could act as one of five Counsellors of State in the event of her father’s incapacity or absence abroad, such as his visit to Italy in July 1944. In February 1945, she joined the Women’s Auxiliary Territorial Service as an honorary second subaltern with the service number of 230873. She trained as a driver and mechanic and was promoted to honorary junior commander five months later.

At the end of the war in Europe, on Victory in Europe Day, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret mingled anonymously with the celebratory crowds in the streets of London. Elizabeth later said in a rare interview, “We asked my parents if we could go out and see for ourselves. I remember we were terrified of being recognised ... I remember lines of unknown people linking arms and walking down Whitehall, all of us just swept along on a tide of happiness and relief.”

During the war, plans were drawn up to quell Welsh nationalism by affiliating Elizabeth more closely with Wales. Proposals, such as appointing her Constable of Caernarfon Castle or a patron

of Urdd Gobaith Cymru (the Welsh League of Youth), were abandoned for various reasons, which included a fear of associating Elizabeth with conscientious objectors in the Urdd, at a time when Britain was at war. Welsh politicians suggested that she be made Princess of Wales on her 18th birthday. Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison supported the idea, but the King rejected it because he felt such a title belonged solely to the wife of a Prince of Wales and the Prince of Wales had always been the heir apparent. In 1946, she was inducted into the Welsh Gorsedd of Bards at the National Eisteddfod of Wales.

In 1947, Princess Elizabeth went on her first overseas tour, accompanying her parents through southern Africa. During the tour, in a broadcast to the British Commonwealth on her 21st birthday, she made the following pledge: “I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great imperial family to which we all belong.”

### **5-4e Marriage and family**

Elizabeth met her future husband, Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark, in 1934 and 1937. They are second cousins once removed through King Christian IX of Denmark and third cousins through Queen Victoria. After another meeting at the Royal Naval College in Dartmouth in July 1939, Elizabeth – though only 13 years old – said she fell in love with Philip and they began to ex-

change letters. She was 21 when their engagement was officially announced on 9 July 1947.

The engagement was not without controversy: Philip had no financial standing, was foreign-born (though a British subject who had served in the Royal Navy throughout the Second World War), and had sisters who had married German noblemen with Nazi links. Marion Crawford wrote, “Some of the King’s advisors did not think him good enough for her. He was a prince without a home or kingdom. Some of the papers played long and loud tunes on the string of Philip’s foreign origin.” Later biographies reported that Elizabeth’s mother initially opposed the union, dubbing Philip “The Hun”. In later life, however, the Queen Mother told biographer Tim Heald that Philip was “an English gentleman”.

Before the marriage, Philip renounced his Greek and Danish titles, converted from Greek Orthodoxy to Anglicanism, and adopted the style Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, taking the surname of his mother’s British family. Just before the wedding, he was created Duke of Edinburgh and granted the style His Royal Highness.

Elizabeth and Philip were married on 20 November 1947 at Westminster Abbey. They received 2500 wedding gifts from around the world. Because Britain had not yet completely recovered from the devastation of the war, Elizabeth required ration coupons to buy the material for her gown, which was designed

by Norman Hartnell. In post-war Britain, it was not acceptable for the Duke of Edinburgh's German relations, including his three surviving sisters, to be invited to the wedding. The Duke of Windsor, formerly King Edward VIII, was not invited, either.

Elizabeth gave birth to her first child, Prince Charles, on 14 November 1948. One month earlier, the King had issued letters patent allowing her children to use the style and title of a royal prince or princess, to which they otherwise would not have been entitled as their father was no longer a royal prince. A second child, Princess Anne, was born in 1950.

Following their wedding, the couple leased Windlesham Moor, near Windsor Castle, until July 1949, when they took up residence at Clarence House in London. At various times between 1949 and 1951, the Duke of Edinburgh was stationed in the British Crown Colony of Malta as a serving Royal Navy officer. He and Elizabeth lived intermittently, for several months at a time, in the hamlet of Gwardaman a, at Villa Guardamangia, the rented home of Philip's uncle, Lord Mountbatten. The children remained in Britain.

## **5-4f Reign**

### **5-4fa Accession and coronation**

During 1951, George VI's health declined and Elizabeth



frequently stood in for him at public events. When she toured Canada and visited President Harry S. Truman in Washington, D.C., in October 1951, her private secretary, Martin Charteris, carried a draft accession declaration in case the King died while she was on tour. In early 1952, Elizabeth and Philip set out for a tour of Australia and New Zealand by way of Kenya. On 6 February 1952, they had just returned to their Kenyan home, Sagana Lodge, after a night spent at Treetops Hotel, when word arrived of the death of the King and consequently Elizabeth's immediate accession to the throne. Philip broke the news to the new Queen. Martin Charteris asked her to choose a regnal name; she chose to remain Elizabeth, "of course". She was proclaimed queen throughout her realms and the royal party hastily returned to the United Kingdom. She and the Duke of Edinburgh moved into Buckingham Palace.

With Elizabeth's accession, it seemed probable that the royal house would bear her husband's name, becoming the House of Mountbatten, in line with the custom of a wife taking her husband's surname on marriage. The British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and Elizabeth's grandmother, Queen Mary, favoured the retention of the House of Windsor, and so on 9 April 1952 Elizabeth issued a declaration that Windsor would continue to be the name of the royal house. The Duke complained, "I am the only man in the country not allowed to give his name to his own children." In 1960, after the death of Queen Mary in 1953 and the resignation of Churchill in 1955, the surname Mountbatten-Windsor was

adopted for Philip and Elizabeth's male-line descendants who do not carry royal titles.

Amid preparations for the coronation, Princess Margaret informed her sister that she wished to marry Peter Townsend, a divorcé, 16 years Margaret's senior, with two sons from his previous marriage. The Queen asked them to wait for a year; in the words of Martin Charteris, "the Queen was naturally sympathetic towards the Princess, but I think she thought – she hoped – given time, the affair would peter out." Senior politicians were against the match and the Church of England did not permit remarriage after divorce. If Margaret had contracted a civil marriage, she would have been expected to renounce her right of succession. Eventually, she decided to abandon her plans with Townsend. In 1960, she married Antony Armstrong-Jones, who was created Earl of Snowdon the following year. They divorced in 1978; she did not remarry.

Despite the death of Queen Mary on 24 March, the coronation on 2 June 1953 went ahead as planned, as Mary had asked before she died. The ceremony in Westminster Abbey, with the exception of the anointing and communion, was televised for the first time. Elizabeth's coronation gown was embroidered on her instructions with the floral emblems of Commonwealth countries: English Tudor rose; Scots thistle; Welsh leek; Irish shamrock; Australian wattle; Canadian maple leaf; New Zealand silver fern;

South African protea; lotus flowers for India and Ceylon; and Pakistan's wheat, cotton, and jute.

### Continuing evolution of the Commonwealth

From Elizabeth's birth onwards, the British Empire continued its transformation into the Commonwealth of Nations. By the time of her accession in 1952, her role as head of multiple independent states was already established. In 1953, the Queen and her husband embarked on a seven-month round-the-world tour, visiting 13 countries and covering more than 40,000 miles by land, sea and air. She became the first reigning monarch of Australia and New Zealand to visit those nations. During the tour, crowds were immense; three-quarters of the population of Australia were estimated to have seen her. Throughout her reign, the Queen has made hundreds of state visits to other countries and tours of the Commonwealth; she is the most widely travelled head of state.

In 1956, the British and French prime ministers, Sir Anthony Eden and Guy Mollet, discussed the possibility of France joining the Commonwealth. The proposal was never accepted and the following year France signed the Treaty of Rome, which established the European Economic Community, the precursor to the European Union. In November 1956, Britain and France invaded Egypt in an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to capture the Suez Canal. Lord Mountbatten claimed the Queen was opposed to the invasion, though Eden denied it. Eden resigned two months later.

A formal group of Elizabeth in tiara and evening dress with eleven politicians in evening dress or national costume.

The absence of a formal mechanism within the Conservative Party for choosing a leader meant that, following Eden's resignation, it fell to the Queen to decide whom to commission to form a government. Eden recommended that she consult Lord Salisbury, the Lord President of the Council. Lord Salisbury and Lord Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor, consulted the British Cabinet, Winston Churchill, and the Chairman of the backbench 1922 Committee, resulting in the Queen appointing their recommended candidate: Harold Macmillan.

