

the early 1900s, and is part of the Bank of Boston interests, which are being investigated for drug-money-laundering.

According to Caro's henchmen's confessions, he bought his Costa Rican property on the advice of his partner, "cocaine king" José Ramon Mata Ballesteros, considered chief of the Colombian cocaine connection in Mexico. Mata Ballesteros, a Honduran, was near capture in February but fled thanks to "someone's" protection.

Investments in Jalisco

Caro Quintero had large investments in the Hyatt Regency, Holiday Inn, and Fiesta Americana hotel chains, and mentioned the businessman and ex-banker Arcadio Valenzuela as one of his partners. Valenzuela was an important financier with offices in Jalisco, who owned the Banpacífico bank jointly with businessmen from the states of Sonora, Baja California, Sinaloa and Jalisco—the major drug-trafficking states in Mexico. In founding Banpacífico, Valenzuela shifted his headquarters from Hermosillo, Sonora to Guadalajara, Jalisco. He held major investments in the Jalisco hotel industry, buying the tourist complex Los Tules. In 1982-83 after the banks were nationalized, Valenzuela was investigated because the bank of which he was vice-director was carrying out a drug-money-laundering operation originating in Guadalajara and carried out in Tijuana, with the dollars afterwards moving to the United States via various exchange houses in Tijuana. After this affair, Valenzuela gave up his bank. But he continued in the hotel business, still linked to Fiesta Americana, owned by businessman Gaston Azcarraga, related to the "crème de la crème" of moneyed families in Mexico.

Ford is another important U.S. firm whose name appeared linked to Caro Quintero and the Corderos. According to investigations by two Mexican police agencies, the Corderos ran Ford Country Motors. Last year, Caro Quintero bought 300 Grand Marquis autos "as gifts." Ford is a dirty name in Mexico, because Ford dealers have been linked to such unsavory characters as Eugenio Elourduy in Mexicali, a candidate in the neo-Nazi National Action Party, and Manuel J. Clouthier, leading member of the PAN who runs the Ford dealership in Culiacán, Sin., and who was found with a warehouse full of marijuana in 1979; Don Pablo Bush, a key figure involved in shady business deals who has a large Ford dealership in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.

The role of lawyer José Rojo Coronado points toward East bloc intelligence services. Rojo was the lawyer for FALN Puerto Rican terrorist Willie "No Hands" Morales, captured after a shootout in Puebla in 1983, as well as attorney for members of the terrorist 23rd of September League which operated in the mid-'70s with support from drug-runners and Cuban intelligence. When Rojo took Caro Quintero's case, he explained: "U.S. society is decadent, degenerate, corrupt, and a danger to world peace. That country is a looter, aggressor, and I think that if Mexico manages to make that society idiotic with drugs, that's great."

A chronology of the War on Drugs

Jan. 22, United States: *Narcotráfico, SA*, Spanish-language version of *EIR* bestseller *Dope, Inc.*, published by New Benjamin Franklin House. Book names names in top drug and money-laundering networks North and South.

Feb. 1-15, United States: Bank of Boston admits violating currency reporting requirements on \$1.2 billion in cash from Swiss banks, also accepting illegal cash deposits from Angiulo organized crime family. Prosecutor William Weld implicated in coverup.

Feb. 5, Venezuela: On orders from the Cisneros family, named as "the Bronfmans of Venezuela" in *Narcotráfico, SA*, Venezuelan political police raid homes and offices of *EIR* reporters in Caracas, seize copies of *Narcotráfico, SA*. *EIR* journalists expelled within 48 hours.

Feb. 7, Mexico-United States: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent Enrique Camarena kidnaped in Guadalajara, after two-month period in which Mexican authorities had destroyed 170 hectares of poppies, burned \$10 billion worth of marijuana, and arrested or detained 64 drug traffickers.

Feb. 14, Venezuela-United States: Venezuelan plane seized in Hollywood, Fla. with cocaine on board, confirmed as belonging to Pepsi-Cola of Venezuela, run by the Cisneros family which forced banning of *Narcotráfico, SA*.

Feb. 16, Colombia-United States: Third-largest drug bust in U.S. history. U.S. Customs confiscates Avianca airline 747 jet, two days after the plane had brought 2,500 tons of cocaine (\$600 million street value) into Miami en route to Montreal. Drug was hidden in boxes of cut flowers; cut flower exports from Colombia often handled by Moonies' Unification Church.

Feb. 18, Jamaica: Air Jamaica plane busted in Miami carrying 5,900 pounds of Jamaican marijuana. A second jet, with 40 pounds, seized on Feb. 22. Air Jamaica fined \$13 million Jamaican dollars by U.S. Customs. Jamaican Transport Minister Pearnell Charles complains, "Jamaica cannot afford to pay these fines and have our ships and planes confiscated by foreign governments because of drug trafficking."

