

LaRouche was right: 20-year war on drugs

This chronology is excerpted from a more extensive timeline published in New Federalist newspaper on Feb. 7, 1994.

February 1974: *New Solidarity*, a national newspaper founded by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., launches a series of articles on terrorist armies in the United States and Europe created through drug-induced brainwashing, including the Symbionese Liberation Army, which kidnapped heiress Patricia Hearst. The series highlights the role of the London Tavistock Institute, which played a role in the CIA's secret MK-ULTRA program to spread psychedelic drugs.

May 15, 1974: U.S. Labor Party, founded by LaRouche, holds a press conference outside the Lincoln Detox Center in South Bronx, New York, and is attacked by members of the Black Liberation Army (BLA) and Revolutionary Union (RU), resulting in the shooting of a LaRouche associate. Press conference detailed the use of the methadone maintenance program at the hospital to recruit drug addicts to the BLA and the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN.

January 1977: *EIR* warns of imminent nomination of heroin legalization advocate Peter Bourne to Carter cabinet.

February 1977: *EIR* publishes exposé of drug legalizers in the Carter cabinet, including their ties to National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML).

March 15, 1977: Carter administration introduces legislation to Congress for decriminalization of marijuana.

President Carter appoints Peter Bourne as White House chief of Office of Drug Abuse Policy, and nominates Mathea Falco as assistant secretary of state for narcotics control matters. Both are NORML members.

March 18, 1977: U.S. Labor Party testifies before Maryland State Senate Judiciary Committee on the medical dangers of marijuana. Two days later, the committee defeats drug decriminalization bill. Over the next four years, efforts by LaRouche associates defeat decriminalization legislation in 11 other state legislatures.

June 21, 1977: *EIR* exposes bankers' efforts to force developing-sector countries such as Colombia to turn the cultivation of drugs into a cash crop to pay their foreign debts to the banks.

September 1978: *EIR* runs feature on "Why the World Bank Pushes Drugs," updating the efforts to promote drugs as a Third World cash crop.

December 1978: Publication by the U.S. Labor Party of the first English edition of *Dope, Inc.*, subtitled *Britain's Opium War Against the United States*.

November-December 1978: The authors of *Dope, Inc.* give four hours of documentation to the chief bank regulators of the Federal Reserve, showing that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., dating back to the British Opium War against China, was in control of production and distribution of opium from the Golden Triangle and of the resulting money laundering. The HongShang had recently made a bid to take over the Marine Midland Bank, based in New York City with assets of over \$13 million.

Spring 1978: Edgar Bronfman orders his attorneys to prepare libel action against LaRouche and *New Solidarity*, following publication of articles exposing Bronfman family involvement in drug trafficking. His attorneys warn him that such a suit would be foolish.

July 1978: The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith issues a "fact-finding report" slandering LaRouche as an anti-Semite. The smear is in reaction to published exposés that top ADL officials are tied to Meyer Lansky's national crime syndicate.

Nov. 11, 1978: Armed attack against Paris offices of *EIR*, during press conference announcing the release of *Dope, Inc.*

December 1978: First meeting of the Michigan Anti-Drug Coalition, founded at the inspiration of LaRouche. Within months, fraternal organizations spring up in 15 other states.

Sept. 29, 1979: National Anti-Drug Coalition (NADC) is created in Detroit, Michigan.

Oct. 5, 1979: Founding in Rome of the Italian Anti-Drug Coalition (ADC). Within a month of its founding, the Italian ADC defeats an effort by Italian Health Minister Altissimo to legalize heroin on the "British model."

August 1979: Dennis King begins 13-part slander series against LaRouche in New York City newspaper *Our Town*, which is owned by convicted mobster Ed Kayatt; its attorney is Roy Cohn. King is on the payroll of the ADL.

December 1979: Founding of Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition.

January 1980: LaRouche, campaigning for the Democratic Party presidential nomination, issues a six-point strategy for combatting the drug epidemic.

January 1980: Founding of the West German Anti-Drug Coalition. In November, ADC launches a German-language quarterly magazine, *Krieg dem Rauschgift (War on Drugs)*, which reaches a circulation of 60,000.

February 1980: Anti-Drug Coalition founded in France.

February 1980: LaRouche, campaigning for the Democratic Party presidential nomination, gives interview to NBC-TV newsman Mark Nykannen in which he details the role of the British monarchy in sponsoring the international drug trade. After editing, the interview peddles the smear that "LaRouche says the Queen of England pushes dope."

May 1980: Danish Anti-Drug Coalition leads a campaign to shut down Christiania, a commune and drug-traf-



Lyndon LaRouche addresses an Anti-Drug Coalition meeting in 1979. Two years later, the Illinois Attorney General shut down the Illinois Anti-Drug Coalition, under pressure from the Anti-Defamation League.



"Rolling the tanks down State Street" in Chicago to stop the drug trade: LaRouche Democrats Janice Hart and Robert Patton on parade in Chicago, May 10, 1986. Hart won the Illinois Democratic primary election for secretary of state, and her associate Mark Fairchild won the primary election for lieutenant governor.

ficking center in Copenhagen.

June 1980: LaRouche publishes *How to Defeat Liberalism and William F. Buckley*, spotlighting Buckley's membership on the advisory board of NORML and his admission to smoking marijuana on his yacht.

June 1980: National Anti-Drug Coalition publishes the first issue of *War on Drugs* magazine. The magazine will publish 15 issues through November 1981, when a massive dirty tricks campaign by corrupt state prosecutors instigated by the ADL will force it to shut down.

