

Soros's British Cartel Takes Aim at Mexico

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The political movement of U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche has launched a campaign internationally to unmask the criminal activities of the Latin American Commission on Drugs and Democracy. This group, financed by mega-speculator and economic hit man for the British empire George Soros, held its second meeting in Bogota, Colombia, Sept. 3-5. The first meeting was held in April of this year, in Rio de Janeiro, and the next will take place in Mexico City, in February 2009.

The 18 members of this Commission, led by ex-Presidents Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil, Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico, and César Gaviria of Colombia, intend to legalize illegal drugs. Soros has deployed these propagandists to create favorable conditions for drug legalization, at the tenth-year meeting to evaluate the work of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in Vienna in March 2009. According to Cardoso and his acolytes, the current paradigm for a war on drugs is failing, and another needs to be created. Cardoso has made it clear that both Mexico and the United States are directly in the sights of his Commission. Over the coming months, the Executive and Legislative branches, university networks, and the media of both Mexico and the United States, will be the targets of the drug legalizers.

To the surprise and distress of the drug consumption lobby, however, members of the press that was to have launched the proceedings of Soros's Commission in Bogota were hit with a leaflet entitled "Stop Soros and the British Project To Legalize Drugs," circulated by the Lyndon LaRouche Association of Colombia.

While the leaflet was being distributed both in Colombia and continentally, Colombian President Alvaro Uribe expressed his absolute rejection of drug decrim-

inalization. He explained that legalization of the so-called "personal dose" in Colombia has increased the number of drug addicts, and is destroying children who are used as distributors by drug pushers. Uribe told the media, in summing up the interview he held with members of the Soros Commission: "Let us have no illusions. The growth of [drug] consumption in the country is alarming. The community one visits, the school one visits, all complain that there are alarming levels of consumption everywhere; this is doing a great deal of harm to our society."

The Uribe government has announced that it will present a bill to once again penalize what is today known as the personal dose, which was adopted after then-Supreme Court Justice Carlos Gaviria gave a speech which was taken as a formal ruling, according to which—on the pretext of granting the right of free development of the personality, established by the 1991 Constitution—it was necessary to decriminalize personal drug consumption.

Gaviria, Cardoso, and Zedillo, who exploit their status as ex-Presidents to push the argument that the war on drugs has been lost, and that it has become necessary for Ibero-America, through the offices of the Soros Commission, to take a stand in favor of decriminalization, with an eye towards full legalization. This is the consensus that Soros's legalization lobby hopes to achieve in the region, with the express purpose of having next year's UN meeting adopt a "less repressive" policy, and more "understanding" of the interests of drug consumers.

Three Sophist Presidents

Aware that their political skins are at risk, these three former Presidents, now on Soros's payroll, pretend that they are conducting nothing more than a scientific study, and that they still have no formal recommendation. They have opted for the path of sophism, to gradually reveal what Soros has been extensively promoting through his network of NGOs and foundations all along: that for there to be an "Open Society," it is necessary to legalize drugs.

That is why, when a reporter from the Colombian magazine *Semana* asked Cardoso what he thought about drug legalization, Cardoso responded with facial contortions and a juggling act: "I believe it is a simplification of the problem. Saying that drugs are legal involves the idea that drugs do no harm, but they do. It is one thing to discuss whether penalties

or repression is a solution, and another to say that once it is free, everything will be resolved. It is like tobacco, which although it is not illegal, is not good and does harm. To get to the point that drugs are no longer illegal, they will have to be in the same situation as tobacco: that society knows that they are bad and do harm. But we are not yet at that point, we're not there yet, and that is why I don't believe we can rush things."

Cardoso added: "The current paradigm of the fight against drugs is failing. And so another paradigm must be created, which we don't have yet. Your questions and my answers show that we are still considering these issues, but it is better to begin discussing and moving forward, than to stick with a paradigm that doesn't work."

Paradigm: The British Opium War

And what is the Soros Commission's newest paradigm? The British Opium War against China! In 1842 and 1856, the British deployed their flotillas against China, because that country had decided to put an end to the trade in opium. The British produced the opium in India, its colony, and sold it in China. This went on for decades, until the Chinese government, seeing the decadence caused by addiction, decided to seize and burn all stocks of the drug. The British, with more modern weaponry, defeated the Chinese, imposed free trade, and seized Hong Kong as its war booty.

Soros and his Anglo-Dutch masters today want to cheapen the cost of drugs in order to increase consumption, imposing a generalized state of cultural stupidity throughout the world's populations, the better to control them. Drug legalization is not merely a matter of business; it is an instrument of irregular warfare against nations.

If one looks at the slums (*favelas*) of Brazil, the criminal activities of the cartels in Mexico, and the violence that seems endemic in Colombia, one can understand why Soros has chosen the capital cities of these three countries as the sites for his Commission's conferences. He hopes to demonstrate the inefficiency and futility of the fight against drugs, in favor of the European focus of decriminalization, free supply of drugs and syringes to addicts, etc.

In Colombia, the Uribe government has dealt powerful blows to the narcoterrorist groups, and these victories have remoralized the population, which has supported the President's security policy.

In Mexico, as tariffs have been eliminated by NAFTA, the country's industrial and agricultural production has declined. And as the fruit of this destruction of physical production, and of rising unemployment, the drug trade has been growing exponentially.

The tragic irony is that Mexican President Felipe Calderón, a strong supporter of the free-trade policies of Salinas de Gortari and Zedillo, could end up himself a victim of free trade, which has not only destroyed production and employment, but also all the national institutions, which have been infiltrated by the drug trade, just as occurred in Colombia.

Now, voices are calling for regime change in Mexico, while the violence associated with the drug trade has reached stunning levels. On Aug. 26, drug cartel assassins attacked a military base in the state of Guanajuato. One week earlier, a dozen victims were decapitated by the narcos in the northern state of Chihuahua. A similar incident occurred in the state of Yucatan. On Aug. 27, in five states, the narcos displayed banners denouncing President Calderón for allegedly allying with one of the drug cartels against another. Narcos denounced a half-dozen generals for supposedly being in the pay of a rival group.

Mexico is going through a period similar to that which Colombia experienced when the Cali and Medellín cartels were in their heyday, precisely during the Presidency of César Gaviria (1990-94), one of the co-directors of Soros's Commission to legalize drugs. Gaviria not only promoted the drafting of a new Colombian constitution, written by a Constituent Assembly infiltrated by cartel-dominated figures, but even made a pact with the Medellín Cartel's bloody Pablo Escobar. Escobar and his lieutenants surrendered to the authorities in exchange for not being extradited to the United States, and with the promise that they would not have to serve more than 7-8 years in jail. This is the new "light" approach that the Soros Commission proclaims.

In Colombia, as in Mexico, especially, the anti-drug programs that have been carried out with the United States should be drastically changed. The best antidote to the drug trade is the promotion of industry, the mechanization of agriculture, and the connection of different geographic areas of the continent through vast development and infrastructure corridors. That is, what is required to annihilate the drug trade is a modern-day version of the Marshall Plan, as has been proposed by Lyndon LaRouche.