

Pérez in Venezuela and Endara in Panama; that narco-terrorist gangs such as Peru's Shining Path would move into positions of de facto power; and that the Cali and Medellín cartels would continue to control successive governments in Bogotá.

Millions of dollars in tax-free cash were promised to the DPF by the likes of libertarian commodities trader Richard Dennis, a founder of the group, and, later, by George Soros, the billionaire currency speculator.

The bright prospects envisioned by the dopers was further encouraged by the appointment of Richard Feinberg as the National Security Council's Ibero-American specialist. Feinberg came to the Clinton White House from his post as head of the Inter-American Dialogue, a private agency dedicated to, among other things, the legalization of drugs throughout the hemisphere. There was also, of course, the permanent bureaucracy at the State Department and the Justice Department that could be counted on to defend the Bush-era status quo.

Two years later, in November 1994, when the DPF held its annual gathering, the mood had changed 180 degrees. While George Bush had been the perfect foil for the dope lobby, President Clinton had turned out to be their worst nightmare. Not only was Clinton dead-set against the idea of "benign neglect" and de facto legalization of drugs, but he was committed to a crackdown on the dope cartels *and their support infrastructure in the United States and abroad*. Clinton's approach was short on rhetoric but long on results.

A 'war and a half' with London

One thing that no one in the dope lobby anticipated was that President Clinton would get into what Lyndon LaRouche recently characterized as a "war and a half" with the British. While the fight between the Clinton administration and London has publicly erupted around the Balkan crisis, the future of Northern Ireland, the role of Germany in the expanded Europe, and the future of China, the philosophical breach between Washington and London has freed the Clinton administration to take a straightforward approach to other issues, including the fight against drugs.

The first signs of a shift in Clinton administration drug policy came with the appointment of Dr. Lee Brown, a career law enforcement professional who had served as chief of police in New York, Atlanta, and Houston, as the head of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy. During the Bush administration, the post had been filled by conservative ideologue William Bennett and later by former Florida governor and narco-contaminated Bush political crony Robert Martinez. President Clinton also announced that Dr. Brown would be a full member of his cabinet, another sign that the drug war was a serious administration priority.

What started out as little more than a public repudiation of the idea of drug legalization or a softening up on narcocrime, evolved into a quiet shift in American foreign policy, especially toward America's allies to the south. The Clinton administration abandoned the Bush policy of trying to over-

throw the Alberto Fujimori government in Peru, despite Peru's success in defeating Shining Path. DEA and Pentagon resources, including AWACS radar, began to be used to aid the Peruvian anti-drug effort. In June 1995, Undersecretary of Defense Brian Sheridan told Congress that the Fujimori government was going after the heads of the Peruvian drug cartel with the same "very decisive actions" that had characterized the successful war against Shining Path.

The U.S. policy shift, which occurred over the vociferous protests of career State Department officials such as Kissingerian Luigi Einaudi (see box), took on dramatic proportions around the time of the Colombian elections, in which Ernesto Samper Pizano, a notorious drug lobbyist, won the Presidency. The DEA chief in Colombia issued unprecedented statements denouncing the Samper victory as a narco-coup. There were widespread reports of U.S. cooperation with Colombian military and anti-drug officials in obtaining incriminating audio tapes indicating that Samper's campaign had been heavily bankrolled by the Cali Cartel.

ADM probe marks Clinton crackdown on Bush, Brits

At the same time that the Clinton administration has broken the Bush-era deal between the U.S. government and the narcotics cartels of Ibero-America, the U.S. Department of Justice has also embarked on an ambitious crackdown on another cartel that has been targeting the United States and other nations—the grain cartel.

On June 27, federal agents raided the offices of the Archer Daniels Midland Co., one of the world's largest food processing firms. ADM, headed by Dwayne Andreas, is accused, along with four other international food companies, of fixing prices and setting production caps in violation of U.S. law.

The ADM probe, which is directed against some of the United States' leading City of London enemies, is a marker of the Clinton administration's broader war against the British-centered Club of the Isles.

A probe by *EIR* of ADM and the global connections of Andreas, has unearthed a myriad of links to the British Crown's international intelligence and corporate apparatus, including Prince Philip's Club of the Isles. The ties to the Hollinger Corp., the London-centered media empire that has led the assault on the U.S. Presidency since the Clinton inauguration, is of special import.

