

Soros: Biggest Promoter Of South America Drugs

A review of the history in several nations of Ibero-America.

Peru: One of George Soros' biggest success stories to date is Peru, where he played a key behind-the-scenes role in ousting the strongly anti-drug Alberto Fujimori government, and replacing it with the narco-tolerant Alejandro Toledo regime. First, Soros worked through his Human Rights Watch attack dogs, employing spurious human rights charges to destabilize Fujimori's government, which had been winning the hemisphere's most successful war on narco-terrorism.

Then, in July 2000, Soros personally met with Presidential candidate Alejandro Toledo—now President—in Warsaw, Poland, and offered him \$1 million, supposedly for “the fight for democracy in Peru.” That money helped finance Toledo's infamous “Four Corners” protest against the Fujimori government, which turned into an orchestrated mob assault that left several buildings burned and six people dead. Toledo later publicly admitted to taking the money.

Once Fujimori was ousted and Toledo installed, Soros managed to stack the new government with his own personal minions, prominently including fellow legalization lobbyist Diego García Sayán. As executive director of the Andean Commission of Jurists, García Sayán had worked closely both with the Soros-funded Human Rights Watch, and with the Soros-funded Lindesmith Center for drug legalization. Thanks to Soros, coca cultivation is again on the upswing in Peru, and the narco-terrorist Shining Path, nearly destroyed by Fujimori, is making a bloody comeback.

Colombia: Soros' inroads into Colombia go back at least as far as the 1990s, with his penetration of a banking system increasingly at the service of the Colombian narcotics trade. While the Soros-funded Human Rights Watch did everything in its power to sabotage the efforts of the Colombian Armed Forces to defeat the powerful drug cartels, Soros focussed his personal efforts on a campaign to promote drug legalization as the “only solution” to the terrible violence that has ravaged the country.

In October 1997, Soros personally financed a meeting in Medellín, birthplace of the infamous Medellín cocaine cartel, on the benefits of drug legalization. It was attended by pro-drug academics and delegations from all over the world, and addressed by spokesmen for the Soros-bankrolled Drug Policy Foundation. In May 2001, Soros invited 50 top

U.S. “personalities” to his luxury Fifth Avenue apartment in New York City, to discuss an “alternative” approach to the problems in Colombia. Legalizing the drug trade was understood as the underlying premise of any “solution” to Colombia's crisis.

Bolivia: The Hugo Bánzer government's efforts to wipe out the drug trade in this nation within five years, were derailed in 1998, through the violent upheavals of a narco-terrorist Jacobin movement of coca-growers, centered around Soros' poster boy Evo Morales, an ally of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia's (FARC).

A member of the narco-terrorist umbrella group São Paulo Forum, Morales and his Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers (CAPHC) are a direct creation of the Soros-financed “Coca 95” project launched four years earlier, to build an international support apparatus for an Andean-wide coca revolt, such as that attempted by the FARC in Colombia and Morales in Bolivia. It was the Coca 95 networks in Europe which financed an eight-nation tour for Morales in 1995, a meeting of the CAPHC in La Paz in 1997, and, most significantly, Morales's 2002 Presidential campaign, which came within a hair's breadth of seating this dangerous narco-terrorist in Bolivia's Presidential office.

Soros and São Paulo Forum

Mexico: Soros' pro-legalization influence inside Mexico is most clearly reflected in the Vicente Fox government's Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda, “theoretician” of the São Paulo Forum, a public advocate of drug legalization and signer of several Soros' “open letters” calling for an end to the war on drugs in Ibero-America.

Brazil: In hope of repeating his Peruvian success story in Brazil, Soros has placed himself in a critical position to influence the upcoming Presidential elections on behalf of his legalization drive, through his long-time servant Arminio Fraga, a former director of “emerging markets” for the Soros Management Fund until his appointment as head of Brazil's Central Bank in 1999.

Fraga had worked in the international area of the Brazilian Central Bank in 1991-92, and was directly responsible for the so-called “Annex 4,” which allowed for the short-term entrance into Brazil of foreign capital, thereby inaugurating the mechanisms which permitted conversion of significant chunks of the Brazilian banking system into a drug money-laundry.

Today, Soros funnels money into the Workers Party (PT) of Brazil through the activities of former PT governor and activist Cristovam Buarque. Brazil's PT is a member, along with the Colombian FARC, Bolivia's Evo Morales, Cuba's Communist Party, and others, of the São Paulo Forum. A victory in October's national elections by PT Presidential candidate Luis Inacio “Lula” da Silva, would truly be a victory for Soros, as well.