The Suez crisis and the choice of Eden's successor led in 1957 to the first major personal criticism of the Queen. In a magazine, which he owned and edited, Lord Altrincham accused her of being "out of touch". Altrincham was denounced by public figures and slapped by a member of the public appalled by his comments. Six years later, in 1963, Macmillan resigned and advised the Queen to appoint the Earl of Home as prime minister, advice that she followed. The Queen again came under criticism for appointing the prime minister on the advice of a small number of ministers or a single minister. In 1965, the Conservatives adopted a formal mechanism for electing a leader, thus relieving her of involvement.

## Queen Elizabeth II's Address to the United Nations General Assembly

In 1957, she made a state visit to the United States, where she addressed the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the Commonwealth. On the same tour, she opened the 23rd Canadian Parliament, becoming the first monarch of Canada to open a parliamentary session. Two years later, solely in her capacity as Queen of Canada, she revisited the United States and toured Canada. In 1961, she toured Cyprus, India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Iran. On a visit to Ghana the same year, she dismissed fears for her safety, even though her host, President Kwame Nkrumah, who had replaced her as head of state, was a target for assassins. Harold Macmillan wrote, "The Queen has been absolutely determined all through ... She is impatient of the attitude towards her to treat her as ... a film star ... She has indeed 'the heart and stomach of a man' ... She loves her duty and means to be a Queen." Before her tour through parts of Quebec in 1964, the press reported that extremists within the Quebec separatist movement were plotting Elizabeth's assassination. No attempt was made, but a riot did break out while she was in Montreal; the Queen's "calmness and courage in the face of the violence" was noted.

Elizabeth's pregnancies with Princes Andrew and Edward, in 1959 and 1963, mark the only times she has not performed the State Opening of the British parliament during her reign. In addition to performing traditional ceremonies, she also instituted

new practices. Her first royal walkabout, meeting ordinary members of the public, took place during a tour of Australia and New Zealand in 1970.

### **5-4fb Acceleration of decolonisation**

The 1960s and 1970s saw an acceleration in the decolonisation of Africa and the Caribbean. Over 20 countries gained independence from Britain as part of a planned transition to self-government. In 1965, however, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith, in opposition to moves towards majority rule, declared unilateral independence from Britain while still expressing “loyalty and devotion” to Elizabeth. Although the Queen dismissed him in a formal declaration, and the international community applied sanctions against Rhodesia, his regime survived for over a decade. As Britain’s ties to its former empire weakened, the British government sought entry to the European Community, a goal it achieved in 1973.

In February 1974, the British Prime Minister, Edward Heath, advised the Queen to call a general election in the middle of her tour of the Austronesian Pacific Rim, requiring her to fly back to Britain. The election resulted in a hung parliament; Heath’s Conservatives were not the largest party, but could stay in office if they formed a coalition with the Liberals. Heath only resigned when discussions on forming a coalition foundered, after which

the Queen asked the Leader of the Opposition, Labour's Harold Wilson, to form a government.

A year later, at the height of the 1975 Australian constitutional crisis, the Australian Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam, was dismissed from his post by Governor-General Sir John Kerr, after the Opposition-controlled Senate rejected Whitlam's budget proposals. As Whitlam had a majority in the House of Representatives, Speaker Gordon Scholes appealed to the Queen to reverse Kerr's decision. She declined, stating that she would not interfere in decisions reserved by the Constitution of Australia for the governor-general. The crisis fuelled Australian republicanism.

### **5-4fc Silver Jubilee**

In 1977, Elizabeth marked the Silver Jubilee of her accession. Parties and events took place throughout the Commonwealth, many coinciding with her associated national and Commonwealth tours. The celebrations re-affirmed the Queen's popularity, despite virtually coincident negative press coverage of Princess Margaret's separation from her husband. In 1978, the Queen endured a state visit to the United Kingdom by Romania's communist dictator, Nicolae Ceau escu, and his wife, Elena, though privately she thought they had "blood on their hands". The following year brought two blows: one was the unmasking of Anthony Blunt, former Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, as a communist spy;

the other was the assassination of her relative and in-law Lord Mountbatten by the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

According to Paul Martin, Sr., by the end of the 1970s the Queen was worried that the Crown “had little meaning for” Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister. Tony Benn said that the Queen found Trudeau “rather disappointing”. Trudeau’s supposed republicanism seemed to be confirmed by his antics, such as sliding down banisters at Buckingham Palace and pirouetting behind the Queen’s back in 1977, and the removal of various Canadian royal symbols during his term of office. In 1980, Canadian politicians sent to London to discuss the patriation of the Canadian constitution found the Queen “better informed ... than any of the British politicians or bureaucrats”. She was particularly interested after the failure of Bill C-60, which would have affected her role as head of state. Patriation removed the role of the British parliament from the Canadian constitution, but the monarchy was retained. Trudeau said in his memoirs that the Queen favoured his attempt to reform the constitution and that he was impressed by “the grace she displayed in public” and “the wisdom she showed in private”.

## **5-4fd 1980s**

During the 1981 Trooping the Colour ceremony, six weeks before the wedding of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Lady Diana Spencer, six shots were fired at the Queen from close range as she rode down The Mall on her horse, Burmese. Police later discov-



ered that the shots were blanks. The 17-year-old assailant, Marcus Sarjeant, was sentenced to five years in prison and released after three. The Queen's composure and skill in controlling her mount were widely praised.

From April to September 1982, the Queen was anxious but proud of her son, Prince Andrew, who was serving with British forces during the Falklands War. On 9 July, the Queen awoke in her bedroom at Buckingham Palace to find an intruder, Michael Fagan, in the room with her. Remaining calm and through two calls to the Palace police switchboard, she spoke to Fagan while he sat at the foot of her bed until assistance arrived seven minutes later. After hosting US President Ronald Reagan at Windsor Castle in 1982 and visiting his California ranch in 1983, the Queen was angered when his administration ordered the invasion of Grenada, one of her Caribbean realms, without informing her.

Intense media interest in the opinions and private lives of the royal family during the 1980s led to a series of sensational stories in the press, not all of which were entirely true. As Kelvin MacKenzie, editor of *The Sun*, told his staff: "Give me a Sunday for Monday splash on the Royals. Don't worry if it's not true—so long as there's not too much of a fuss about it afterwards." Newspaper editor Donald Treford wrote in *The Observer* of 21 September 1986: "The royal soap opera has now reached such a pitch of public interest that the boundary between fact and fiction has been lost sight of ... it is not just that some papers don't check

their facts or accept denials: they don't care if the stories are true or not." It was reported, most notably in *The Sunday Times* of 20 July 1986, that the Queen was worried that Margaret Thatcher's economic policies fostered social divisions and was alarmed by high unemployment, a series of riots, the violence of a miners' strike, and Thatcher's refusal to apply sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The sources of the rumours included royal aide Michael Shea and Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal, but Shea claimed his remarks were taken out of context and embellished by speculation. Thatcher reputedly said the Queen would vote for the Social Democratic Party – Thatcher's political opponents. Thatcher's biographer John Campbell claimed "the report was a piece of journalistic mischief-making". Belying reports of acrimony between them, Thatcher later conveyed her personal admiration for the Queen, and the Queen gave two honours in her personal gift – membership in the Order of Merit and the Order of the Garter – to Thatcher after her replacement as prime minister by John Major. Former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said Elizabeth was a "behind the scenes force" in ending apartheid.

In 1987, in Canada, Elizabeth publicly supported politically divisive constitutional amendments, prompting criticism from opponents of the proposed changes, including Pierre Trudeau. The same year, the elected Fijian government was deposed in a military coup. As monarch of Fiji, Elizabeth supported the attempts of the Governor-General, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, to assert executive

power and negotiate a settlement. Coup leader Sitiveni Rabuka deposed Ganilau and declared Fiji a republic. By the start of 1991, republican feeling in Britain had risen because of press estimates of the Queen's private wealth – which were contradicted by the Palace – and reports of affairs and strained marriages among her extended family. The involvement of younger members of the royal family in the charity game show *It's a Royal Knockout* was ridiculed, and the Queen was the target of satire.

### **5-4fe 1990s**

In 1991, in the wake of coalition victory in the Gulf War, the Queen became the first British monarch to address a joint meeting of the United States Congress.

