

Editorial

Kissinger and friends must be stopped

The war on drugs must be won in Colombia. There can be no room for doubt on that question. Those who are now pushing for the legalization of drugs are taking the political point for the drug runners. In that sense, although President Bush's proposals did not go as far as we wish, they must be supported against liberals who wish to assure that narco-terrorists seize the government of Colombia.

The extent of the drug problem today is orders of magnitude greater than in 1977, when Lyndon LaRouche first proposed the urgent necessity for waging this war; nevertheless we clean up the cities of the United States and Western Europe by cutting off supplies at the root.

Of course, the whole problem is by no means Colombia. Communist China and Syria are the main centers of the drug traffic and international terrorism. Henry Kissinger's policy objectives in both areas threaten to become hegemonic. Secret negotiations have been ongoing for some time to normalize relations with China, and the situation with regard to Syria is just as bad. The United States is now closing its embassy in Lebanon, on the ridiculous pretext of General Aoun's quip to the effect that the United States treats its enemies better than its friends; and diplomatic relations with that nation will now be conducted by the United States from Syria.

If one person is can be held responsible for the U.S. China card policy, and for placing the United States squarely behind the world's leading drug trafficker, Syria's Hafez al-Assad, that individual is unquestionably Henry Kissinger. It is Kissinger's friends, led by the editors of the London *Economist*, who are pushing drug legalization.

The Colombian government is responding appropriately to the de facto civil war being waged within its borders, by bypassing further judicial procedures and extraditing narco-terrorist financier Eduardo Martínez Romero to the United States. The implications of this trial may point a finger not only to U.S. banks, but also

to sections of the Carter administration. (It was not for nothing that in 1977, LaRouche and his associates put out a pamphlet entitled "Get the Dope Out of the White House.")

Nevertheless, Colombia will need massive support from the United States. Strategically, the most important thing to be done in the war on drugs at this moment, is for the United States to help Colombia in breaking the back of the cocaine cartel. The war in Colombia has to be won, because if the cartel seizes that country—as it is threatening to do militarily—that signifies the abandonment of the whole Andean Spine to the drug traffickers, and a major defeat for Western civilization.

A conservative estimate of the cost of the war is around \$2 million per day. That this is not too much to pay, is clear when we consider the price which we will inevitably pay, should we lose the war and the drug lobby prove victorious. The American people can bear the cost of this, but they cannot afford the cost of defeat and the continued unchecked spread of drugs—and the counterculture values which accompany drug use. Hundreds of billions of drug dollars are now being laundered through American banks—only a small portion of this money would easily pay the cost.

At the same time that the U.S. government gives full support to the Colombian government, it should reverse the evil Kissingerian policy of support to Syria's Assad.

In a stirring statement, Lebanon's General Aoun said, "I call on the American people to ignore the policy of the State Department to support all Lebanese—Muslims and Christians—in our war of liberation, as their own forefathers did in America some two hundred years ago."

This call must be heeded, and not only in the United States. We must reverse the apathy and pessimism afflicting the populations of the West. The war against drugs is no less a bloody war, than the was the Second World War. Failure to engage in the battle now will mean incalculable slaughter in the future.