Feb. 18, Mexico-United States: *New York Times* reports,

"American officials are seeking to damage Mexico's economy" by disrupting border traffic.

Feb. 26, Mexico-United States: Henry Kissinger's name surfaces in connection with Camarena kidnaping.

Feb. 27, Brazil: Brazilian Federal police, assisted by U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and Brazilian Air Force, launch "Operation Eccentrico," largest anti-drug sweep in Brazilian history, using 600 special agents in all major cities.

Feb. 28, Venezuela-Colombia: Meeting of the two countries' military forces held in Maracaibo to place "cordon sanitaire" against drug traffic along Colombian-Venezuelan border.

March 1, United States-Mexico: United States donates \$20 million in aircraft to Mexico to assist in war on drugs.

March 3, Panama: National Banking Commission of Panama cancels banking license of First Interamerican Bank of Panama. Major stockholders are Gilberto Rodriguez Orejuela and Jorge Luis Ochoa, Colombians in Madrid jail awaiting extradition to United States on drug-trafficking charges. Previous owners of First Interamerican who sold bank to the drug traffickers are all former or current employees of Chase Manhattan Bank.

March 5, United States: In testimony before U.S. Congress, Treasury Department official John Walker describes Bank of Boston's actions as "consistent with money laundering."

March 5, Venezuela: Corrupt judge bans *Narcotráfico*, SA nationwide.

March 7, Mexico-United States: Peasants report discovery of bodies of DEA agent Camarena and another officer 24 hours after "shootout" at ranch where they were supposedly being held.

March 9, Colombia: National police capture a warehouse of ether, a chemical used in refining cocaine, in Medellin.

March 13, Mexico-United States: In a policy paper presented to an international conference in Mexico City, American economist Lyndon LaRouche demands "ruthless applications of the methods and weapons of war" against international drug traffic. He says the drug traffic "has become an evil and power government in its own right. . . . Law enforcement methods, by themselves, will fail." LaRouche outlines 15-point battle plan, beginning with joint military command for nations of North and South America.

March 15, United States: Ohio Gov. Richard Celeste declares bank holiday for 71 savings and loan institutions after dope banker Marvin Warner's operations bankrupt Home State Savings.

March 19, United States: Organized Crime Task Force of Drug Enforcement Administration uncovers South Ameri-

can-based ring reported smuggling of 15 tons of cocaine into United States yearly. 59 people arrested; two Peruvian bosses indicted.

March 22, Mexico-United States: Attorneys General Møese and Garcia Ramirez meet in Washington, D.C.

March 27, Venezuela: Newspaper *El Mundo* reports Bank of Boston accepted "hot money" from top Venezuelan business and political figures.

Justice Minister José Manzo González says drug traffickers will henceforth be sent to jungle penal colony without benefit of trial, after several Venezuelan judges freed dope traffickers "for lack of evidence."

March 29, Venezuela: President Jaime Lusinchi names anti-drug lawyer and journalist Bayardo Ramirez Monagas to head special presidential task force against drugs. Ramirez had been sentenced to jail the same week by a judge he had accused of collaborating with drug traffickers. Lusinchi urges "certain quarters to get this message with perfect clarity."

April 3, Bolivia: Anti-drug police stage the largest anti-drug operation on record, aimed at indicting hundreds of drug traffickers named by two traffickers arrested on April 2. Carried out jointly by agents of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and Bolivian law-enforcement personnel, the arrests nail 12 drug traffickers transporting 1,171 kilograms of cocaine.

April 3, United States: FBI, IRS, and U.S. Customs Services agents raid Philadelphia offices of Shearson Lehman, American Express, the second largest brokerage firm in the United States, "in a case of money-laundering." Kissinger serves on Amex board.

April 4, Colombia-United States: Presidents Betancur and Reagan issue joint statement of collaboration in war on drugs after meeting in Washington, D.C.

April 4, Mexico: Top Mexican mafioso Rafael Caro Quintero, sought for Camarena murder, arrested in Costa Rica and extradited to Mexico the next day. Caro Quintero begins implicating accomplices in major narcotics trafficking operations.

April 6, Venezuela: Police seize 44,000 liters of acetone and ether in Valencia, largest capture of coca-refining chemicals in South America. Anti-drug commission head notes Venezuela has seized record 220,000 liters in the past three months.

April 8, Mexico: The kingpin of the drug underworld, Caro Quintero's boss Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo, is arrested along with 23 heavily armed bodyguards. Dozens of other drug runners, state and federal judicial and security police, and members of the army, are implicated. "We are confident that there will also be successes beyond our borders," says Mexican attorney general's office.