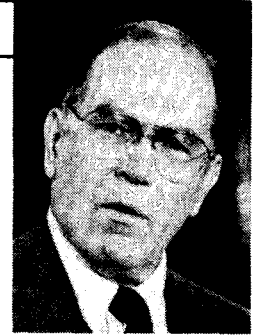

Interview: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



If Kissinger policy prevails, United States is pro-drug

Nora Hamerman interviewed Lyndon LaRouche by telephone on April 14. Mr. LaRouche has now been in jail at the Alexandria Detention Center in Virginia for three months, as a political prisoner of the "parallel government."

EIR: What do you think about the administration program that they've announced for a war on drugs, especially focusing on the Washington, D.C. area?

LaRouche: The war on drugs is a mixed bag and has been for the past period, particularly over the past five years or so. The Reagan administration was, on the one hand, committed to maintaining the *appearance* of a war on drugs. Within that, they were actually supporting some activities which were credible, but overall doing nothing which would actually attack the problem. Now we come into a new administration, in which we have featured the roles of so-called anti-drug czar Bennett, flanked by my dear, old acquaintance, the representative over at Housing, Jack Kemp.

Now look at the package. The package that they feature, has two aspects to it. First of all, in the midst of an administration which appears to be flagging, even threatening to disintegrate on many major fronts, the war on drugs has been put forward as probably, the best, most vigorous public relations stunt, by the new Bush administration. And Bennett and Kemp, particularly Bennett, are the leaders of this effort.

They've singled out Washington, D.C., which is admittedly a tale of horrors, and have said they are prepared not to win the war in Washington, D.C. against drugs, but to show, as Bennett put it the other day, within approximately six months' time, a credible improvement accomplished by means, not of throwing money at D.C., but of relieving some of the pressure from the Washington, D.C. situation, to see if that would cause a significant improvement. Some of the measures that Secretary Bennett has proposed, and part of what Kemp has proposed, are in themselves quite credible measures. There are other features, particularly in the housing side, which are troublesome in the sense that they get into the area of constitutional rights, civil liberties, and may represent a dangerous precedent for erosion of an already-eroding package of constitutional rights in the country.

So one would hope that they would succeed. One would

hope that the United States government would acquire a little more sense of political support and credibility, as a result of this. But we must also be concerned that these efforts have not yet shown themselves to be serious, as an overall change, and we have to be concerned about the fact that there are some dangers to civil liberties, and constitutional rights, in the package.

EIR: Especially at a time when we have very active presence of the so-called "secret government" or the "shadow government."

LaRouche: That's always been the thing. We had Kissinger back in the Nixon administration, who did everything that the Nixon administration was accused of in this direction. And now we have the Trilateral Commission, of which Kissinger, of course, is one representative, with this Samuel Huntington business now virtually in the position to impose dictatorship on the United States, through secret government, through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and related facilities, which were established in the Huntington theses [on the "end of democracy"] of the Trilateral Commission.

EIR: Since you bring up Kissinger and the Trilateral Commission, in your own history of intervention on the question of the drug problem, which goes back to before the publication of the famous book *Dope, Inc.* in 1978, that's kind of a landmark, and the republication of a new edition in 1985-86: You have always emphasized the people "above suspicion" so-called, and the international nature of the drug business. What would you have to say today about what Henry Kissinger's role in this is, for example, and how this might relate, as some international media have pointed out, to the "Get LaRouche" effort?

LaRouche: One has to note that in Paris, at the Trilateral Commission meeting this past week, Kissinger did a very unusual thing: He not only told the truth—three times in the same day—but even in the same press conference!

He said, first, that, in connection with drugs, he was an admirer of Syria's President Hafez al-Assad, who is the biggest drug-pusher in the eastern Mediterranean, and the big-

gest drug-pusher south of Bulgaria.

Secondly, Kissinger said that he never allows morality to intrude into his politics—quite true.

Thirdly, Kissinger said that God may punish him, which is also quite true. But Kissinger's—and Eagleburger's, now at State—support for Assad in the case of Lebanon, the attack on Aoun, implicitly an attack on Aoun by Eagleburger, the Kissinger man, and by Kissinger himself: This is pro-drugs. What Aoun did, as Interim President, as well as general in the Lebanese forces, was to move into the port areas of Lebanon, and take them over. These ports were the main ports, by which the Syrian government exports Bekaa Valley and other opium and hashish out, to places like Bulgaria, and so forth. This is the main source of marginal income for the Syrian government, which, of course, has been running all of the various hostage-taking against the United States and our friends. So to the extent that the United States government allows Kissinger's perception of Assad to shape our policy in the eastern Mediterranean, the U.S. is pro-drug.