In a speech on 24 November 1992, to mark the 40th anniversary of her accession, Elizabeth called 1992 her *annus horribilis*, meaning horrible year. In March, her second son, Prince Andrew, Duke of York, and his wife, Sarah, separated; in April, her daughter, Princess Anne, divorced Captain Mark Phillips; during a state visit to Germany in October, angry demonstrators in Dresden threw eggs at her; and, in November, a large fire broke out at Windsor Castle, one of her official residences. The monarchy came under increased criticism and public scrutiny. In an unusually personal speech, the Queen said that any institution must expect criticism, but suggested it be done with “a touch of humour, gentleness and understanding”. Two days later, the Prime Minister, John

Major, announced reforms to the royal finances planned since the previous year, including the Queen paying income tax from 1993 onwards, and a reduction in the civil list. In December, Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, formally separated. The year ended with a lawsuit as the Queen sued The Sun newspaper for breach of copyright when it published the text of her annual Christmas message two days before it was broadcast. The newspaper was forced to pay her legal fees and donated £200,000 to charity.

In the years to follow, public revelations on the state of Charles and Diana's marriage continued. Even though support for republicanism in Britain seemed higher than at any time in living memory, republicanism was still a minority viewpoint, and the Queen herself had high approval ratings. Criticism was focused on the institution of the monarchy itself and the Queen's wider family rather than her own behaviour and actions. In consultation with her husband and the Prime Minister, John Major, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey, and her private secretary, Robert Fellowes, she wrote to Charles and Diana at the end of December 1995, saying that a divorce was desirable.

In 1997, a year after the divorce, Diana was killed in a car crash in Paris. The Queen was on holiday with her extended family at Balmoral. Diana's two sons by Charles – Princes William and Harry – wanted to attend church and so the Queen and Prince Philip took them that morning. After that single public appearance, for five days the Queen and the Duke shielded their

grandsons from the intense press interest by keeping them at Balmoral where they could grieve in private, but the royal family's seclusion and the failure to fly a flag at half-mast over Buckingham Palace caused public dismay. Pressured by the hostile reaction, the Queen agreed to return to London and do a live television broadcast on 5 September, the day before Diana's funeral. In the broadcast, she expressed admiration for Diana and her feelings "as a grandmother" for the two princes. As a result, much of the public hostility evaporated.

### **5-4ff Golden Jubilee**

In 2002, Elizabeth marked her Golden Jubilee. Her sister and mother died in February and March respectively, and the media speculated whether the Jubilee would be a success or a failure. She again undertook an extensive tour of her realms, which began in Jamaica in February, where she called the farewell banquet "memorable" after a power cut plunged the King's House, the official residence of the governor-general, into darkness. As in 1977, there were street parties and commemorative events, and monuments were named to honour the occasion. A million people attended each day of the three-day main Jubilee celebration in London, and the enthusiasm shown by the public for the Queen was greater than many journalists had expected.

Though generally healthy throughout her life, in 2003 she had keyhole surgery on both knees. In October 2006, she missed

the opening of the new Emirates Stadium because of a strained back muscle that had been troubling her since the summer.

In May 2007, The Daily Telegraph, citing unnamed sources, reported that the Queen was “exasperated and frustrated” by the policies of the British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, that she was concerned the British Armed Forces were overstretched in Iraq and Afghanistan, and that she had raised concerns over rural and countryside issues with Blair. She was, however, said to admire Blair’s efforts to achieve peace in Northern Ireland. On 20 March 2008, at the Church of Ireland St Patrick’s Cathedral, Armagh, the Queen attended the first Maundy service held outside England and Wales. At the invitation of the Irish President, Mary McAleese, the Queen made the first state visit to the Republic of Ireland by a British monarch in May 2011.

The Queen addressed the United Nations for a second time in 2010, again in her capacity as Queen of all Commonwealth realms and Head of the Commonwealth. The UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, introduced her as “an anchor for our age”. During her visit to New York, which followed a tour of Canada, she officially opened a memorial garden for the British victims of the September 11 attacks. The Queen’s visit to Australia in October 2011 – her sixteenth visit since 1954 – was called her “farewell tour” in the press because of her age.

## **5-4fg Diamond Jubilee and beyond**

Her Diamond Jubilee in 2012 marked 60 years on the throne, and celebrations were held throughout her realms, the wider Commonwealth, and beyond. In a message released on Accession Day, Elizabeth wrote:

In this special year, as I dedicate myself anew to your service, I hope we will all be reminded of the power of togetherness and the convening strength of family, friendship and good neighbourliness ... I hope also that this Jubilee year will be a time to give thanks for the great advances that have been made since 1952 and to look forward to the future with clear head and warm heart.

She and her husband undertook an extensive tour of the United Kingdom, while her children and grandchildren embarked on royal tours of other Commonwealth states on her behalf. On 4 June, Jubilee beacons were lit around the world. On 18 December, she became the first British sovereign to attend a peacetime Cabinet meeting since George III in 1781.

The Queen, who opened the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, also opened the 2012 Summer Olympics and Paralympics in London, making her the first head of state to open two Olympic Games in two different countries. For the London Olympics, she played herself in a short film as part of the opening ceremony, alongside Daniel Craig as James Bond. On 4 April

2013, she received an honorary BAFTA for her patronage of the film industry and was called “the most memorable Bond girl yet” at the award ceremony.

On 3 March 2013, Elizabeth was admitted to the King Edward VII’s Hospital as a precaution after developing symptoms of gastroenteritis. She returned to Buckingham Palace the following day. Because of her age and the need for her to limit travelling, in 2013 she chose not to attend the biennial meeting of Commonwealth heads of government for the first time in 40 years. She was represented at the summit in Sri Lanka by her son, Prince Charles.

The Queen surpassed her great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, to become the longest-lived British monarch in December 2007, and the longest-reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015. She was celebrated in Canada as the “longest-reigning sovereign in Canada’s modern era”. (King Louis XIV of France reigned over part of Canada for longer.) She is also the longest-reigning queen regnant in history, and the world’s oldest reigning monarch. She became the longest-serving current head of state following the death of Bhumibol Adulyadej on 13 October 2016.

The Queen does not intend to abdicate, though Prince Charles is expected to take on more of her workload as Elizabeth, who celebrated her ninetieth birthday in 2016, carries out fewer public engagements.



## **5-4g Public perception and character**

Since Elizabeth rarely gives interviews, little is known of her personal feelings. As a constitutional monarch, she has not expressed her own political opinions in a public forum. She does have a deep sense of religious and civic duty, and takes her coronation oath seriously. Aside from her official religious role as Supreme Governor of the established Church of England, she is personally a member of that church and the national Church of Scotland. She has demonstrated support for inter-faith relations and has met with leaders of other churches and religions, including five popes: Pius XII, John XXIII, John Paul II, Benedict XVI and Francis. A personal note about her faith often features in her annual Christmas message broadcast to the Commonwealth. In 2000, she spoke about the theological significance of the millennium marking the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Jesus:

To many of us, our beliefs are of fundamental importance. For me the teachings of Christ and my own personal accountability before God provide a framework in which I try to lead my life. I, like so many of you, have drawn great comfort in difficult times from Christ's words and example.

She is patron of over 600 organisations and charities. Her main leisure interests include equestrianism and dogs, especially her Pembroke Welsh Corgis. Her lifelong love of corgis began in 1933 with Dookie, the first corgi owned by her family. Scenes of

a relaxed, informal home life have occasionally been witnessed; she and her family, from time to time, prepare a meal together and do the washing up afterwards.

In the 1950s, as a young woman at the start of her reign, Elizabeth was depicted as a glamorous “fairytale Queen”. After the trauma of the Second World War, it was a time of hope, a period of progress and achievement heralding a “new Elizabethan age”. Lord Altrincham’s accusation in 1957 that her speeches sounded like those of a “priggish schoolgirl” was an extremely rare criticism. In the late 1960s, attempts to portray a more modern image of the monarchy were made in the television documentary *Royal Family* and by televising Prince Charles’s investiture as Prince of Wales. In public, she took to wearing mostly solid-colour overcoats and decorative hats, which allow her to be seen easily in a crowd.

At her Silver Jubilee in 1977, the crowds and celebrations were genuinely enthusiastic, but in the 1980s, public criticism of the royal family increased, as the personal and working lives of Elizabeth’s children came under media scrutiny. Elizabeth’s popularity sank to a low point in the 1990s. Under pressure from public opinion, she began to pay income tax for the first time, and Buckingham Palace was opened to the public. Discontent with the monarchy reached its peak on the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, though Elizabeth’s personal popularity and support for the monarchy rebounded after her live television broadcast to the world five days after Diana’s death.