In September 1994, as the Hollinger propaganda offensive against President Clinton escalated, Dwayne Andreas, who held a seat on Hollinger's international advi-

In March 1995, the State Department's annual international narcotics situation report recommended that Colombia be decertified and cut off from all but the basic humanitarian U.S. aid due to the Samper government's failure to cooperate with the United States in the anti-drug fight. President Clinton issued an executive waiver of the decertification, but the message to the Samper government was clear: U.S. pressure would be unrelenting.

Then, on June 5, the Clinton administration dropped a bombshell. A Miami federal grand jury handed down indictments against all of the top leadership of the Cali Cartel, including five American lawyers, four of whom had been federal or state prosecutors before going to work for the Cali Cartel. Among the five was Michael Abbell, who for 17 years was in the U.S. Justice Department. In the early 1980s, Abbell was the head of the International Affairs Office, which was in charge of all extradition cases. Abbell reported directly to Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard, one of the two most powerful career bureaucrats in the DOJ.

Several of the Miami-based attorneys named in the indictment were associated with Jeb Bush, the son of the former President and the GOP's 1994 unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate in Florida.

The Miami indictment was the clearest signal that the Clinton administration had broken all of the deals that had been de facto forged between the Bush administration and the Ibero-American dope cartels. Within days of the Miami indictment, Colombian anti-narcotics units were able to arrest Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, one of the three top figures in the Cali Cartel. Other arrests followed. In each instance, it was reliably reported that U.S. agents from the DEA and the CIA had cooperated in the arrests.

The war on drugs is by no means over. But, for the first time in over a decade, a U.S. administration has demonstrated a willingness to break from the Bush-era corruption and pursue a straightforward policy of battling against the plague of illegal drugs—in alliance with governments in the hemisphere. And that's a major step forward.

sory board, arranged for ADM to purchase 10% of the non-voting stock in the company's U.S. subsidiary, American Publishing Co. (APC). This investment helped consolidate Hollinger's takeover of the *Chicago Sun-Times*. APC gave Andreas a major outlet in some 240 daily and weekly U.S. newspapers. Conrad Black is now in the process of trying to relocate the holding company over his global media empire to the United States.

The ADM-Hollinger partnership was strengthened last December when another ADM director, former Bush administration Ambassador to Moscow Robert Strauss, was placed on the Hollinger board of directors. The Hollinger international advisory is headed by Lady Margaret Thatcher, Henry Kissinger, and Lord Peter Carrington, and includes Evelyn de Rothschild, Giovanni Agnelli of FIAT, Paul Volcker, and Sir Jimmy Goldsmith.

The incestuous links between the Conrad Black and Dwayne Andreas empires are further evidenced by the presence of one of Black's leading protégés on the board of directors of ADM—ex-Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. In a recent autobiography, Black took credit for making Mulroney's political career as Conservative Party prime minister of Canada.

In July, Andreas announced that Mulroney would head an internal audit committee to root out any corruption at ADM. This has been widely viewed as an effort by Andreas to head off criminal indictments of top corporate officials for price fixing three major products.

Merge with Brits' sugar cartel

Since the late 1980s, ADM has been working in partnership with Britain's Caribbean sugar cartel, Tate and

Lyle, to establish a lock on world production of high-fructose corn syrup, a sugar substitute that is today used in all soft drinks. The two companies conducted a hostile takeover drive against A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co., an ADM rival with corporate headquarters in the same downstate Illinois town as ADM's world headquarters.

By June 1988, Staley had been transformed into a wholly owned American subsidiary of Tate and Lyle, its profitable food service division sold off, and a half-dozen soybean-processing plants also sold off—to ADM. Today, links between Staley and ADM are so intimate that a three-mile pipeline connects the two companies' main plants in Decatur, Illinois, and the two firms recently opened a joint production facility in Guadalajara, Mexico.

Meanwhile, ADM International ended up owning 7% of Tate and Lyle, which has been synonymous with Windsor/Club of the Isles operations in the Caribbean for over a century. It was created out of a merger of two 19th-century molasses, slave, and cane sugar firms—Henry Tate and Sons and Abram Lyle III.

Another point of convergence of ADM, Hollinger, and Tate and Lyle is the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, a bank that was cited in *EIR's* book *Dope, Inc.* as a suspected drug money-laundering hub for the entire Caribbean region. Argus Corp. (Hollinger) founder E.P. Taylor was the bank's Caribbean representative during the post-World War II era, during which time he drafted the offshore banking laws that turned Britain's Caribbean island colonies into the leading money-laundering center.

The Clinton assault on ADM and the food cartel may also prove to be a windfall in the crackdown on drug money laundering.—*Scott Thompson*