Jan. 17, 1981: At the founding conference of the state Anti-Drug Coalition in Jalisco, Mexico, the first issue of a Spanish-language edition of *War on Drugs* is released. *Guerra a las Drogas* widely circulates throughout Ibero-America.

Feb. 10, 1981: Mobilization by Anti-Drug Coalition successfully blocks International Cannabis Alliance for Reform (ICAR) application for status as non-governmental organization at the United Nations.

November 1981: Illinois Attorney General, under prodding from ADL and from *High Times* magazine writers Chip Berlet and Dennis King, orders the shutdown of the Illinois Anti-Drug Coalition on bogus charges of violating state charity laws. Berlet had penned *High Times* article attacking National Anti-Drug Coalition, complaining, "They want to take your drugs away."

Dec. 16, 1981: Dennis King, Chip Berlet, and Russ Bellant hold press conference in Washington, D.C. demanding Justice Department prosecution of LaRouche.

Jan. 26, 1982: *EIR* documents ties of Charles Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to syndicate boss Meyer Lansky and drug cartel bigwig Max Fisher.

February 1982: LaRouche commissions a memo by *EIR*'s counterintelligence newsletter *Investigative Leads* to federal law enforcement authorities, identifying Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) as a drug-money-laundering outfit funneling illegal cash into Middle East terrorist groups. The memo is circulated to FBI, DEA, Secret Service, and Treasury Department enforcement units.

Spring 1983: LaRouche, in memo to senior officials of the Reagan administration, proposes War on Drugs in the Western Hemisphere as the most effective means for dealing with the national security threat posed by the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. LaRouche characterizes the Sandinistas as sponsors of "narco-terrorism," along with Cuba's Fidel Castro.

July 1984: LaRouche collaborator and editor of Colombia's *Guerra a las Drogas* (*War on Drugs*) magazine Patricia Paredes de Londoño is kidnapped and tortured by members of the Universal Christian Gnostic Church, on orders of the drug cartel. Londoño is released by her captors in a disassociated state on Aug. 1.

Jan. 23, 1985: *Narcotráfico, S.A.*, the Spanish-language edition of *Dope, Inc.*, is released.

Feb. 21, 1985: *EIR* holds a press conference in Boston to release documents showing that U.S. Attorney William Weld had given only token punishment for dirty money-



Anti-drug editor Patricia Paredes de Londoño in Colombia, 1984. She was kidnapped and tortured on orders of the drug cartel (later released).

Anti-Drug Coalition organizing in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1981. Similar groups were active in 16 states and half a dozen other countries.



laundering to the Bank of Boston.

March 13, 1985: LaRouche unveils 15-point program for fighting drugs at a conference in Mexico City. Over the next year, LaRouche's plan will be presented at forums and private briefings throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Feb. 28, 1986: In *EIR*, LaRouche responds to William Webster's claim that narco-terrorism does not exist, by calling him "a bald-faced liar, and even much worse," and demanding his resignation.

March 7, 1986: *EIR* attacks plans of Project Democracy to overthrow the government of Panama and destroy the Panamanian Armed Forces.

March 16, 1986: *EIR* editors Webster Tarpley, Dennis Small, and Jeffrey Steinberg hold press conference at headquarters of Guatemalan defense minister, opposing the renewal of U.S. government aid to the Contras, citing rebels' ties to cocaine cartel.

March 16, 1986: LaRouche Democrats Mark Fairchild and Janice Hart win Illinois Democratic primary elections for lieutenant governor and secretary of state. They campaigned on a platform vowing to "roll the tanks down State Street" to shut down the drug trade.

April 1986: *EIR* issues second English-language edition of the book *Dope, Inc.*, subtitled *Boston Bankers and Soviet Commissars*. It includes an appendix cataloguing the role of the ADL in fostering the narcotics trade.

July 1986: *EIR* issues "White Paper on the Panama Crisis: Who's Out to Destabilize the U.S. Ally, and Why?"

which describes efforts of factions within the U.S. State Department to install a drug cartel government in Panama, through their campaign against General Noriega.

Jan. 27, 1989: LaRouche and six associates are sent to federal prison. After a federal prosecution in Boston ended in a mistrial in May 1988, LaRouche was reindicted in October 1988 in Virginia on virtually identical charges.

April 1991: *EIR* issues *Special Report* titled "Bush's Surrender to Dope, Inc.," which documents how official U.S. policy fostered Colombia's "truce" with the drug traffickers and helped turn Colombia into a testing ground for global drug legalization strategy.

Jan. 4, 1992: Presidential candidate LaRouche issues a campaign statement on why Bush's war on drugs failed. He highlights U.S. collusion with the Israeli mafia in Colombian cocaine trafficking, and singles out Oliver North, Elliott Abrams, and George Bush for sabotaging anti-drug efforts to conceal drug trafficking by Contras and their backers in sections of the CIA and Israeli Mossad.

Spring 1992: *EIR* issues third English-language edition of *Dope, Inc.*, subtitled *The Book That Drove Kissinger Crazy*. New preface catalogues U.S. government collusion with drug cartels during Iran-Contra affair.

Jan. 6, 1993: *EIR* releases the book *The Ugly Truth About the ADL*, which documents the role of the ADL in the illegal drug trade, ties to international terrorism, and espionage. The book sells over 100,000 copies in its first year and helps trigger criminal probe of ADL.