In November 1999, a referendum in Australia on the future of the Australian monarchy favoured its retention in preference to an indirectly elected head of state. Polls in Britain in 2006 and 2007 revealed strong support for Elizabeth, and in 2012, her Diamond Jubilee year, approval ratings hit 90 percent. Referenda in Tuvalu in 2008 and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in 2009 both rejected proposals to become republics.

Elizabeth has been portrayed in a variety of media by many notable artists, including painters Pietro Annigoni, Peter Blake, Chinwe Chukwuogo-Roy, Terence Cuneo, Lucian Freud, Damien Hirst, Juliet Pannett, and Tai-Shan Schierenberg. Notable photographers of Elizabeth have included Cecil Beaton, Yousuf Karsh, Annie Leibovitz, Lord Lichfield, Terry O'Neill, John Swannell, and Dorothy Wilding. The first official portrait of Elizabeth was taken by Marcus Adams in 1926.

## **5-4h Finances**

Further information: Finances of the British Royal Family

Elizabeth's personal fortune has been the subject of speculation for many years. Jock Colville, who was her former private secretary and a director of her bank, Coutts, estimated her wealth in 1971 at £2 million (equivalent to about £25 million today). In 1993, Buckingham Palace called estimates of £100 million "grossly overstated". She inherited an estimated £70 million estate from

her mother in 2002. The Sunday Times Rich List 2015 estimated her private wealth at £340 million, making her the 302nd richest person in the UK.

The Royal Collection, which includes thousands of historic works of art and the Crown Jewels, is not owned by the Queen personally but is held in trust, as are her official residences, such as Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and the Duchy of Lancaster, a property portfolio valued in 2014 at £442 million. Sandringham House and Balmoral Castle are privately owned by the Queen. The British Crown Estate – with holdings of £9.4 billion in 2014 – is held in trust by the sovereign and cannot be sold or owned by Elizabeth in a private capacity.

## **5-4i Titles, styles, honours and arms**

### **5-4ia Titles and styles**

Elizabeth has held many titles and honorary military positions throughout the Commonwealth, is Sovereign of many orders in her own countries, and has received honours and awards from around the world. In each of her realms she has a distinct title that follows a similar formula: Queen of Jamaica and her other realms and territories in Jamaica, Queen of Australia and her other realms and territories in Australia, etc. In the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, which are Crown dependencies rather than separate realms, she is known as Duke of Normandy and Lord of Mann, respec-

tively. Additional styles include Defender of the Faith and Duke of Lancaster. When in conversation with the Queen, the practice is to initially address her as Your Majesty and thereafter as Ma'am.

### **5-4ib Arms**

From 21 April 1944 until her accession, Elizabeth's arms consisted of a lozenge bearing the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom differenced with a label of three points argent, the centre point bearing a Tudor rose and the first and third a cross of St George. Upon her accession, she inherited the various arms her father held as sovereign. The Queen also possesses royal standards and personal flags for use in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Barbados, and elsewhere.

### **5-4j Note**

Queen Elizabeth II is seen as one of the most powerful people of the world. Other than in the Jewish community she has awful lot influences in the Vatican. And that, all again protected by her club that is part of the Freemasons. She is really seen as the woman who holds all the strings, and also has an incredible bank account which is nowhere mentioned.

Through the many colonies worldwide, England did plunder all whatever is important according to a human life. At least, what the club determines. And one of the biggest revenue is the

drug-dealing networks which are protected by powerful people around her. There is hardly a line that will come out to her, but clearly to the people around her. I think here of the powerful Jewish bankers. Through them you see that all goes to that one corner and, mostly headquartered in the city of London which is the richest place on earth. In the book “The Hidden World” I have demonstrated this by capturing the lines and thereby show where they end. One of the other players is the house of Orange, which from Willem II already has an illegal line. During the time Wilhelmina, whom could not have children, there has been a child (exchanged) from a person who said till the end of her life, that Juliana was her child!

It is clear that it is very wrong in the orange family, as this family absolutely refuses to release DNA so to demonstrate that they are of royal blood. From Wilhelmina we know, of witnesses from those circles, that there is no blue blood that dominates Netherlands, but a family that concretes together with scandals and abuses. In the book “The hidden world” I have described this in detail and in its entirety.

But first let’s introduce the mess, which is anxiously protected by the elite and their political. And I deliberately named all awards and all titles in order to show where they get their power from and try to defend it.

## 5-5 The “illegal” Orange

### 5-5a Dutch royal house

In the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Monarchy is a constitutional office and is controlled by the constitution of the Netherlands. A distinction is made between members of the royal family and members of the royal house. According to the Membership to the Royal House Act which was revised in 2002, the members of the royal house are:

- the monarch (king or queen) as head of the royal house
- the members of the royal family in the line of succession to the Dutch throne but limited to two degrees of kinship from the current monarch (1st Degree = Parents and 2nd Degree = Siblings)
- the heir to the throne
- the former monarch (on abdication)
- the members of the royal house of further degrees of kinship if they were already members of the royal house prior to the revision of the act in 2002, were adults at the time and remain in the direct line of succession.
- the spouses of the above

The widows and widowers of the above, provided that they do not remarry, and that their spouses would still qualify if they were still alive today

## **5-5b Current members Dutch Royal Family**

HM The King (King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands), the current head of the royal house, oldest child of Princess Beatrix

HM The Queen (Queen Máxima), wife of the King

HRH The Princess of Orange (Catharina-Amalia), oldest child of the King and Queen

HRH Princess Alexia, middle child of the King and Queen

HRH Princess Ariane, youngest child of the King and Queen

HRH Prince Constantijn, third and youngest child of Princess Beatrix and Prince Claus

HRH Princess Laurentien, wife of Prince Constantijn

HRH Princess Beatrix, former monarch

HRH Princess Margriet, sister of Princess Beatrix; an exception was made for her when the act was revised

Pieter van Vollenhoven, husband of Princess Margriet

## **5-5ba Loss of membership**

The membership is lost if the right to succeed to the Dutch throne is lost, e.g. marrying without parliament's approval. This applied to several members of the royal family:



in 1964 Princess Irene married Carlos Hugo, Duke of Parma

in 1975 Princess Christina married Jorge Guillermo

in 2004 Prince Friso married Mabel Wisse Smit; the government declined to ask official parliamentary permission for the marriage

in 2005 Prince Pieter-Christiaan married Anita van Eijk

in 2005 Prince Floris married Aimée Söhngen

In addition the membership is lost when a person, who was formerly a member, loses his direct right to succession because he or she is no longer related to the current monarch within 3 degrees of kinship. When King Willem-Alexander assumed the throne in 2013 this applied to:

Prince Maurits and his wife Princess Marilène

Prince Bernhard and his wife Princess Annette

Membership is also lost to persons who are still in the direct line of succession, but are no longer related to the current monarch within 2 degrees of kinship. When King Willem-Alexander assumed the throne in 2013 this applied to:

Countess Eloise of Orange-Nassau van Amsberg

Count Claus-Casimir of Orange-Nassau van Amsberg

Countess Leonore of Orange-Nassau van Amsberg

All children of HRH Prince Constantijn and his wife.

## 5-5c Wilhelmina of the Netherlands

Queen Wilhelmina in 1948

Queen of the Netherlands

Reign 23 November 1890 – 4 September 1948

Inauguration 6 September 1898

Predecessor William III

Successor Juliana

Regents Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont (1890–1898)

Juliana of Orange-Nassau (1947–1948)

Born 31 August 1880

Noordeinde Palace, The Hague, Netherlands

Died 28 November 1962 (aged 82)

Het Loo Palace, Apeldoorn, Netherlands

Burial 8 December 1962

Nieuwe Kerk, Delft, Netherlands

Spouse Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin

Issue Queen Juliana

Full name

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria

House Orange-Nassau

Father William III of the Netherlands

Mother Emma of Waldeck and Pyrmont

Religion Dutch Reformed Church

Wilhelmina (Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria; 31 August 1880 – 28 November 1962) was Queen of the Kingdom of the

Netherlands from 1890 to 1948. She reigned for nearly 58 years, longer than any other Dutch monarch. Her reign saw World War I and World War II, the economic crisis of 1933, and the decline of the Netherlands as a major colonial power. Outside the Netherlands she is primarily remembered for her role in World War II, in which she proved to be a great inspiration to the Dutch resistance.

