

Rockefeller's friends in Venezuela panic

Cuban-Venezuelan multi-millionaire Gustavo Cisneros, one of David Rockefeller's dearest friends in Venezuela, is in a justified panic over renewed interest in the controversial book *Narcotráfico, SA* (the Spanish-language version of *Dope, Inc.*), which was illegally banned in that country in 1985 following the filing of a formal complaint by the Cisneros family. Published by the editors of *EIR*, the book details Cisneros's ties to various unsavory elements involved in the laundering of drug money. Those ties resurfaced in September in connection with a congressional investigation into the reportedly Cisneros-owned company Celere, Inc., currently under investigation by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for cocaine trafficking.

Following the public call Oct. 1 by 18 Venezuelan congressmen for a lifting of the unconstitutional ban on the book, and the Oct. 11-15 broadcast of a series of paid advertisements on the RCTV television channel also denouncing the ban, the Chamber of Deputies' Commission on Communications Media undertook to conduct its own inquiry. On Oct. 15, the commission engaged in a debate over *Narcotráfico, SA*, with the majority of the commission members agreeing that it was not the contents of the book, but the unconstitutionality of its prohibition, that had them concerned. Further debate was postponed until Oct. 22.

Cisneros counter-attacked. Several slanderous pamphlets attacking Lyndon LaRouche, the founder of *EIR* and inspiration behind the book *Dope, Inc.* began to circulate inside Venezuela. On Oct. 16, the Cisneros Organization paid for substantial advertisements in three major Venezuela dailies. The ads were entitled "Disinformation,

a terrorist instrument," and declared that "it is intentionally tendentious to seek to link the Cisneros Organization with the activities of the drug trade. Such an assertion is absolutely false." The ads also threatened to take legal action, without ever mentioning the book *Narcotráfico, SA* by name, nor demanding that its assertions be investigated and disproven.

Then, according to the Oct. 22 edition of the Caracas daily *El Universal*, the vice president of the Cisneros-owned television channel Venevisión, José Rafael Revenga—a co-signer with Gustavo Cisneros of the 1985 complaint against the book—filed a criminal suit against the Venezuelan Labor Party (PLV) for defamation. The PLV, whose offices were raided in 1985 along with *EIR*'s at the same time that the book was confiscated, had paid for the RCTV television ads against the ban.

On the same day the Revenga lawsuit was publicly announced, the Commission on Communications Media abruptly terminated its inquiry. And on Oct. 23, a full-page advertisement appeared in three Caracas dailies, signed by Congressman Gastón Guisandes (head of a so-called "Anti-Drug League"), warning "public opinion" against "LaRouche and his followers" and threatening the television station RCTV which broadcast the PLV ads. A second ad by Guisandes appeared on Oct. 24, also attacking LaRouche and RCTV.

Ironically, Guisandes is the same person who, on June 2, 1985, wrote a newspaper column praising *Narcotráfico, SA* as "containing the best and most complete information available," and offering to print and circulate the book inside Venezuela personally—regardless of the dangers involved. On Oct. 24, the widely read *El Diario de Caracas* devoted a full page to reproducing Guisandes's laudatory coverage of the book three years earlier. The *Diario de Caracas* coverage prominently included a box on Guisandes's more recent fulminations against LaRouche, entitled: "How much did his change of heart cost?"

—Valerie Rush

that the major concern of the moment was protecting the human rights of Peru's coca growers!

At the same time, Fujimori announced that the conditions of a U.S. economic aid package to Peru had finally been agreed upon. In addition to cutting that portion of the aid package earmarked for re-equipping Peru's exhausted Armed Forces, the humiliating conditions include opening up military barracks to inspection by the International Red Cross, the U.N., and even private human rights organizations, like Amnesty International and Americas Watch, which have covered up the atrocities of the narco-terrorists, while attacking the Peruvian Armed Forces. The aid condi-

tions even require the trial of high-level military officials for supposed human rights violations committed seven years ago.

The slashing of the military portion of the U.S. aid package will function as a de facto embargo against any and all sales of weaponry and military equipment to the Peruvian Army. This, at the same time that the terrorist assassins—who killed, amongst thousands of others, former Defense Minister Enrique López Albuja—are about to be invited to follow in the footsteps of the M-19, who currently hold cabinet ministries, and congressional and other official posts inside the Colombian government.