The same problem occurs in other parts of the world—South and Central America. The United States, for example, in the case of Panama, falsely accuses General Noriega and the present Panama government, which the United States does not recognize, of being the drug-pushers, when actually these are among the few effective friends of the United States in cleaning up drugs from that area! Whereas the United States is supporting, politically the drug-pushers. This is manifested in the case of the drug arrest in Macon, Georgia, of one of the owners of the anti-Noriega television network, working with the United States to overthrow the present government of Panama. He's now being held on an \$8 million bond, down there, and there's not much talk about that in the U.S. media. [See page 49 for story.]

EIR: There certainly isn't!

LaRouche: The DEA, Customs, and so forth—and Swiss intelligence sources, helping our services—determined that the Bulgarian government, through its official agency, Globus, the successor to Kintex, is actually conduiting drugs, through Bulgaria, and is conduiting the money for the drug traffic through Switzerland, into a Republic Bank account in the United States, a bank associated with Edmund Safra and with a fellow caught in the operation that's associated with a fellow called Shakarchi.

Now, the State Department intervened at the end of March to try to kill the investigation and the exposure of the Bulgarian government for pushing drugs. Now, one knows why the U.S. government, in its "I love Gorbachov" fantasy-life now, is trying to cover up drug-pushing by Bulgarian government. But nonetheless, it's happening. Now, we understand that Mr. Mohammed Shakarchi, a key figure in this, is not to be indicted, but rather, two Magharian brothers, who are being held in Switzerland are to be brought back for a show-trial, which in effect, will take all the spotlight, the target of the

investigation, away from Edmund Safra and Mr. Mohammed Shakarchi.

EIR: Regarding Kissinger's comment about never involving morality in any way in politics, that is exactly the expressed credo of former Colombia President Alfonso López Michelson, who has functioned as the go-between, or advocate, of the Medellín Cartel in that country, to demand drug legalization.

LaRouche: López Michelson was Jimmy Carter's friend in Colombia. The Trilateralist Jimmy Carter was very much for softening anti-drug laws. López Michelson legalized the Gnostic Church, which is actually a sort of Unitarian form of Satanism, tied to the M-19 terrorists, and he struck the deal with Todor Zhivkov, the President of Bulgaria, which brought Bulgaria's Kintex, the state transport agency, directly into the cocaine traffic in that region. And of course, López Michelson has been the sponsor, together with the Inter-American Dialogue people here in the United States, of the proposed legalization of the drug money secured by things like the Medellín Cartel.

EIR: It seems as though the Bush administration, even those forces in it that are committed to fighting drugs, is afraid to take on this level of antagonist.

LaRouche: Well, it's a real problem. Our problem here, is two things: You have the forces tied to Henry Kissinger, not Kissinger's people, but the people for whom Kissinger works, in Britain, and in the United States. The Trilateral Commission and the Chatham House crowd in Britain are already for the legalization of drugs. They like the money, their bankers like that drug money, particularly if it's been laundered, suitably, coming into their banks. They wish to increase it. Then you have at the same time, another problem: Freedom House. My enemies over there, who are very intimately tied to the drug lobby, the drug legalization, and are usually on the side of political protection for political forces in Central and South America which are tied to drug-trafficking.

This means the friends of Leo Cherne of Freedom House. This means the section of the so-called right-wing social democratic sections of the CIA and the intelligence community. It means people funded by Smith Richardson, funded by, taken over by the agency in Milwaukee, the good old friends who have been taken over in the Bradley Foundation. It means the Richard Mellon Scaife Foundation and the Olin Foundation, a lot of big money. This involves ProDemCa, the National Endowment for Democracy, in which many congressmen are complicit—including heads of the two parties—and in which Project Democracy is complicit, and which was behind the Contras. In Central and South America, we find consistently that those sections of the United States government which are tied either to Leo Cherne's crowd or to the Kissinger circles are—on the ground—in political bed with those allied to the drug-pushers.