### **5-5ca Early life Queen Wilhelmina in the 1890s**

Princess Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, was born on 31 August 1880 in The Hague, Netherlands. She was the only child of King William III and his second wife, Emma of Waldeck and Pyrmont. Her childhood was characterised by a close relationship with her parents, especially with her father, who was 63 years of age when she was born.

King William III had three sons with his first wife, Sophie of Württemberg. However, when Wilhelmina was born, William had already outlived two of them and only the childless Prince Alexander and the King's uncle Prince Frederick of the Netherlands were alive, so under the Semi-Salic system of inheritance that was in place in the Netherlands until 1887, she was third in line to the throne from birth. When Prince Frederick died a year later in 1881, she became second in line. When Wilhelmina was four, Alexander died and the young girl became heir presumptive.

King William III died on 23 November 1890. Although 10-year-old Wilhelmina became queen of the Netherlands instantly, her mother, Emma, was named regent.

Wilhelmina died in Het Loo Palace at the age of 82 on 28 November 1962, and was buried in the Dutch Royal Family crypt in the Nieuwe Kerk in Delft, on 8 December. The funeral was, at her request and contrary to protocol, completely in white to give expression to her belief that earthly death was the beginning of eternal life. She was the last surviving grandchild of William II of the Netherlands.

According to German Salic law, the House of Orange-Nassau-Dietz became extinct upon her death, but this rule is not recognised by royal Dutch succession laws.

## **5-5cb Titles, styles, and honours**

### **Royal Monogram**

Wilhelmina's regnal title from her accession to her marriage was: "Wilhelmina, by the Grace of God, Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, etc, etc, etc." She adopted her husband's ducal title upon marriage as customary, becoming also a Duchess of Mecklenburg.

## **5-5cc Honours**

### **National honours**

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Knight Grand Cross of the Military William Order

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Knight Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of the Netherlands Lion

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau

Netherlands: Former Co-Sovereign Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Gold Lion of the House of Nassau

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the House of Orange

### **Foreign honours**

Austria-Hungary Austrian-Hungarian Imperial and Royal Family: Knight Grand Cordon of the Military Order of Maria Theresa

Belgium: Knight Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold

Belgium: Recipient of the Croix de Guerre Medal

Brazil: Grand Cross of the Order of the Southern Cross

Czech Republic: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of the White Lion

Denmark: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Elephant

Ethiopia: Knight Grand Cordon of the Order of Solomon

Finland: Collar with Star of the Order of the  
White Rose of Finland

France: Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour

Guatemala: Grand Cross of the Order of the Quetzal

Luxembourg: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of  
the Gold Lion of the House of Nassau

Luxembourg: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of  
the Oak Crown

Norway: Knight Grand Cross with Collar of the  
Order of St. Olav

Peru: Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru

Poland: Recipient of the Order of the White Eagle

Romania Romanian Royal Family: Knight Grand  
Cross with Collar of the Order of Carol I

Spain Spanish Royal Family: Knight Grand Cross  
with Collar of the Order of Charles III

Spain Spanish Royal Family: Knight Grand Cross  
with Collar of the Order of Isabella the Catholic

Spain Spanish Royal Family: 897th Dame Grand  
Cross of the Order of Queen Maria Luisa

Sweden: Member Grand Cross of the Order of  
the Seraphim

United Kingdom: Stranger Lady of the Order of  
the Garter

United Kingdom: Member First Class of the  
Royal Order of Victoria and Albert

## 5-5d Juliana of the Netherlands

Queen of the Netherlands

Reign 6 September 1948 – 30 April 1980

Predecessor Wilhelmina

Successor Beatrix

Prime Ministers

Born 30 April 1909

Noordeinde Palace, The Hague, Netherlands

Died 20 March 2004 (aged 94)

Soestdijk Palace, Baarn, Netherlands

Burial 30 March 2004

Nieuwe Kerk, Delft, Netherlands

Spouse Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld  
(m. 1937; her death 2004)

Issue Queen Beatrix

Princess Irene

Princess Margriet

Princess Christina

Full name

Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina

House Orange-Nassau (official)

Mecklenburg (agnatic)

Father Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin

Mother Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands

Religion Dutch Reformed Church

Juliana (Dutch pronunciation; Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina; 30 April 1909 – 20 March 2004) was Queen of the Netherlands from 1948 until 1980. She reigned for nearly 32 years. Her reign saw the decolonization of both Indonesia (Dutch East Indies) and Suriname from the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Upon her death at the age of 94, she was the longest-lived former reigning monarch in the world.

Juliana was born in The Hague on 30 April 1909, the only daughter of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Prince Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. She was the first Dutch royal baby since Wilhelmina herself was born in 1880. Wilhelmina had suffered two miscarriages and one stillbirth, raising the prospect that the House of Orange-Nassau would die with her. In all likelihood, this would have meant that the Dutch throne would have passed to Prince Heinrich XXXII Reuss of Köstritz, who had very close ties to Germany. Juliana's birth thus assured the royal family's survival. Her mother suffered two further miscarriages after her birth, leaving Juliana as the royal couple's only child.

## **5-5da Titles, styles, honours, awards and arms**

### **Titles**

30 April 1909 – 7 January 1937: Her Royal Highness  
Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, Princess of  
Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg



7 January 1937 – 6 September 1948: Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld

6 September 1948 – 30 April 1980: Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands

30 April 1980 – 20 March 2004: Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld

Juliana's full title and style as an unmarried woman was: Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana Louisa Emma Marie Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, etc.

Her mother issued a decree allowing her to adopt her husband's princely title as customary, providing that it is preceded by the title she held as a member of the House of Mecklenburg. The decree became effective upon her marriage, and changed her full title and style to: Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld, etc.

After her accession to the throne, Juliana's official title was: "Her Majesty, Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, Princess of Lippe-

Biesterfeld, etc, etc, etc”. Upon her abdication, she resumed her pre-regnal marital title and style.

## **5-5db Honours**

### **National honours**

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Knight Grand Cross of the Military William Order

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau

Netherlands: Former Co-Sovereign Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Gold Lion of the House of Nassau

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the House of Orange

Netherlands: Former 1st Sovereign Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown

Netherlands: Former 1st Sovereign Knight of the Order for Loyalty and Merit

Netherlands: Former 1st Sovereign Knight Commander of the Order of the Golden Ark, 1st Class

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Recipient of the Red Cross Medal

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Recipient of the Honor Guard Commemorative Badge Medal

Netherlands: Former Sovereign Recipient of the

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry Silver  
Anniversary Badge Medal  
Netherlands: Recipient of the Queen Beatrix  
Inauguration Medal

### **Foreign honours**

Argentina: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of the  
Liberator General San Martín

Austria: Grand Cross of the Decoration of Honour for  
Services to the Republic of Austria, Grand Star

Belgium: Knight Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold

Belgium: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown

Brazil: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of the  
Southern Cross

Cameroon: Grand Cross of the Order of Valour

Colombia: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order  
of Boyaca

Colombia: Grand Cross of the Order of San Carlos

Chile: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of Merit

China:

Taiwan: Grand Cross of the Order of Brilliant Jade

Taiwan: Grand Cross of the Order of Propitious Clouds

Czech Republic: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of  
the White Lion

Dominican Republic: Grand Cross of the Order of Merit  
of Duarte, Sanchez and Mella

Ecuador: Grand Cross with Collar of the National Order of San Lorenzo

Ethiopia Ethiopian Imperial Family: Knight Grand Collar of the Order of Solomon

Ethiopia Ethiopian Imperial Family: Knight Grand Cordon of the Order of the Seal of Solomon

Finland: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of the White Rose of Finland

France: Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour

Germany

German Empire German Imperial and Royal Family: Dame of the Order of Louise

Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Grand Ducal Family of Mecklenburg: Knight Grand Cross of the House Order of the Wendish Crown

Germany: Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany, Special Class

Kingdom of Greece Greek Royal Family: Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Redeemer

Kingdom of Greece Greek Royal Family: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of George I

Honduras: Grand Cross of the Order of Santa Rosa and of Civilisation

Honduras: Grand Cross of the Order of Francisco Morazán

Indonesia: Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of

the Republic of Indonesia

Iran Iranian Imperial Family: Knight Grand  
Cordon with Collar of the Order of Pahlavi

Italy: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of  
Merit of the Italian Republic

Sovereign Military Order of Malta: Knight Grand  
Cross of Justice of the Sovereign Military Order of  
Malta, 1st Class

Ivory Coast: Grand Cross with Collar of the  
National Order of the Ivory Coast

Japan: Knight Grand Cordon with Collar of the Order of  
the Chrysanthemum

Japan: Paulownia Dame Grand Cordon of the Order of  
the Precious Crown

Liberia: Grand Cross of the Humane Order of African  
Redemption

Liberia: Grand Cross of the Order of the Pioneers of  
Liberia

Liberia: Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Africa

Luxembourg: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the  
Gold Lion of the House of Nassau

Mexico: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of the  
Aztec Eagle

Kingdom of Nepal Nepal: Member of the Mahendra  
Chain

Kingdom of Nepal Nepal: Member Grand Cross of the  
Order of Honour

Nicaragua: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of Rubén Darío

Norway: Knight Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of St. Olav

Panama: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of Manuel Amador Guerrero

Paraguay: Grand Cross with Collar of the National Order of Merit

Peru: Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun, Special Class

Poland: Grand Cross of the Order of the White Eagle

Senegal: Grand Cross of the National Order of the Lion

Spain: Knight Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of Charles III

Suriname: Grand Cross with Collar of the Honorary Order of the Yellow Star

Sweden: Member Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of the Seraphim

Tanzania: Grand Cross of the Order of the Uhuru Torch

Thailand: Knight Grand Cordon with Collar of the Order of the Rajamitrabhorn

Thailand: Knight Grand Cordon with Chain of the Order of the Royal House of Chakri

Tunisia: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of Independence

United Kingdom: Stranger Lady of the Order of the Garter (6th Lady since 1901)

United Kingdom: Recipient of the Royal Victorian Chain

United Kingdom: Honorary Dame Grand Cross of  
the Royal Victorian Order

United Kingdom: Recipient of the King George  
VI Coronation Medal

United States: Chief Commander of the Legion of Merit

United States: Recipient of the World War II  
Victory Medal

Venezuela: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order  
of the Liberator

Yugoslavia: Grand Cross of the Order of the  
Yugoslav Star, Great Star

### **5-5dc Awards**

United Nations: Nansen Refugee Award

United States: Recipient of the Freedom medal

### **5-5e Beatrix of the Netherlands**

Beatrix in 2015

Queen of the Netherlands

Reign 30 April 1980 – 30 April 2013

Inauguration 30 April 1980

Predecessor Juliana

Successor Willem-Alexander

Prime Ministers

Born 31 January 1938 (age 78)  
Soestdijk Palace, Baarn, Netherlands  
Spouse Claus von Amsberg  
(m. 1966; d. 2002)

Issue

Detail King Willem-Alexander

Prince Friso

Prince Constantijn

Full name

Beatrix Wilhemina Armgard

House Orange-Nassau (official)

Lippe (agnatic)

Father Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld

Mother Queen Juliana of the Netherlands

Religion Protestant Church in the Netherlands

Beatrix (Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, Dutch pronunciation: born 31 January 1938) reigned as Queen of the Netherlands from 1980 until her abdication in 2013, after a reign of exactly 33 years. She is the eldest daughter of Queen Juliana and her husband, Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld. Upon her mother's accession in 1948, she became heir presumptive. When her mother abdicated on 30 April 1980, Beatrix succeeded her as queen.

In 1966, Beatrix married Claus von Amsberg, a German diplomat, with whom she had three children: Willem-Alexander (1967), Friso (1968-2013) and Constantijn (1969). Prince Claus



died in 2002. At the time of her abdication, Beatrix was the oldest reigning monarch of the Netherlands.

Beatrix's reign saw the country's Caribbean possessions reshaped with Aruba's secession and becoming its own constituent country within the Kingdom in 1986 as well as the subsequent Antillean Dissolution in 2010, which created the new special municipalities of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba, and the two new constituent countries of Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

On Koninginnedag (Queen's Day), 30 April 2013, Beatrix abdicated in favour of her eldest son, Willem-Alexander, and resumed the title of princess.

## **5-5ea Titles, styles, honours and arms**

Royal Monogram of Queen Beatrix

Main article: List of titles and honours of Beatrix of the Netherlands

31 January 1938 – 10 March 1966: Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld

10 March 1966 - 30 April 1980: Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Princess

of Lippe-Biesterfeld, Mevrouw van Amsberg

30 April 1980 – 30 April 2013: Her Majesty The Queen

30 April 2013 – present : Her Royal Highness Princess  
Beatrix of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau,  
Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld, Mevrouw van Amsberg

Princess Beatrix has held titles throughout her life, as a granddaughter or daughter of a monarch, and eventually as the Sovereign. Queen Beatrix's official title was Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, etc., etc., etc. The triple 'etc.' refers to the monarch's many dormant titles. She signed official documents with only "Beatrix". In common parlance she was referred to as The Queen (de koningin or de vorstin) or Her Majesty (Hare Majesteit). But when in conversation with the queen the practice was to initially address her as "Your Majesty" or in Dutch as "Uwe Majesteit" and thereafter as "Mevrouw" (ma'am).

Beatrix has received honours and awards from countries around the world, both during her life as a princess and as a monarch. In her capacity as the Sovereign she was Grand Master of the Military Order of William (Militaire Willemsorde) and the other Dutch orders of merit. She is a Stranger Lady of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and the 1,187th Dame of the Order of the Golden Fleece in Spain, and she has received numerous other medals and decorations.

From birth till her inauguration as queen she had the following name and titles, to which she reverted after her abdication: Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld.

## **5-5eb Arms**

### **Arms of Beatrix of the Netherlands**

#### **Notes**

As Queen of the Netherlands (1980-2013), Beatrix used the Greater Coat of Arms of the Realm, (or “Grote Rijkswapen”).

## **5-5ec Escutcheon**

Quarterly, 1 and 3, Azure, billetty Or a lion with a coronet Or armed and langued Gules holding in his dexter paw a sword Argent hilted Or and in the sinister paw seven arrows Argent pointed and bound together Or (royal arms of the Netherlands, i.e. that of her mother, Queen Juliana), 2 and 4, Or, a horn azure, langued gules (arms of the former Principality of Orange), on an inescutcheon argent, a rose gules, seeded vert (arms of the House of Lippe-Biesterfeld, i.e. that of her late father, Prince Bernhard)

## **5-5ed Banner**

Royal Standard of a Princess of the Netherlands (Daughters of Juliana).svg As Princess, Beatrix used a square and swallow

tailed flag, with the Royal standard colours and their maternal arms (the horn of Orange) in the upper hoist and their paternal arms (the rose of Lippe) in the lower hoist. The arms of the Netherlands (which originates from Nassau) without the insignia of the Order of Willem within an orange circle.

## **5-5ee Previous versions**

### Royal Arms of the Netherlands

Beatrix as monarch bore the Greater Coat of Arms of the Realm, (or “Grote Rijkswapen”). The components of the coats of arms were regulated by Queen Wilhelmina in a royal decree of 10 July 1907 and were affirmed by Queen Juliana in a royal decree of 23 April 1980:

Azure, billetty Or a lion with a coronet Or armed and langued Gules holding in his dexter paw a sword Argent hilted Or and in the sinister paw seven arrows Argent pointed and bound together Or.

## **5-5ef Issue**

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Date	Spouse	Issue
King Willem-Alexander	27 April 1967	2 February 2002				
Máxima Zorreguieta						
Catharina-Amalia, Princess of Orange						
Princess Alexia						

Princess Ariane

Prince Friso 25 September 1968 24 April 2004

Mabel Wisse Smit died 12 August 2013

Countess Luana

Countess Zaria

Prince Constantijn 11 October 1969 19 May 2001

Laurentien Brinkhorst

Countess Eloise

Count Claus-Casimir

Countess Leonore

## **5-5f Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands**

King of the Netherlands

Reign 30 April 2013 – present

Inauguration 30 April 2013

Predecessor Beatrix

Heir apparent Catharina-Amalia

Prime Minister Mark Rutte

Born 27 April 1967 (age 49)

University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

Spouse Máxima Zorreguieta Cerruti (m. 2002)

Argentinie from Jorge Zorreguieta worked under

dictator General Jorge Rafael Videla

Issue

Detail Catharina-Amalia, Princess of Orange

Princess Alexia

Princess Ariane

Full name

Willem-Alexander Claus George Ferdinand

House Orange-Nassau (official)

Amsberg (agnatic)

Father Claus von Amsberg

Mother Beatrix of the Netherlands

Religion Protestant Church in the Netherlands

Willem-Alexander; Willem-Alexander Claus George Ferdinand; born 27 April 1967) is the King of the Netherlands.

Willem-Alexander was born in Utrecht and is the oldest child of Beatrix of the Netherlands and German diplomat Claus van Amsberg. He became Prince of Orange and heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands on 30 April 1980, when his mother became queen regnant, and he ascended the throne on 30 April 2013 when his mother abdicated.

### **5-5fa Early life and education**

Willem-Alexander Claus George Ferdinand was born on 27 April 1967 in the University Medical Center Utrecht in Utrecht,

Netherlands. He is the first child of Princess Beatrix and Prince Claus, and the first grandchild of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard. He was the first male Dutch royal baby since the birth of Prince Alexander in 1851, and the first immediate male heir since Alexander's death in 1884.

## **5-5fb Titles, styles, honours and arms**

### **Titles and styles**

27 April 1967 – 30 April 1980: His Royal Highness Prince Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands  
30 April 1980 – 30 April 2013: His Royal Highness The Prince of Orange  
30 April 2013 – present: His Majesty The King of the Netherlands

His style and title, as appearing in preambles, is: Willem-Alexander, by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, etc. etc. etc., by which the triple 'etc.' refers to the monarch's many dormant titles.

Willem-Alexander is the first Dutch King since King William III, who died in 1890. Prince Willem-Alexander had earlier indicated that when he would become king, he would take the name William IV, but it was announced on 28 January 2013 that his regnal name would be Willem-Alexander.

## 5-5fc Military rank

Willem-Alexander in the navy uniform of Commodore at the wedding of the Crown Princess of Sweden and Daniel Westling in June 2010

King Willem-Alexander in uniform with the Royal insignia

Royal Netherlands Navy – Conscription

Nl-marine-vloot-luitenant ter zee der 3e klasse  
Lieutenant at sea, third class (Ensign) (August  
1985 – January 1987)

Nl-marine-vloot-luitenant ter zee der 2e klasse  
Lieutenant at sea, second class (Lieutenant (junior grade))  
(watch officer, 1988)

Royal Netherlands Navy – Reserve

Nl-marine-vloot-luitenant ter zee der 2e klasse oudste  
categorie.svg Lieutenant at sea, second class (senior grade)  
(Lieutenant) (1988–1995)

Nl-marine-vloot-luitenant ter zee der 1e klasse at sea,  
first class (Lieutenant Commander) (1995–1997)

Nl-marine-vloot-kapitein luitenant ter zee.svg Captain-  
lieutenant at sea (Commander) (1997–2001)

Nl-marine-vloot- Captain at Sea (2001–2005)

Nl-marine-vloot- Commodore (2005–2013)



Royal Netherlands Air Force – Reserve

NI-luchtmacht-majoor.svg Squadron Leader  
(1995–2005)

NI-luchtmacht-commodore.svg Air Commodore  
(2005–2013)

Royal Netherlands Army – Reserve

NI-landmacht-majoor.svg Major, Grenadiers' and Rifles  
Guard Regiment (1995–1997)

NI-landmacht-luitenant Lieutenant Colonel (1997–2001)

NI-landmacht-kolonel.svg Colonel (2001–2005)

NI-landmacht-brigade generaal.svg Brigadier General  
(2005–2013)

Royal Marechaussee – Reserve

Brigadier General (2005–2013)

King's Insignia, all services

Royal insignia as King (2013–present)

## **5-5fd Qualifications**

Pilot Wings Royal Netherlands

## **5-5fe Honours**

### **National Honours**

Sovereign of the Military William Order

Sovereign and Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion

Sovereign of the Order of Orange-Nassau

Co-Sovereign and Knight of the Order of the Gold Lion of the House of Nassau

Sovereign and Grand Cross of the Order of the House of Orange

Sovereign of the Order of the Crown

Sovereign of the Order for Loyalty and Merit

Honorary Commander of the Order of Saint John in the Netherlands

Recipient of the Eleven Cities Cross

Recipient of the Officer Long Service Cross (nl)

Recipient of the Queen Beatrix Inauguration Medal

### **Foreign honours**

Belgium: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown

Brazil: Grand Cross of the Order of the Southern Cross

Brunei: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Most Esteemed Family Order of Brunei, 1st Class

Chile: Grand Cross of the Order of the Merit of Chile

Denmark: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the

Elephant

France: Grand Cross of the Order of the Legion  
of Honour

France: Grand Cross of the National Order of Merit

Germany: Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the  
Federal Republic of Germany, Special Class

Indonesia: Adipurna Grand Cross of the Order of the Star  
of the Republic of Indonesia

Japan: Knight Grand Cordon with Collar of the Order of  
the Chrysanthemum

Luxembourg: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of  
Adolphe of Nassau

Luxembourg: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the  
Oak Crown

Mexico: Grand Cross of the Order of the Aztec Eagle

Norway: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Olav

Oman: Knight Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of  
Oman, Special Class

Poland: Grand Cross of the Order of the White Eagle

Spain: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella  
the Catholic

Thailand: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Chula  
Chom Klao

United Arab Emirates: Grand Cross of the Order  
of Union

Venezuela: Grand Cross of the Order of the Liberator

## **5-5ff Awards**

International Olympic Committee International  
Olympic Committee: Recipient of the Gold Olympic Order  
Honorary appointment

Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty The Queen (until 2013)

## **5-6 The Truth**

We now have gone through some royal houses and their members, and we know through people who have worked there in the past, that there is much wrong in these houses. There has been traditionally known that, for example, the Dutch house is linked to the cocaine and that there was even a factory in Amsterdam Netherlands which processed and sent this cocaine into this world.

First one small article about this cocaine factory.

## **5-6a Dutch Cocaine Factory**

The Nederlandsche Cocaïnefabriek (Dutch pronunciation: English: Dutch Cocaine Factory) or NCF was an Amsterdam based company producing cocaine for medical purposes in the 20th Century. It imported its raw materials mainly from the Dutch East

Indies and sold its products across Europe, making good profits especially in the early years of World War I. The NCF produced morphine, heroin and ephedrine as well.

### **5-6aa History**

In 1875 the first coca plants were transferred from Brazil to the colonial botanical garden “’s Lands Plantentuin te Buitenzorg” in Java. Shortly after, commercial production started in Java, Madura and Sumatra. Coca leaves were exported, mainly to Germany, through the Koloniale Bank in Amsterdam. This trader of agricultural produce moved between 34 and 81 tons of leaves annually from 1892 to 1900. Because of growing demand and a steady supply the Koloniale Bank decided to start production of cocaine in Amsterdam and it founded the Nederlandsche Cocaine-fabriek 12 March 1900. Production started in a building designed by Herman Hendrik Baanders. The building was expanded in 1902, but in 1909 the factory moved to another location. Cocaine was sold as a medication for a variety of chest and lung ailments, but it was used as a recreational drug as well. The NCF soon became one of the major cocaine producers in Europe.

### **5-6ab World War I**

At first, the NCF profited from World War I by taking over markets established by German market leader Merck, which was hit by an export ban. A Dutch ban on selling medical supplies to

warring parties was enforced, but the NCF got an exemption. The NCF had been selling some of its cocaine to Burroughs Wellcome & Co, which used it in its Forced March, a product that was advertised with: “Allays hunger and prolongs the power of endurance”. Cocaine and opium were easily available to soldiers in for instance London’s nightlife district of West End, until they were prohibited and brought under the Defense of the Realm Act in 1916. In 1917 unrestricted submarine warfare brought overseas imports virtually to a standstill, affecting the NCF just as well as others.

### **5-6ac Controlled substances**

Conferences in Shanghai (1909) and The Hague (1912) laid foundations for control of narcotics. In the Dutch Opium Law of 1919 cocaine became a controlled substance. For the NCF this meant it had to get a permit to produce and sell - which it did. In the early 1920s the NCF produced 20% of the world’s cocaine. At the Geneva Convention of 1925 a system of certificates was decided upon, to regulate exports of strictly medical and scientific cocaine only. In the Netherlands, further legal restrictions were imposed in 1928 to limit the selling of cocaine to medical uses. This also affected the NCF, but as not all surrounding countries ratified the decisions of the Convention (immediately), some free sales of cocaine continued. By 1930 however, cocaine had become a marginal product and the NCF was switching to other products.

## **5-6ad Later years**

In the early 1930s the NCF started to manufacture opiates like morphine and codeine to fill the gap left by the disappearing market for cocaine. The market situation for these products was not positive however, and margins were small. At the outbreak of World War II the NCF saw increased profits on its opiates, because of market shortages. Under German occupation the NCF produced ephedrine, but a lack of raw materials soon affected the company.

After the war production picked up again, with poppy straw imported from Turkey and Yugoslavia to produce morphine and other opiates. In 1962 the company's shares were acquired by KZO. Soon after KZO was able to buy NCF's major Dutch competitor VPF as well. KZO reorganised and merged the production of both, shutting down the Amsterdam facility. In 1975 the Nederlandsche Cocaïnefabriek was renamed in NCF Holding BV, a company held by AkzoNobel.

## **5-6ae It is conspicuous**

It is conspicuous that there is not a mention that this factory has been set up by the Royal Family. However, the lines direct to them, read this; "Koloniale Bank decided to start production of cocaine in Amsterdam." Evidently the Royal Family supports the bank. Additionally you see clearly later the connection, because NCF is called KZO and finally you'll see AkzoNobel emerge

which is managed by this family. Together with for instance, Shell, Unilever and KLM, to name a few.

Cocaine usually came in the first place from the colony Java and was a great money yielding line! Now the line is differently, and is usually done through South America and West Indies, or the former Antilles and, in particular Curaçao. Statements show that the personal friend of Alexander here in Curacao, ensures the weekly supplies via containers which are packed in Curaçao and then shipped to Rotterdam with Antwerp as an ideal base. That, according to employed persons who bring this out, supported by one of the co-owners and the M bank which legalizes the finances. It is noteworthy, that the Attorney-General in Curacao happened to be Attorney-General in Rotterdam for years, and actually everything seems to indicate that there is much to be secured in this long lasting connection. This line was confirmed after the crash of a whisper in the Dutch Biesbosch. There was a confirmation that it goes via Rotterdam through the Biesbosch and so distributed in Europe.

According to local people, it is remarkable that recently the king's friend apparently entitles his project royal. It is significant, and seems an obvious gesture of the king to this person, in recognition for the seemingly delivered and still delivering services.

The Royal Family of England and the Netherlands as well, with their many colonies, to this day have major influence on the



world drug trade. One may think that the drug lords are the ones who have a say, but these “barons” are allowed to live as long as they meet the requirements of this elite club. Once you as a drug lord, go too much your own way, or think you are superior to the elite, you are massacred. That happened with Pablo Escobar and those persons who like rats are sitting in a jail. The drug world is quite close and interwoven, even those of the East, which are determined by the absolute top kings and regents.

Coordination is often done from the Vatican and through the cardinals whom decide what is happening in which country. Yes, everything runs smoothly, guided from one point besides the regents, kings and queens. Religion is a perfect way to impose a will in each country and so monitoring their actions.

### **5-7 Drugs, the magic word**

Where drugs is involved, it's about checking a community. A community that is dependent of one or more substances. But apart the control, you have the large amounts that are released on black market. Those amounts can be used for many purposes and so dark “clubs”. Because, no matter how you look at it, if you want to perform rituals, victims must be provided and must be paid for their secrecy. Politics have to be under pressure as well and protected by justice, so that nothing comes out or someone gets suspicious. So in cases of testimony about rituals everything

is concealed. Even in the case Friso, as well as Holleeder and Demminck, to name a few, they talked about entrance fees to half a million! Witnesses say that it was a lot of money, needed to secure things.

The reason why Demminck and Holleeder do not talk is because they know it's their last day when they release only a fraction of it. It's about money, lots of money and all from the black world. Thus we see that locally money is not a problem for the personal friend of Alexander and we also see that the most expensive lawyers, accountants and politicians are used to protect everything in this corner of the world. Evil trading, dark movements, and that all coming from white gold, in the service of the absolute elite and their credo.

## **5-7a Conclusion**

Living on an island, yet an island which is a centerpiece of a dirty trade, the blue print is quite easy to see; The blue print of wheeling and dealing of the elite. How people behave, how certain companies run and what they do so to shield business. Simple details that make a complete picture. The personal friend of the king, the behavior and the effort that is made to shield things. The meters high walls and heavy protection. But also the mystery, their friends, the look and behavior say clearly what's going on. The connections and working methods impose further

links, not to mention the statements of former employees, people close to the source making the picture fitting. The drug world is an open book, if you just open your eyes.

Look at the spend behavior and see the craving for wealth and power! So nice to see these things interconnected. Check the great drug barons, the absolute top like Pablo Escobar, Joaquín Guzmán, Maria Teresa Osorio De Serna but also the local king's friend. You see the same behavior and the same way of working. Threatening, buying everything, possessing everything meanwhile playing the Samaritan with the locals! It cannot be missed and all the signs are there. We see that with the elite, when they come out, playing the goodness itself by making donations. But even under the most addicted citizens they play the savior! Look at the faith with their bishop or cardinal, they are god themselves. Look at the Mafia and their dons. Of all people they sit at the front of the church saying that they put people to work and claim one has no life without them.

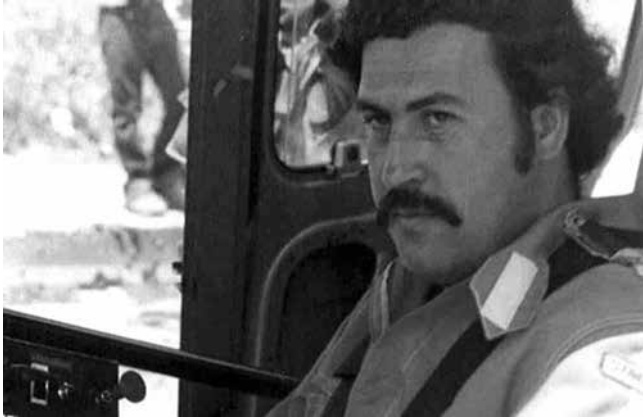
Do you see now the resemblance between the Kings/Queens, Don's, Cardinals, Bishops, Drug barons? They all have the same method as they are directed from one club with one purpose. Described in their rituals, and as you see that by what these "helpers" have to perform in the name of the so-called good. One can play the game if follows the guidelines. You can be these top artist, drug baron or world leader, PROVIDED you fulfill the requirements and follow their way. Leaving this path means the

end of story, and you will depart from this world early. As the rituals clearly indicate and what for instance Princes Diana, Pim Fortuyn, Jackson, King, Mandela personally (and with them many) had experienced.

The blue print is there, the evidence were and are yelled by those artists and ones important people who are subsequently killed.

But the masses are afraid, depending on drugs, money and possessions. So it's a few elite who can steer the world and demand what they want! For, they are the king of the white gold, the world of drugs.





John Baselmans wrote several books.

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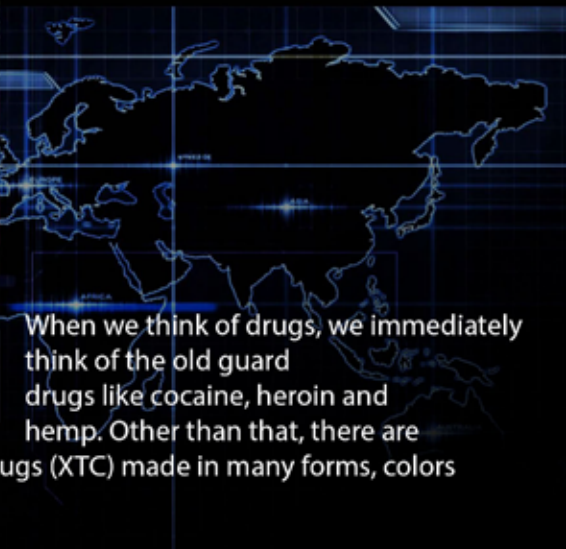
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When we think of drugs, we immediately think of the old guard drugs like cocaine, heroin and hemp. Other than that, there are

for some time synthetic drugs (XTC) made in many forms, colors and effects.

We talk in this book about the ordinary old-fashioned drugs in the form of cocaine. We're going to expose what is behind and who are the true drug dealers.

The old-fashioned drug is still the trade with which the super rich enrich themselves. Also, it is the elite who use a lot of this stuff. You can make it clear that most of the top in the business world, but also the politics and those who move into higher layers, are the permanent users of the cocaine stuff. Often in the most pure form and often used daily like a breakfast and dinner.

But first I like to elaborate some things; what is cocaine and who are the driving forces behind these drugs according to world organizations of detecting drugs.

Let's talk about drugs.

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